



Archaeological Field Unit

Jubilee Terrace, Ely
An Assessment and Post-Excavation
Project Design

N Oakey

1996

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Cambridgeshire County Council

Commissioned By Hereward Housing Association Limited

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N Oakey MA, MIFA

1996

Editor B Robinson BSc MA
Illustrator

With Contributions by L Higbee BSc MSc, D Schlee BA MSc and P Spoerry BTech PhD

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Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
JUBILEE TERRACE, ELY
(TL 543/798)
AN ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS
AND POTENTIAL**

The following represents an interim assessment of the results of archaeological investigation and preliminary post-excavation assessment. It should not be seen as a full or final statement as this will only be generated by complete analysis. As far as possible, the following document follows the procedure recommended by English Heritage (English Heritage 1991, 15-19).

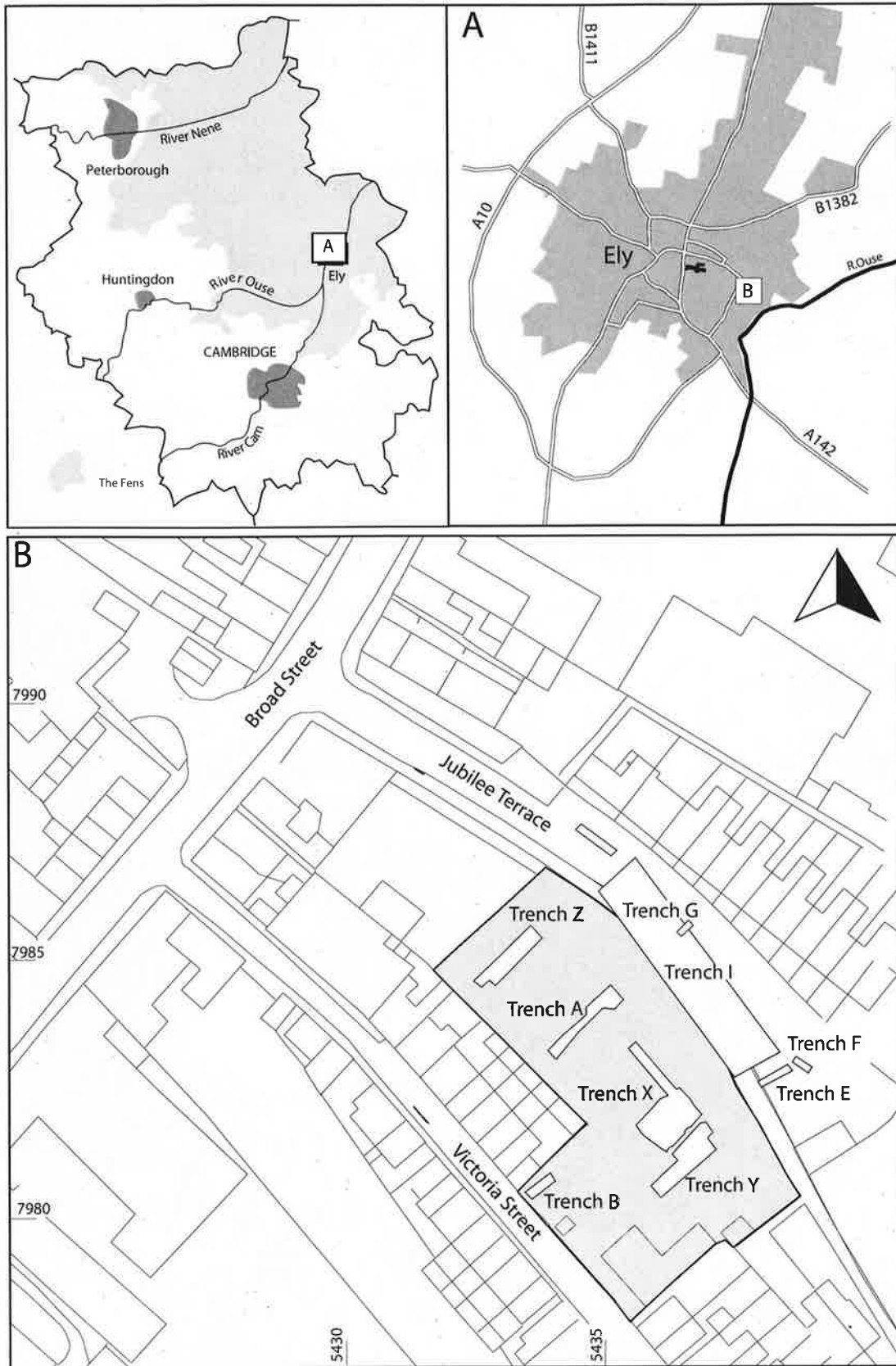
1. INTRODUCTION

Between January and July 1995 a number of campaigns of archaeological recording and excavation took place in association with the development of ten dwellings, provision of associated services and regrading of a road at Jubilee Terrace, Ely (centred on TL 5435/7981, Figure 1) by Hereward Housing Association Ltd. The work was carried out by the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council at the request of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office-Development Control (CAO-DC), and funded by Hereward Housing Association.

2. METHODOLOGY

An initial recording brief during groundworks and the removal of a sewer took place in late January/early February 1995 (Trenches A and B) and revealed the quality of the buried archaeological deposits on the site. In order to define and clarify the character and scope of these deposits, a formal evaluation excavation took place in February and early March (Trenches Y and Z). The interesting results obtained and the likelihood of destruction of significant archaeological levels by the development resulted in a months further work in late March and April, involving the excavation of a further trench (X) and the extension of Y. After completion of these works the trenches were backfilled and groundworks for the development went ahead with monitoring and recording of any archaeological deposits uncovered. The AFU was further involved before and during the regrading of Jubilee Terrace. Four trenches (E to H) were excavated to evaluate the impact of works upon underlying archaeology and observation and recording took place during the subsequent regrading operation (Trench I). The final involvement of AFU in the development was to record deposits exposed during excavations for services in July 1995.

Since the end of the development, preliminary examination, assessment and interpretation have taken place of both the site records and various classes of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.



