cambridgeshire archaeology
archaeological field unit

CAM ARC Report Number 928

Fieldwalking at Milton New Park and Ride Site (Site 4)

Fieldwalking Survey

Spencer Cooper

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Cambridgeshire County Council
Environment & Community Services

Commissioned by Cambridgeshire County Council

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Spencer Cooper HND BA

Site Code MIL PAR 06
CHER Event Number: ECB 2453
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Summary

On the 27th of November and December 12th 2006 staff of the Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC (formerly the Archaeological Field Unit) undertook fieldwalking on land south of Butt Lane (site 4), west of the A10 prior to the development of Milton Park and Ride. The main finds from this work consisted of Roman pottery which was scattered in a relatively random pattern across the site although there was a distinctive area which covered the eastern part of field A and the western part of field B where there was a higher density of material.

The results of this fieldwalking survey indicated that a Roman and prehistoric presence was likely as suggested by the known archaeological background. Indeed, in every archaeological investigation undertaken within the environs of Milton Landfill prehistoric and Roman remains have been uncovered.

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1 Introduction

On the 27th of November and December 12th 2006 staff of the Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC (formerly the Archaeology Field Unit) undertook fieldwalking on land south of Butt Lane (site 4), west of the A10. The aim of the fieldwalking was to recover artefacts from the ploughsoil prior to the construction of Milton Park and Ride Site. This fieldwalking survey follows on from, and should be read in conjunction with, a Desktop Assessment (Casa Hatton 2006), which examined the available historical and archaeological resources for the development area. The work was commissioned by John Clough on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990.

The main aim of the fieldwalking survey was to define areas of high archaeological activity and to use these results as a guide for the location of trenches in the evaluation.

The site archive is currently held by CCC AFU and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and Topography

The solid geology underlying the site is a Gault formation with sporadic capping of Quaternary third terrace gravel and sand deposits of the River Cam (Worssam & Taylor 1969, BGS Sheet 188). The soils are a mixture of clayey silts and silty clays of the Evesham 3 and Milton Soils Associations (Reynolds 1994). To the east of the village, near the river, a network of channels drains Milton former fen.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric

Until the late 1990's prehistoric activity within the parish of Milton was virtually unknown, the distribution of finds, including stray artefacts and cropmarked features visible on aerial photographs showing a bias towards the higher and better-drained gravel terraces to the north, east and south. In addition, traditional non-intrusive surveys, including

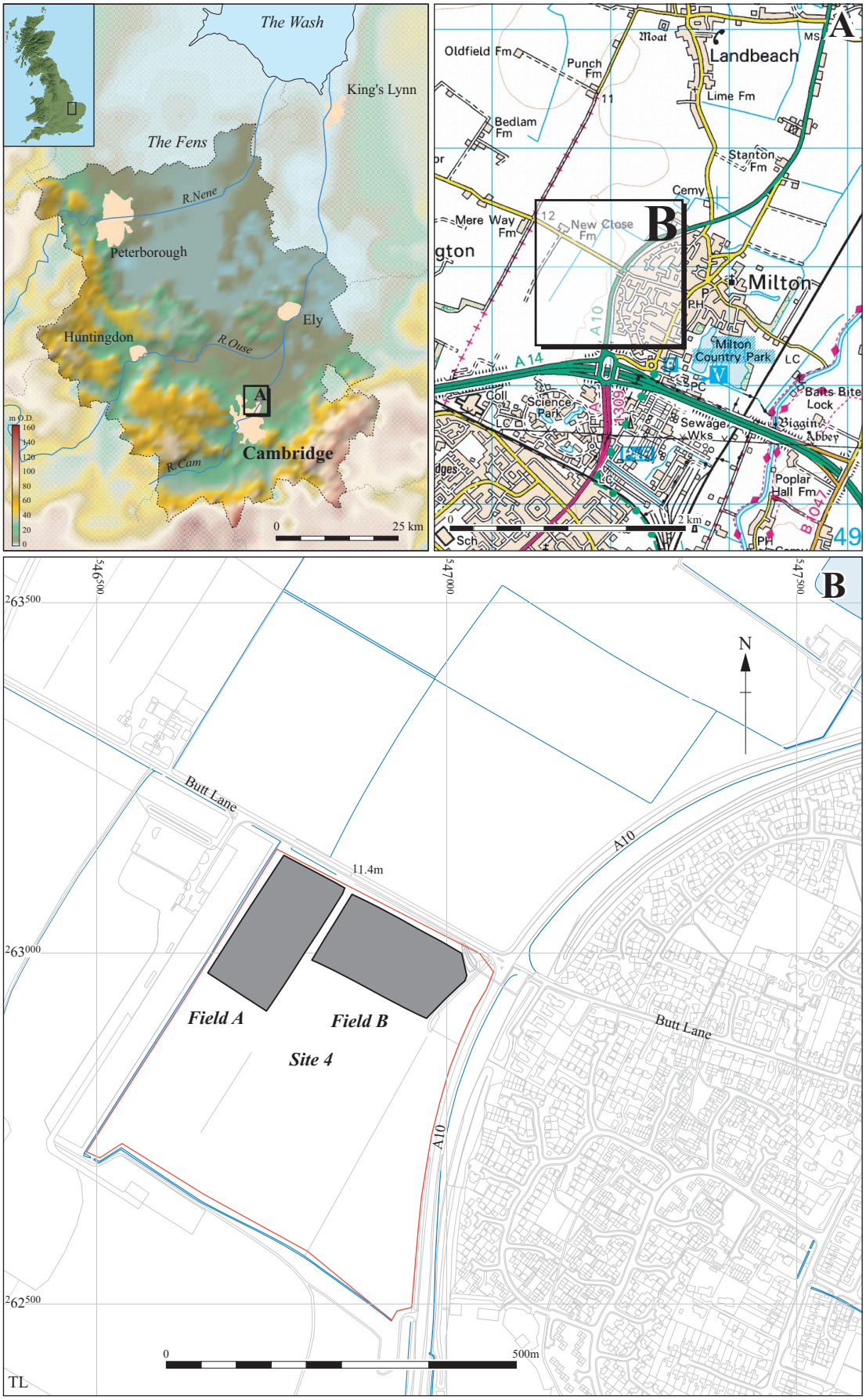

Figure 1: Site location showing the extent of the fieldwalking survey (dark grey) with the development area outlined (red)

fieldwalking, aerial photographic reinterpretation and geophysical techniques, had failed to produce significant results.

