

Recent Excavations at Milton House, Burgh-by-Sands,

Carlisle

1998

MLH B

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K Hirst

Introduction

Planning permission was granted by.....(No...) to build a small housing development consisting of 9 dwellings and related services in the north of field 6627, north of Milton House, Brough-by-Sands, Cumbria.

The site lies within the Hadrian's Wall corridor which is listed as a World Heritage Monument which includes the structures and landscapes that supported the role of the Wall as a defensive position.

The Brough-by-Sands area is rich with archaeological remains so it was important to assess the nature of the archaeological deposits in the field prior to development. An evaluation carried out in 1994 (Flynn 1994) which demonstrated that the site contained a high concentration of features and the presence of at least one ditch and palisade slot, dated to around the 3rd century, characteristic of a native farmstead.

As the site lies north of Hadrian's Wall, it was recommended that a full scale excavation was carried out prior to any building works in order to shed more light onto the relationship of such a farmstead with the Wall and ultimately the role of Hadrian's Wall as a defensive/control mechanism.

Location and Historical Background

The modern village of Brough-by-Sands lies within a slight dip of the land 9m above sea level approximately 3 km to the west of the Solway estuary. Views of both the Solway and the Scottish coast across the water are easily gained on rises of land around the village making its location an ideal strategic position with access to Scotland and the Solway coast. The sea would also provide a marine variety in the diet.

Knowledge of pre-Roman activity in the area is sparse but Iron Age/Romano British crop marks exist to the east and west of the modern village as well as an Iron Age/Romano-British oval enclosure to the south west.

The village is aligned approximately east-west along the same alignment as Hadrian's Wall and its Vallum which lie beneath the village and can be seen as earthworks in the surrounding fields.

St Micheal's church in the east of the village lies on the site of a Roman fort (*Aballava*) (NY 328 591) and to the south and south west of the village, 600m and 200m away, two further Roman forts (designated Burgh II (NY323 582) and Burgh III (NY 316 585) by Jones 1984) have been located.

Limited excavation was carried out by Collingwood in 1992 in *Aballava* fort where the robbed out walls of barrack buildings were revealed as well as the foundations of the east gate. Pottery from the site indicates that the fort was occupied from the mid 2nd century to the mid/late 4th century. A geophysical survey in the north of the fort was carried out in 1992 (RCHME) and aerial photographs have also produced evidence of a vicus the size and shape of which is still unclear. More recent excavations revealed the presence of a bath house (Flynn ?).

Other Roman finds from the village include two altars, a statue of a Genius and the projected locations of milecastle (72) and turrets 72a and 72b.

On a low hill, 600m south of the village, a 2nd century Roman watch/gate tower was located by aerial photography in 1975 and later excavated (Jones). The structure consisted of four massive post holes enclosing an area of metalling approximately 45m², this was surrounded by a circular soil and stone rampart and ditch with an entrance way to the north east. The structure was thought to be part of the early Trajanic Stanegate defences, made up of an alternating system of forts and fortlets, that stretched across the Tyne Solway frontier (Jones 1978 and 1979).

The circular structure was then flattened and the Roman fort Burgh II was constructed over it. The earliest phase of the fort enclosed an area of 2.83 hectares with timber buildings dated to between AD 90-130. The fort was subsequently halved to 1.50 hectares during which time new stone buildings were constructed, the clay and pebble ramparts of the fort were seen to be up to 7.5m wide.

All features on the site were recorded using standard C.A.U recording methods, the archive and all finds are stored at Shaddon Mill, Shaddongate, Carlisle under the site code MLH B. Soil samples are currently being analysed for environmental information at the University of Durham, ceramics from the site have so far only been given a provisional date.

The features

Although many of the features did not contain any dating evidence such as pottery, it is possible to loosely phase the site on the basis of the features truncating one another and their location in relationship to other features. The following is a description of the archaeological features that were excavated:

Phase 1

Palisade slot

The earliest feature excavated was part of a rectilinear feature in the south east area of the trench. Two sides were exposed, one side was orientated on a west-east alignment which then turned sharply at a near right angle to a north-south alignment along the western edge of ditch 462 and 454. The fill of the feature was mid brown clays or red brown sands with occasional charcoal flecks (1%), 2-10 % pebbles and up to 15% cobbles within the soil matrix. The cobbles and pebbles were mainly arranged on the outer edge of the feature, regular spaces between the cobbles, approximately 0.05-0.50m apart, were interpreted as stake holes, of which 20 were excavated and seen to have an average diameter of approximately 0.25m and depth of 0.30m, generally located in the centre of the feature. The slot of the palisade itself was steep sided with a flat, slightly irregular base.