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Figure 1 Site location

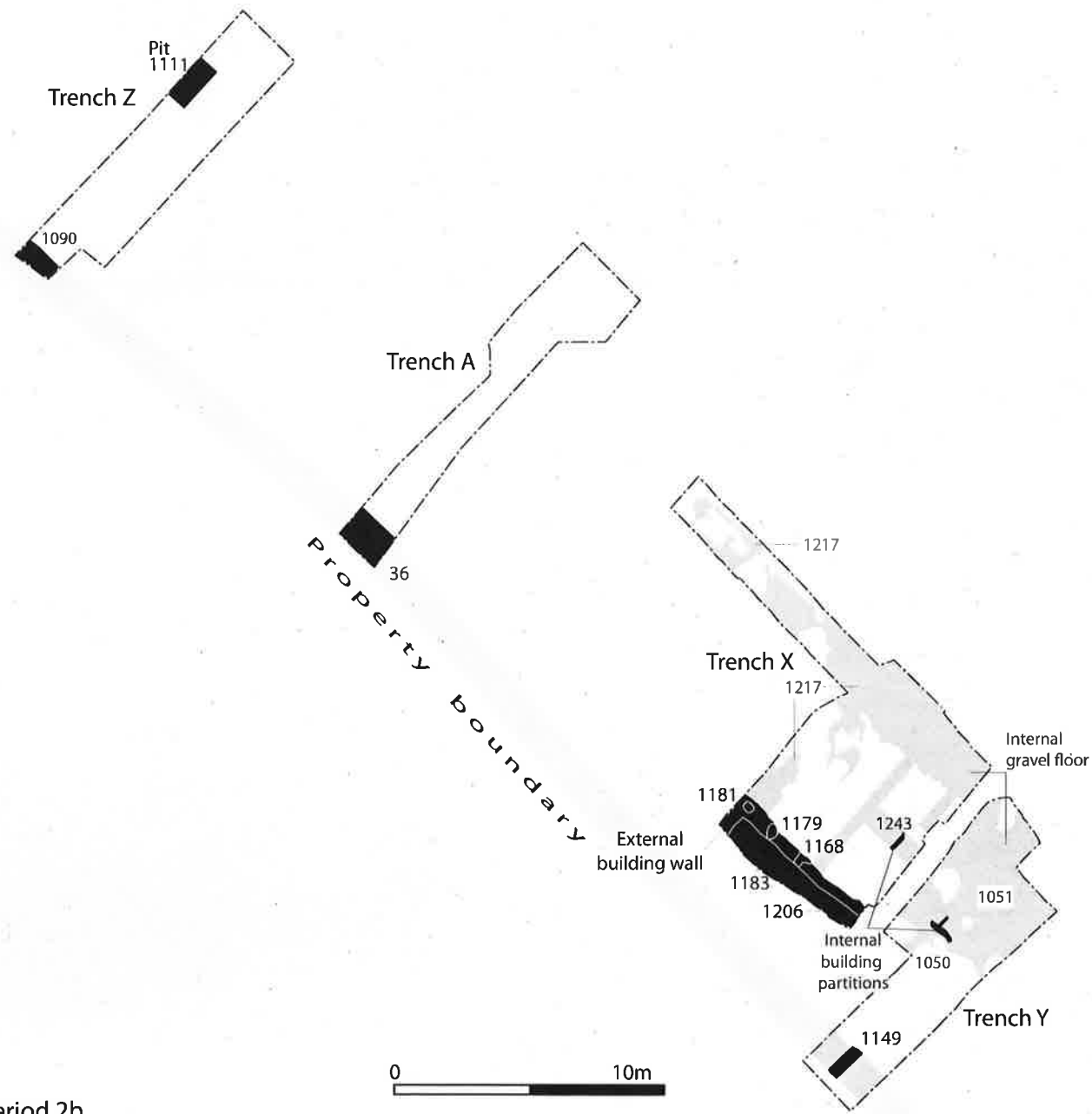


Figure 2 Period 2b

3. EXCAVATION RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Activity on the site has been divided into a number of discrete periods and phases. At this point in the analytical process such divisions are tentative, especially where they encompass a number of trenches. Closer examination of the ceramics, coupled with increasing knowledge of the dates of local wares developed through research into other recently excavated sites in Ely (e.g. Forehill, Lisle Lane), is likely to refine these divisions and their dating.

3.2 Period 1

Above the Kimmeridge Clays were a sequence of waterborne clays and alluvial soils. These were present in all parts of the site, but human modification had taken place, as witnessed by the presence of sherds of pottery of late Saxon and early post-Norman Conquest date.

3.3 Period 2

This period is characterised by the erection and use of a large building and can be dated to between 1200 and 1500. It can be sub-divided into three phases, a-c.

3.3.1 Period 2a

At the north-western end of the site (Trench Z) agriculture or horticulture took place, but nearer the river, in trenches X and Y, layers of domestic rubbish were dumped. This may have been a means of reclaiming land in a waterlogged area by raising ground level by 0.15m in an area known to have been prone to flooding in Period 1.

3.3.2 Period 2b (Figure 2)

Excavation of trenches X and Y and observation of groundworks revealed that a building at least 25m long and c10m wide was built on the newly raised ground. The south-eastern limit of the structure is unknown and its extent is known largely from the survival of an uneven floor of yellow gravelly material 1051/1215/1217. Traces of the foundations of possible partition walls were found (1050, 1243) and the remains of a main north-west/south-east wall foundation suggested that the building was timber-framed. A slot (1183) for a ground-beam and two associated post-holes (1179 and 1181) penetrated a rubble foundation (1206), levelled up with mortar and clay (1211 and 1212). Post-hole 1168 is probably also part of this phase. The building did not appear to be for domestic use as, for instance, no fireplaces were found and the gravel floor did not show any sign of the wear associated with daily household use. Running alongside the building was ditch 1149 which was seen to continue towards Broad Street as 36/1111 (Trenches A and Z) and probably demarcated a property boundary as well as aiding drainage.

3.3.3 Period 2c (Figure 3)

The large building was substantially altered at this time with the demolition of the internal partition walls and substantive rebuilding of the structural north-west/south-east wall. A new foundation (1132) contained large pieces of rubble and may have been the base of a sleeper wall. Within it were post-hole 1128 and padstone 1155 which probably supported roof trusses. Within the building a layer of clay (1214/1223/1229) formed a base for a yellowish-white chalky clay spread (1143/1210/1218/1222/1224) which covered most of the interior.