Archaeological investigations at the former Milton Landfill Site (Connor 1997, Reynolds 1994) immediately to the south and west of the proposed development Site 4 have revealed dense prehistoric activity. Residual struck and burnt flint dating to the Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period pointed to the presence of temporary campsites and associated activities (*e.g.* cooking) peripheral to possible areas of more intense occupation. There was also evidence for ritual activity, as indicated by the presence of at least one cremation burial. The area was settled from the Middle Bronze Age, reaching its peak of intensity during the Middle to Late Iron Age when evidence was uncovered for a farming settlement and associated field systems, as well as funerary activity, on the gravel outcrops.

3.2 Roman

The Roman remains within the vicinity of the subject site are well documented. Roman Akemen Street bounds to the Milton Landfill site to the west. This road was the major route between Cambridge and Denver, via Ely and Littleport. Cremations were found adjacent to the road during works at Kings Hedges (Ette 1991). Roman villa buildings were found at Arbury during the construction of a housing estate (Frend 1955; Alexander et al 1967). Roman farmsteads and kilns are located within the parish of Milton on the first and second river terraces (Bray and Reynolds,1993). Furthermore a large Roman site including remains of a farming landscape, settlement, industrial and religious activity and a Romano- British burial mound was discovered on the landfill site and excavated under rescue conditions in 1994.

3.3 Saxon and Medieval

Saxon Milton remains elusive and very few artefacts of this period are known in the area. A bronze wrist clasp generically assigned to the Saxon period was found during recording at the former Milton Landfill Site immediately to the south of the proposed development Site 4 (Connor 1999). Further to the south, at Kings Hedges School, Cameron Road, Arbury, a recent investigation has revealed few Saxon features and medieval destruction layers (CHER 05421b). More significantly, test pitting on the site of the proposed Cambridge Rowing Lake between Milton and Waterbeach, some 1.5km to the east of Site 4, has revealed two scatters of Early Saxon artefacts consistent with domestic activity. One of these scatters was found in association with post-built structures, the other with a possible sunken-featured building and ditches that represented re-cuts of former Romano-British linear features (Robinson & Guttmann 1996).

During the medieval period the proposed development Site 4 to the south of Butt Lane was nominally part of the ‘South Field’ whereas Site

6 to the north was located in the 'Middle Field', two of the three open fields of the parish. Butt Lane probably followed the alignment of an established medieval boundary or headland, which would have originally separated the two fields. Remains of medieval cultivation within both sites are known from aerial photography (Palmer 1997). Excavations at the former Milton Landfill Site to the south and west of Site 4 have also confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow (Connor 1998/CHER CB1570; 1999/CHERCB15708). Scatters of pottery to the north of Site 6 (CHER 05273B) and to the south of Site 4 (former Milton Landfill Site, 1990/CHER 10211 and 10211A-D), respectively, are consistent with manuring, indicating that the land was probably under cultivation and lay some distance away from any settlement

3.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

The more recent history of the study area can be reconstructed from cartographic evidence. The Enclosure Map of 1802 shows the present route of Butt Lane that was created at this time by extending the original village lane westwards, towards Impington (Fig. 4). It has been suggested that Butt Lane was probably superimposed over an established medieval boundary or headland, which would have originally separated the 'Middle Field' to the north and the 'South Field' to the south. In fact, the proposed development Site 4 to the south of Butt Lane is depicted as enclosing a series of allotments (159, 160 and the western parts of 151-153 and 158) still described as being located in the 'South Field'. Similarly, Site 6 to the north of Butt Lane encompasses parts of two large allotments (9 and 10) located in the 'Middle Field'. Finally, the Enclosure Map shows the former boundary with the parish of Chesterton marking the southern side of the proposed development Site 4.

3.5 Other Background material

3.5.1 Field walking

A programme of field walking was undertaken during autumn 1990 (to the west of site 4) in advance of the proposed use of the site for gravel extraction and waste disposal. The survey involved line walking along transects 25m apart across four fields (centred at TL 4630 6280), including the westernmost field of the proposed development Site 4. The survey produced a limited amount of surface finds. Prehistoric worked flint was represented, albeit not in significant concentrations, whereas fire-cracked flint found in the southern part of the site indicated the presence of possible cooking sites. Only one sherd of pottery was recovered which dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Despite the proximity of Akeman Street, the site yielded very few sherds of Roman pottery consistent with manuring and general disposal of settlement refuse. Very little evidence for medieval activity

was recovered, indicating that the land was probably under cultivation from the Roman period to the present day.

3.5.2 The CHER

There was only one entry from the Cambridgeshire County Record that was located in the subject site; an undated cropmark representing an enclosure (CHER 08320) in site 4 (Palmer 1997). This enclosure could have some archaeological potential and may belong to either the Iron Age or Roman period. It should also be noted that remains of ridge and furrow have been identified on aerial photographs running across the development area. The presence of ridge and furrow has implications for the preservation of archaeological deposits in any future investigations.

3.53 Excavations

A number of excavations undertaken in close proximity of the subject are of particular relevance when considering the archaeological background.

An excavation at the Milton Landfill site (Reynolds 1994) to the south of the proposed development Site 4 in advance of the expansion of waste pits produced evidence for Mesolithic background activity in the form of flint tools and debitage. Roman activity was represented by ditches and pond deposits, as well as evidence for the presence of a villa (MILEW 94 I). Further to the south there was evidence for Iron Age and Roman occupation (MILEW 94 II). Seven phases of activity were identified. Phase 1 was characterised by the presence of an Iron Age farming settlement with three round houses marked by ring-ditches, associated postholes and field boundary ditches, and an area of pits for gravel extraction. During Phase 2 the gravel pits were back-filled and timber buildings erected. At a later stage (Phase 3) enclosure ditches were dug around the buildings. A timber-built mortuary enclosure with four possible cremations replaced the buildings in the northern enclosure. Subsequently, the settlement was deliberately dismantled. During Phase 4 a Roman quarry pit for gravel extraction, possibly associated with a villa nearby, was located to the north of the former settlement. Phase 5 was characterised by the presence of field boundaries, which were re-aligned on slightly different axes. Phase 6 produced evidence for the destruction of the villa building, as indicated by the presence of debris in the ditch fills. At the same time a series of regular ditches were laid out perpendicular to Akeman Street, possibly indicating reorganisation of the landscape and re-allocation of land. During Phase 7 these ditches were allowed to silt-up, with a pond forming at their junction. Remains were also found of a timber barn with an oven or corn dryer, together with a cesspit enclosed by timber walls.

