Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

THE FORMER EDF ENERGY SITE, ELY ROAD MILTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

ASE Project No: E2507
Site Code: ECB 3795

ASE Report No: 2014158

December 2014

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

THE FORMER EDF ENERGY SITE

ELY ROAD

MILTON

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

NGR: TL 48200 62900

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Planning Application No: S/0983/11

ASE Project No: E2507
Site Code: ECB 3795

ASE Report No: 2014158
OASIS ID: 168485

By Trevor Ennis
with contributions by
Lucy Allott, Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, Paul Blinkhorn, Anna Doherty
Karine Le Hégarat, Dawn Elise Mooney, Susan Pringle
Elke Raemen and Lucy Sibun
Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey

December 2014

Archaeology South-East
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex
CM7 3QD

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological investigation carried out by the ECC Field Archaeology Unit and Archaeology South-East at the former EDF Energy site, Ely Road, Milton between the 9th November 2012 and the 30th September 2013. The work was commissioned by Bellway Homes Ltd and took place in advance of and during residential development.

The earliest remains consisted of a single pit dated to the Late Bronze Age. Although Late Iron Age remains were identified in the 2008 site evaluation, no features of this date were identified during the excavation. Roman remains were widespread but generally poorly dated, with most falling into a late 2nd century to earlier 4th century date range. Roman features mainly consisted of a series of ditches and gullies forming the boundaries to a number of fields and enclosures.

Evidence for Early Saxon activity was minimal with only residual pottery recovered. However, by the Middle Saxon period a rectilinear field system had been created in the centre of the site. In the Late Saxon period activity clearly shifted to marginally higher ground in the western half of the site. Here a large enclosure was formed by two sets of intercutting ditches, one aligned north-east/south-west and the other north-west/south-east. Within this enclosure were various ditches and gullies forming internal sub-divisions. Several large rubbish pits were present in the south. No buildings were identified but a greater intensity of recovered finds, including nearly 5kg of pottery and over 2000 fragments of animal bone, suggested that occupation areas were near-by.

Early medieval remains dating to the 12th century were found mostly concentrated in the north-west corner of the site. The remains consisted of a field system comprised of north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned ditches within which are a few scattered post-holes and several other ditches and gullies forming smaller sub-divisions. Clearly located within the corner of one field, and continuing along one of its sides, was a vaguely rectangular hollow filled with dark silt that appeared to represent a wear-depression caused by congregating livestock. Several inter-cutting features suggest at least three phases of activity within the 12th century time frame. These remains were probably associated with settlement fronting onto Ely Road. Two boundary features of possible contemporary date were present in the east of the site. Other than part of a tentatively dated field system in the centre of the site, few medieval remains of 13th century or later date were identified and none that could be clearly linked with the probable 13th century manorial site located to the south of the development area.

Post-medieval remains included footings for three 19th century post-medieval brick-built outbuildings associated with Milton Hall built in 1794. The footings consisted of lumps of clunch and re-used worked limestone probably salvaged from an earlier building in the vicinity. Three intact animal burials (two horses and a cow) probably also date to this period.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to produce a full archive report and enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Milton is a village located just north of the A14, some 3.5km north-east of Cambridge city centre (Figure 1). The former EDF Energy Site, a depot and training facility, is located at the north end of the village on the east side of Ely Road (NGR TL 48200 62900). The development area is an irregular-shaped parcel of land, covering approximately 8.59ha, of which approximately 2.38 ha has been identified for residential development, the remainder being left as open recreational areas. The development area is bounded to the north and east by agricultural land and to the south it is effectively bounded by an ornamental lake with further farmland beyond. Part of the development area to the northwest is bounded by Ely Road, with the remainder bounded by office buildings, the former Milton Hall, All Saints' Church and a Children's Hospice to the southwest.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The development area is essentially flat, lying at approximately 6mAOD and sloping imperceptibly from west to east. The northern part of the site was most recently used as a depot and training facility by EDF Energy and consists of former buildings, below-ground storage tanks, concrete hard standing and tarmacked car parking areas. The 2008 evaluation trenching demonstrated that ground levels in the area of the former depot had been raised in height by up to 0.5m (Rees 2008). The remainder of the site, to the south and east, consists mainly of rough grassland on which numerous wooden poles and metal pylons have been erected for electrical training purposes. The ornamental lake to the south of the site is silted-up and overgrown with trees.

1.2.2 The solid geology underlying the site comprises the Gault Formation capped by quaternary first and second terrace sand and gravel deposits associated with the River Cam (BGS Sheet 188). The site lies on the interface of the first and second terraces, with alluvial deposits encountered in the 2008 evaluation at the far eastern end of the site. The River Cam flows from north to south approximately 0.5km to the east of the site, entering an area of former fen, now drained, to the east of the village

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 As the former EDF Energy Site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential a detailed archaeological investigation consisting of a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2008), aerial photographic survey (Air Photo Services 2008), geophysical survey (Archaeological Services University of Durham 2008) and evaluation trenching (Rees 2008) was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) prior to the submission of a planning application, in order to assess the presence/ absence, nature, extent, quality and survival of any archaeological remains present. The results of these investigations, summarised in a further desk-based assessment (CgMs 2011), demonstrated that both extensive and significant archaeological remains survived across the site and that further archaeological works were likely to be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development.

1.3.2 A retirement village had originally been proposed for the redundant EDF Energy Site. This scheme had been approved by South Cambridgeshire District Council and contained provision for an appropriate programme of archaeological

mitigation works, recommended by CCC HET, through a condition attached to the grant of planning consent. Consequently, following the submission of a new planning application (S/0983/11) to South Cambridgeshire District Council in 2011 for residential development with associated infrastructure, car-parking, landscaping and sports pitches, the CCC HET again recommended that an archaeological condition be placed on any grant of planning consent. This advice was based upon guidance given in PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment, now replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Outline planning consent for the development, granted on the 21st May 2012, accordingly contained such a condition (Condition 19), which states that:

> *No development shall take place on the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

1.3.3 Advice provided by the CCC HET indicated that the programme of works should include the following components, with the completion of each stage triggering the phased discharge of the condition:

> *i) Approval of a written scheme of investigation;*
>
> *ii) Fieldwork in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation;*
>
> *iii) Completion of a post-excavation assessment report and approval of an approved updated project design to be submitted within six months of completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the local planning authority.*
>
> *iv) Completion of analysis, preparation of site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the planning authority, production of an archive report, and submission of a publication report to be completed within two years of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the local planning authority.*

1.3.4 The nature and scale of archaeological works required for the site were determined by Kasia Gdaniec, the CCC HET monitoring officer, and set out in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation* (CCC HET 2012). The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned by Bellway Homes Ltd to undertake the necessary archaeological works in accordance with this brief. The methodology for the excavation was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ECC FAU (2012) and approved by CCC HET in advance of the commencement of works.

1.3.5 The agreed programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring works to be undertaken in advance of and during the redevelopment was divided into two phases:

Phase 1

- the archaeological excavation of an area totalling approximately 2.38ha located in the north/ north-western part of the site and encompassing an area of apparent Late Iron Age and Roman settlement;

- the monitoring of any groundworks likely to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains across the remainder of the site during the removal of cables and pylons relating to the use of the site as a training facility, and;

- the preservation in-situ of archaeological remains present under the proposed sports pitches, local equipped area for play (LEAP) and screening/ landscaping bunds along the southern edge of the residential development.

Phase 2

- The archaeological excavation of any of the above areas where the preservation of remains in-situ was not achievable.

1.3.6 The excavation and monitoring works were required to be followed by a post-excavation assessment and analysis phase, the preparation of a publication report and the deposition of the project archive with an agreed depository, all as specified in the Brief for Archaeological Investigation (CCC HET 2012).

1.3.7 Following the completion of the excavation phase of work at the end of April 2013 the ECC Field Archaeology Unit was externalised from Essex County Council by means of transfer to Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL).

1.3.8 Excavation and monitoring work was undertaken by ECC FAU archaeologists between the 9th November 2012 and 30th April 2013 with additional monitoring by ASE archaeologists from the 1st May 2013 to the 30th September 2013.

1.3.9 Following the completion of the excavation the site was divided into seven geographical areas (Areas 1-7) for ease of reference for analysis and reporting. These areas were determined mainly by the position of the various constraints to excavation (deep disturbance, fibre optics, power cables etc.) that were encountered during the course of the fieldwork.

1.4 Archaeological methodology

1.4.1 Machine removal of topsoil/overburden from the former car park (Area 1) was undertaken by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket, working in conjunction with a 9-ton dumper. Two 360° tracked mechanical excavators were used for stripping of the main site compound area (Areas 2-5) and grassed area to the east (Areas 6-7) in conjunction with one/two larger 25-ton articulated dumper trucks. Toothed-buckets were used for the removal of compact modern overburden (concrete foundations, brick rubble etc.) and flat-bladed buckets at all other times. All machining was undertaken under the supervision of experienced archaeologists.

1.4.2 Archaeological works commenced in November 2012 with the machine removal of overburden from the former car park (Area 1) situated outside of the main site compound and alongside Ely Road (Figure 7). Area 1 was excavated first as it was the site of the proposed Sales Centre and work took place whilst buildings within the main site compound were still being demolished. Spoil was stockpiled adjacent to the site for later re-use. One localised area of contaminated land had been identified in the south-east corner of Area 1. Overburden from this area was removed, down to the top of the archaeological horizon, and stored separately for

off-site removal. The underlying ground was inspected by an environmental safety sub-contractor and deemed safe for archaeological investigation. Excavation could not take place in the grass verge to the immediate south of the former car park because of the presence of a live communication cable. However, this area was subsequently monitored during construction works.

1.4.3 Concurrent with the Area 1 excavation, monitoring was undertaken during the removal of poles and pylons from the grassed areas to the south and east of the former compound. The majority of the poles were removed vertically (Figure 8) causing no additional damage to the archaeological record. The removed poles left a deep, narrow diameter hole, within which archaeological remains were not discernible. The demolition of a substantial concrete foundation for a metal pylon in the south-west of the grassed area site left a large open rectangular trench. The sides of the trench were subsequently hand-cleaned and one undated archaeological ditch [1710], broadly aligned with a modern field boundary, was recorded (Figure 9, Appendix 1).

1.4.4 Monitoring was also undertaken during the removal of two large underground storage tanks from the main site compound. However, the potential to observe archaeological remains during this operation was limited due to trench collapse and by the high water table at this time (Figure 10). A second area of contaminated land was located to the north of Area 6. The overburden here was removed down to the top of clean natural gravel during the demolition phase of work. The base and sides of the resulting open trench were subsequently checked for archaeological remains. None were observed.

1.4.5 Machine excavation of the main site compound (Areas 2-5) and grassed area to the east (Areas 6-7) commenced in January 2013 (Figure 11) once the demolition phase was complete (Figure 2). The removed overburden in the main compound generally consisted of brick rubble, tarmac, concrete and brick overlying varying amounts of subsoil. The compound was also criss-crossed by numerous lengths of ducting and cable runs. The removed overburden in the grassed areas consisted of clean topsoil overlying subsoil. Most of the excavated material was stockpiled by type (topsoil, subsoil and rubble) at the far west of the site beyond the construction area.

1.4.6 Many of the former buildings were constructed upon large concrete block foundations (Figure 12) which continued below the depth of the archaeological horizon. After discussion with the monitoring officer it was agreed that the blocks would be left in-situ and machining would take place around them. In several areas modern truncation from former buildings and underground storage tanks had completely removed any potential for archaeological remains to be present and these areas were not investigated further.

1.4.7 No machining was possible along the access road to the communication mast as vehicular access to this facility was required at all times. Two live fibre optic cables had also to be avoided, one mostly following the line of the access road and the other following a circuitous route to the mast via the grass verge to the immediate south of the former compound and the grass strip between Areas 6 and 7. This strip also contained two live high voltage electricity power cables servicing the communications mast, its associated buildings and a sub-station north of Area 6.

1.4.7 Various other groundworks undertaken around the periphery of the site concurrent with the main archaeological excavation were also monitored, although no remains of significance were observed. Following the excavation phase of work, further monitoring was undertaken during the construction of several buildings that were located along the length of the previously un-investigated access road (Figure 13). A small number of undated archaeological features were observed.

1.4.8 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using standard ECC FAU context record sheets. Individual feature plans and section drawings were created by hand, at appropriate scales, and located in relation to the national grid. The excavation areas were located using differential GPS and planned with the assistance of a Total Station Theodolite. A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained.

1.4.9 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained for processing, analysis and reporting. In the case of clearly modern deposits only a representative sample of finds was retained. Open areas were swept by metal detector in order to aid artefact recovery and to assist with feature identification. Due to the scale of the earth moving operations it was not safe or practical to undertake any metal detector work upon the spoil tips.

1.4.10 Bulk environmental samples were collected from well-stratified and/or dateable deposits judged to have potential for the survival of macrofossils (e.g. waterlogged or carbonised plant remains, small fish bones etc.). In accordance with the approved WSI bulk samples of minimum 30 litre or 50% of context were taken for wet sieving and flotation. Because many of the archaeological features were poorly dated, additional bulk samples were taken, at the request of the monitoring officer, purely for finds retrieval purposes.

1.4.11 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' standards, Code of Conduct and by-laws (IfA 2008 and 2010) and the ALGAO *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Archaeology South-East is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.

1.5 Organisation of the Report

1.5.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.5.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to identify what further analysis work is required to create a full archive and enable final dissemination.