The stakes set within the palisade would probably have been interwoven with wattle to form a fence, either to retain stock or, probably in this case, to act as a wind break for a settlement.

Burgh III was identified by aerial photography in 1977 and 1984 and later excavated in 1984 when two phases of occupation were interpreted; an initial 5.1 acre site which was subsequently expanded to 8.4 acres. The interior of the earlier site contained features that are consistent with those of a fort, but the small area excavated within the area surrounded by the later enclosure ditch exposed fewer features which may indicate that this was a temporary camp.

Further Roman activity in the area is attested by the presence of a circular structure, possibly a watching tower or circular hut, to the west of Burgh III (NY314585). The date of the structure is speculated from by the presence of the surrounding 2nd-3rd century field systems.

At NY319577 a circular ditch-enclosed site dated to the late 2nd century was interpreted as a small farmstead (Jones 1984)

The strong military presence from the 2nd century onwards at Brough highlights the importance of the area not only as a defensive position on the Solway Coast but also as a base from which expeditions could be made into Scotland across the narrow stretch of water. Such activities have been attested by a dedicatory stone found between Burgh and Kirk Andrews on which a successful campaign and safe return of a unit from an expedition to Scotland was described (RIB ?)

Methodology

The field behind Milton House site slopes gently from west to east and north to south. The trench placed in the area that is to be developed measured 50m from west-east by 45m from north-south. Up to 0.43m of top soil was removed using a Himac excavator? Down to the orange brown sandy clay subsoil which was then cleaned by hand.

Post holes within palisade slot

A total of 78 post holes were located within the boundary of the palisade slot 625 (353, 355, 357, 359, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 544, 548, 550, 552, 554, 566, 596, 599, 601, 603, 605, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624 although none can be directly associated with the slot itself (except 566 which was cut by the palisade) there was a much higher concentration of post holes in this area than the rest of the site which would suggest that structures once existed that were enclosed within a fenced-in area. Some of the post holes contained packing stones that would have supported the base of a post, a re used quern fragment was also placed at the side of one of the holes. Unfortunately there was no clear arrangement of the post holes that would indicate the presence of a substantial structure such as a building, however, an extension of the trench to the south may provide a more comprehensive plan.

Latrine

A possible latrine, 309, was exposed to the south of centre of the trench. The feature was rectangular in plan, orientated west-east with slightly rounded corners, 1.60m long and 1.20m wide. The break of slope at the top was sharp, the two shorter ends in the east and west had vertical sides, the longer ends were slightly less steep. 0.30m below the surface, a step was noted at both of the shorter ends of the feature at a right angle to the sides some 0.18m wide. Below the step the sides continued at an almost vertical angle and terminated 1.50m below the modern surface in a flat, sub circular base 0.40m wide.

The feature was filled by two main deposits; 308 was a dark grey brown silty clay, 1.15m deep, with occasional stone inclusions and bands of red or yellow sand and stone tip lines, approximately 0.02m thick. These bands would suggest that the deposit had built up over a long period of time by episodes of silting. 307 above consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay, 0.35m deep with occasional stone inclusions and contained sherds of grey ware and Samian pottery.

The shape of the feature seems to be too shallow to be that of a well and too narrow to be that of a storage pit, although the ledge at the top of the feature may have been constructed in order to support a wooden lid. A further option may be that the feature was a latrine which one would expect to be deep with a wooden support at the top.

Phase 1/2

Wells

Two wells, 241 and 131, were excavated outside the area of the palisade slot which may or may not have been contemporary with one another or the palisade.

Feature 241 was located in the south west of the trench. It was sub rectangular in plan, 2.90m by 2.50m on a north west-south east alignment; the break of slope at the top was sharp with steeply sloping sides that became near vertical 0.60m below the surface. The shape of the cut in plan towards the base was sub square with a diameter of 1.60m; the base of the well was not reached but it was seen to be at least 1.60m deep.