An evaluation was conducted to the west of the 1994 rescue site (Reynolds 1995, 1997) with the main aim to identify the possible location of building remains dating to the Roman period and associated with the postulated villa site. A preliminary magnetic susceptibility survey and geophysical survey (Stephens 1995) had produced negative evidence for masonry structures, failing to locate the Roman villa. By contrast, areas of enhanced readings were positively identified as being the result of Iron Age and Roman-British occupation areas. During a subsequent evaluation evidence emerged for the continuation of Iron Age and Romano-British features from the area to the east. Additionally, one disturbed and three *in situ* unfurnished inhumations on an east-west alignment were found outside the main northern boundary of the villa 'estate', in the corner of two intersecting ditches. The analysis of environmental remains produced evidence for spelt processing and disposal of crop waste on the site.

Excavations revealed Late Pre-Roman Iron Age activity in the form of ring ditches and associated boundary ditches, resembling the settlement features exposed during the investigation of MILEW II in 1994 and confirming the presence of an Iron Age settlement on the higher gravel ridge. Cremations were found in one of the ditches.

A Roman ditched barrow contained fifteen inhumations and three boxed cremations, dating from the 2nd to the 4th century. The cremations appeared to post-date the inhumations. Furthermore, all the burials contemporary with the mound belonged to adult males whereas the later ones represented females. There was evidence for grave markers on two of the earlier graves and one case of decapitation with the severed head being placed at the feet over the skull of a child. Most graves were unfurnished, although two small jars were found in a box containing one of the cremations. One complete pot and a bone pin had been placed in one of the inhumation graves.

Subsequent trenching to the west of the 1994-1995 area (Bray & Reynolds 1997) revealed significant concentrations of features in Areas A-D. Residual struck and burnt flint dating to the Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period suggested background activity. In Area A Late Bronze Age postholes associated with a timber structure were sealed beneath an Iron Age midden deposit that contained residual Late Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. A series of postholes and contained fragments of daub and charcoal bound the midden deposit. However, the animal bone and pottery assemblages were not large enough to suggest a collapsed dwelling. Middle to Late Iron Age structural remains (beam slots and postholes), possibly relating to habitations, were uncovered in Areas A, C and D. Finally, there was evidence for a ditch system on a similar alignment as that recorded during previous work (MILEW I-IV, above). No Roman remains were encountered. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow represented the latest event on the site.

Outside Areas A-D Trench VI approximately 50m to the north of Area A contained a cluster of inter-cutting pits of uncertain function (working hollow?), probably dating to the Iron Age, as suggested by the few sherds of pottery recovered from several of these features, as well as similarities with the Iron Age pits in Area A.

In 1996 an excavation (Connor 1997) to the west of the subject area (as identified during the 1995 evaluation, above) exposed a site that had been the focus of settlement during the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. Early prehistoric remains, including flint, were consistent with the existence of temporary camps and cooking sites. The presence of at least one cremation burial indicated that funerary activity had also been carried out. These activities appeared to be peripheral to possible areas of more intense occupation beyond the limits of the excavation area. By comparison with the earlier periods, the Late Iron Age presence was much more substantial, with a roundhouse, fence lines, four-post structures, pits and a hearth, all suggesting that a range of domestic and, possibly, agricultural activities had taken place here. Some slight evidence of a presence in the Roman period was observed but it need have been no more than might be expected from fields associated with a nearby farm or villa such as had been proposed from earlier excavations (MILEW 94 I and II, above).

Area A (as identified during the 1995 evaluation, above) was excavated in 1997. The site was characterised by small timber structures, pits, a quarry, ditches, a possible trackway and a buried soil. Small quantities of pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age were recovered from the buried soil and timber structures were exposed in the southern part of the site. Post-built structures dated to the Late Iron Age were not so well defined, although a number of other features, including a possible ditched trackway on an east-west orientation and pits, could be attributed to this period. Evidence for activity continuing into the Roman period came from an area of quarry pitting possibly associated with the construction of Akeman Street at the northern edge of the site, and from parallel ditches which may have represented the maintenance of the earlier, Iron Age trackway. Evidence for the medieval and post-medieval farming landscape was present in the form of remnant ridge and furrow, land drains and small ditches and fence lines, the alignment of which appeared to have been conditioned by Akeman Street and the Iron Age/Roman trackway.

Area C (Connor 1999) was characterised by features representing small timber structures, inter-cutting pits, and, most significantly, a series of parallel ditches. Stratigraphically the site showed three phases of activity dated to the Iron Age, and subsequent use in medieval and post-medieval periods. Phase 1 was an earlier Middle Iron Age occupation phase indicated by the presence of at least one timber building, possibly associated with several pits containing general rubbish, namely large unabraded Middle Iron Age pottery and

animal bones. Phase 2 was characterised by clearance of buildings and other occupation material in preparation of the land for intensive, albeit un-defined, agricultural use during the Middle Iron Age. A series of closely spaced, regular, parallel ditches on an approximately north-south alignment leading towards a perpendicular ditch suggested the possibility of drainage, irrigation, lazy beds or planting trenches. Only small, abraded sherds of possibly Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavated ditch fills. Phase 3 consisted of two pits post-dating the ditch system, each containing Iron Age pottery, and a small posthole from which a 1st century Colchester type brooch was recovered. Very little evidence for a Romano-British presence was found on the site, despite its close proximity to Akeman Street. Evidence for a medieval ridge and furrow system and later land drains completed the archaeological sequence.

From the late 1990s a programme of trial trenching was carried on the site of the proposed Rowing Lake (Robinson & Guttman 1996), some 1.5km to the east of Site 4.

Preliminary investigations included a re-assessment of aerial photographs (Palmer 1994), fieldwalking, trial trenching and test pitting. At the southern end of the site trenching revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits. A scatter of worked flint was noted in association with one of these alluvial horizons. The final deposits in the sequence sealed late Romano-British features. Settlement-related late prehistoric features were revealed off the floodplain, as well as two Romano-British inhumation cemeteries, a Horningsea Ware pottery production site and evidence for cereal processing and animal husbandry in association with cropmarked remains of a linear settlement and associated field system. Roman activity peaked in the 2nd-3rd century. Test pits revealed two scatters of Early Saxon artefacts consistent with domestic activity.