1.5.3 Chapters 1-3 of this report cover introduction, project and archaeological background and the original research aims. The archaeological results are presented in chronological order in chapter 4 and are followed by finds and

environmental evidence in material order in chapter 5. Chapter 6 details the significance and potential of the results and chapter 7 the additional work required to produce the full archive report and bring the project to publication. Small tables are included in the text and larger tables are attached as appendices. Figures 1-6 are site illustrations and figures 7-20 are photographic plates.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General Background

2.1.1 Numerous remains of prehistoric and Roman date have been found within Milton parish. Most have been found east of the village and its by-pass, in the area around Butt Lane and near to a Roman road (Akeman Street) leading north from Cambridge to Littleport and known locally as Mere Way. Fieldwork at the new Milton Park and Ride site found evidence of a multi-phase Iron Age settlement (Houndsell 2008) whilst fieldwork at the Milton landfill site since the mid -1990s has revealed extensive evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlement (Reynolds 1994; Phillips 2013). West of the village a Romano-British inhumation cemetery and Horningsea Ware pottery production site were found on the site of a proposed rowing lake (MCB16009). Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement is scarce. Early Saxon pottery in association with structural features was found at the Rowing Lake Site (MCB16009) and a possible bronze Anglo-Saxon clasp was recovered from the landfill site (Connor 1999).

2.2 Site Specific Background

2.2.1 The site itself has been the subject of various intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological works to date, comprising a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2008), aerial photographic survey (Air Photo Services 2008), geophysical survey (Archaeological Services University of Durham 2008) and a trench-based evaluation (Rees 2008), the collective results of which were summarised in a further desk-based assessment in 2011 (CgMs).

2.2.2 The aerial photographic and geophysical surveys have revealed a complex of multi-period remains extending east and south of the development area. Remains include, ditches, gullies, enclosures of varying shapes and sizes, pits and possible ponds. Based on evaluation trenching (Rees 2008) and field walking to the south (Booth 2009b) and east (Booth 2009a), remains evident within the site and to the east are likely to be of Late Iron Age and Roman date and those to the south are probably associated with the medieval manor.

2.2.3 Of particular relevance are the results of the 2008 evaluation, which are summarised as follows. Twenty six trenches were excavated across the development site as a whole, fifteen of which were targeted over features identified by geophysical survey and eleven located within the previously developed area of the depot. All but two trenches contained archaeological remains with the site producing a high density of remains dating from the Late Iron Age to the Post-Medieval periods, with an apparent emphasis on the Roman period.

2.2.3 A scatter of prehistoric flints across the site, but particularly in the southwest, suggests Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity in the area although no features were identified that conclusively belonged to these periods. Evidence for two or more phases of Late Iron Age activity including settlement and associated land

boundaries was noted and, based upon the discovery of large amounts of Late Iron Age/early Roman transitional pottery, there appears to have been some continuity of settlement into the Roman period when activity intensified and spread further to the north of the site. Environmental evidence recovered suggests the processing of wheat and barley was taking place on site and the possible rearing of horse and/or cattle. A cremation burial dating to the 2nd century was also uncovered.

2.2.4 There appears to have been a hiatus in activity after the 4th century, with occupation resuming in the post-Conquest period. Remains dating from the 11th to 14th century were uncovered in the north-west of the development area, the full extent of which was not determined but is likely to relate to settlement fronting onto Ely Road. Post-Medieval garden features were identified in the southwest part of the site (Rees 2008).

2.2.5 Milton is first recorded in 975AD when it is known as *Middletune* meaning 'the middle farm' (Rees 2008, 9). It is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 and has been known as Milton since the 13th Century (Reaney 1943, 182). The original medieval manor, dating to at least the 13th century, is presumed to lie beyond the development area in the field immediately south of the lake. The Victoria County History records that building foundations, fishponds, ditches and a large rectangular moat were found here in the late 18th century (Wright and Lewis 1989). More recent geophysical survey undertaken in conjunction with field walking revealed evidence of the former moat and a trackway orientated north-south (HER 05865). Fieldwalking at Hill Close, 200m east of the church recovered a small assemblage of Middle to Late Saxon pottery (Booth 2009b).

2.2.6 The parish church of All Saints dates back to the 11th century (HER 05460) and is located some 70m west of the development area. The manorial site was probably transferred closer to the church in the middle of the 16th century by William Cook. This Tudor building was in existence when the present Milton Hall was constructed in 1794 but was subsequently demolished. The park surrounding the Hall was landscaped to a 1789 design of Humphrey Repton at around the same time. This work included the creation of the ornamental lake in the south of the development area.

2.2.7 By the late 19th century North Lodge, located in the north western corner of the development area, was constructed at an entrance leading to Milton Hall. By this time several outbuildings had been built to the north of the Hall and a walled garden had been constructed. The remainder of the site consisted of parkland and agricultural land. In 1948 Eastern Electricity purchased Milton Hall for a regional HQ. By the late 20th century the site had been cleared and was redeveloped as a depot for the electricity supply network, with a car park in the north western part of the site and a training area for the maintenance of overhead power lines to the south and east.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS & OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation were set out in the design brief for the project prepared by CCC HET (2012). The principle aim was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a

reconstruction of the history and use of the site. The evidence would be combined with a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

3.2 The following key Research Objectives were identified prior to the excavation:

- **Economy and transition**
  To contribute towards an understanding of the development of agrarian economies of the later Iron Age and Roman periods and to seek evidence that may illuminate the possible factors that combined to modify the behaviour of native Iron Age communities in a protracted transitional process that led to adopting a fully 'Romanised' way of life. Pottery and faunal remains assemblages are typically studied with this objective in mind, but especial effort should be made in taking appropriate samples from key contexts, along with those taken for their palaeoenvironmental evidence, in order to develop this theme. Bulk wet or dry sieving programmes should be considered.

- **Environmental reconstruction**
  Using appropriate environmental techniques, an attempt will be made to model the landscape and its transformation as brought about by natural events and the settlement's inhabitants. Particular emphasis should be given to the acquisition of palaeoenvironmental samples in order to contribute to the expanding data sets derived from gravel-based sites against which more recent clay-based site information can be studied. Advice may need to be sought from palaeoenvironmental specialist(s) regarding the likelihood of acquiring good data from potentially contaminated deposits. Absolute dates should be obtained to support important assemblages of environmental remains.

3.3 Further research objectives for the project will be formulated with reference to *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and with the revised research framework, *Research and Archaeology Revisited, a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological record from the site has been collated and checked. For ease of reference the site has been divided into seven geographical areas (Areas 1-7; Fig. 2). Plans of all excavated features are presented as Appendix 1 and 2 and a list of recorded features is included as Appendix 3.

4.1.2 Features have been dated on finds and stratigraphic evidence and a series of phase plans have been drawn up (Figures 3 to 6). Group numbers (Gp **) have been allocated to linear features in order that the numerous excavated segments and context numbers that constitute these features, are discussed as single entities in a succinct manner. A list of group numbers is included as Appendix 4. Discrete features and linear features with only one excavated segment have not so far been grouped. Further grouping will take place at the publication stage.

4.1.3 Individual context numbers are referred to thus [***] throughout the report. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, registered finds thus: RF<**> and references to sections within this report are referred to thus (*.*). Context numbers start at [500] to avoid confusion with those allocated [1-490] during the evaluation stage of work.

4.1.4 The excavated remains consisted of a range of features (ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes etc.) that were distributed widely across the site. Linear features were the most common forming enclosures of differing date. Many linear features were complex and inter-cut each other, with localised variations between adjacent excavated segments. With the exception of the overburden, very few layers were present. Buildings were also absent, apart from in the post-medieval period, and so were other occupation related features such as hearths and ovens.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological remains are discussed under provisional date-phased headings (Table 1) determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist and taking spatial patterning into consideration.

PERIOD		PHASE
1	Prehistoric	
2	Late Iron Age	
3	Roman	
4	Saxon	4.1 Early (5th – 7thC) 4.2 Middle (8th – Mid 9thC) 4.3 Late (Mid 9th – 11thC)
5	Medieval	5.1 Early (11th-12thC) 5.2 Early (13thC) 5.3 Late (Late 15th-Mid 16thC)
6	Post medieval	
7	Modern	
0	undated	

Table 1: Provisional period headings and phases

The results of the fieldwork are summarised as follows:

4.2.2 *Period 1 - prehistoric*
The earliest excavated feature was a single pit dated to the Late Bronze Age located close to the eastern edge of the site. A few sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery were also recovered as residual finds in later features as were a small number of struck flints ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age.

4.2.3 *Period 2 – Late Iron Age*
No features of Iron Age date were identified. A few sherds of pottery probably dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition period were recovered as residual finds in later features.

4.2.4 *Period 3 – Roman*
Roman features consisted mainly of a series of ditches and gullies forming the boundaries to a number of fields and enclosures of varying shapes and sizes.

Most features were poorly dated with the few diagnostic pottery sherds present generally consistent with a broad later 2nd to earlier 4th century date. Roman remains were more evident in the eastern half of the site, where not obscured by later remains, although Roman landuse was widespread and finds were recovered from all areas of the site. Only two linear features could be more accurately dated one to the mid Roman period (AD120-200) and the other to the later Roman period (AD250-400).

4.2.5 *Period 4.1 - Early Saxon*
There is extremely limited evidence for activity on site in the Early Saxon period. A few sherds of possible Early to Middle Saxon pottery were recovered as residual finds in later features.

4.2.6 *Period 4.2 - Middle Saxon*
Large ditches forming elements of a rectilinear field system of Middle Saxon date were identified in the centre of the site and the remains of two other truncated ditches were recorded to the west. Residual Middle Saxon pottery was also recovered from later features.

4.2.7 *Period 4.3 - Late Saxon*
Late Saxon features were the most numerous and were mainly concentrated in the west and centre of the site. Other than a solitary pit in the north-west of the site and two outlying ditches in the centre most of the remains were located on slightly higher ground within the western half of the site. Two sets of parallel inter-cutting ditches, one aligned NE/SW and the other NW/SE formed a large enclosure within which were various ditches and gullies on similar alignments forming internal sub-divisions. Several large rubbish pits were present in the south. No buildings were identified but a greater intensity of recovered finds suggested that occupation areas were near-by. Two ditches aligned differently to the majority of the others may indicate activity that partly pre- and/or post-dates the main use of the enclosure.

4.2.8 *Period 5.1 – Early Medieval (12th Century)*
Most of the archaeological remains in the north-west of the site can be confidently dated to the 12th century. The remains consist of a field system comprised of NE/SW and NW/SE aligned ditches within which are a few scattered post-holes and several other ditches and gullies forming smaller sub-divisions. Clearly located within the corner of one field and continuing along one of its sides was a vaguely rectangular hollow filled with dark silt that appeared to represent some form of wear-depression caused by congregating livestock. Several inter-cutting features suggest at least two phases of activity within the 12th century time frame.

4.2.9 Two contemporary ditches were present in the far east of the site. Elsewhere, a few sherds of early medieval pottery appeared to be intrusive elements in the top of earlier features.

4.2.10 *Period 5.2 – Medieval (13th-14th Century)*
One pit in the north-west of the site was dated to the 13th century and contemporary pottery was also recovered from the top of a north-west/south-east aligned ditch in the same area during the evaluation. In the centre south of the site a series of gullies and ditches formed part of a tentatively dated field system. Part of this system was cut by two large pits, one of which contained an iron strip

fragment of medieval or post-medieval date. A fragment from an iron bridle bit of similar undetermined medieval or post-medieval date was recovered from a ditch in the north.

4.2.11 *Period 5.3 - Late Medieval (L15th-M16th Century)*
Intrusive pottery of late medieval date was recovered from a ditch in the east of the site

4.2.12 *Period 6 - Post-medieval*
In the south-west of the site were the truncated remains of two post-medieval buildings. The western-most remains consisted of a brick built structure constructed from unfrogged bricks of post-medieval (1450-1750) date. To the south and east of this were the interrupted remains of an L-shaped stone footing constructed mostly from clunch, re-used post-medieval bricks and occasional large pieces of re-used worked limestone. No contemporary floor levels survived.

4.2.13 A few scattered features of possible post-medieval date were found across the site. Some of these are likely to be garden features. The near-complete skeletons of two horses and a cow were excavated in the western half of the site. No dating evidence was recovered but the condition of the bone and the stratigraphic position from which they were cut suggests a post-medieval date for these burials.

4.2.14 *Period 7 – Modern*
The majority of modern remains across the site were clearly associated with the former electricity depot and training facility, many of which were in existence immediately prior to the commencement of the demolition works. A few modern features that pre-dated the electricity depot were identified in the western half of the site. These included a fence line, ditches, a rectangular building constructed from yellow frogged bricks and a modern pit containing glass distillation equipment.

4.2.15 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store in due course. The contents of the primary site archive are quantified in Table 2, below.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	1222
Drawing sheets	A2 Multi-context Plan/Section sheets	90
Photos	Digital images	650
Enviro. sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	137
Context register	Context register sheets	34
Enviro. sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	4
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	14
Drawing register	Section/Plan register sheets	24
Finds & enviro assemblage	Boxes	31

Table 2: Site archive quantification table

4.3 Overburden and Natural Deposits

4.3.1 The removed overburden varied across the site. In the relatively undisturbed east (Areas 6 and 7) it generally consisted of between 0.25m-0.35m of dark greyish brown topsoil overlying 0.20m-0.40m of reddish brown clay silt subsoil. In the

former car park (Area 1) and within much of the depot compound (Areas 2-5) the topsoil had been completely removed or was at least heavily truncated and had been replaced with hardcore and tarmac / concrete surfaces. In some places the subsoil was also truncated and in others it was heavily disturbed with intrusive modern elements (brick rubble, concrete etc.) and numerous ducts and cable runs. Occasional large patches of staining affecting both the overburden and underlying natural deposits were also noted. The overall depth of overburden within the compound varied from 0.5m to 1m but for the most part was around 0.7m deep.