The earliest deposit within the well was a mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions at least 0.80m deep, this lay below a mid grey silt 301 that had subsequently been cut by a sub circular pit, 341, that measured 2.61m in diameter and 1.42m deep. Within this pit lay a series of silty sand and silty clay deposits (302, 300, 244, 242) between 0.25m to 68m deep which contained up to 60% cobbles within the soil matrices. This would suggest that they do not represent periods of silting up but had been deliberately deposited within the well. 300 was a re deposited dump of natural subsoil and 242 a black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (containing a fragment of ?tegular) 0.25m deep representing an episode of burning, although probably not in situ as the surrounding natural subsoil was not burnt. This lay below the upper deposit, 243/283, 0.50m of mid brownish grey loam with up to 10% cobble inclusions.

The second well, 131, was located in the north east corner of the trench. Originally only the western half of the well was exposed, the trench was subsequently extended in

order to reveal its full extent. Well 131 was roughly ovoid in plan on the surface with two probable post holes located on the north west and north east sides, only one was excavated, 143, which was 0.37m deep with steep sides and a relatively flat base. The presence of these two post holes may indicate that there was a substantial construction at the surface of the well.

The well itself had fairly steeply sloping sides at the top of the cut which became almost vertical roughly 0.50m below the modern day surface. At 1.5m below the modern surface, the cut became concave and sharply bulged into the natural subsoil creating a wide groove below which the cut once again becomes vertical to a depth of 2.07m where the limit of excavation was reached. The groove may have formed after the sides had collapsed

The earliest deposit excavated, 576, was that of a light orange brown sandy clay, at least 0.5m deep, with occasional rounded stone inclusions containing a Samian fragment. This lay below a thick deposit of black silt (370) that lay in the centre of well and rode up the sides for up to 0.45m. A similar deposit (132) lay above 370 but was restricted to the sides of the well, lining it to a thickness of approximately 0.20m, becoming thicker towards the base. Both 370 and 132 contained up to 60% charcoal flecks and possible fragments of burnt timber which suggests that the well was lined with a timber construction that had burn in situ, although the surrounding subsoil did not appear to have been burnt.

Immediately above the burnt deposits in the centre of the well was a light grey brown sandy silt (458) which was interspersed by thin lenses of grey sand which may be the result of silting episodes, and this lay below a mid brown clay silt, 369 and a dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. The deep, homogenous nature of this upper deposit would suggest that it had been deliberately deposited material, possibly to block up the surface of the well.

Phase 2

Ditches

A series of irregular linear features (267, 207, 346, 344 and 416), interpreted as truncated ditches, ran along the same north west-south east line in the east of the trench. In the north a single linear feature (267), 16.2m long, 1.20m wide and up to 0.18m deep, with fairly steep sides and an irregular wide base terminated in the south as a squared off double butt end. Pottery from the AD 2nd-4th century was recovered from the fill of the cut.

0.20m to the south of the butt ends, a second feature was noted (207). Although it was on the same alignment as (267) it was extremely irregular in plan and unlikely to have been a ditch.

0.9m south east of 207, two almost parallel linear features, 346 and 344, ran between 0.80m and 0.50m apart.

346 lay on the same alignment as 207 and 267 to the north (7.50m by 0.80m by 0.18m deep) but 344 lay slightly to the west (7.9m by 0.90m by 0.21m deep). The termini of both features in the north were slightly irregular and fairly rounded with irregular, shallow sides and a broad flat base. In the south the termini were broader and more rounded 0.08-0.11m deep, the shallow nature of the features would suggest that they had been heavily truncated, probably by ploughing. Roman grey ware pottery sherds were excavated from the fills of both ditches.

Running to the south of these parallel features lay a further linear feature, 315, with a square butt end to the north situated 1.10m away from the terminus of 346. The break of slope at the butt end was slight with shallow gently sloping sides and a broad U-shaped base that sloped down slightly from north to south. A second section, 312, was excavated through 315 to the south where the feature was seen to be 0.12m deep which then dropped suddenly in the south to a depth of 0.37m suggesting that the feature has been later re cut, however, no obvious differences in the fills at this point was noted making it difficult to interpret which was the earliest cut. The sides of the feature here were steep, at about an angle of 70° and the base was slightly U-shaped and fairly broad.

It is not clear whether or not the linear features 267, 207, 346, 344, 315 and 416 were contemporary but the fact that they are all on a similar alignment implies that they were. It is possible that the more substantial ditches 416 and 267 were the earliest features with a distance between them of 21.4m that was subsequently narrowed by the excavation of 346, 344 and 207.