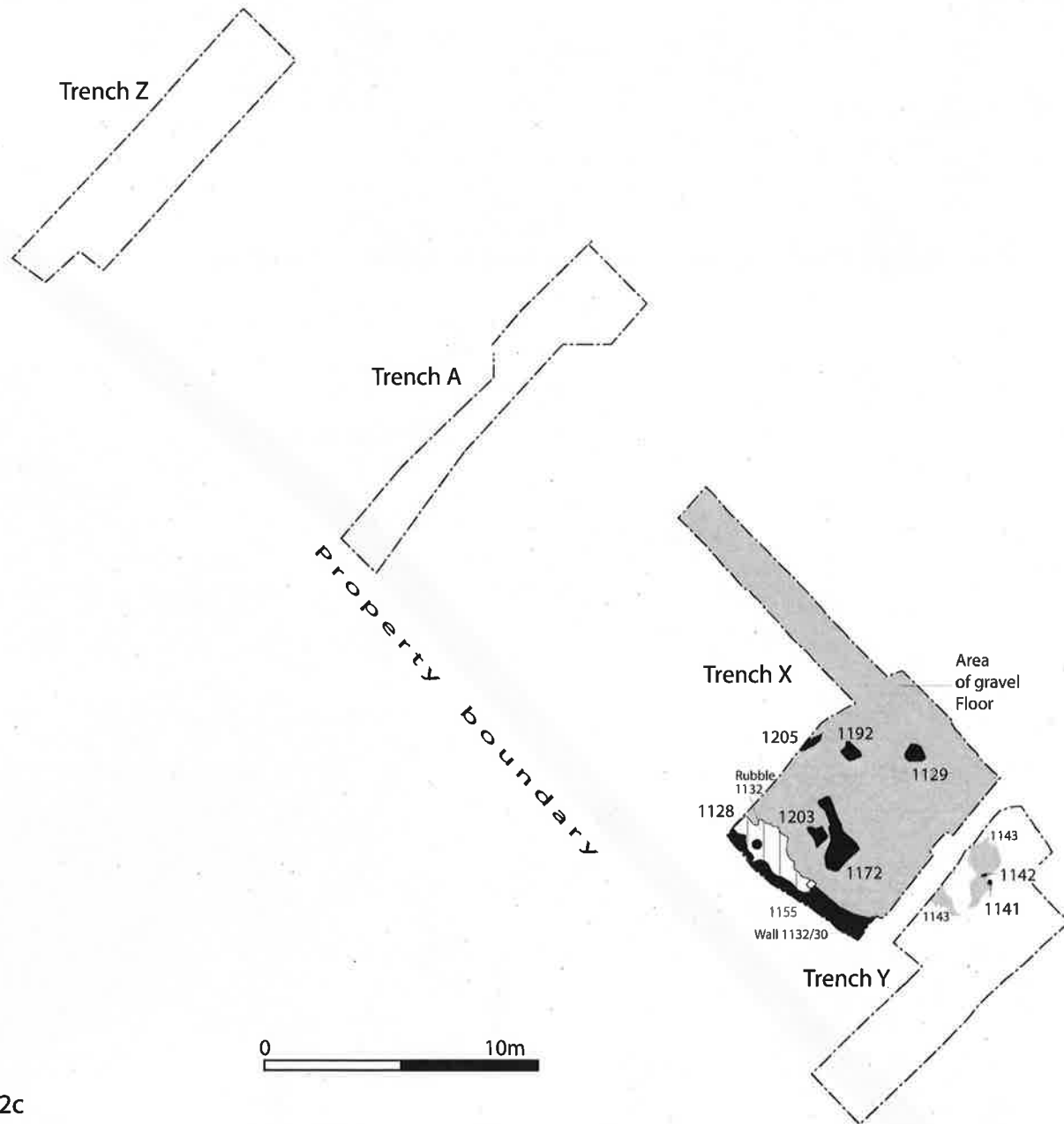


Figure 3 Period 2c

Cutting this material were post-hole 1141 and possible post-hole 1142, irregular scoops 1207, 1220, 1238/1240 (seen only in section), and a number of more regular cuts which had been the location of burning episodes 1129, 1157, 1172, 1192/1203 and 1205. The function and date of this "industrial" operation is unknown.

It is assumed that the ditch running alongside the western wall of the building remained open in this period and a further linear feature in Trench B may form a boundary to the adjacent property. Unfortunately, it was not bottomed and only fills 004 and 005 were seen.

It was difficult to relate contexts from trenches E-I to the period divisions of the rest of the site. Most contexts were only seen in section and the trenches are assumed to be on a different property, to the east of the building in trenches X and Y. Most of the contexts allocated to Period 2 are layers, some of which may represent surfaces or floors. Amongst them were metallised surfaces (5017 in Trench F (seen only in section), 6004 in Trench I) which may represent roads, paths or yards. A patch of burnt material was noted in Trench H.

3.4 Periods 3 and 4 (Figure 4)

The land use on the site changed and no structures were assignable to the 15th-17th centuries. The predominant recorded activity was pit digging and the backfilling of features (such as the ditches) from earlier periods. This may indicate that buildings were concentrated along the Broad Street frontage or on the waterfront and that the intervening area (*i.e.* the excavation site) was open ground used for the disposal of household refuse. Towards the north of the site (Trench Z) the ground had been built up by a series of dumps and cultivated soils (possibly gardens). A north-west/south-east ditch 1090, seen in Trench Z, occurred as 37 in Trench A, but if produced to the south-east would not have been uncovered in trenches X and Y. It may represent a re-cut of the Period 2 boundary ditch aligned further to the south-west.

The wall of the Period 2 structure was robbed, the early boundary ditch backfilled, and a series of pits excavated (1044, 1045, 1124, 1148, 1150, 1171, 1176, 1187, 1188, 1198, 5006 and 5031 (seen in section)). A possible ditch (5034) was seen in section in Trench G and may represent another north-west/south-east boundary ditch. Some evidence of water-deposited material was seen in Trench A and a series of dumps in Trench Y may be a response to this.

3.5 Periods 5 and 6

For most of the modern period (18th-20th centuries), the site continued to be open ground used for the disposal of rubbish and horticulture. Many of the features were seen only in section after removal of the upper levels by machine. Period 5 (1700-1850) included pits 16, 22, 1011, 1050, 1118, 1119, 1158, 5016, 5037, 5050, 5051, 5052 and 5053 and post-holes 1135, 1137/1234 and 1139, which may all be related.

The 1888 O.S. map shows most of the site as open land crossed by paths with Cutter Lane already existing as a narrow right-of-way. A Methodist chapel occupied the site of Trench B and after its conversion to a clothing factory extensions were built in the 1960s or 1970s which covered the location of trenches X and Y. Jubilee Terrace was built as tied houses for brewery workers in c1935, but the road was never macadamised and a series of make-up and metallised surfaces were seen in trenches F, G and I. The area sampled by