4.3.2 It became apparent during machining that some of the former buildings were constructed upon a series of large individual concrete blocks. Although the blocks truncated the immediately underlying archaeological remains with care it proved possible to machine excavate around them thus maximising the potential area for remains within the footprints of the former electricity depot buildings. Initially an attempt to remove one block was made, but this proved awkward and time consuming and detrimental to the surrounding archaeological remains so all remaining blocks were left in-situ for future removal by the building contractors.

4.3.3 The underlying natural deposits generally consisted of light orange brown sandy clay overlying yellowy orange silty sand and gravel. In some places the sand and gravel was exposed directly below the subsoil but in general it was sealed by between 0.10m-0.40m of sandy clay. Sporadic outcrops of white chalky marl were present throughout the excavation areas and had also been noted during the evaluation trenching.

4.4 Residual Prehistoric Material

4.4.1 *Mesolithic to early Bronze Age*

Fifteen struck flints broadly ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age were recovered as residual finds in later features (see 5.8). Nine struck flints of a similar date range were recovered from the evaluation (Bishop 2008). The flintwork is perhaps indicative of low intensity prehistoric activity across the landscape.

4.5 Period 1 - Bronze Age

4.4.1 The earliest excavated feature was a small oval pit [1043] located close to the eastern edge of the site in Area 7 (Figure 3). The pit was 0.81m long by 0.12m deep and contained Late Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint. A few sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from across the site as residual finds in later features.

4.6 Period 2 - Late Iron Age

4.6.1 Although features of Late Iron Age date were reportedly identified in the evaluation trenching, particularly in the south of the development area, none were present within the area of excavation. A few sherds of probable Late Iron Age pottery were recovered as residual elements in later features.

4.7 Period 3 - Roman

4.7.1 Residual Roman finds were recovered from all areas of the site though features were most evident in its eastern half (Areas 5, 6 and 7) where later archaeological activity and modern disturbance was less intense. Other than the occasional pit the Roman remains were characterised by a series of ditches and gullies, in

general aligned NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE, forming boundaries to a number of fields and sub-enclosures of varying shapes and sizes (Figure 3).

4.7.2 Most of the Roman features were poorly dated with the few diagnostic sherds recovered suggesting a broad date range between the later 2nd to earlier 4th century. A few sherds of recovered pottery were of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date but no features positively dating to this transitional period could be identified. One excavated segment of ditch (Gp 83) in Area 6 was tentatively dated to the early Roman (pre-Flavian) period. However the overall date of this ditch is perhaps more likely to be 2nd to 3rd century. A human skull recovered from the base of poorly dated Roman ditch (Gp 39) in Area 4 was perhaps deliberately deposited and might imply an early date for this feature. This ditch, along with similarly aligned ditch (Gp 31) to the west and NNE/SSW aligned ditch (Gp 45) to the east, may have formed part of an L-shaped field boundary extending for over 90m in total.

4.7.3 Two linear features in Area 4 could be more accurately dated within the broad Roman timeframe. Gully (Gp 34) was just over 23m long with an apparent rounded terminus [1277] at its eastern end. Pottery recovered from this terminus appeared to be of mid Roman (AD120-200) date. To the north-west, a shorter 4m long ditch [1175], truncated to the south, contained pottery of later Roman (AD250-400) date.

4.7.4 Two curving gullies (Gp 60 and Gp 61) in the north of Area 5 might indicate the position of a funnelled entrance way into a stock enclosure. Pit [1333] within this entrance was cut through a discrete outcrop of chalky marl and may have been deliberately dug to quarry this material rather than as part of some related entranceway structure. A third curving gully (Gp 63) to their south, was dated to the 2nd to 3rd century on pottery recovered from the evaluation (Trench 10). This gully may originally have continued east into Area 6 (as Gp 78) where it appeared to be integral with a rectangular stock enclosure, at least 25m long by 23m wide, formed by ditch/ gullies (Gp 77, Gp 80 and Gp 83). A *c.*6m wide gap in the south-east corner of this enclosure might indicate the position of an entrance. To the immediate south were two curving ditches (Gps 85 and 86) that were dated as 3rd to 4th century during the evaluation (Rees 2008, 26) and formed part of a large D-shaped enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 1) which extended south and east of the excavated area.

4.7.5 A more cohesive layout can be discerned at the east end of the site where at least three phases of enclosure system could be identified from stratigraphic evidence in Area 7. The earliest phase was represented by two roughly parallel gullies (Gp 89 and Gp 90). Both were in excess of 25m long, of similar widths (*c.*0.50m) with V-shaped profiles and depths that varied from 0.18m to 0.37m. These gullies were clearly cut by a larger curving ditch (Gp 94) up to 1.38m wide by 0.32m deep with 45° sides and a flat bottom which may have continued south through Evaluation Trench 15 as ditch [19] where it contained early to mid- Roman pottery. Ditch (Gp 94) was in turn cut by a more substantial ditch (Gp 91 and 95), up to 1.9m wide and 0.72m deep. This later ditch was T-shaped in plan and also appeared to continue through evaluation trench 15 (as [17]) to a total exposed length of 55m becoming coming narrower and shallower to the south. The results of the evaluation trenching combined with those of the geophysical survey

suggest that the western arm of the ditch continues all the way to the development area boundary, a distance of over 130m.

4.7.6 The south end of ditch (Gp 94) had an uncertain relationship with a substantial right-angled ditch (Gp 92) (Figure 14), possibly contemporary with the earliest Roman phase, and which formed the northern and eastern sides of another enclosure. This ditch passed through evaluation Trench 15 to the south and Trench 14 to the west. It was also observed during monitoring of foundation trenches to the west as ditches [1720] and [1722] and possibly further west at the edge of Area 7 as ditch [1123] but did not extend as far as the two monitored areas north of Area 6 (Figure 2).

4.7.7 A small number of pits [514, 687, 1366, 1316, 1333 and 1455] were spread across the excavation areas. Pits 1316 and 1333 both cut into chalky marl and are likely to be quarry pits. The remainder were most probably rubbish pits located within ditched enclosures. Pit [514] was somewhat divorced from other Roman features and may have been located outside of the enclosed area. With the exception of the few pits, the interiors of the Roman enclosures were noticeably devoid of other contemporary features and are likely therefore to have been mainly used for agricultural purposes.

4.8 Period 4.1 - Early Saxon

4.8.1 There is extremely limited evidence for activity on site in the Early Saxon period. A single sherd of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from otherwise undated ditch [883] in Area 4. However, the alignment of this ditch is similar to those of later Saxon date and the sherd is more likely residual. A few other sherds of possible Early to Middle Saxon pottery were recovered as residual finds in later features elsewhere across the site.

4.9 Period 4.2 - Middle Saxon

4.9.1 Large ditches forming elements of an expansive rectilinear field system of Middle Saxon date were identified in Areas 5 and 6 (Figure 4). The recovered pottery was sparse but ranges in date from the early 8th century to the mid-9th century. The western side of the field system was bounded by one large ditch line aligned NNW/SSE (Gp 66) (Figure 15). This ditch was over 40m long, approximately 2.5m wide and up to 0.40m deep, with traces of a possible re-cut in its southern half. The ditch narrowed and appeared to peter out to the south. To the east of this apparent terminus was a second large ditch running WNW/ESE (Gp 62) forming the boundary to fields to north and south. This ditch was 78m long, up to 2m wide and 0.47m deep with rounded ends. Leading off the southern side of this ditch were two slightly smaller boundary ditches (Gp 76) and (Gp 79) aligned NNW/SSE and the vestigial remains of a narrower third [823] to the west. In the south of Area 6 a T-shaped gully (Gp 81) and (Gp 82) appeared to represent an earlier sub-division subsequently overlain by ditch (Gp 79).

4.9.2 Ditch (Gp 62 and Gp 76) both passed through Evaluation Trench 14 though neither contained any dating evidence. Ditch (Gp 79) most probably passed through Evaluation Trench 13 but was not observed due to its angle of entry. Ditch (Gp 76) was also apparent on the geophysical survey as a curving fragment of ditch which, although interrupted, may have continued to the south-east for *c.*40m.

4.9.3 Only two fragments of linear features of Mid Saxon date were identified to the west of Area 5. In Area 3, a 5m length of north/south aligned gully (Gp 32), truncated at both ends, may also be of Middle Saxon date. Middle Saxon pottery was also recovered from an east/west aligned ditch (Gp 52) in Area 4. This latter ditch was superseded by a Later Saxon replacement to the south. Ditch Gp 32 was aligned parallel with ditch Gp 66 in Area 5 and ditch Gp 52 was on the same alignment as ditch Gp 62 in Area 5 suggesting that they may be surviving remnants of the western continuation of the field system. In addition, residual Middle Saxon finds were recovered from areas 2 and 4

4.9.4 No discrete features of Middle Saxon date were identified which implies that the enclosures were most likely used for agricultural purposes. The presence of a few fragments of ditch within Areas 3 and 4 suggest that further parts of the field system have been obscured by the density of later remains and modern building disturbance.

4.10 Period 4.3 - Late Saxon

4.10.1 Late Saxon remains were more numerous, wide spread and more complex than those of other periods (Figure 4). Nearly 5kg of Late Saxon pottery was recovered ranging in date from the mid-9th to the 11th century. However, the amount of pottery recovered from individual features was variable with some ditches such as GP 42, Gp 44 and Gp 53 containing a good quantity and others such as ditch Gp 37, Gp 65 and Gp 67 containing single sherds. Overall, feature assemblages were generally small with pottery only providing broad period dating. Most of the late Saxon remains were located within a large enclosure formed by two similar sets of intercutting ditches situated on slightly higher ground in the west and centre of the site, particularly in Areas 2, 3 and 4. The eastern side of the enclosure was formed by a parallel set of ditches aligned NNE/SSW (Gp 33 and Gp 97) and the northern side by a parallel set of ditches aligned WNW/ESE (Gp 15).

4.10.2 The eastern boundary (Gp 33 and Gp 97) was over 50m in length and in total around 6m wide and was comprised of up to four inter-cutting ditches, each *c.*1-2m wide, that varied considerably in depth from 0.3m to 1.19m. Although definition between the individual ditches was poor the eastern two ditches (Gp 33) had a fill that was slightly darker and more visible than that of the two ditches (Gp 97) to the west. This boundary was located upon a gentle slope that marked a slight, but noticeable, change in ground level with land to the west of the boundary being approximately 0.3m higher than that to the east.

4.10.3 The northern boundary (Gp 15) was in excess of 88m in length and about 5m in width and was comprised of up to five inter-cutting ditches with a maximum depth of 0.83m (Figure 16). The number and size of the ditches exposed in each of the excavated segments across this boundary were particularly variable and it's possible that some of the ditch-lines had been cleaned-out and re-cut in a piecemeal fashion over comparatively short distances of *c.*10-15m. The southern and western sides of the enclosure were not identified within the excavation areas. However, the geophysics survey identified linear areas of both high and low resistance heading in a southerly direction that may indicate the southwards continuation of the eastern side of the enclosure and a broadly corresponding series of large inter-cutting ditches were present at the western ends of Evaluation Trenches 5 and 7.

4.10.4 The enclosure covered in excess of 6000 sq m. Within it were various ditches and gullies mostly on similar NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE alignments forming internal sub-divisions. Ditches broadly aligned NNE/SSW included two adjacent ditches (Gp 28 and Gp 29) and a near-by third (Gp 27) in the west of the enclosure (Area 3) and two slightly converging ditches (Gp 43 and Gp 44) in the east (Area 4). Ditches broadly aligned WNW/ESE included a ditch (Gp 16) running some 3m inside the northern enclosure boundary (Area 2) and to the south included three vaguely aligned ditches (Gp 40, Gp 41 and Gp 42) (Figure 18).

4.10.5 It is likely that there are three or more sub-phases within the late Saxon phase on the basis of intercut relationships. One of the earliest late Saxon features is likely to be ditch Gp 51 in Area 4 which was aligned differently to others within the enclosure. This ditch, aligned E/W, ran parallel and adjacent to Middle Saxon ditch Gp 52 suggesting that it may have been a later Saxon replacement of this earlier ditch, perhaps dug before the main enclosure was fully established.

4.10.6 Also of possible earlier date was a narrow L-shaped gully (Gp 38), aligned roughly NNE/SSW and WNW/ESE that may have formed a sub-division within the centre of the enclosure. To the east of the enclosure in Area 5, a small gully (Gp 67) on a parallel NNE/SSW alignment, over 60m long with an apparent rounded northern terminus, may have been contemporary.

4.10.7 Within Area 4, vaguely aligned ditches Gp 40, Gp 41 and Gp 42, may have been part of the same ditch line which possibly continued beyond the enclosure as L-shaped ditch Gp 65. This ditch was over 74m long, up to 1.75m wide and 0.54m deep and enclosed an area to the south-east. The only Late Saxon feature within this area was a short length of ditch [665]. It truncated gully Gp 67 and was itself probably truncated by ditch Gp 33, the later of the two sets of boundary ditches forming the eastern side of the enclosure.

4.10.8 Within the enclosure gully sub-division Gp 38 appeared to be superseded by a larger straighter NNE/SSW aligned gully (Gp 37) *c.*31m long with rounded ends. To the north, ESE/WNW aligned gully [1224] appeared to end level with the end of this (Gp 37) gully and it is possible that the two formed the north and east sides of a sub-enclosure. To the south gully Gp 37 truncated a short length of E/W aligned gully (Gp 49) that may be broadly contemporary with the earlier L-shaped gully (Gp 38).

4.10.9 Ditch Gp 53 may have been one of the latest ditches within the enclosure as it was on a different alignment to most other features and clearly truncated two other inter-cutting Late Saxon ditches (Gp 54 and Gp 55).