4 Methodology

The objective of this work was to recover artefacts within the ploughsoil in order to locate potential archaeological features and to aid any future trenching strategy. In site 4 the extent of the area fieldwalked was 100m by 200m (Field A) in the western part of the development area and 120m by 180m (Field B) in the eastern part of the development area.

To establish accurate on-site metric surveying, CAM ARC utilised its Leica GPS 1200 Duel Frequency RTK System, comprising a base and rover unit. Prior to commencement of field walking, the base unit was set up over a suitable point, STN1 (Station 1) immediately adjacent to the proposed field walking areas, set to OSGB36 (02) coordinate system and remained static whilst downloading and logging positional data from 8 out of the available 29 GPS satellites for the period 08:40

am to 11:40 am on the 24th of November 2006. This data was subsequently augmented by RINEX data downloaded from 7 fixed stations from the Ordnance Survey's Active RINEX Station Network, for the same period.

Converting the coordinate system to OSGB36 (02) produced an average value for STN1 with the following standard deviations, with an error detection of 0 measurements out of limits and a CQ value of 0.0114m:

Easting	546847.8461	std.dev.	0.0022m
Northing	263107.3828	std.dev.	0.0057m
Ellipsoidal Height	56.6496	std.dev.	0.0097m

Utilising local ellipsoidal GRS 1980, Geoid model OSGM02, projection UKTM and CSCS model OSTN02 (Great Britain) the Geoid separation values were computed. The resulting post-processed positional data for STN1 were as follows:

Easting	546847.8461
Northing	263107.3828
Orthometric Height	10.6967

With a positional and height quality values of 0.114m and 0.0061m respectively.

Having established the position of STN1 (Figure 2), the baselines for Northeast Southwest the field walking transects laid out at 20m intervals with additional canes set up by eye along the line of each transect to provide 10m intervals. The locations of all finds collected were recorded using the Leica GPS1200 System rover unit. The location of each bag and associated number was accurately plotted and logged using the GPS, which records 3-D positions to sub-centimeter accuracy. Preliminary finds identifications were also made in the field and logged on the GPS. This data was subsequently downloaded used to undertake the surface finds distribution analysis.

The fieldwalkers generally observed a 10m wide strip along each transect. All five archaeologists employed in this fieldwalking survey were experienced field archaeologists, which ensured an even sampling strategy. Likewise the time taken to fieldwalk Fields A and B was very similar. Therefore in terms of time taken and experienced staff measures were implemented to ensure uniformity of results.

Both fields had been harrowed and allowed to weather. Artefact visibility was fair to good for both fields, and despite overcast conditions, light intensity was reasonable producing an even spread across the fields. Soil moisture of the ploughsoil was damp and in general the weather conditions for both days were dry, although it had recently rained.