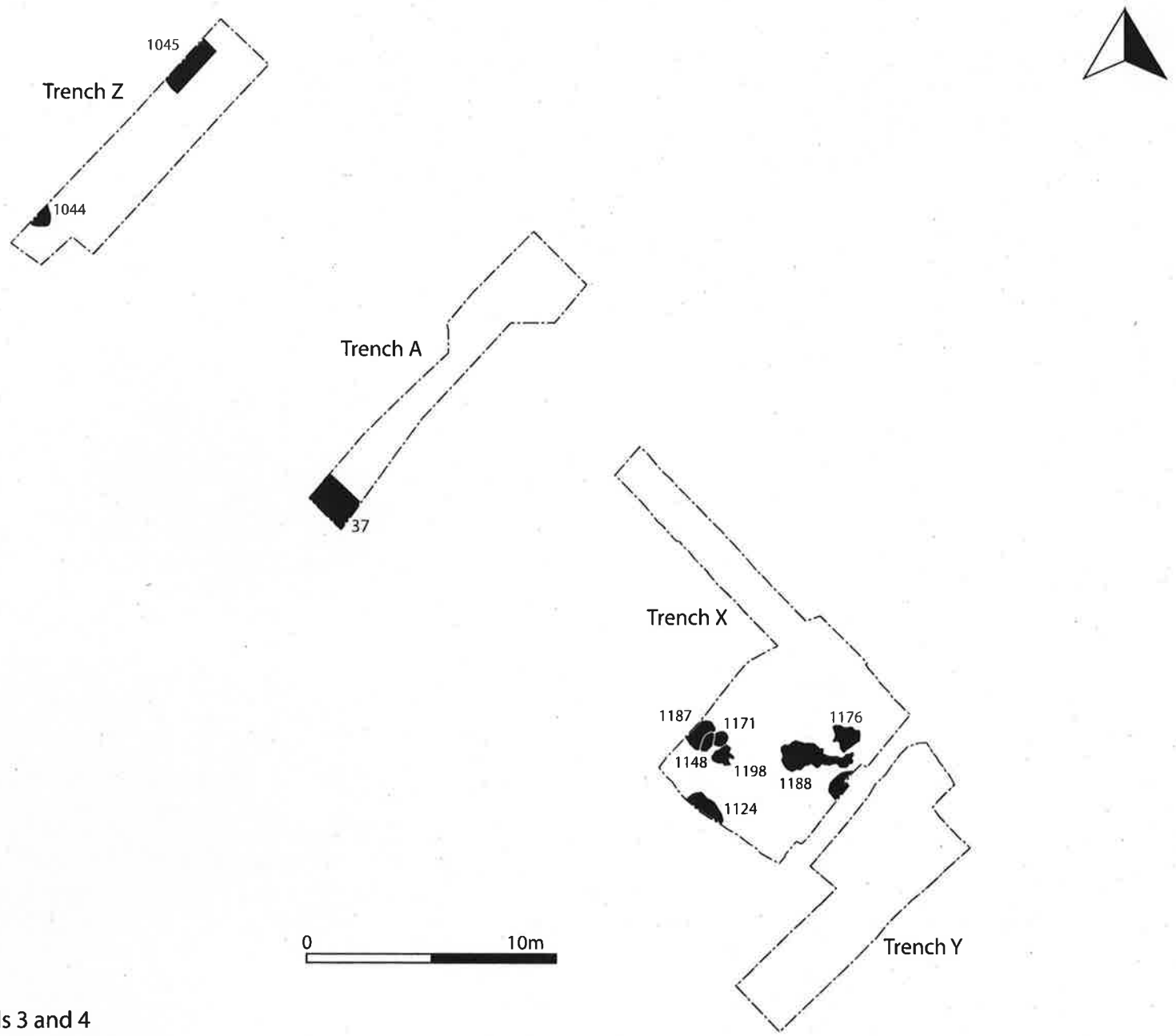


Figure 4 Periods 3 and 4

trenches A and Z was used during the twentieth century as gardens for 'The Cutter Tap' on the south-western corner of Broad Street and Cutter Lane, and as allotments for residents of Jubilee Terrace.

4. ARTEFACTUAL AND ECOFACTUAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Pottery by Paul Spoerry BTech, PhD

The pottery recovered by excavation has been examined in order to assign spot dates to the excavated contexts. The primary spotdating record is an archive of pro-forma sheets, by context, currently held by Paul Spoerry.

4.1.1 The Assemblage

The assemblage totals about six boxes, c 3.1kg, of pottery deriving from c 250 contexts. Little of the material is heavily abraded, suggesting that post-depositional re-working is not a major problem. This is supported by information on residuality (i.e. earlier pottery may be disturbed and redeposited with material of a later date). Surprisingly little material is definitely residual and in only a handful of contexts is dating confused by the presence of pottery sherds of identifiably different dates within the same context.

4.1.2 Dating

A provisional scheme of dating has been adopted for the local products which dominate the assemblage. These 'unqualified' dates are necessarily rather broad bands and, in the case of MEL, LMEL and PMEL (see section ~~4.1.4~~ 4.1.4), assignment to more than one of these three types can extend the date range substantially. Other more closely datable and better known, products are given precedence in dating groups wherever possible, although normal caution with dates based on only one or two sherds has been observed.

Spot-dating suggests that the main periods of occupation and activity on the site are c 1250-1350 and c 1500-1650. In addition, it is likely that there is activity in the intervening period (1350-1500), but in many cases the only material providing dates for this period is LMEL, which is only dated very roughly at present. Earlier material (specifically pre-1200) is present only as a few residual sherds of NEOT and THET. Conversely, some definitely post-1600 contexts are in evidence.

4.1.3 The Ceramic Types

The ceramic types identified on this site are all assigned codes which represent either types identified elsewhere or types identified as a result of this excavation. The only exceptions are sherds for which no known source can be given and for which description is not possible due to insufficient attributes. Such pieces are classed as unknown (UNK) until enough examples are available to describe and classify.

The Cambridgeshire Medieval Ceramics Type List is based on that used by MOLAS (Museum of London Archaeology Service). Additions and alterations are made to this resource on a regular basis and new types described on a site-specific basis. Better or alternative dating and form descriptions for existing types are added following study of each new assemblage.

4.1.4 Ceramic Type Codes Used Here

i) Existing

Code	Name	Start (in Cambs)	Finish
BICR	Bichrome redware	1500	1700
BRILL	Brill ware	1250	1500
CSTN	Cistercian ware	1500	1600
DUTR	Dutch redware	1350	1550
GRIM	Grimston ware	1250	1500
HEDI	Sible Hedingham	1150	1300
LANG	Langewere stoneware	1350	1500
LMRD	Late Medieval Reduced ware	1350	1500
METS	Metropolitan slipware	1600	1700
MGF	Mill Green fineware	1250	1400
NEOT	St Neots type ware	900	1150
NHSL	North Holland slipware	1575	1700
PMR	Post-medieval redware	1600	1800+
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1480	1550
SAIM	Saintonge mottled green glaze ware	1250	1650
SAIN	Saintonge unspecified ware	1250	1650
TGW	English Tin Glazed ware	1600	1800
THET	Thetford type ware	900	1150
TUDG	Tudor Green type ware	1380	1550
WESER	Weser slipware	1550	1650

ii) New

BABEL	Ely 'Babylon' Cistercian type ware	1500	1650
CASG	Cambridge Sgraffito ware	1350	1500
LMEL	Late medieval Ely ware	1350	1500
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1200	1350
OSW	Orange sandy ware	1350	1600
PMEL	Post-medieval Ely ware	1500	1600
SHEL	Shelly Ely ware	1200	1500

These dates are the wider brackets which are used when form and decorative information do not enable a tighter date to be given. Occasionally even the wider brackets can be waived.