4.10.10 Several large pits ([894], [997], [1185], [1189] and [1236]) were located within the south of the main enclosure. Three of these pits ([997], [1185], [1189]) were located in the south-west corner of Area 3. Macrobotanical remains recovered from bulk samples taken from these pits, particularly pit [1185], included wheat, barley, oats and peas, whilst seeds from wild plants/weeds were also abundant. Animal bone was recovered from most of the pits with cow being the most common and lesser amounts of pig, sheep and other animals. Some of the bones showed evidence of dog gnawing. The quantity of pottery found in these pits was

relatively small with only 20 sherds in total recovered. The largest, and probable latest of the three pits, [1189], was 2.6m wide and in excess of 1.12m deep (Figure 17). It was not possible to fully bottom the feature because of the rising water table and the height of the adjacent overburden at the edge of the site. Pit [1236] in the south of Area 4 was located at a ditch junction and was in excess of 1.15m deep.

4.10.11 No obvious buildings were identified within the main enclosure. Post-holes were few in number and other features indicative of settlement structures (e.g. beam slots and hearths) were completely absent. However, the location of the large pits in the south and the intensity of recovered finds, particularly from features in the same area, suggest that occupation areas were near-by, possibly to the south-west beneath the current Milton Hall. The presence of a group of three post-holes is also noted to the south in Evaluation Trench 4.

4.10.12 Beyond the confines of the enclosure, a solitary Late Saxon pit [613] was excavated in Area 1. No Late Saxon features were identified in Areas 6 and 7.

4.11 Period 5.1 – Early Medieval (12th Century) (Figure 5)

4.11.1 Medieval remains dating to the 12th century were concentrated in the north-west of the site, in Area 1 (Figure 19). These consist of a number of fields and internal sub-divisions delineated by a series of ditches and gullies nearly all of which are aligned NE/SW and NW/SE (Figure . Pottery of broad but consistent 12th century date was recovered from most of the linear features. At least three phases of early medieval activity have been identified on stratigraphic grounds. Unfortunately there is no geophysical or cropmark evidence at this end of the site from which to extrapolate the further extent of Area 1 features.

4.11.2 Stratigraphically, one of the earliest features was NE/SW aligned ditch (Gp 2) at the western edge of the area. This ditch was over 14m long and curved slightly towards the north before disappearing beyond the edge of the site. It was cut by two later ditches Gp 4 and Gp 5. The ditch appeared to be interrupted in the vicinity of Evaluation Trench 21 and consisted of two segments, with the northern segment apparently terminating within the evaluation trench as context [399]. A second segment on a similar alignment continued immediately south of the evaluation trench for a further 5m before eventually being truncated by modern disturbance.

4.11.3 Two other ditches (Gp 1 and Gp 3) appeared stratigraphically earlier as they were both truncated by the main T-shaped field boundary formed by ditch groups Gp 9, Gp 10 and Gp 11. Ditch Gp 1 was aligned NNE/SSW, extended for 11m long and was truncated to the south by ditch Gp 10. Ditch Gp 3 was aligned NW/SE and was also 11m long. It was truncated to the NW by ditch GP 9 and was also partly sealed beneath later wear deposit Gp 13. Neither ditch Gp 1 or ditch Gp 3 continued beyond the T-shaped boundary, suggesting that when first constructed these linear features may have been contemporary, with the main T-shaped boundary perhaps continuing in use longer.

4.11.4 The T-shaped boundary, formed by NE/SW aligned ditch Gp 9 and two NW/SE aligned ditches (Gp 10 and Gp11), divided the area into three rectangular fields. The two parallel ditches (Gp 10 and Gp 11) had an uncertain relationship between them although it is likely that one (probably Gp 10) was a later re-cut of the other.

The larger of the two ditches (Gp 10) extended across the whole area and was about 1.5m wide by 0.4-0.5m deep. The smaller ditch (Gp 11) was about 20m long by just over 1m wide and 0.3m deep with a vaguely rounded terminus. West of this point ditch (GP 10) became wider and deeper and was recorded as 4m wide by 0.7m deep (context [422]) in Evaluation Trench 22. The NE/SW arm of the T-shape (ditch GP 9) was up to 1.8m wide by 0.68m deep. The field to the east of ditch Gp 9 was sub-divided by the Gp 3 ditch which was narrow with a V-shaped profile and that to the north of ditch Gp 10 was sub-divided by the larger irregular looking Gp 1 ditch. The western field was partly sub-divided by NW/SE aligned ditch Gp 5 over 7m long with a rounded eastern end. To the east of this were two further linear features (Gp 6 and Gp 8) on a parallel alignment with NE/SW boundary ditch Gp 9. The more northerly of these two features (GP6) was 11m long and consisted of two gullies with rounded ends, lying end to end. The position of the northern gully closely mirrored that of adjacent ditch (Gp 9) and perhaps respected it. The southern end of linear feature Gp 6 overlapped with the rounded northern end of ditch GP8 to the south. This ditch was located over 1m west of boundary ditch GP9 and was over 12m long continuing beyond the edge of the area to the south.

4.11.5 Located within the corner of the eastern field was a shallow, vaguely rectangular, hollow (Gp 12), over 15m long by 6m wide and up to 0.2m deep filled with dark silt. A second more irregular hollow (Gp 13) over 12m long and of similar width and depth was located south of Evaluation Trench 21. Both hollows were located between 0.7m and 2m from the respective north-west and north-east sides of the field perhaps respecting an additional boundary such as a bank, fence or hedge. However, the southern hollow overlay field sub-division ditch GP3 indicating that this internal boundary was no longer in use. It is likely that the two hollows were both parts of a more general wear-depression along the side of the field, created by congregating livestock.

4.11.6 Four contemporary pits [506, 576, 633 and 643] were located in the western field. By far the largest of these [643] was over 4m long and 0.72m deep and contained over 2.8kg of pottery. Recovered animal bones from this pit included cow and smelt. A further early medieval pit [510] was located in the northern field and a large sixth pit [516], possibly the result of tree disturbance, was located directly above ditches (Gp 10 and Gp 11).

4.11.7 In the east of the site, two inter-cutting linear features (Gp 87 and Gp 88) at the northern edge of Area 7 also contained 12th century pottery. Ditch Gp 87 was 1.62m wide and could be traced for some 22m on a WNW/ESE alignment before being lost through modern truncation and disturbance in the north-east corner of the area. It contained a single sherd of early medieval pottery and cut through several earlier Roman ditches. It also appeared to truncate gully Gp 88 which was arranged perpendicular to it but was perhaps more likely to be contemporary. Gully Gp 88 was over 21m in length, up to 0.86m in width and had a rounded southern end. It had a firm 12th century date as sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from three separate segments along its length.

4.11.8 A few sherds of early medieval pottery recovered from Area 4 appear to be intrusive elements in the top of Late Saxon features.

4.12 Period 5.2 – Medieval (13th-14th Century)

4.12.1 In Area 1, the main north-west/south-east field boundary ditch (Gp 10) may have continued in use slightly longer than most, as 13th century pottery was recovered from the top of this ditch during the evaluation (Figure 5). Medieval pottery was also recovered from a large pit [529] located to the north and from a short, 6m+, length of ditch (Gp 4) to the south-west. This ditch continued beyond the edge of the site and was on a roughly north/south alignment noticeably different to that of the 12th century ditches.

4.12.2 In the south of Area 5 a series of ditches and gullies formed several small enclosures and sub-enclosures. The east and west sides of the enclosures were formed by two ditches (Gp 70 and Gp 72) roughly aligned NNE/SSW and two gullies (Gp 69 and Gp 75) roughly aligned WNW/ESE. The western ditch (Gp 72) was traced for 22m but may have continued northwards for a further 20m as truncated undated gullies 717 and 821 with nearby gully (Gp74) tentatively interpreted as an eastwards return. Dating of these enclosures is extremely poor and is based mainly on stratigraphic relationships and the recovery of a single sherd of 12th century pottery from ditch Gp 70 and a piece of medieval tile from ditch Gp 69. The southward continuation of these enclosures is not apparent in the geophysical evidence.

4.12.3 The longer of the two enclosure gullies (Gp 69) was truncated by two later pits ([784] and [1592]) of possible medieval date. The larger of the two pits [784] was 3.8m long by 1m deep and the smaller [1592] 1.55m long by 0.68m deep. The only dating evidence was a single registered find, possibly part of an iron hinge, of medieval or post-medieval date recovered from pit [1592].

4.12.4 A single poorly-dated ditch (Gp 18) in Area 2 may also date to the medieval period. The ditch was aligned NE/SW, 9m+ in length and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area to the south. A registered find that may be part of a horse bridle of possible medieval date was recovered from this feature. The ditch was parallel with ditch Gp 9 in Area 1 and potentially could join at right angles with the projected south-easterly continuation of ditch Gp 10. Unfortunately there is no geophysical or cropmark evidence to corroborate this.

4.13 Period 5.3 - Late Medieval (15th-M16th Century)

4.13.1 One sherd of probably intrusive 15th century pottery was recovered from ditch segment [1093] in Area 7.

4.14 Period 6 - Post-medieval

4.14.1 The truncated remains of three post-medieval buildings were identified in Area 3 (Figure 6). The remains consisted mainly of brick and stone wall foundations within which no contemporary floor surfaces or features survived. The positions of all three of the buildings correlated closely with outbuildings associated with Milton Hall shown on 19th and early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey.

4.14.2 The earliest building was located in the west of the area and consisted of part of the NE end of a rectangular brick-built building (Gp 23) that measured 4.5m+ by 2m+ and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area. Early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey indicate that this building was approximately 23m long by 9m wide and aligned WNW/ESE. The eastern wall foundation survived to a height of 0.44m and its outer (eastern) face was constructed of alternating

courses of headers and stretchers, generally in English Bond, but more mixed in places. The north-east corner of the wall was constructed with bricks over large lumps of stone (clunch?) and further clunch rubble was exposed forming the western face of the wall. The bricks were generally unfrogged yellow-firing marl brick fabrics that were thinner, and possibly earlier in date, than the bricks used in later buildings, though they potentially may have been re-used.

4.14.2 Butting up to the east side of this building (Figure 20) were the interrupted remains of a later rectangular building (Gp 21) aligned WNW/ESE and measuring approximately 14m by 8m. Truncated footings (Gp 21) forming the east and south sides of this building were constructed mostly from clunch and the occasional large piece of re-used worked limestone bonded by light yellow sandy lime mortar. Above the stone were up to three surviving courses of red bricks (measuring 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.05m), possibly re-used. The wall [1171] forming the northern side of the building differed from the other two in that it was constructed entirely from bricks and was bonded by a creamier coloured mortar. The wall survived to a height of 0.52m and was constructed with six alternating courses of header and stretcher bricks (English bond) above a possible foundation course of on-edge (Rowlock) bricks.

4.14.3 The third building (Gp 24), located to the north, was defined by a single interrupted length of wall footing, aligned NNE/SSW, over 12m long and 0.45m wide. It was mainly constructed from lumps of clunch bonded by a yellow sandy mortar but did also include two massive re-used blocks of chamfered limestone. This wall formed the western side of a long narrow building, *c.*30m by 4m, shown on early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey. The demolished building had been heavily truncated and its northern extent destroyed by the concrete foundations of a modern building.

4.14.4 From Ordnance Survey mapping evidence it is possible to determine that the two more westerly buildings (Gp 23 and Gp 21/22) were both constructed sometime before 1887, with the earlier building (Gp 23) being removed in the 1930s and the later building (Gp 21/22) demolished prior to 1927. The more northerly building (Gp 24), possibly originally a stable block, wasn't constructed until around the turn of the century and was first depicted on the 1903 map. However, this building was pre-dated by a 19th century boundary, probably a garden wall which may have been incorporated into the western side of the structure and which would account for the similarities between these footings and those of the other 19th century buildings. This building (Gp 24) appeared to survive into the middle of the 20th century and may not have been demolished until the 1960s.

4.14.5 In the south of area 3 were two shallow sub-circular pits (Gp 22) filled with dark silt and containing fragments of medieval brick. The pits had the appearance of garden features and are more likely to be of post-medieval date. A nearby gully (Gp 25), on a similar alignment to the nearby buildings, may also be contemporary.

4.14.6 A poorly dated gully (Gp 7) on a similar alignment to a modern feature was excavated close to the southern edge of Area 1. Two other gullies in Area 4 (Gp 35 and [1270]) are also likely to be late post-medieval or early modern in date. One gully (Gp 35) contained post-medieval finds and the other [1270] a dark humic silt of probable garden origin.

4.14.7 The near-complete skeletons of two horses and a cow (Figure 21) were excavated in Areas 1, 3 and 4 respectively. All three animals were buried in shallow pits ([590], [951] and [1209]). No accompanying dating evidence was found but the condition of the bone and the height from which they were cut suggest a post-medieval date for all of these burials. The pit for horse burial 951 was located beneath the projected position of the long narrow building represented by wall Gp 24 indicating that this burial had most likely taken place prior to the construction of the building at the end of the 19th century.

4.15 Period 7 - Modern

4.15.1 The truncated remains of a modern rectangular building (Gp 26), measuring 6.5m by 12m, constructed from frogged yellow bricks on a concrete foundation were noted in Area 3 (Figure 6). The building is first depicted on Ordnance Survey maps dating to the 1960s but had been completely removed prior to the closure of the electricity training facility and depot and its subsequent demolition.