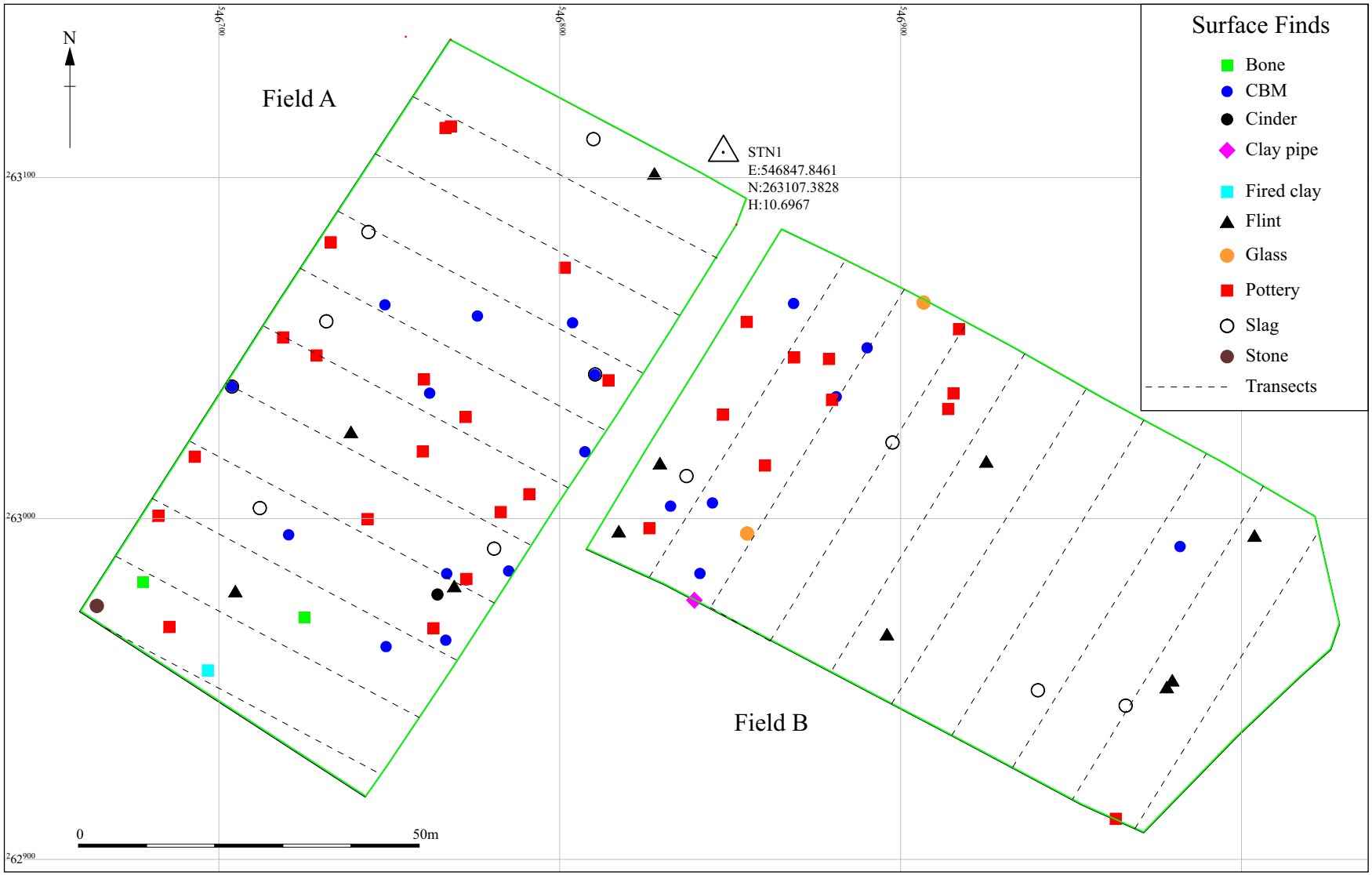

Figure 2: Distribution of all surface finds over the site

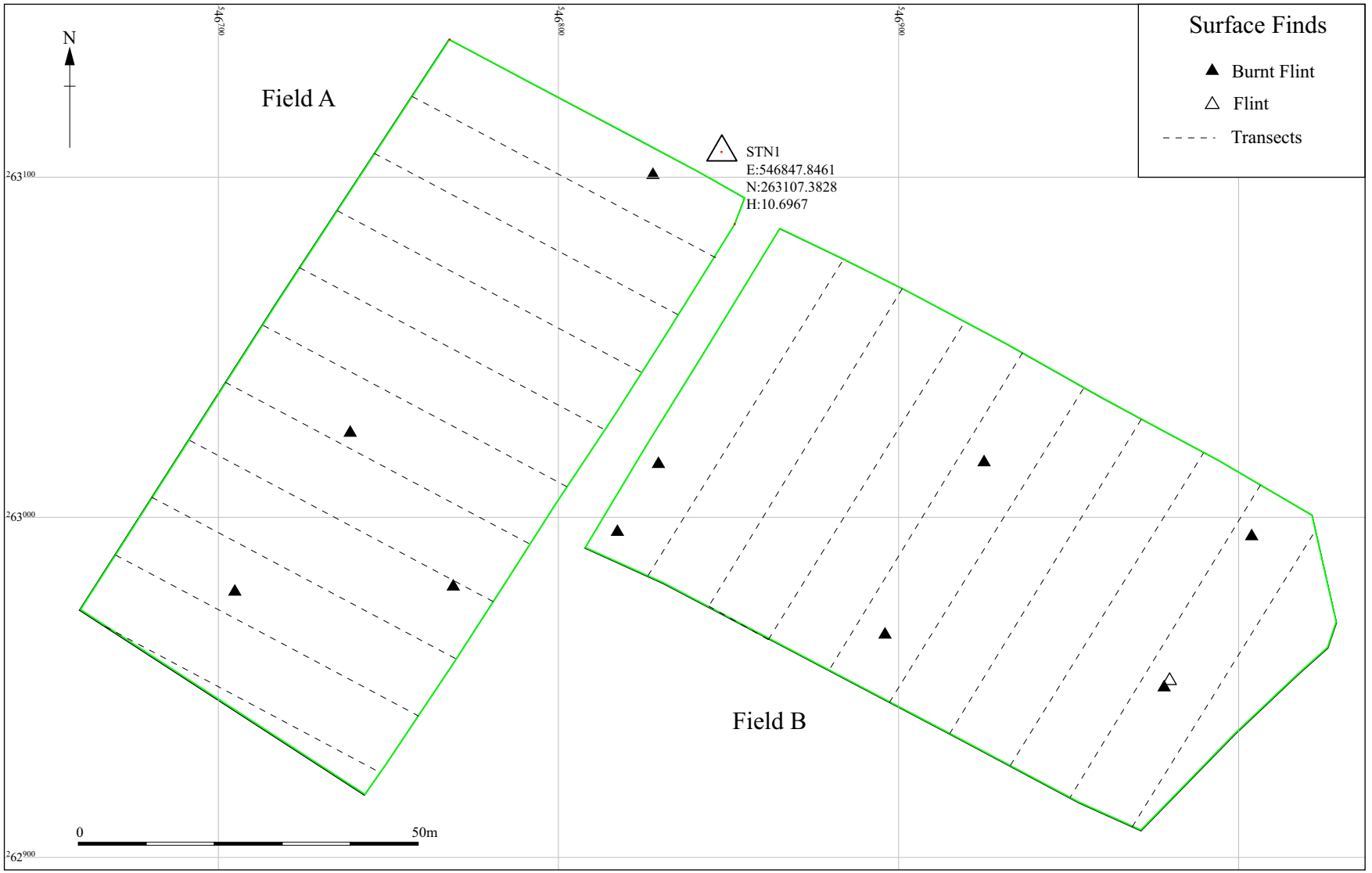

Figure 3: Distribution of prehistoric surface finds over the site

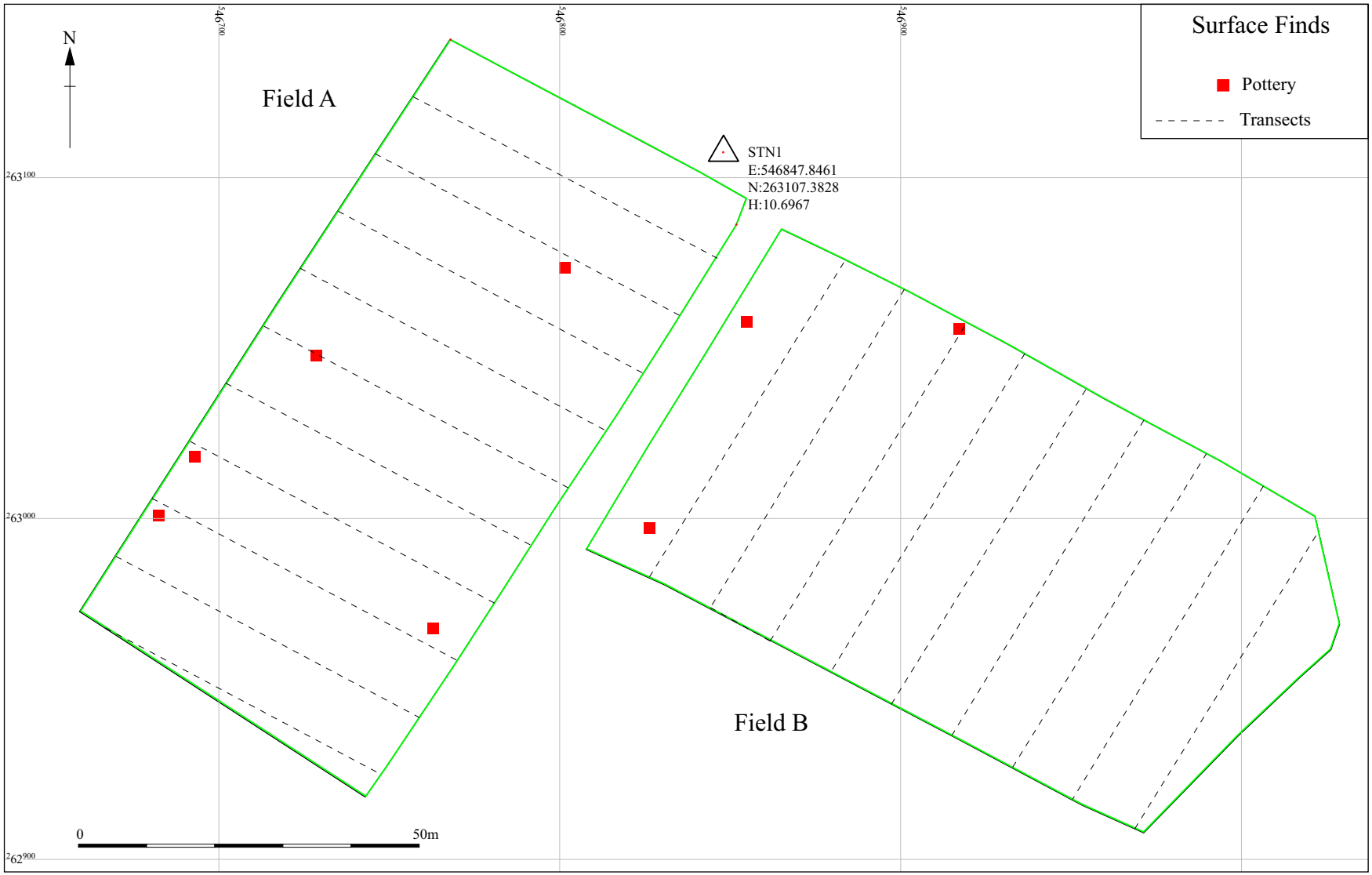

Figure 4: Distribution of Romano-British surface finds over the site

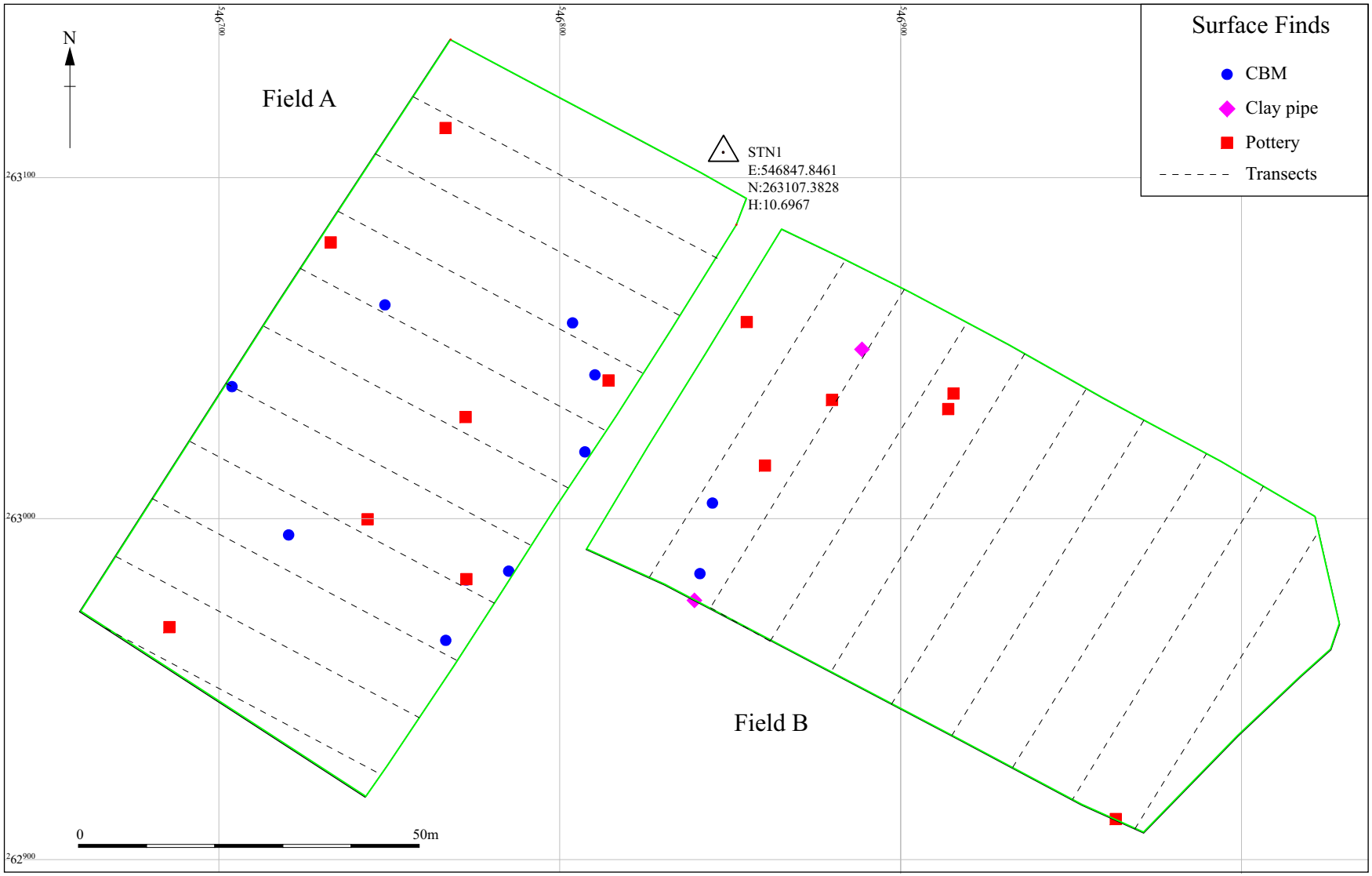

Figure 5: Distribution of post-medieval surface finds over the site

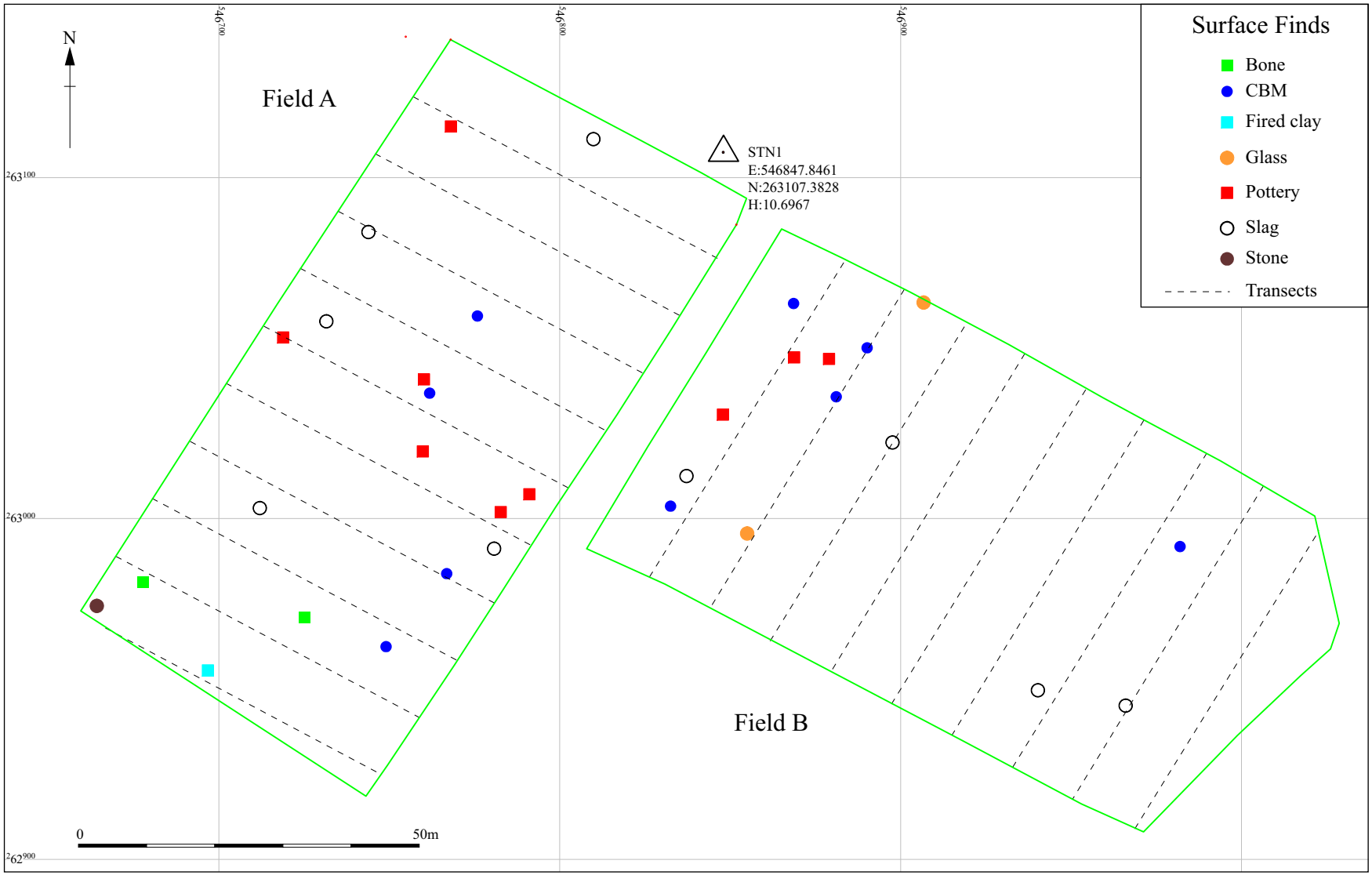

Figure 6: Distribution of unphased surface finds over the site

With regards to topography and geomorphology faint traces of ridge and furrow could be seen running north-south across Fields A and B which is also factor when considering the validity of the results.

5 Results (Fig 2)

General

On a general level there seems to be a concentration of material in the western part of the development area with an absence of material in the eastern part of the site. The most significant finds recovered included a small quantity of Roman pottery, prehistoric flints, and a sherd of medieval Ely ware.

5.1 Burnt flint

Field A
A small number of burnt flints (4) were collected which were widely distributed across the subject area. Two burnt flints were located in the southern part of Field A while one was in the centre and the north-east. The limited number of burnt flints makes it extremely difficult make any meaningful interpretation. The presence of these artefacts implies a low-level background prehistoric activity. It may be the case that burnt flints relate to the occupation associated with the crop mark enclosure