4.1.5 Potential For Analysis

Bearing in mind that this assemblage is from a site that did not yield a substantial sequence of built structures, it is both surprising and satisfying that such a good ceramic assemblage has been recovered. Residuality is very low by the standards of most urban excavations and the condition of the sherds is very good, with little abrasion. The sequence does not start before around 1200-1250, with only residual pieces from periods prior to this. As discussed above, the sequence shows both pre-1350 medieval groups and assemblages from 1500-1650. There are groups from the intervening period but these are less common and less easy to recognise in the absence of many imports.

Ceramics from Ely have received only cursory attention in the past. In common with most of the medieval towns of Cambridgeshire little is known of the sequence or of locally produced pottery.

A recently excavated site at the White Hart (Jones 1984) produced the only

modern report from Ely with a substantial ceramic component. Major work has been carried out more recently by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Forehill/Lisle Lane), but the report of this site is not expected for some time. Our own recent efforts have been directed towards an understanding of the county's urban centres, with the development of ceramic sequences alongside otherwise undated urban spatial data seen as key to this. In recent years we have carried out archaeological works at St Mary's Lodge, St Mary's Street, the Maltings, Potter's Lane, Lisle Lane and Broad Street. A corpus of medieval ceramics is now building up from the town and it is feasible to aim at the assemblage of a ceramic sequence for Ely. Key in this work has been the pottery assemblage and kiln waste material recovered from Potter's Lane. This provides us with the first evidence from a medieval pottery production centre in Ely or its hinterland and the material recovered includes (provisionally) both 13th and 14th-15th century groups. Building on the secure foundation provided by identified local material, the Jubilee Terrace assemblage is the best dated sequence currently available for the lower town and waterfront. Additionally kiln waste from 16th century Cistercian-type ware production ('Ely Babylon Ware') appears in the Jubilee Terrace assemblage and provides a small amount of key information concerning this much discussed but little understood local industry.

The Jubilee Terrace ceramic assemblage is undoubtedly of major local and regional significance as it provides a firm basis upon which to construct major parts of Ely's ceramic sequence. The lack of residuality and the good condition of the material renders its further study vital to the furtherance of our understanding of medieval and post-medieval Ely.

4.2 Brick and Tile by Niall Oakey

4.2.1 The Assemblage

10, 932 gms of brick and tile were retained. Modern brick and tile were not retained and most of the assemblage comes from hand-dug contexts. A wide date range seems to be represented, including late medieval and later fabrics.

Of particular note were fourteen examples of glazed tile originating from eight contexts. In seven of these contexts the glazed tiles were associated with sherds of medieval pottery. The other context contained no dating material, but the glaze on the piece of tile was severely abraded suggesting that it had been disturbed and then redeposited at a later date. Two fragments of tile were pierced by peg-holes, but the remainder were probably floor tile. Glaze occurred most often on one face only, although in a few cases it could be seen to continue over the edges. The dominant surviving glaze colour was green, with yellow sometimes occurring on the same tile. In one case a border strip of yellow glaze was apparent.

4.2.2 Recommendations

A catalogue of tile and brick fabrics should be compiled as their recovery from dated contexts will aid the creation of a type series for Ely and its district. The glazed tiles may be capable of close dating by reference to local parallels.

4.3 Metalwork and other special finds by Niall Oakey

4.3.1 The Assemblage

The metal objects comprise

- one token or coin and two other copper alloy objects
- four pieces of lead including three bits of folded sheet and one unidentified object

- 74-80 iron objects.

The iron objects include three pieces of slag, one possible dagger, a large key, two large unidentified objects, 43 nails (including one with a rove, which may derive from a boat) and 24-30 assorted small unidentified objects.

Non-metallic objects included a bone point, a glass bottle of 20th century date, and sixteen items of stone. The last category varied from large architectural fragments to a small whetstone and included a number of pieces of volcanic lava, perhaps deriving from a quern or millstone.

4.3.2 Recommendations

The copper alloy objects require cleaning and conservation by a qualified conservator and the coin/token will need to be identified. The three folded pieces of lead sheet should be unfolded, again by a qualified conservator.

Iron objects will benefit immensely from X-raying. This will aid the identification of some objects and will also determine the future cleaning and conservation strategy. Items which can already be highlighted as needing cleaning, conservation and examination by specialists include the dagger, key and the nail with a rove. The iron slag should also be submitted to a metallurgist in order to determine the process which produced it.

Some of the stone objects should be submitted to a geologist for identification of their source (in most cases non-local) and research should be undertaken for dated parallels for some of the objects (e.g. the whetstone).

4.4 Assessment of Environmental Evidence by Duncan Schlee BA, MSc

A total of thirteen samples from the excavations were processed for the recovery of charred and waterlogged plant remains, animal bone, marine molluscs, and other artefacts that might be associated with diet, economic activities, and the local environment of the site. Samples were generally of ten or twenty litres and predominantly came from contexts interpreted as pit fills and dump layers. They were processed using a standard Siraff-type flotation machine and the material recovered is listed in Appendix C.

4.4.1 Results

The quantities of charred grain recovered were small and preservation was often poor with distortion from puffing and blistering during charring making identification difficult. In addition to wheat and barley, some charred peas were recovered, especially from sample 15 (context 1162) which also contained a few fragments of charred hazel nut shell. No other charred food crops were recovered.

There was some preservation of uncharred plant material in anaerobic conditions. The majority comprised fragments of wood and roots, with a few seeds including brambles (*Rubus* sp), elderberries (*Sambucuc niger*) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). These and other as yet unidentified waterlogged seeds probably represent the weeds and wild plants growing in the vicinity of the site. Samples 15 and 2 contain a similar range of weed seeds, but whereas they are waterlogged in 2, in 15 they are charred. The wider range of food species present in sample 15 suggest that it may contain cleanings from a domestic hearth. The presence of numerous charred weed seeds similar to uncharred seeds in other deposits may suggest that plants growing nearby were used as fuel.

Other macrofossils associated with the diet and economy of the site include

charred and uncharred bone fragments of large mammals and fish vertebrae. Sample 6 was taken from a pit containing domestic refuse and contained a single charred pea, barley grains and avian egg shell fragments.

Marine molluscs were present in most of the samples. The majority were fragments of mussel shells but some cockles and fragments of whelk shell were also present. Other inclusions included fragments of glass, coal, slag, pottery and iron nails.

Sample 13 was from a compacted ashy layer associated with a feature interpreted as a kiln. This contained numerous small fragments of wood charcoal and some barley grains but not in sufficient quantities to suggest a specific function for the 'kiln'.

Sample 4 was taken from a possible occupation layer above a surface and was found to contain general domestic debris and food waste.

4.4.2 Recommendations

Analysis of the samples suggests that the majority of the dump layers contain domestic refuse and may represent intentional dumping to raise the ground level to reclaim land. Further analysis of samples 15 and 2 will be informative about domestic plant use on the site and the plants that grew in the vicinity. They may also identify other less immediate environments exploited by the inhabitants.