4.15.2 Numerous post-holes (Gp 14), some containing decomposed wood, formed a NW/SE aligned fence line across Area 1. Two similarly aligned ditches ([502] and [1713]), containing modern artefacts were located close to the southern edge of the area. Ditch [1713] was further observed during monitoring of the new foundations along the unexcavated southern edge of the site. This ditch was found to be over 2.2m wide by 0.8m deep with a flat base. It may also have continued into Area 2 as ditch GP 19.

4.15.3 In Area 3 a large modern pit [1716] had been dug within the footprint of building Gp 21/22 and in area 4, a large pit [373], of 20th century date, had been investigated in Evaluation Trench 3B. Elsewhere, modern disturbances, such as, building foundations, ducts and service trenches associated with the former electricity depot and training centre (Figure 2 inset) were widespread. In Area 7, along with disturbances from pylons and their tethering points, were a series of parallel and inter-cutting trenches resulting from electrical training that included the use of a mini-digger (Figure 22).

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All finds from the excavation stage have been washed and dried or just air dried. Finds were collected during excavation and subsequently from the bulk soil samples. All were quantified and subsequently bagged by material and context. All finds have been recorded in full on *pro forma* archive sheets. Data has been entered onto Excel spreadsheets.

5.1.2 A total of 18 objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <1>to<18>). These objects were recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive. X-radiography of the metalwork was undertaken by the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory. Metal finds have all been boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel and none require further conservation. Processing, packaging and storage of both registered and bulk finds was carried out following IfA guidelines (2008). Periods mentioned in the report are all provisional.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was hand-collected during the excavation, totalling 66 sherds, weighing 0.88kg. A few small and undiagnostic sherds were also recovered from the residues of environmental samples. These were briefly scanned for spot-dating purposes but have not been included in the overall quantification. On the whole, the assemblage is characterised by undiagnostic bodysherds which are difficult to date with certainty. Nevertheless, three broad periods seem to be represented: Middle/Late Bronze Age, later Iron Age/early Roman and mid/later Roman.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified on pro forma record sheets by sherd count, weight, Estimate Vessel Equivalent (EVE) and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV). Prehistoric fabrics have been recorded according to a site-specific fabric series in accordance with guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). Roman fabrics and forms have been recorded using an unpublished regional type-series developed by Gavin Lucas at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.3 *Site-specific prehistoric pottery codes*

CALC1 Common rounded soft sedimentary calcareous inclusions of pale yellowish orange colour (c.0.5-1mm) in a matrix with few other inclusions
FLGL1 Sparse to moderate well or moderately-sorted flint of 0.2-1.5mm, sparse to moderate glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm and sparse quartz of c.0.2-0.4mm
FLIN1 Moderate, ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a silty matrix with rare large rounded quartz of up to 0.7mm, with sparse black iron-rich inclusions of 0.8-1.5mm
FLIN2 Moderate, moderately- to well-sorted flint of 0.2-1mm in silty background matrix
FLIN3 Common, ill-sorted flint of 0.2-5mm in a slightly silty matrix with sparse black iron-rich inclusions of 0.8-1.5mm
QUFL1 Sparse to moderate quartz of c.0.1-0.4mm and sparse flint of 0.2-1.5mm

5.2.4 *Middle and Late Bronze Age*

The earliest material consists of seven sherds of pottery in relatively quartz-free fabrics flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN1, FLIN2 and FLIN3). The coarsest of these, FLIN3, found residually in Gp 53 ditch fill [1118], was associated with a very thick-walled bodysherd likely to derive from a Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury style urn. A slightly less coarse fabric, FLIN1, is also likely to be of Middle or Late Bronze Age date. The only stratified group of sherds in these fabric types was from pit fill [1044]. The association of both coarse and fine-ware fabrics in this assemblage (FLIN1, FLIN2) and the lack of thicker walled sherds, suggests it belongs to the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) period. This context includes a rim sherd from a relatively fine thin-walled form with a plain upright profile and fingernail decoration just below the rim on the vessel exterior. Decoration of this type is more characteristic of the later part of the Late Bronze Age, appearing in developed plain ware (c.950-800 BC) and decorated (c.800-600 BC) PDR assemblages.

5.2.5 *Later Iron Age/early Roman*

Several other tempered bodysherds were identified which, although poorly-dated, seem more consistent with fabric types spanning the later Iron Age and early Roman periods. These include sandy fabrics containing quite sparse, well-sorted

flint (QUFL1) and similar wares containing moderate glauconite inclusions (FLGL1). A single sherd was recorded in a fabric containing soft iron-rich calcareous sedimentary inclusions (CALC1). In the South-East identical fabrics are strongly associated with Middle Iron Age assemblages found on Wealden sites (Seager-Thomas 2010, 21). It therefore seems likely that this sherd is non-local in origin probably deriving from a production site located on Weald Clay which outcrops *c*.30km to the north-east.

5.2.6 In one feature, a flint-tempered sherd was stratified with the rim of a butt-beaker in a probable post-conquest sandy fabric (ditch fill [1613]), suggesting a pre-Flavian date for this deposit.

5.2.7 *Roman*
The vast majority of the Roman assemblage comprises coarse sandy grey ware bodysherds, most of which were isolated finds within their contexts, meaning that the Roman assemblage as a whole is very poorly-dated. Only two Roman deposits, fill [1096] in ditch [1097] and fill [1433] in ditch [1432], contained more than two sherds of pottery. Aside from the Late Iron Age/early Roman evidence noted above, the few diagnostic sherds are generally consistent with a broad later 2nd to earlier 4th century date. These include sherds of Central Gaulish samian ware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Oxfordshire white ware, Hadham oxidised ware and Horningsea ware. Forms include a black burnished style, everted rim jar and plain rim bowl.

5.2.8 The majority of the sherds are heavily abraded and were often demonstrably residual or found singly in poorly-dated features or deposits. A slightly larger assemblage (c.300 sherds) was recovered from previous evaluation work on the site (Wadeson 2008). This included material of later Iron Age and Roman date and was generally of similar character to the excavation pottery; however, it did include a truncated butt-beaker of Late Iron Age/early Roman date (contra Rees 2008, 22) containing a cremation deposit.

5.3 **Post-Roman Pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

5.3.1 *Pottery from the 2008 Evaluation*
The evaluation yielded an assemblage of 116 sherds (2,084g) of post-Roman pottery (Fletcher 2008). The basic range of late Saxon and medieval wares noted is similar to that from the main tranche of excavations, with St Neots Ware, Thetford Ware, Ely Ware, Hedingham Ware and a range of medieval coarsewares all noted. Early and middle Saxon wares were not noted at the evaluation stage, although given their scarcity, this is most likely due to the vagaries of archaeological sampling. It was stated that all the St Neots Ware from the evaluation excavations occurred in post-Conquest features, although the data table (ibid. 60) indicates that some contexts only produced pottery of that type and no later material. The veracity of the dating will be checked when this material is integrated into the main database and the stratigraphic information consulted.

5.3.2 *Pottery from the Main Excavations*
The pottery assemblage comprised 797 sherds with a total weight of 14,436g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 11.05. The following fabric types were noted:

F1: Early/Middle Saxon Organic-tempered Ware, 5th – 9th century. Sparse to moderate chaff voids up to 10mm, sparse quartz up to 1mm, rare flecks of silver mica. 2 sherds, 48g, EVE = 0.

F2: Early/Middle Saxon Sand-tempered Ware, 5th – 9th century. Sparse to moderate quartz up to 2mm, rare flint and flecks of silver mica. 4 sherds, 80g, EVE = 0.

Ipswich Ware, AD720-850 (Blinkhorn 2012). Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic. The material probably had a currency of AD 725-740 - mid 9th century at sites outside East Anglia. There are two main fabric types, although individual vessels which do not conform to these groups also occur. Vessel mainly jars and pitchers.

F95: Ipswich Ware Group 1: Hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3mm in size but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance. 4 sherds, 85g, EVE = 0.10.

F96: Ipswich Ware Group 2: Hard, sandy and mostly dark grey in colour. Scatter of large quartz grains (up to c 2.5mm) which either bulge or protrude through the surfaces of the vessel, making them quite rough to the touch. Some sherds have the same groundmass but lack the larger quartz grains which are characteristic of this group, 5 sherds, 164 g, EVE = 0.55.

F97: Buttermarket-type Ipswich Ware (Blinkhorn 1990). Date and fabric as Groups 1 and 2. Vessels squatter jars, pitchers and highly-decorated bottles. 2 sherds, 35g, EVE = 0.11.

F100: St Neots Ware type ware, c.AD900-1100 (Denham 1985). Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known. 232 sherds, 3424g, EVE = 2.72.

F102: Thetford-type ware, 10th–12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984). Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England, although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre. 159 sherds, 2300g, EVE = 2.04.

F205: Stamford Ware, *c.* AD900-1200 (Kilmurry 1980). Wheel-thrown. White, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, occasional black or red ironstone up to 1mm. Often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze. 4 sherds, 151g, EVE = 4.65.

F301: Ely Ware, mid 12th-15th century (Spoerry 2008): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-

built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. 293 sherds, 6528g, EVE = 4.65.

F302: Bourne 'A' Ware: 13th-14th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 259). Manufactured in the eponymous south Lincolnshire village. Wheel-thrown, reduced, grey fabric with sparse sand and calcitic inclusions, vessels sometimes with a green or brownish glaze. Full range of medieval vessel types. 1 sherd, 15g, EVE = 0.

F327: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th–14th century. Fine orange micaceous glazed ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 300-2). 4 sherds, 13g, EVE = 0.

F328: Grimston Ware: 13th–15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. 1 sherd, 3g, EVE = 0.

F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars. 34 sherds, 1030g, EVE = 0.50.

F360: Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia. 7 sherds, 104g, EVE = 0.20.

F404: Cistercian Ware: c. AD1470-1550. Hard, smooth fabric, usually brick-red, but can be paler or browner. Few visible inclusions, except for occasional quartz grains. Range of vessel forms somewhat specialized, and usually very thin-walled (c. 2mm). Rare white slip decoration. Manufactured at a number of centres, including, during the 16th and 17th centuries, Ely (Hall 2001, 7). 1 sherd, 2g, EVE = 0.

F425: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th–19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (Brears 1969). 2 sherds, 58g.

F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares, etc. 8 sherds, 146g.

5.3.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 5. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the fabric types are well-known in Cambridge and its hinterland (eg Edwards and Hall 1997, 156-8), and indicate that there was activity at the site from the middle Saxon to early medieval periods, probably the 9th – 12th centuries. Certainly, the dearth of glazed wares, including Ely types, shows that the site was all but abandoned by the end of the 12th century, or that later deposits have been completely removed from the site. There is also residual material of prehistoric and Romano British date. Some of the Roman pottery occurs in features with no

later pottery, but all the sherds are fairly heavily abraded, and appear very likely to also be residual.

5.3.4 *Chronology and Pottery Occurrence*
The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per period is shown in Table 3. The data show that the main periods of activity, in terms of pottery deposition, were in the late Saxon – early medieval and post-medieval periods, although there appears to have been more or less unbroken activity at the site from the middle Saxon period until the end of the 12th century. The end date of this is supported by the fact that there is very little glazed pottery from the site, and that which there is comprises small sherds (Table 3).

5.3.5 None of the data has been checked against the stratigraphic matrix, and so Table 3 should be regarded as a broad guide at this stage of analysis. The table will be adjusted after the pottery dating has been checked against the stratigraphic matrix at the report stage. The residual Roman and earlier material is not included in the table.

Ceramic Phase	Date	Defining Wares	No	Wt	EVE	Mean Sherd Wt
ESAX	5th – 7th C	F1, F2	1	25	0	25.0g
MSAX	E 8th – M 9th C	F95, F96, F97	11	318	0.66	28.9g
LSAX	M 9th – 11th C	F100, F102	345	4981	4.01	14.4g
EM1	12th C	F301, F360	377	8417	6.17	22.3g
EM2	13th C	F302, F327, F328	22	301	0.16	9.4g
LM	L 15th – M 16th C	F404	2	6	0	3.0g
PM	M 16th – 18th C	F425	1	29	0	29.0g
MOD	19th/20th C	F1000	7	132	0	18.9g

Table 3: Post-Roman pottery occurrence by period

5.3.6 *Overview*
The assemblage is generally in good condition, with apparently low levels of residuality, and the mean sherd weight (Table 3) is fairly large for the main period of activity. This reflects that a number of individual vessels are very well-represented, including a jar and highly decorated spouted *pegaux* pitcher, both in fabric F301, which were reconstructable to a full profile. The late Saxon assemblages are more fragmented, but a number of Thetford Ware storage vessels have heavy degradation to the inner surface, consistent with the damage caused by the storage slightly acidic liquids such as ale or sour milk (Perry 2011). The distribution of these sherds will be examined at the report stage, as they have the potential to identify areas of specific function at the site.

5.4 Ceramic building materials by Susan Pringle

5.4.1 A total of 116 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials and mortar weighing 18.612kg was examined from 32 contexts, including environmental samples <26> and <49>. Of these, one context, [996] (Gp 94 ditch [995]), was large with 35 fragments; the remainder contained fewer than 25 fragments. The material was of Roman and medieval date with some post-medieval brick; the total weight and number of fragments from each period is set out in Table 4. The condition of the assemblage was generally abraded.

Period	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total weight
Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile	61	53%	1.146	6%
Roman brick and tile	24	21%	2.824	15%
Post-medieval brick	17	15%	13.986	75%
Mortar	9	8%	0.554	3%
Unidentified tile	4	3%	0.098	1%
Fired clay/daub	1	1%	0.004	<1%
Total	116	100%	18.612	100%

Table 4: Summary of ceramic building materials, fired clay and mortar

5.4.2 All the ceramic building material was recorded on a standard recording form and quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabric descriptions, compiled with the aid of a microscope, are set out in Appendix 1. In the fabric descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are very fine (less than 0.125mm), fine (between 0.125 and 0.25mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1mm), and very coarse (greater than 1mm). The terminology used for Roman form categories is that suggested by Brodribb (Brodribb 1987). The information on the recording sheets was entered onto an Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest were retained; the remainder of the material (approximately 60%) was discarded.