Field B
A number of burnt flints (7) were collected in Field B. In terms of its distribution pattern these flints were widely dispersed with two burnt flints located in the south-east corner, two in the centre and two in the east. Similarly as with Field A the limited number of burnt flints renders it difficult to make a coherent interpretation of these artefacts.

5.2 Animal Bone

Field A

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered in the southern end of the survey area. This discovery is not particularly informative and is characteristic of low-level activity.

Field B
No animal bone was collected from field B.

5.3 Ceramics

Field A

A small quantity of pottery was recovered, most of which was Roman and post-medieval. The presence of Roman ceramics confirms the high potential for Roman occupation within the development area.

The low density of post-medieval ceramics, ridge and furrow and documentary evidence suggest that the development site was part of an open field system that lay some distance away from settlement.

Field B
A small quantity of Roman ceramics including grey ware, a sherd of medieval Ely ware and post-medieval sherds were collected from field B. The pattern uncovered in this field was a concentration in the western part of the field.

5.4 Other Finds

Field A
A small amount of post-medieval brick and tile was distributed across the development area. In addition slag and stone were found in limited numbers across the site these artefacts are likely to be associated with manuring activities.

Field B
Two fragments of post-medieval glass were encountered in this field. A small amount of post-medieval brick and tile was distributed across the development area.

6 Discussion

The main observation from Field A was the presence of Roman pottery which was scattered in a fairly random pattern across the site although showing a higher density in the western part of field B and south-eastern part of Field A. The presence of Roman material tends to confirm the potential for Roman occupation in the proposed development area. Within the immediate landscape there are a number of extensive Roman and prehistoric sites at Milton Landfill to the west and Rowing Lake to the east.

A small number of burnt flints were collected which were distributed across Fields A and B. The presence of prehistoric artefacts underlines the strong possibility of encountering prehistoric features within the development area.

The presence of Ely ware may suggest a small medieval component may be present within the development.

7 Conclusion

The results seem to support the conclusions of the Desktop assessment (Casa Hatton 2006) which suggested that Roman and prehistoric remains are likely to be present within the Site 4 development area.