Fish bones are a component of faunal evidence which rarely survive and species identification of those in this assemblage will provide useful information on the diet of the local inhabitants, including the level to which they exploited the Fenland water system as a source of food.

4.5 The Faunal Remains by Lorrain Higbee BSc, MSc.

4.5.1 Quantity and Provenance of Material

The bulk of the assemblage was hand collected from excavated features and amounted to 12201g or 1142 fragments. A small amount of this (*c.* 7g) was recovered from the wet sieving of bulk soil samples.

Individual deposits on the site have been dated (by their pottery) Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern.

4.5.2 Range and Variety of Material

All of the faunal material was quickly scanned in order to determine species present and note any evidence of butchery or pathology. An individual specimen was not assigned species identification unless it bore clear features typical of that particular species. Rib and vertebrae fragments were assigned to a size class (*i.e.* "large mammal" and "medium mammal").

Bones of all the typical domesticate stock animals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) occur in the assemblage with the greatest regularity. Other less commonly occurring elements include horse, dog, cat, ?deer, ?hare/rabbit, birds, fish and frog.

Domestic fowl, goose, ?coot, and ?lapwing have all been identified. Whilst it is possible that wild populations of geese could have been exploited, some of the goose bones are large enough to represent fully evolved domestic species (*i.e.* a radius from 1106).

Evidence of butchery was noted only on the bones of the domestic stock animals and one goose bone from 1140. Many of the (meat bearing) long bones of these animals have been chopped mid-shaft and some have also had their articulator ends chopped off during the process of carcass dismemberment. This process appears to have been quite intensive for cattle. Knife marks were also noted and seemed to be consistent with removal of the meat from the bone.

There is also some evidence to suggest that the marrow was extracted from bones since some fragments have been split longitudinally.

Of particular interest is the evidence for changing butchery practices between the Medieval and the Post-Medieval periods. Two contexts, 1004 and 1003, each containing pottery of c1500-1600, contain vertebrae fragments which have been split down their dorsal-ventral axis. This method of carcass dismemberment was not common practise until the sixteenth century.

Also noted was a horse tibia which appears to have been gnawed at its proximal end.

Pathological conditions were only noted on cattle and sheep/goat bones. Exostosis was noted on three cattle phalanx prima, a "large mammal" sacrum, and a sheep/goat metacarpal (1004). The last of these was quite severe and occurred on the proximal end of the bone forming a lip over the anterior edge and fusing two of the carpal bones on to it. This condition would probably have caused some degree of immobility and discomfort.

4.5.3 Condition of Assemblage

Much of the material has survived very well. Ancient breaks from butchery are still very sharp and unaffected by taphonomy. Only a few fragments show slight signs of exfoliation caused by physical weathering. Fish remains are scarce but this does not necessarily indicate poor survival.

4.5.4 Statement of Potential for Further Analysis

The assemblage has limited potential due to its size. However, it will be worth identifying the other bird remains in the assemblage, and defining the evidence and dating of those contexts containing evidence of changes in butchery practises, as part of a wider study of Ely's Medieval and Post-Medieval deposits.

5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

a). The site has been identified as being the location of a building between c1200 and 1500. Further analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, artefacts and ecofacts will aid interpretation of the function of the building. This will have important implications for the study of the topographical history of medieval Ely, in particular the development of a commercial centre between Broad Street and the River Ouse, possibly as a result of the diversion of the river to run closer to the town.

b). The destruction of the building in the late medieval period and the subsequent limited use of the site has important implications for the study of the economic prosperity of Ely.

c). The pottery represents an opportunity to continue the study of locally-produced wares and their relationship to imported ceramics. Important advances are being made in the production of a datable type-series of pottery

manufactured in Ely and its environs and these will inform future archaeological research in Ely and its locale.

d). Our picture of the social and economic life of Ely in general and the Waterside area in particular will be improved by detailed analysis of the animal bones, brick and tile, metalwork and other categories of artefact, and ecofacts.

e). Data recovered from this site and its subsequent interpretation will help set the agenda for future research in Ely and its hinterland. It will inform discussions on the management of Ely's archaeological resource and is of particular importance because of the forecast redevelopment of a large area to the north-east of the Jubilee Terrace site.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF FURTHER WORK

6.1 Research Design

The research aims of the post-excavation analysis can be encapsulated as the preparation of an integrated report and interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence revealed by excavation at Jubilee Terrace; placing that site within its urban and local context; addressing wider research questions; and generating future research questions for Ely and its region.

Analysis of specific elements of the data collection will utilise the potential of that collection as follows (using the points set out in Section 5),

6.1.1 Stratigraphic records

Analysis of this data will contribute to a, b, e.

6.1.2 Pottery

Quantification of all material, preparation of a type series and report will contribute to a, b, c, e.

6.1.3 Brick and tile

Compilation of a catalogue and preparation of a report will contribute to a, b, d, e.

6.1.4 Metalwork and other special finds

X-raying, conservation, identification, preparation of an archive and reports will contribute to a, b, d, e.

6.1.5 Environmental material

Analysis and preparation of a report will contribute to a, b, d, e.

6.1.6 Animal bone

Analysis and preparation of a report will contribute to a, b, d, e.

6.2 Publication and Presentation

It is proposed that the site report is prepared for publication as an article in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS)*. This will reflect the significance of the project for local and regional urban studies and will concentrate on the preparation of an integrated site report utilising the stratigraphic records and the results of the analysis of the artefactual archive.

The report will set the results in local, regional and national contexts and outline their significance for future research. Although the artefactual archive has value as part of a larger corpus of material from Ely through which local research objectives can be addressed, it is not considered worthy of full publication in its own right. Archive reports will be prepared, but publication in the article will take the form of summaries of the information used to prepare the integrated report. It will also appear within the AFU report series.

A report might include the following sections

Introduction	(text and line drawing)
Historical and Archaeological Background	(text and line drawing)
Methodology	(text and line drawing)
The Excavation	
Period 1	(text and line drawing)
Period 2 etc.	
Artefact Summaries	
Pottery	(text, line drawings and tables)
Metalwork and other Special finds	(?text and line drawings)
Animal Bones	(text and tables)
Environmental Material	(text and tables)
Interpretation	
The site by period	(text)
Discussion	
The site in the context of medieval Ely	(text)
Ely and its region	(text)

Total length would be *c* 7-10,000 words with 8 or more line drawings, 3 or more tables and half-tone photographs if suitable.

The site data does not lend itself to popular treatment, although material from it and the post-excavation analysis will be used in exhibitions in local museums. It is hoped that ultimately the finds will be deposited in Ely Museum.

7. METHODS STATEMENT

The post-excavation and publication project can be broken down into a number of tasks.

7.1 Analysis of stratigraphic data

The site matrices for each trench will be divided into periods, cross-references will be made between the trenches and the contexts combined into a single sequence. This sequence will be further broken down into context groups within the periods. A "Level 4" publication report will be written, arranged by period (and sub-divided if appropriate), integrating the data from stratigraphic and artefactual analysis. Relevant draft period plans will be produced.