The above features also run on a parallel course to ditch 250, 7.10m to the west. 10 sections were excavated through the ditch (350, 325, 347, 256, //, 188, 194, 319, 330, 456 and //) revealing a depth of 0.06-0.50m with steeply sloping sides and a narrow almost V-shaped base. The shallow nature of the deposit suggests that it has been truncated by later activities, indeed, to the north the ditch had been heavily truncated by a further ditch 261 so that only the base could be defined.

If ditches 250 and //207, 344 and 315 are contemporary, as their parallel course suggests then it could be speculated that the area between them functioned as a causeway or track that was drained on either side by ditches. It seems unlikely that the area had an arable function as the strip is so narrow.

Phase 3

Ditch

Ditch 261 was aligned on almost the same orientation as 250 on a west north west-east south east alignment. 13 sections were excavated through the ditch (110, 107, 164, 245, 173, 186, 196, 204, 267, 280, 462 and 454 and ///) which revealed fairly steep sides (45°) and a flat, slightly uneven base. The fill of the ditch differed from that of 250, being a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and large pebble inclusions. The fill within section 202 had been re cut but the reason is unclear. Fragments of iron nails, hob nail boots and fine and coarse wares had been deposited throughout the fill of the ditch.

Further to the south the ditch appears to kink towards the south east and then continues on a north west-south east alignment where it truncates the palisade slot 625. The kink in the ditch may represent a re cut but this was not investigated. Here

the break of slope of the ditch sides in the east is almost imperceptible and irregular before becoming steeper towards the base.

The ditch then terminates in a semi-square butt end in the south with steep sides 1.50m north of a second butt end 443, effectively creating an entrance way or causeway between the two. A stone filled post hole is located between the two butt ends but its relationship with the butt ends was unclear.

The southern butt end, 443, consists of a semi rectangular pit-like cut 2.70m long, 1.14m wide and 0.44m deep, with very steep sides in the north and fairly steep sides in the west, east and south. The north and south ends of the cut are also semi square and the base broad flat and slightly uneven.

To the south of this cut the ditch becomes much more shallow (0.22m deep) with gently sloping sides to the west and fairly steep sides to the east (454). This part of the ditch may have been where an original butt end existed which was subsequently deepened by 443, but the relationship between the two cuts was not established. If the butt end was re cut then it may have been in order to narrow the gap between ditch segments 454 and 462.

Ditch segment 454 continues along the same alignment until the very south east corner of the trench where it appears to turn slightly towards the south west. It was here that trench E had been placed in 1994 (Flynn) that had located the ditch and the palisade slot.

Phase 3/4

A further ditch, 625, was located in the south west area of the trench; this was orientated on a slightly different alignment to the ditches discussed above running north north west-south south east. Three sections were excavated through the ditch (351, 371 and 338), to the north the ditch terminated in an uneven square butt end with steep sides and a slightly uneven base, and the south the ditch was seen to truncate the palisade slot 626.

Unfortunately the extent of the exposed ditch was limited making it difficult to postulate a function; it may have been part of a field system or a boundary ditch but it does not appear to have been contemporary with the ditches to the north, indeed it can

be predicted that one truncates the other in the south east beyond the limit of excavation.

A curvilinear feature was excavated to the west of centre of the trench, running from the west to east and then turning at an angle of about 90° from north to south. Originally the feature was thought to be that of a ditch but on excavation was revealed to be very shallow (between 0.06m to 0.20m deep) so that if it was a ditch it had been very heavily truncated. The south east edge was barely perceptible with a fairly steeply sloping north west edge and a heavily pitted flat base. The feature was filled by a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, but no finds were excavated that could give an indication of its date.

Post holes

Post holes outside palisade slot

A total of 24 post holes were excavated around the site (115,117,119,125, 137,139, 141,156,160,162, 175, 177, 179, 209, 235, 286, 304, 328, 345, 353, 355, 357, 381) some of the features may have been created by animal burrowing or were natural depressions in the natural subsoil (117,115, 139, 141, 119, 177, 125, 160, 162), the remainder were round or ovoid in plan between 0.17m by 0.16m and 0.83m by 0.42m with a maximum depth of 0.45m.

Two post holes were of note, 286 and 328 were rectangular in plan located immediately to the west of ditch 250 and parallel to it, the fill of 328 contained a high percentage of stones that were arranged around a void indicative of a post pipe.

No pattern could be discerned among the post holes that could be interpreted as the remains of a substantial structure.