5.4.3 *Dating*
The broad date range of the material in each context is summarised in Table 5; all dates are approximate.

Context	**CBM date (approx.)**	**Material**
673	Roman	Roman brick
710	100-400	comb-keyed box flue, ?tegula
743	Roman	Roman brick
745	Undated, but ?Roman	coarse lime mortar with flint pebbles <35 mm
862	Undated	stone
865	100-400	comb-keyed box flue or hollow voussoir
908	Roman	tegula
929	1200-1500	roof tile; daub/fired clay
937	Roman	tegula?
942	1200-1500	peg tile
948	1200-1500	roof tile
986	1200-1500	roof tile, lime mortar
991	1850-1950	post-medieval brick flakes including 19th/20th C stamped brick, medieval/post-medieval roof tile, lime mortar
1012	Roman	tegula
1072	Roman? poorly dated	flake Roman tile, unidentified sandy scrap
1120	Roman	tegula

Context	CBM date (approx.)	Material
1143	1450-1700	post-medieval bricks
1147	1450-1750	unfrogged post-medieval bricks
1171	1450-1750	unfrogged post-medieval bricks
1176	Roman	tile chip
1178	Roman	tegula
1216	c. 1500-1750	post-medieval bricks, 1 with red-painted plaster
1241	Roman	tegula
1243	Roman	?imbrex x 2
1268	Roman, poorly dated	flake, probably roof tile
1301	100-400	comb-keyed box flue or hollow voussoir
1457	100-400	tegula, comb-keyed ?box flue (includes sample <26>)
1497	Poorly dated Roman or medieval	Roman or medieval roof tile
1538	Roman	tegula
1552	Roman	?box-flue
1562	1200-1500	roof tile
1571	Roman	brick (sample <49>)
1621	Roman? poorly dated	tile flake

Table 5: Broad context dates with type of CBM present

5.4.4 *Summary of fabrics and forms*
Roman (Areas 2, 3, 4, 5)
Six Roman brick and tile fabrics were identified, all of which were of orange-firing clays. The textures ranged from fairly fine fabrics R3 and R6 to sandier types, R2 and R4. Inclusions were primarily fine to medium-grade quartz, fine black or coarse red iron-rich material and white calcium carbonate; fabric R2 also contained sparse inclusions of flint < c. 3 mm. Fabric R2 was the most abundant; fabrics R4 and R5 were represented by only two tiles. Fabric descriptions are attached as Appendix 6.

5.4.5 Of the twenty four fragments of Roman tile, seven tegulae, three bricks and three box flues were positively identified. About three quarters of these fragments were residual in later contexts. None had complete dimensions; the bricks, in fabrics R1 and R4, were all between 36mm and 38mm thick. The tegulae were too abraded to provide much information, though examples of tiles with single and double finger-made lines down the inside edge of the flange were noted, as well as a tile without any line. This suggests that the roof tile came from a variety of sources. Two abraded fragments of what may have been imbrices in fabric R1 were recorded in the fill [1243] of pit [1230]. The box flues from [710] (ditch [709]), [865] (ditch [864]) and [1301] (ditch [1300]) and probable examples from [1457] (pit [1455]) had combed keying; this type of keying is found, with only rare exceptions, on flue tiles dating to the second century AD or later. The diagonal band of combing noted on the tile from [865] may have formed part of a saltire, a combing pattern often found on box voussoirs; these tiles were designed to conduct hot air over a vault and were usually associated with bath-houses. The presence of flue tiles indicates that some of the material was sourced from

substantial buildings with a hypocaust heating system. Table 6 shows the distribution by area of the securely identified Roman period material.

Area	Roman brick and tile	% of all Roman tile
1	1	4%
2	8	33%
3	1	4%
4	9	38%
5	4	17%
6	1	4%
Total	24	100%

Table 6: Quantities of identifiable Roman brick and tile by Area

5.4.6 *Medieval roof tiles* (Areas 2, 3, 5)
The medieval roof tile assemblage consisted of 61 abraded fragments, weighing 1.146kg, most of which was residual in later contexts. The material was mainly recovered from post-medieval fills [929] (Gp 22 pit [928]), [942] (Gp 22 pit [941]) and [986] (Gp 25 gully [985]) and modern fill [991] (linear feature [992]) in Area 3. Table 7 shows the distribution of identifiable medieval tile on the site.

Area	Medieval roof tiles	% of total count
2	1	2%
3	59	97%
5	1	2%
Total	61	100%

Table 7: Identifiable medieval roof tile by Area

5.4.7 Six roof tile fabrics were recorded, of which 48 fragments were in clean orange fabric T1 and seven were in pale orange fabric T2, streaked with light brown. The remaining six tiles were in light orange or yellow fabrics T3, T4 and T5 or orange sandy fabric T6. Detailed fabric descriptions are set out in Appendix 6.

5.4.8 The medieval tile assemblage was heavily abraded, with an average sherd weight of less than 20 grams. The assemblage produced little typological information; part of only one peg hole was present, an angular hole on a tile in fabric T1. No evidence was present for other roof tile types, and no glazed tiles were noted. None of the material appeared to be earlier than c.1200 AD.

5.4.9 *Post-medieval bricks* (Areas 3 and 4)
Five contexts, [991], [1143], [1147], and [1171] in Area 3 and [1216] in Area 4, contained post-medieval bricks. Contexts [991] and [1216] were both fills of modern linear features ([992] and [1215] respectively) whilst contexts [1143], [1147] and [1171] were walls forming post-medieval buildings (Gp 21 and Gp 23).

5.4.10 A variety of fabrics was present including both red- and yellow-firing clays. Three of the red or orange-red fabrics contained abundant fine quartz with red and black iron rich inclusions, (fabrics B1 and B2) or calcareous banding and inclusions (fabric B5). Fabric B3 was a late 19th or 20th century machine-made brick with a

coarse granular orange fabric. Fragmentary unfrogged bricks in fabric B1, 125 mm side x 46-49 mm thick, were found in Area 4 ditch fill [1216]; the thinner example had traces of a white plaster facing on one stretcher, with traces of thin red paint. In Area 3, scraps of brick in fabrics B2 and B3 came from context [991] and a brick in fabric B5, 105 mm wide x 48 mm thick, came from wall [1143].

5.4.11 Three yellow-firing marl brick fabrics were noted from walls in Area 3. All were from similar clays with textural variations which were recorded as fabrics B4, B6 and B7. All the bricks were unfrogged with fairly smooth faces and were slightly irregular in shape and size; surviving dimensions are set out below in Table 8. The bricks in fabric B6, from [1147], were slightly thinner than the others, which could suggest an earlier date. The bricks from [1143] had traces of lime mortar, and one was worn on the base, possibly from use as paving. The likely date range of the yellow marl bricks is c.1500 to 1750 AD.

Context	Fabric	Dimensions (mm)
1143	B4	225 x 105 x 54
1143	B4	210+ x 114 x 49
1143	B4	190+ x 106 x 51
1147	B6	227 x 113 x 42
1147	B6	220 x 108 x 42
1171	B7	218 x 110 x 55

Table 8: Dimensions of brick samples from Area 3 walls

5.4.12 *Daub* (Area 3)
A single fragment of daub with a white surface and a crumbly, very sandy matrix containing coarse quartz was noted in fill [929] of post-medieval pit [928] (Gp 22).

5.4.13 *Mortar* (Areas 3, 5)
Seven of the nine loose lime mortar fragments recorded came from post-medieval gully [985] (Gp 25) in Area 3. Most was fairly fine in texture, the most interesting being a 60g piece of light grey mortar or plaster with fine 'tooling' or comb marks on flat surface. A fragment of fine lime mortar with black specks and coarse calcium carbonate inclusions weighing 48g came from modern context [991] (linear [992]) also in Area 3. From Area 5, context [745] (possible Late Saxon ditch [744] Gp 67), came a piece of coarse sandy lime mortar, weighing 284g, containing a number of flint pebbles.

5.4.14 *Summary*
The building materials from the site ranged in date from c.100 AD to the late post-medieval period. The majority of the material was very abraded and poorly dated medieval roof tile from Areas 3 and 4, with a spread of Roman brick and tile from Areas 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. None of the material appeared to represent primary deposition and the degree of abrasion had limited the amount of typological information present. The Roman assemblage appeared to consist mainly of widely used brick and roofing tile; the box flues were a more specialised type which must have originated in a hypocausted building.

5.4.15 The medieval roof tile could provide little information due to the degree of abrasion, although the number of tile fabrics present suggested that the material

represented tiles from several different buildings or constructional phases. The post-medieval bricks from Area 3 [1143], [1147] and [1171] and Area 4 [1216] are of interest for their probable early post-medieval date; the traces of red paint on the plastered stretcher surface of the bricks in [1216] suggested they may have come from a relatively high-status, post-Dissolution, house in the area.

5. 5 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Excavation works produced a relatively small assemblage comprising 41 pieces of glass (wt 6460g) from five individually numbered contexts. Both hand-collected glass and pieces recovered from the environmental residues are included. The vast majority (33 complete/part bottles) derives from 20th-century ditch [1714] (fill [1713]) and pit [1716] (fill [1715]). The assemblage comprises mostly vessels, with only five window glass fragments being present. Bottles and other fragments were all recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and were transferred onto digital spreadsheet. Glass was also recovered during the evaluation. However, it was not included in the evaluation report, probably signifying its small size and late date.

5.5.2 *Dating*

The entire assemblage is of late post-medieval date. Most contexts contained only a few sherds. Ditch [1714] (fill [1713]) and pit [1716] (fill [1715]) each contained a large domestic assemblage. Dating evidence is insufficient to provide a tight date range, however, both assemblages appear to be of a similar date and were deposited in the first quarter of the 20th century.

5.5.3 *Overview of the Assemblage*

Vessel Glass

Wine bottles were underrepresented with only two fragments recovered from ditch [502] (fill [503]). They derive from a single bottle. The same context also contained an amber beer bottle fragment. Both date to the late 19th to mid 20th century. The only other definite beverage bottle comprises a complete maraschino bottle embossed “DRIOLI ZARA” and dating between 1899 and 1975, from [1713].

5.5.4 Food containers were all recovered from [1713] and [1715] and include two meat and fish paste jars (including “PECK’S, dated between 1891 and c.1950), two “GARTONS HP SAUCE” bottles (dated between 1903 and c.1930) and a Camp Coffee bottle (first half 20th century). Contexts [1713] and [1715] also contained a range of pharmaceutical bottles, including a pale blue rectangular example with spoon measurements, a medicine bottle by the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers (dated c.1913-1959), a Kaylene-ol bottle with rectangular plan and figure-of-eight outline (c.1850-1960) and an amber cylindrical bottle by Parke Davis & Co (1875 onwards). An opaque white glass cylindrical ointment bottle, of late 19th- to early 20th-century date, was found as well.

5.5.5 A range of other bottles was found in [1713] and [1715], including a cylindrical ink bottle and a rectangular scent bottle with bevelled sides. The remaining bottles, of varying colour and shape, are not marked and undiagnostic of contents; however, they are likely to have contained medicine, toiletries or household products. In addition, five tubes in clear glass were recovered from [1715]. Included is a complete example with both ends cut and measuring 137mm long. Two tubes retain one finished end each (uncut), and a further two pieces were also found. The longest section measures 201mm+ long. All tubes are made of 1mm thick

glass and measure 10mm in diameter. Tubes of similar dimensions have been recovered on various sites in London (e.g. Bermondsey, Raemen 2010) and are almost certainly associated with distillation.

5.5.6 *Window glass*
Potentially the earliest window glass fragment comprises a pale blue quarry fragment measuring 38mm wide (1.8mm thick) which was recovered from linear feature [991] (fill [992]) and dates between the mid 18th to 19th century. The remaining four fragments all date to the late 19th to mid 20th century and include a colourless fragment (2.6mm thick) from ditch [502] (fill [503]) as well as three aqua fragments from a single pane (4mm thick) found in [1715].

5.6 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A total of 18 finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 9: RF <101> - <118>). Included are iron, copper-alloy and bone objects. A total of six iron objects have been x-radiographed. The majority of objects were recovered from phase 4.3 features although later material was also present. Finds from the excavations are exclusively of Late Saxon or later date. The evaluation, however, produced seven finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date, including five coins, a brooch and a ring (Crummy 2008). In addition to these registered finds, 91 quern stone fragments were found, which have been discussed with the other geological material.

CXT	RF No	Provisional Phase	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	Wt (g)
1025	101	4.3	?SKATE	BONE	LSAX/MED	210
1025	102	4.3	?SKATE	BONE	LSAX/MED	168
1272	103	4.3	THPI	BONE	LSAX/MED	4
1241	104	4.3	THPI	?ANTLER	LSAX/MED	20
946	105	4.3	?ROUGH-OUT	BONE	LSAX/MED	4
964	106	4.3	UNK	BONE	post-Roman	240
1143	107	6	?ROUGH-OUT/SKATE	BONE	LSAX/MED	186
543	108	5.1	HOOK	IRON	MED	38
605	109	5.1	BUPL/STPE?	COPP	MED/EPMED	<2
948	110	7	KNIF	IRON	C13th onwards	6
992	111	7	STFT	IRON	PMED	30
992	112	7	WIRE	IRON	PMED	<2
1048	113	u	KNIF	IRON	?MED/EPMED	14
1120	114	4.3	SPUR	IRON	MED	84
1143	115	6	PIPE	IRON	LPMED	712
1493	116	5	HORS	IRON	MED/PMED	82
1590	117	5	strip	IRON	MED/PMED	8
980	118	4.3	strip	IRON	MED	<2

Table 9: Summary of the registered finds

5.6.2 *Overview of the Assemblage*

Dress Accessories

A copper-alloy small tapering strip fragment (RF <118>) from ditch [979] (fill [980]; phase 4.3) probably derives from a leather mount; however, too little survives to be certain. A thin, undecorated copper-alloy sheet fragment (RF <109>) from gully [604] (fill [605], SG51) may derive from a buckle plate or strap end.