7.2 Documentary and background research

Examination of cartographic and documentary sources relevant to the site held at Cambridgeshire County Record Office and other record depositories will be undertaken. Searches will be made in the libraries of Cambridge University for published accounts of comparable sites and material elsewhere in Britain and Europe.

7.3 Analysis of pottery

A fully described type series will be produced. On this basis all material will be quantified and placed on a computer database. After background research into comparative material a report text will be produced and sherds selected to be drawn for publication.

7.4 Metalwork and other special finds

X-radiography will take place of all metallic objects and a catalogue of these and other objects will be produced in consultation with specialists. Where appropriate, a summary text will be produced and objects selected for drawing.

7.5 Animal bones

Remaining unidentified bird bones will be identified. A short report will be produced on changing butchery practises.

7.6 Environmental material

Further analysis of samples will take place and represented species of macrofossils quantified. A report and text will be produced.

7.7 Collation of specialist reports

After the completion of specialist reports, a meeting of the project team will be held to discuss the results and determine the format of their presentation as part of the published report. The material will then be collated into an integrated site report with interpretation and discussion by the lead author. Relevant action towards production of the final publishable report will be taken by specialists.

7.8 Preparation of publication drawings

After discussion by the project team, final publication drawings will be produced by the illustrators of the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council.

7.9 Preparation of the report

After reception of all the components, the report will undergo final editing and submission for publication.

8. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and equipment

8.1.1 AFU Project Team

The project will be managed by Ben Robinson BSc, MA, who will also be acting as editor. Mr Robinson has been a Project Manager at the AFU for two years, and has worked as an archaeologist in Cambridgeshire since 1989. In 1993 he was awarded an MA (with distinction) in Archaeological Heritage Management by the University of York. His dissertation concerned archaeological resource management frameworks for small towns with a case study dedicated to the City of Ely. Research interests include the archaeology of the Fenland towns and landscape development. He has led a number of archaeological investigations within Ely and its environs.

Niall Oakey BA, MA, MIFA will be lead author of the report, taking responsibility for completing the background research, preparing the stratigraphic report, supervising the project on a daily basis and writing the final integrated site report, interpretation and discussion. Mr Oakey ran the excavations at Jubilee Terrace and is a field archaeologist of many years experience. He has completed many reports on complex urban archaeological sites (particularly in York) and is trained in documentary research. He is interested in all aspects of urban history.

Paul Spoerry BTech, PhD will analyse the pottery and produce the relevant report. Dr Spoerry is a Project Manager at the AFU and is a specialist in medieval ceramics with a current involvement in research into the local pottery industries of medieval Cambridgeshire.

Duncan Schlee BA, MSc will analyse the environmental samples and produce a report. Mr Schlee has an MSc in Archaeobotany from the Institute of Archaeology, London and in addition to ten years of experience in field archaeology he has specialised in co-ordinating and supervising environmental sampling programmes and analysing the resulting plant remains for projects both in Britain and overseas.

Lorrain Higbee BA, MSc will analyse the animal bone and produce the relevant report. Ms Higbee obtained an MSc in Bioarchaeology and Geoarchaeology from the Institute of Archaeology, London where she specialised in faunal identification and analysis. She has undertaken the production of a number of specialised faunal reports.

Illustrations will be prepared by AFU staff and the preparation of artefacts for examination by specialists will also be undertaken by Unit staff.

8.1.2 Consultant Specialists

Outside specialists will provide investigation, conservation and analysis of certain categories of material. These include

Celia Honeycombe of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge who will X-ray, clean and conserve the metalwork.

Other specialists will be contacted as appropriate.

.2 Timetable

The time necessary to carry out the separate elements of the project are outlined below.

PO Project Officer
PM Project Manager
SI Senior Illustrator
FS Finds Supervisor
FA Finds Assistant
SC Specialist Consultant

3.2.1 Stratigraphic analysis and report writing	
Stratigraphic analysis and phasing (PO)	6 days
Drafting of report plans (PO)	3 days
Integration of specialist data and production of publication report (PO)	12 days
Editing and meetings (PO)	2 days
3.2.2 Documentary and background research	
Research at record depositories and libraries (PO)	3 days
3.2.3 Illustration	
Publication line drawings (SI)	4 days
Artefact drawings (SI)	10 days
3.2.4 Pottery	
Quantification (FA)	12 days
Quantification and type series (SC)	3 days
Data analysis (SC)	2 days
Production of report text and selection of items for illustration (SC)	3 days
3.2.5 Brick and tile	
Analysis and production of report (SC)	3 days
3.2.6 Metalwork and other special finds	
Conservation and cleaning (SC)	5 days
Identification of artefacts and production of catalogue (SC)	5 days
3.2.7 Environmental material	
Analysis and production of report (SC)	4 days
3.2.8 Animal bone	
Identification, analysis and production of report (SC)	2 days
3.2.9 Archiving and storage	
Security copying, ficing etc (FA)	3 days
Accession of archive (PO)	1 day
Cost of boxes and packaging (17 boxes)	
3.2.10 Management and editing	
Active management (PM)	2 days
Editing and meetings (PM)	1 day

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- English Heritage 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (London)
Jones, A. 1993. 'Archaeological Investigations at the White Hart, Ely 1991-2',
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 82, pp.113-37

Appendix A - Site records

ELY JT 95

13 sheets of context lists
352 context records
6 sheets site drawing records
1 sheet sample register
15 sheets site sample records
2 sheets site objects register
23 photographic record sheets
12 site matrices

Miscellaneous correspondence, specifications, background material and assessment reports

132 sheets of permatrace of various sizes up to A4 bearing plans @ 1:20 and sections @ 1:10
11 rolls of permatrace bearing drawn plans and sections

155 colour prints
132 black and white prints
116 colour slides

Appendix B - Finds by weight

Weights are expressed in grammes.

Currently non-metallic finds are stored in twelve long-bone boxes and five skull boxes.

Metallic finds are stored in controlled conditions in three plastic containers.

Ely Jubilee Terrace '95 - Finds weight in grams by context.