In the west of the trench a large irregular ovoid feature was seen, 2.60m long and 1.00m wide on a west south west-east north east alignment. The sides of the feature were fairly steep and irregular, with near vertical sides on the east, the base slightly irregular and flat. The fill was a mid grey silty clay with up to 35% rounded and sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks within its matrix. The purpose of the cut is unclear, if it was a storage pit one would expect it to have a more regular sides.

Phase 5

Six irregular linear features, all roughly aligned east-west between 4.2m and 10m long and approximately 0.60m wide, were exposed in the centre of the site. Sections were excavated through each feature which revealed that they were all ephemeral with a maximum depth of 0.11m; the fills of the features were dark grey brown sandy silts which contained no finds. The linear shapes of the features and the fact that they are all on approximately the same alignment is suggestive of ?medieval/ modern plough marks. One feature, 200, cut both ditches 261 and 250.

Fifteen irregular features (227, 225, 221, 219, 237, 233, 231, 229, 175, 217, 257, 326, 284, 333 and 288) were noted in the west of the trench which are all almost certainly animal or plant derived as they appear to be too irregular and shallow to be post holes.

Phase 6

A modern field drain ran across the south of the site and was partially excavated to reveal a modern ceramic drain.

Two pits were located in the east of the site, one cut the ditch 454 and was filled with stones and tin cans, the second was trapezoid in plan containing a complete sheep skeleton.

Discussion and Summary

The palisade appears to have enclosed an area where a high concentration of structures existed. The size, shape and function of these structures is unclear as no pattern among them has been recognised, indeed, some of the structures may be single post constructions whose function it would be almost impossible to interpret. However, the presence of a latrine to the north of the enclosure (if it is contemporary) would suggest that at least some of the structures were used for human habitation.

Although no dating evidence exists for the palisade it predates the 3rd century ditches and may have also preceded the construction of Hadrian's Wall explaining its location to the north of the Wall.

Similar rectilinear enclosures are found in the later half of the 1st millennium BC through to the Romano-British period throughout the north of England and the lowlands of Scotland. Two similar structures have been found in Carlisle at Scotby Road (Hirst) and the Infirmary (Barkle) of late Prehistoric and Roman date respectively. If the site is late prehistoric/ early Romano-British it raises questions about why the settlement was moved, whether it was as a result of the Hadrian's Wall construction or not cannot be answered here.

The enclosure was then superseded by a probable causeway approximately 1.20m wide that was drained by two lines of parallel ditches on either side, fills within the ditches have produced pottery that can be dated from the late 2nd to 3rd century. If the alignment of the ditches is extended to the south they would continue directly towards the north walls of fort Burgh II. If this is the case then it would be more likely that the causeway is associated with the later phase of the fort as the earlier phase dates closely to the 1st and 2nd centuries. To the north the causeway may have continued towards the coast providing access from the fort to the coast from where troops could travel across to Scotland or down the coast towards Maryport. Intervals between the ditches would have allowed traffic to pass to areas on either side of the road.

The ditches were later re cut and to the west were slightly realigned; whether the nature of the ditches at this point changed is not clear due to the limited area that was exposed.

No evidence of activity was noted immediately post dating Roman occupation, the next dateable artefacts were pottery sherds from the 12th and 13th/14th century found in unstratified levels.

Plough furrows across the length of the site, and truncating the Roman deposits attest to arable use of the land, possibly during the Medieval-modern period

Phasing of the site

Phase	Description	Date
Phase 1	The palisade slot (625) Post holes within the palisade enclosure	Unknown Unknown
Phase 2	Ditches 250 Ditch 416, 346, 207, 267 Post holes ?286, ?328	3 rd century 3 rd century
Phase 3 Phase 3a	Ditch 261 ?462, ?454	3 rd century
Phase 4	?Ditch 625	3 rd century
Phase 5	Plough furrows	?Medieval
Phase 6	Pit 459	20 th C

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Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England NMR information Burgh-by-Sands

Milton House ceramic and glass finds

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>No of sherds</i>	<i>Provisional date</i>
unstratified		reduced coarse ware	5	
unstratified		black burnished ware	1	
unstratified		samian	1	
unstratified		coarse oxidised ware	1	
unstratified		red gritty ware	1	12th century
unstratified		partially reduced grey wa	1	13th-14th century
unstratified		grey ware	8	
576	lower fill of well 131	samian	1	
463		samian	1	
463	fill of ditch 462	samian	1	
463		fine oxidised ware	1	
463		black burnished ware	2	2nd-4th century
463		cream ware	1	
463		grey ware	1	
457		flint	1	
457		grey ware	1	
457	fill of ditch 250	coarse oxidised ware	2	
455		black burnished	1	2nd-4th century
455		brick fragment	1	
455	fill of ditch 454	grey ware	1	
455		samian	2	
455		mortaria	1	
455		coarse oxidised ware	3	
449	lower fill of ditch terminus 443	black burnished ware	3	2nd-4th century
444		grey ware	1	
444	fill of ditch terminus 443	amphora	4	
418		samian		
418	fill of ditch 416	coarse oxidised ware	2	
417		mortaria	1	
417	fill of ditch 416	?amphorae fragments	7	
417		samian	5	