5.6.3 Household Equipment

A small scale tang knife fragment dated to the 13th century onwards was recovered from modern ditch [947] (fill [948]). The fragment is too small to establish type and x-radiography did not reveal further details. A probable whittle tang knife fragment was found in undated gully [1047] (fill [1048]). It is too degraded to establish type.

5.6.4 Weaving Equipment

An incomplete double-ended bone pin beater (RF <103>) was recovered from ditch [1271] (fill [1272], Phase 4.3). A second, complete double-ended pin beater was found in [1558] (fill [1241], Phase 4.3). Both are asymmetrical and this type represents the superseding of the warp-weighted loom by the vertical two-beamed loom from the 10th century onwards (Pritchard 1991, 205).

5.6.5 Bone Working

A number of bone objects are likely to represent unfinished rough-outs. Included are RFs <105>, <106> and <107>. RF <106> has a polished underside similar to the skates described below. However, its surface is so uneven that an identification as skate is unlikely. This too may be a rough-out. RF <107> has knife-trimmed ends and a flat, knife-trimmed surface. This was likely to be the contact surface. However, there is no abrasion, which suggests that if this object was intended to be a skate, it had not yet been put to use.

5.6.6 Leisure

Two possible bone ice skates (RF <101-102>) were recovered from ditch [1024] (fill [1025]), which dates to phase 4.3. Contact surfaces on both are partly knife-trimmed and partly abraded. Only RF <101> is complete. Bone skates are a common find, occurring between the British Isles between the 8th and 13th centuries (MacGregor 1985, 144). The probable examples from Milton lack toe and heel perforations as well as the typical toe profile.

5.6.7 Horse Equipment

X-radiography shows RF <114> to be a prick spur fragment. The neck and goad point suggest a late Saxon date (compare Ellis 1995, Fig 90 no 316; also Ottaway 2009, fig 20b-c). The sides are gently curving and the terminal comprises a horizontally pierced slot. RF <116> probably represents a fragment from a bridle bit.

5.6.8 Building Fittings

A medieval wall hook with curved back and hook rising from the end of the shank (RF <108>) was found in early medieval ditch [542] (fill [543]). An iron shank fragment (RF <111>) recovered from linear [991] (fill [992]) may represent a second wall hook or a hinge pivot. Finds from the same context suggest a late post-medieval date.

5.6.9 Miscellaneous Objects
An iron wire fragment (RF <112>) was found in ditch fill [992]. Dateable finds in the same context suggest a late post-medieval date. Of 19th- to early 20th-century date is an iron utility pipe with a diameter of 26.5mm (RF <115>). An iron strip fragment (RF <117>) with nail hole was also recovered. It may form part of a hinge. However, too little survives to establish this with certainty.

5.7 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage comprising 17 iron objects weighing 280g was recovered from eleven different contexts. Contexts range in date from Late Saxon through to late post-medieval. Most contexts contain only one piece of ironwork and none contain more than five. The assemblage was in fair condition and no x-radiography was required to aid identification. Finds have been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive which were transferred onto an Excel database.

5.7.2 *The Assemblage*
Apart from an iron fitting with internal screw thread of early 20th-century date, the entire assemblage comprises nails. Included are five heavy duty nails and eleven general purpose nails. Most nails could not be further categorized due to their fragmentary nature. However a Goodall type 4 (2011, 164); L101mm, head 10 by 10mm with facetted head was recovered from ditch fill [964] (period 4.3). All surviving heads are rectangular, however, no complete dimensions survive.

5.8 Flintwork by Karine le Hégarat

5.8.1 A total of 15 pieces of struck flints weighing 108g and 8 fragments (40g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered through hand collection and from sample residues. Apart from a small flake recovered from a ditch that is currently undated, the artefacts were present within Roman, Saxon and medieval features indicating that the flintwork is almost wholly residual in later contexts. The pieces of struck flint were recovered from thirteen numbered contexts, and no apparent clustering was present. Unmodified pieces of flint débitage dominate the small collection, and no chronologically distinctive types are present amongst the few retouched pieces. Nonetheless, based on technological grounds, the assemblage can be assigned to a broad Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was directly catalogued into an Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage is presented in Table 10.

5.8.2 The artefacts were manufactured from dark grey and dark brown flint. A large proportion was in a relatively poor state of preservation. Context [1301] produced a single platform blade core weighing 48g. It exhibits regular blade removals. This micro-bladelet core is typical of the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic period. In addition, the artefact displays partial retouch along one side. Context [1037] produced an end-and-side scraper. The artefact is made on a thin flake with a plain platform, and displays invasive and semi-abrupt retouch along the distal end and both lateral edges. It could be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. A denticulated scraper was found in context [1187]. It was manufactured on a hard hammered flake removed from a core exhibiting platform edge abrasion. Additional retouches have been applied on the ventral side. The implement may be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The remainder of the assemblage consists mainly of burnt unworked flint and flakes, none of which are diagnostic of a particular period.

5.8.3 The flint assemblage from Ely Road, Milton is indicative of prehistoric activities. The core provides limited evidence for flint knapping during the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic. Scrapers are often associated with hide processing activities. Unfortunately, no large assemblage was revealed, and the flintwork is likely to represent either disturbed, unstratified, or isolated finds in later contexts. Similar results had been found in the evaluation where only nine pieces of residual struck flint were recovered, including one blade probably manufactured in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period (Bishop 2008). On its own, the flint assemblage is not considered to warrant any further study.

Provisional periods/phases	Context	Feature_type	Sample No.	Category	Pieces of struck flint	Pieces of struck flint	Burnt unworked flint	Burnt unworked flint
					Count	Wt (g)	Count	Wt (g)
3	1096	D	<07>	Flake	1	<1		
3	1301	D		Blade core	1	48		
4.3	840	D					1	2
4.3	980	D	<103>	Flake	1	2		
4.3	998	P	<97>	Chip	1	<1		
4.3	1037	D		End-and-side scraper	1	7		
4.3	1187	P	<127>	Flake	1	3		
4.3	1187	P	<127>	Denticulated scraper	1	34		
4.3	1235	D		Flake	1	<1		
4.3	1257	D		Flake	1	9		
4.3	1274	D					1	5
5	690	D					1	2
5	704	D					3	18
5	757	D		Flake	1	<1		
5	972	D		Flake	1	2		
5.1	530	P		Flake	2	<1	1	3
5.2	1484	D		Flake	1	3		
Undated	822	D					1	10
Undated	1034	D		Flake	1	<1		
Total					**15**	**108**	**8**	**40**

Table 10: Struck and burnt Flint

5.9 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations produced just seven pieces (186g) of hand-collected material labelled as slag from the site. Three of these (58g) are in fact iron concretion with no relation to metal-working (context [644]). Period 4 pit fill [1268] produced two pieces (26g) of slightly vitrified aerated fuel ash slag that could be the result of any high temperature process, including domestic hearths. The only definite iron slag from the hand-collected material consists of a 14g lump of smithing waste from

Period 5 ditch [825]. Period 7 ditch [991] produced an 88g lump of fuel ash slag from burning coal (indeed a burnt piece of coal shale is embedded in the slag).

5.9.2 Twenty seven environmental residues produced a further 764g of material though most of this (732g) consisted of further pieces of iron concretion from Phase 5.1 ditch [643]. The remaining material consists of 'magnetic fines'. This material is primarily composed of magnetised granules of ferruginous siltstone and clay. Although 17 of the residues contained only this material, the remainder did produce very small quantities of slag in the form of hammerscale from smithing. Most consists of flakes, but at least one hammerscale sphere is present (Phase 4.3 ditch [945]). This material appears in Period 3 and, more notably Period 4 (only one flake being recovered from a Period 5 deposit). However, quantities are negligible, with most residues producing only one or two flakes (the densest concentration consisting of nine flakes being recovered from Phase 4.3 pit [1236]. Although smithing was clearly going on in the general area it is likely to have been at some distance from the current excavation area.

5.9.3 The metallurgical remains from the site show very limited iron smithing was occurring in the vicinity of the site probably during the Roman to Early Medieval periods and some waste from burning coal was generated during the late post-medieval period. Neither fact is of particular relevance as both activities are common on most sites at a domestic level. The whole assemblage has already been listed for archive on pro forma during this assessment and as such no further work is warranted. The material is recommended for discard.

5.10 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The archaeological work recovered 135 pieces of stone, weighing 89,257g, from 43 individually numbered contexts. These totals include five pieces (11g) from one of three environmental residues. No large context groups are present: by far the largest producing 28 fragments (4606g) though most apparently come from a single fragmented quern (Period 3 ditch fill 688). Most other contexts produced well under five pieces of stone. Stone sizes vary greatly with a single calcite fossil weighing a mere gram through to massive chamfered blocks weighing 36.6 and 33kg apiece. Provisional stone identifications were undertaken with the aid of a x20 hand lens. This established 21 different stone types in the assemblage, though many of these may represent variations within a single geological outcrop. The assemblage has been listed for archive on pro forma, with the data being input into an excel database during the assessment. The assemblage can be considered under three functional headings.

5.10.2 *Building Stone*

This makes up the largest proportion of the assemblage and can be divided into two groups: walling and roofing material. Stone was only identified as walling material if it had clearly been shaped/faced or had signs of adhering mortar. It is likely that many of the irregular pieces of stone that were free of mortar included under the miscellaneous category below are also from walling. This is particularly the case considering many are in similar stone types to examples definitely used in construction. Two stone types were clearly used in walling as faced examples of both are present. The most common are Oolitic limestones (a coarse and finer variant), probably from the outcrops west of Peterborough. The earliest consists of a roughly faced block fragment (1618g) from Period 3 (RB) ditch [687] (fill [688]) but there is another faced fragment from 12th- century (phase 5.1) [516] (fill

[526]) and two massive chamfered blocks from Period 6 wall [1145]. The latter are well dressed with signs of lime-wash but, with a buff sandy lime mortar adhering to most of the whitewashed faces, both are clearly re-used in this wall. The degree to which this material is residual is uncertain as the stone type has been used in the area in a number of different periods. The only other type of definite building stone consists of a grey shelly limestone (one of three variants of the stone), possibly from the same Jurassic strata as the oolitic limestones.

5.10.3 The other type of building stone consists of material used in roofing (7/320g). Interestingly no West Country slate was present in the assemblage, despite it being well represented at Ely to the north. There are four fragments from probable stone roofing slabs, though admittedly there are no conclusive pieces present. All are apparently very fine-grained thinly-bedded sandstones of various hues (buff, dull red and grey) that probably derive from a similar geological source. All are notably calcareous. Stone roofing slabs from the Wealden Clays around Horsham are strikingly similar but it is likely a more local source supplied the current examples. The stone slabs vary between 12 and 17mm thick, though no dimensions are present. The earliest deposits to contain these slabs were from Phase 4.3 but the material could represent residual Roman roofing or intrusive medieval material – a larger sample would be needed to establish this beyond doubt. The fact that a Phase 4.3 deposit also contains a small piece of 19th-century Welsh roofing slate demonstrates the possibility of intrusive material. The only other piece of Welsh roofing slate was from Period 7 ditch [502] (SG 2).

5.10.4 *Tools*
Some 91 pieces of stone (4046g) are clearly from rotary querns. The lack of whetstones is quite notable. Two different stone types are represented but the most common by far is German lava (89/3458g). Most pieces are typically friable and notably fragmented but where better preserved stones range between 22 and 45mm thick. The earliest context to produce lava quern fragments was Period 3 pit [687] of the Roman period (26/1316g), but Phase 4.3 Saxon deposits produced significant quantities (34/1604g), with lesser quantities being recovered from Phase 5.1 12th- century deposits (9/416g). The remaining pieces are either residual in post-medieval deposits or unphased. The other stone type is a coarse quartz sandstone (two variants) of Derbyshire Millstone Grit type (2/588g). Both were recovered from Phase 5.1 deposits of the 12th century: part of a 42mm thick upper stone from ditch [584] (SG 41) and a 28mm thick fragment from pit [643] (SG 69).

5.10.5 *Miscellaneous*
The remaining stone fragments consist of irregular or water-worn pieces, as well as three fragmented fossils. The bulk of these probably were used in construction though no mortar was noted adhering on them. Three types of oolitic limestone are present (coarse, fine and reddened), usually in Roman and Late Saxon deposits (Periods 3 and 4). All three types of grey shelly limestone are also present but these appear in deposits of Period 3 onward (though most are again in Roman and Late Saxon deposits). There are also four variants of a fine sandstone that appear in deposits of Periods 3, 4 and 5. In addition there is a weathered piece of chalk in Period 7 ditch [1215] and a scorched piece of flint in Period 4 ditch [912]. The fossils fragments consist of a small calcite belemnite (Phase 5.1), part of an ammonite possibly from the Lower Lias (unphased) and

part of a sponge of uncertain origin (unphased). All could have arrived unintentionally with the other stone types represented on the site.

5.11 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A small assemblage comprising 22 fragments (wt 1988g) was recovered from ten individually numbered contexts. Both hand-collected fragments and fired clay recovered from the environmental residues are included. All fired clay was examined with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. Fragments were recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data was entered onto Excel spreadsheet.