Context No.	Trench	Pot	Brick & Tile	Mortar	Daub & Fired clay	Bone	Shell	Flint
Unstrat.								
Pipe trench		170	19				5	
Unstrat.	A	338				2		45
Unstrat.	X	49						
Unstrat.	Y	43				15		
3	B	100						
4	B	313				214	93	
5	B	211	275			44	61	2
8	A	8	14					
9	A	90	24					
11	A					58		
12	A	21	316					
13	A	8	26					7
17	A	1226		433		37	5	
18	A	373				36	18	
19	A	2	4					
21	A	12				52		
28	A	16						
32	A	33						
1001	Z	20	48	45		22	70	
1002	Z	46	239	11		16	28	
1003	Z	14	328			97	22	
1004	Z	822	1601			2969	825	
1005	Y	605	73			409	30	
1006	Y	758				113	49	
1007	Y							
1008	Y	114	11			41	18	
1010	Y	18				69	13	
1012	Y						12	
1013	Y	1292	540			324	71	
1035	Y	104						
1036	Y	193				208		
1037	Y	897	330			351	62	
1039	Z	1154	210			428	68	
1040	Z					42	118	
1041	Z	20				11		
1042	Z	300				262	70	
1046	Z	55						
1048	Z	196	75			256	11	
1049	Y	1084	168			177	47	
1051	Y	16						
1052	Y					45		
1053	Y	4						
1076	Y	83				66	40	
1078	Y	18						
1080	Y	149				5		

Context No.	Trench	Pot	Brick & Tile	Mortar	Daub & Fired clay	Bone	Shell	Flint
1081	Y	70				48		
1082	Z	152				220	44	
1083	Y						22	
1084	Z					181		
1085	Y	2						
1086	Y	19	8			6		
1087	Y	59						
1088	Y	250				165		
1093	Z	8				2	2	
1094	Y	13						
1097	Z	90				399		
1105	Z	2085	755			812	72	
1106	Z	2729	134	51		442	50	
1107	Z	119				36		
1108	Z	260	34		27	38	6	
1109	Z	188				79	31	
1110	Z	209			13	8	3	
1112	Z	765	147			520	34	
1113	Y	111	726		23	43	14	
1114	Y	272	404	3		242	34	
1115	X	2403	32			56	1	
1117	X	289	211			34	14	
1121	Y	1844	117			526	68	46
1122	X	168	496			41	65	
1123	X	1		9		11	2	
1125	X	524	304			63	21	
1127	X	4				1	2	
1130	X	738	79			178	55	2
1132	X	516	512			12	46	
1136	X	29	11			1	1	
1138	X	199	70	9		44		
1140	X	56	272			93		2
1147	X			207			2	
1151	X	109	394			95	5	
1152	X	733	81			190	66	3
1153	X	351	129			1		
1154	X	28				1		
1155	X	57	7				9	
1156	X						3	
1161	X	199	650		41	15	4	
1162	X	90				6		4
1163	X					17		
1164	X	2					40	
1166	Y		44					
1167	X	65						
1169	X	188			45	43	18	
1170	X	24				1	1	
1173	X	163	6	32		7	10	3
1175	X	65				40	25	1
1177	X	1	112			1	1	

Context No.	Trench	Pot	Brick & Tile	Mortar	Daub & Fired clay	Bone	Shell	Flint
1178	X						3	
1180	X	7						
1182	X	102	349	79	728	11	14	
1184	X							
1185	Y	332	272			266	328	
1186	X	64		3		2	5	
1189	X	88				21	1	
1190	X	5	52					
1195	X	5		12				
1197	Y	381				147	36	
1199	X	27	16					
1204	X	35				4		
1206	X	527			1	82	7	
1209	Y							
1210	X	56				4	308	
1211	X	73				1		2
1212	X	11						
1213	X	47	90	343		24		
1214	X	1				5		
1217	X	2	2			9		
1218	X	2						
1219	X	130				2	2	
1221	X	45	80			16		
1223	X	465	35		38	255	128	1
1229	X	9				18	1	
1237	X	9				6		
1244	Y							
TOTAL		29645	10932	1237	916	11960	3347	111

Context No.	Stone	Fossils	Clay Pipe	Fe	Slag	Cu	Pb
Unstrat.	539						
4				5			
5				41			
1003				8			
1004		1		6			28
1005				24			
1006	12			6			
1007				88			
1010		2		12			
1013		65		344			
1035							4
1036				6			
1037	2021	11		87			
1039		6					
1048		34					

Context No.	Stone	Fossils	Clay Pipe	Fe	Slag	Cu	Pb
1049				2			
1053				29			
1076				4			
1082	<i>691</i>						
1083				7			
1105	<i>403</i>	9		269			
1110	<i>403</i>						
1112				14			
1113	21			18			
1114						9	
1115			5	155			
1121	18	16		9		19	
1122				6			
1125	9	1		23		5	
1127		2					
1130	14			13			
1132	<i>403</i>	14					
1136			2	68	129		
1138				2			
1147				3			
1152				26			49
1156					145		
1161				97	16		
1166				9			
1182	<i>253</i>			25			
1184				119			
1185	<i>104</i>						
1190				8			
1197				347			
1204				6			
1209	<i>592</i>						
1213					2		
1221							282
1223	<i>17</i>			85			
1237				6			
1244	<i>1351</i>						
TOTAL	6851	161	7	1977	292	33	363

NOTES:

In 'Stone' column, italics denote worked stone.

In addition there was 267g of glass from 1115, 2g of worked bone from 1039 and possible leather from 1108 and 1109.

JAL 27/4/95

Appendix C - Material recovered from flotation samples from Ely, Jubilee Terrace

Samples 9 and 12 were taken for substance identification and were not processed.

Sample 1 (Context 1007)

Waterlogged weeds
Wood charcoal
Cockles
Plaster
Glass
Coal
Slag

Sample 5 (Context 1108)

Barley
Wheat
Charred weeds
Waterlogged weeds
Wood charcoal
Mammal bones
Fish bones
Mussels
Pot

Sample 2 (Context 1049)

Barley
Wheat
Waterlogged weeds
Wood charcoal
Fish bones
Mussels
Cockles
Pot
Fe obj

Sample 6 (Context 1114)

Barley
Peas
Wood charcoal
Egg shell
Mussels
Slag
Pot
Fe obj

Sample 3 (Context 1049)

Barley
Wheat
Peas
Straw nodes
Wood charcoal
Mammal bones
Fish bones
Burnt bone
Mussels

Sample 7 (Context 1052)

Wheat
Charred weeds
Waterlogged weeds
Wood charcoal
Whelks

Sample 4 (Context 1037)

Barley
Wheat
Wood charcoal
Mammal bones
Fish bones
Mussels
Cockles
Pot
Fe obj

Sample 8 (Context 1131)

Waterlogged weeds
Glass

Sample 10 (Context 1185)

Barley
Wood charcoal
Fish bones
Mussels
Pot

Sample 11 (Context 1197)

Barley
Wheat
Straw nodes
Wood charcoal
Mammal bones

Fish bones
Burnt bone
Pot

Sample 13 (Context 1196)

Barley
Waterlogged weeds
Wood charcoal
Mammal bones
Mussels

Sample 14 (Context 1182)

Wheat
Straw nodes
Wood charcoal
Mussels

Sample 15 (Context 1162)

Wheat
Peas
Hazel nuts
Charred weeds
Wood charcoal
Mammal bones
Mussels
Pot



Cambridgeshire
County Council

Archaeology

The Archaeological Field Unit
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap
Fulbourn
Cambridge CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946