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>No of sherds</i>	<i>Provisional date</i>
417		black burnished ware	3	2nd-4th century
417		grey ware	2	
417		coarse oxidised ware	1	
417		coarse oxidised ware	1	
417		fine oxidised ware	3	
337	fill of ditch 625	nene valley ware	1	c. 4th century
332	upper fill of palisade slot 625	fine oxidised ware	1	
329	fill of post hole 328	samian	1	
307	upper fill of ?latrine 309	grey ware	4	
281		fine oxidised ware	1	
281		samian	1	
281	upper fill of ditch 261	black burnished	4	2nd-4th century
274	fill of ditch terminus 346	grey ware	1	
272	fill of ditch 344	grey ware	1	
246	fill of ditch 261	black burnished ware	1	2nd-4th century
243		mortaria	1	
243	fill of well 241	coarse oxidised ware	1	
242	fill of well 241	?brick/tegular fragment	1	
208	fill of ?ditch 207	coarse oxidised ware	2	
201	fill of ditch 261	grey ware	2	
195		nene valley ware	1	c. 3rd century
195	fill of ditch 261	fine oxidised ware	1	
187	fill of ditch 261	black burnished ware	7	2nd-4th century
187		coarse reduced ware	1	
187		fine reduced ware	1	
187		nene valley ware	1	c. 3rd century
187		coarse cream ware	2	
187		samian ware	1	
178	fill of post hole 177	coarse oxidised ware	1	
174		black burnished ware	4	2nd-4th century
174		nene valley ware	3	c. 3rd century
174	fill of ditch 261	mortaria	2	
132		coarse oxidised ware	1	
132	fill of well 131	?brick/tegular	1	

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>No of sherds</i>	<i>Provisional date</i>
126	fill of post hole 125	glass	1	
124		coarse oxidised ware	1	
124	fill of ditch 267	black burnished ware	2	late 2nd-4th century
122		coarse reduced ware	1	
122	fill of ditch 267	black burnished ware	8	late 2nd -4th century
114	fill of ditch 267	coarse brown reduced gl	1	18th century
108	upper fill of ditch 261	fine oxidised ware	1	
105	upper fill of ditch 261	?brick/tile fragment	1	
103		brown slip ware	1	
103		coarse oxidised ware	1	
103		grey ware	2	
103		fine oxidised ware	1	
103	fill of well 131	mortaria	2	
102	fill of well 131	cream ware	1	
		stone ware	1	19th century

Milton House metalwork finds

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Metal type</i>	<i>Find description</i>	<i>No of finds</i>
103	fill of well 131	?iron	slag fragments	4
122	fill of ditch 267	iron	nail fragments	2
		iron	?nail head fragment	1
124	fill of ditch 267	?	slag	1
		iron	amorphous lump	1
132	fill of well 131	iron	hobnail boot fragments	18
		iron	?nail fragments	2
174	fill of ditch 261	iron	nail	2
		iron	amorphous lumps	2
187	fill of ditch 261	iron	nail base fragments	2
		iron	nail	1
		iron	amorphous lump	1
		iron	hobnail boot fragment	1
201	fill of ditch 261	iron	amorphous iron lump	2
		iron	?nail fragment	1
281	upper fill of ditch 261	iron	amorphous lumps	4
287	fill of post hole 286	iron	slag fragments	2
313	fill of ditch 315	iron	?bowl fragment	1
417	upper fill of ditch 416	iron	hobnail boot fragments	2
		iron	?nail fragment	1
455	fill of ditch 454	iron	amorphous lump	2
		iron	nail fragment	1
463	fill of ditch 462	iron	nail	1
539		iron	slag fragment	2

milton house bone finds

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>No of bones</i>	<i>Bones type</i>
281	fill of ditch 261	2	burnt fragments
461	fill of pit 459	141	sheep skeleton
556	fill of pit 459	18	?pig bone fragments