With regards to advancing the next stage in this project (i.e. the location of trenches) the results would suggest the positioning of trenches in the western half of Field B and eastern part of Field B would be the most productive in terms of uncovering archaeological features.

However, the results are not conclusive and only highlight the inadequacies of non-intrusive survey techniques for the identification of early remains which are by and large masked by medieval and post-medieval ridge furrow.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Jon Clough of Cambs County Council who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Toby Gane. Thanks are due to Liz Muldowney, Taleyna Fletcher, Tom Eley and Richard Mortimer who assisted with the fieldwork.

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Appendix 1 Finds Table

Surface Find Number	Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Date
1	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.01	Prehistoric
2	1	Slag		0.03	
4	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post-medieval
5	1	Slag		0.01	
6	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02	Post-medieval
8	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02	Undated
9	1	Slag		0.01	
10	1	Slag		0.01	
11	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	Undated
12	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02	
13	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post - medieval
14	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Post-medieval
15	1	Slag		0.02	
16	1	Slag		0.01	
17	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Post-medieval
18	1	Slag		0.05	
19	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.07	Post-medieval
20	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.04	Post medieval
21	1	Bone	Bone	0.00	
22	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	Romano-British
88	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	Roman-British
89	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.00	Prehistoric
90	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.00	Prehistoric
91	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.00	Prehistoric
92	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.01	Prehistoric
93	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.05	Prehistoric
94	1	Flint		0.00	Prehistoric
95	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.00	Prehistoric
133	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03	Undated
134	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07	Undated

Surface Find Number	Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Date
135	1	Slag		0.05	
136	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Undated
137	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Roman-British
138	1	Slag		0.01	
200	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	Romano-British
201	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post-medieval
202	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Undated
203	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Romano-British
204	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	Undated
205	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03	Undated
206	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	Post medieval
207	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.04	Undated
208	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	Post - medieval
209	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	Romano-British
210	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Undated
211	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	Post-medieval
214	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02	Undated
215	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post-medieval
216	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	Undated
217	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post-medieval
218	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	Post-medieval
219	1	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
219	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	Post-medieval
400	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Undated
401	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post-medieval
402	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.07	Post-medieval
403	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Post-medieval
404	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03	Post-medieval
405	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.05	Prehistoric

Surface Find Number	Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Date
406	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	Undated
407	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Undated
408	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.02	Prehistoric
409	1	Cinder		0.00	
410	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Romano-British
411	1	Flint	Burnt Flint	0.03	Prehistoric
412	1	Bone	Bone	0.04	
413	1	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.04	
414	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Undated
415	1	Stone		0.04	Undated
416	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	Undated
417	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.25	Post-medieval
418	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	Post-medieval
419	1	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	0.00	Post-medieval
420	1	Glass	Vessel	0.02	
421	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Post-medieval
421	1	Slag		0.14	
422	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.17	Undated
423	1	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	0.00	Post-medieval
423	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.04	Undated
424	1	Glass	Vessel	0.02	
425	1	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Romano-British
426	1	Slag		0.04	
427	1	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09	Undated
428	1	Slag		0.04	

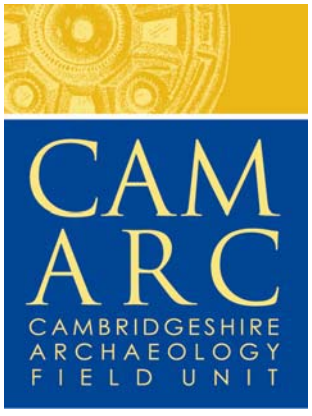
Appendix 2 Pottery Report
By Carole Fletcher HND, BA

Context	Total Station Plot Number	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Fabric	Details	Date
1	4	1	0.01	Transitional Redware	Body sherd from a bowl	1500-1600

1	11	1	0.05	Redware	Base sherd from a plant pot	1800-1900
1	13	1	0.01	Sandy Coarse ware	Abraded body sherd	Roman
1	22	1	0.00	Sandy Greyware	Small Body sherd	Roman
1	88	1	0.00	Redware	Sherd from a plant pot	1800-1900
1	134	1	0.06	Post-medieval Redware	Rod Handle from a pipkin or other handled vessel	1500-1700
1	134	1	0.01	Redware	Base sherd from a plant pot	1800-1900
1	134	1	0.01	Redware	Sherd from a plant pot	1800-1900
1	137	1	0.01	Late Iron Age-Romano British	Abraded base sherd	Late Iron Age-Romano British
1	200	1	0.02	Local medieval unglazed greyware	Rim sherd from a jar	1300-1500
1	202	1	0.01	Sandy Coarse ware	Abraded body sherd	Roman
1	203	1	0.01	Roman Greyware	Abraded body sherd	Roman
1	206	1	0.04	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded base sherd from a large bowl glazed internally	1500-1800
1	208	1	0.02	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded rim sherd	1500-1800
1	209	1	0.02	Post-medieval Redware	Rim sherd from a bowl	
1	211	1	0.06	Post-medieval Redware	Base sherd from a glazed jar	1500-1800
1	215	1	0.01	Sandy Oxidised	Body sherd	Roman
1	217	1	0.01	Redware	Body sherd from a plant pot	1800-1900
1	218	1	0.04	Post-medieval Redware	Base from Plant pot like vessel but with some internal glaze	1600-1800
1	219	1	0.03	Post-medieval Redware	Base sherd from a glazed jar	1500-1800
1	400	1	0.01	Post-medieval Redware	abraded body sherd	1500-1800
1	401	1	0.01	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded rim sherd from a glazed bowl	1500-1800
1	406	1	0.02	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded body sherd	1500-1800
1	407	1	0.01	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded body sherd	1500-1800
1	410	1	0.01	Sandy Oxidised	Abraded Rim sherd	*Roman*
1	421	1	0.01	Tudor Green	Rim sherd from a small bowl or lobed cup	1380-1550

1	425	1	0.01	Ely ware	Body sherd very abraded	1200-1400

The range of pottery types indicates that there was activity at the site from the Late Iron Age through to the Post-medieval period. The Post-medieval element was the dominant component of the assemblage. A number of Redware sherds were from various jars and bowls. The Roman assemblage comprises of four sherds that were predominantly sandy wares. The presence of Ely ware may suggest a small medieval component may be present within the subject site.



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