5.11.2 *Assemblage*

Despite the small assemblage, a total of six fabrics was encountered (Table 11).

Fabric	Description
F1	Calcareous pale yellow fabric. Rare fine to medium quartz. Rare medium calcium carbonate inclusions.
F2	Orange matrix with calcareous pale yellow bands. Moderate fine to medium calcium carbonate.
F3	Sandy orange matrix with pale orange calcareous streaks. Abundant medium quartz.
F4	Orange matrix with common fine quartz. Rare coarse to very coarse calcium carbonate inclusions and rare medium to very coarse iron-rich black inclusions.
F5	Silty, Beige brown fabric with moderate coarse calcium carbonate inclusions. Moderate fine quartz. Rare coarse iron-rich inclusions.
F6	silty orange. Rare voids/organics

Table 11: Summary of the fired clay fabrics

Most fragments were recovered from Roman and Late Saxon contexts (Table 12). Only one fragment retains wattle marks, comprising three parallel imprints ranging in diameter between 19 and 25mm (fabric F1). The amorphous pieces as well as fragments with one flat surface are likely to represent daub as well.

Phase/Form	Count	Weight (g)
3	**9**	**268**
Amorphous	2	2
Daub with wattle impression	1	256
intrusive clay pigeon	6	10
4	**2**	**12**
Amorphous	1	8
One flat surface	1	4
4.3	**8**	**1708**
Amorphous	7	1708
One flat surface	1	<2
5	**2**	**<2**
Amorphous	2	<2
5.1	**1**	**<2**
Amorphous	1	<2
Total	**22**	**1988**

Table 12: Overview of the fired clay by provisional phase, form, count and weight

5.12 Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.12.1 Two contexts ([826] and [1590]) provisionally dated to the Roman and medieval periods produced fragments of human bone.

5.12.2 [826] (Area 4).

A single human cranium was recovered from fill [826] of ditch [825] (Gp 39). The cranium was examined with reference to Bass, (1987), Buikstra and Ubelaker, (1994) and Gustafson and Koch (1974). By combining evidence from the limited teeth present and the fusion of cranial sutures, age has been estimated at approximately 15 to 18 years old.

5.12.3 [1590] (<39>, Area 5)

Seven fragments of human cranium were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the secondary fill [1590] of pit [1592]. These included two conjoining fragments of left and right parietal bones with a well-fused sagittal suture, a fragment of occipital bone and a left zygomatic bone. There are no repeated elements present so the fragments represent an MNI (minimum number of individuals) of one. Fragment size and well-fused sutures indicate an adult individual.

5.13 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.13.1 The excavation produced an animal bone assemblage containing c.6000 fragments. The assemblage has been hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil samples that date from the Roman to the post-Medieval period. The bulk of the animal bone derives from Late Saxon features including pits and ditches. The preceding archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2008 by Oxford Archaeology East recovered 13.2kg of animal bone which has been scanned but not recorded in detail (Faine 2008). The evaluation uncovered evidence of Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval activity and the significance and potential of this assemblage will be discussed in view of recent findings.

5.13.2 *Methodology*

The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmmid (1972).

5.13.3 Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal.

Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all mammalian and avian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). No measurable fish bones were recovered. The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.13.4 *The Assemblage*

The assemblage contains 6000 fragments of which 3479 have been identified to taxa (Table 13). The majority of the specimens from all phases are in a moderate condition showing minimal signs of surface erosion. The majority of the bone derives from domestic mammals though small quantities of bird, fish, anuran and small mammal bones have been recovered.

Period	No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
3 - Roman	528	245	6%	74%	20%
4 - Saxon	2149	1086	10%	55%	35%
5 - Medieval	659	422	6%	65%	29%
6 - Post-medieval	1074	752	35%	48%	17%
7 - Modern	72	60	43%	57%	
Undated	1518	914	9%	52%	39%
Total	**6000**	**3479**			

Table 13: Total count of animal bone fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Fragments) and percentage preservation by phase

5.13.5 Phase 3

The Romano-British assemblage contains 245 identifiable fragments, the majority of which derive from the three main domesticates, particularly cattle. Horse, dog and domestic fowl were also identified. A small quantity of bird bones, probably from wild taxa, need further identification using the extensive reference collection held by English Heritage. Five ageable mandibles and three measurable bones have also been recovered. The assemblage from the evaluation includes butchered cattle and horse bones from a Romano-British ditch.

5.13.6 Phase 4

The Anglo-Saxon assemblage contains the greatest quantity of identifiable fragments, the majority of which derive from features dating to the Late Saxon period (mid-9th to 10th century). A range of taxa have been identified including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, domestic fowl, goose and smelt. A total of 18 mandibles, belonging to cattle, sheep, sheep/goat and pig, have provided data regarding age-at-death and 15 measurable bones have been recovered.

5.13.7 Phase 5

The medieval assemblage is dominated by the three main domesticates alongside a small quantity of horse bones. Just three mandibles provided age-at-death data and only four measurable bones were recovered.

5.13.8 Phase 6

The majority of the post-medieval bone derives from contexts [591], [1208] and [951]. Both context [591] and [951] contained horse burials whilst context [1208] contained a cattle burial. The skeletons were in a good condition and both age-at-death and metrical data can be obtained.

5.14 Marine Molluscs by Elke Raemen

5.14.1 Marine shell totalled 402 fragments weighing 29g. They were collected from 22 different contexts, all from the environmental residues. As a result, the assemblage is fragmentary in nature and only 28 individual shells are represented. The majority was recovered from contexts of early medieval date

(Phase 5.1). Small quantities were also recovered from earlier contexts (Table 14). The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet.

Phase	Number	Weight (g)	Minimum Number
3	3	2	2
4	1	1	1
4.2	4	2	2
4.3	32	12	12
5.1	343	5	5
u	19	7	6
Total	**402**	**29**	**28**

Table 14: Quantification of marine mollusc assemblage by count, weight and minimum number of individual shells

5.14.2 *The Assemblage*
Common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were the most commonly encountered species, although only 13 and 12 individual shells were represented respectively. Of the oyster shell, five fragments were fossilised and therefore do not have any bearing on contemporary diet. Other species include common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and true limpet (*Patellogastropoda*), represented by only one fragment each.

5.15 Environmental Remains by Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Mooney

5.15.1 A total of 45 bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation. In addition, 92 bulk soil samples were taken to assist finds recovery. These latter samples were dry sieved and sorted for finds and are not considered further in this report. The bulk environmental samples are from a series of ditch and pit features dating to the Roman (Period 3), Saxon (Period 4) and Medieval (Period 5) occupations. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains such as charcoal, charred plant macrofossil remains, mollusca and bone. This report focuses on the macrobotanical remains and charcoal and establishes their potential to characterise the different occupation phases, taking into account the agricultural economy, plant and land use and the natural vegetation environment. Faunal remains and mollusca from the residues have been integrated into the corresponding finds reports.

5.15.2 All samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 7). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 8). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.15.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a

stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal fragments are recorded in Appendix 7.

5.15.4 *Results*

Many of the flots produced comparatively large quantities of uncharred vegetation including roots, rootlets, humic matter and occasional seeds (Appendix 8). As the deposits sampled were not recorded as waterlogged it has been assumed that the uncharred botanical remains are relatively modern intrusive elements. Even if contemporaneous, the quantities of identifiable remains such as seeds and fruits are limited and would provide little potential for further analysis. This report therefore considers the charred macrobotanical remains and wood charcoal only. The results are presented by period, phase and feature type.

5.15.5 Period 3: Roman

<7>, fill [1096] of ditch [1097]; <8>, fill [1086] of ditch [1085]; <9>, fill [1059] of ditch [1058]; <109>, fill [1105] of ditch [1104]; <134>, fill [1042] of ditch [1041]

Macrobotanical remains were scarce in samples from ditch features. Where present, they tended to be poorly preserved either due to fragmentation or surface abrasion and pitting. The range of plant remains represented is restricted to barley (*Hordeum* sp.), a possible pea/bean (*Pisum/Vicia* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), including possible bread-type wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*).

5.15.6 Charcoal fragments from the residue of sample <7> were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*). Charred wood remains of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* spp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), were also identified.

5.15.7 <25> and <26> fills [1456] and [1457] of pit [1455]

Charred cereals were present in both samples taken from pit [1455]. However, only one, that from the lower fill, sample <26>, produced a significant quantity of charred macrobotanical remains. A diverse range of cereal caryopses (bread wheat, barley, oat (*Avena* sp.)), cultivated and wild peas and beans (*Pisum/Vicia* sp. and *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and weeds common to arable and ruderal land (oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotgrass (*Persicaria* sp.) and chaff including a possible barley rachis and oat awn were noted. Preservation of macrobotanical remains is variable. However, a large proportion of the weed seeds and cereals are well preserved and identifiable to genus or species level.

Sample <26>, from the upper fill [1457] of pit [1455] contained a moderate amount of charcoal, identified as oak, ash and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

5.15.8 Phase 4.2: Middle Saxon 8th – mid 9th century

<50>, fill [1642] of ditch [1641]; <57>, fill [652] of ditch [651]; <65>, fill [752] of ditch [751]; <69>, fill [853] of ditch [852], <59>, fill [1465] of ditch [1464]

Samples from each of the ditches provisionally dated to the middle Saxon phase contained small assemblages of charred cereal caryopses. Preservation was generally poor, although both wheat and barley grains are evident. Wild plants are represented by elder (*Sambucus nigra*), nettle-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium* cf. *murale*) and a fragment of possible pea/bean/vetch/wild pea in sample <57> from the fill [652] of ditch [651].

Charred wood fragments examined from sample <57> were identified as oak, ash, Maloideae and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.).

5.15.9 Phase 4.3: Late Saxon mid 9th – 11th century

<73>, fill [866] of ditch [864]; <122>, fill [868] of ditch [867]; <128> & <131>, fills [870] and [871] respectively of ditch [869]; <17>, fill [906] of ditch [905]; <20>, fill [913] of ditch [912]; <18>, fill [931] of ditch [930]; <110>, fill [946] of ditch [945]; <103>, fill [980] of ditch [979]; <114>, fill [982] of ditch [981]; <83>, fill [1102] of ditch [1101]; <51>, fill [1128] of ditch [1127]; <84>, fill [1299] of ditch [1298]; <136>, fill [1327] of ditch [1326]; <102>, fills [1366], [1367] & [1368] of ditch [1365]; <24>, fill [1475] of ditch [1472]; <29>, fill [1505] of ditch [1504]

The majority of bulk samples were taken from ditches dated to the late Saxon phase of occupation and although preservation within these varies greatly they contain the largest assemblages of cereals, non-cereal crops and wild/weed seeds. Samples <17>, <20>, <18>, <114>, <73>, <84>, <122>, <128>, <131> produced the largest assemblages. Wheat, barley and oat are all present together with broad bean (*Vicia faba*), pea (*Pisum* sp.) and several smaller beans and peas. Initial assessment suggests that barley grains may dominate in sample <73> while oat grains are more prominent in sample <114>. Although cereal grains were common in sample <84> the majority were heavily concreted with sediment which obscures surface features as well as overall morphology.

5.15.10 Chaff and other charred botanical remains are uncommon although where present (in samples <20> and <103>) they are consistent with taxa represented by caryopses. Many of these samples also contain frequent seeds of weed/wild taxa indicative of arable land or disturbed ground associated with land use and settlement. Weed taxa are particularly abundant in samples <73>, <131> and <20> (see Appendix 5). Rushes (*Juncus* sp.) were recorded in two samples, <18> and <103> and sedges (*Carex* sp.) were present in sample <136>. Both may indicate low-lying, wet ground in the vicinity of the site.

Charcoal fragments were examined from Late Saxon ditch samples <17>, <18>, <20>, <73>, <83>, <84>, <128>, <131> and <136>. Woody taxa identified included oak, ash, birch, hazel, alder (*Alnus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae.

5.15.11 *<97>, fill [998] of pit [997]; <127>, fill [1187] of ditch [1185]; <62> & <106>, fills [1193] & [1192] respectively of pit [1189]; <21>, fill [1237] of pit [1236]; <137>, fill [1115] of ditch [1114]*

Initial results from the assessment suggest that macrobotanical remains are less abundant in Late Saxon pit features than in the ditch fills. The largest assemblage derives from sample <127> which was taken from fill [1187] in pit [1185]m,

although this deposit also contained a large quantity of uncharred vegetation. Wheat, barley and oat caryopses as well as pea are all present. Weed/wild seeds of plants such as goosefoot, stinking mayweed and knotgrass/docks are also abundant and generally well preserved in this sample (Appendix 5). As noted in ditch deposits dated to this phase, the presence of rushes is a likely reflection of wet, low-lying ground near the site. A large flot produced from sample <137> (ditch fill [1114]) consisted almost entirely of uncharred vegetation including some degraded uncharred wood fragments. Although this deposit was not waterlogged during excavation it was recorded as moist and, assuming the uncharred remains are not intrusive, it may have been sufficiently well-sealed to enable preservation. Wood charcoal and charred macrobotanical remains were scarce with only a few poorly preserved and fragmented cereal caryopses including barley and wheat recorded. One of the barley grains is twisted and may indicate the presence of 6-row barley.

Charcoal assemblages assessed from samples <106> and <107> were dominated by oak and ash, however hazel/alder and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) fragments were also recorded.

5.15.12 *Period 5: Medieval*
<72>, fill [699] of ditch [698]
No macrobotanical remains were present in sample <72> from broadly-dated medieval ditch [698]. Charred wood fragments were uncommon in both the flot and heavy residue.

5.15.13 Phase 5.1: Early Medieval 11th – 12th century
<1>, fill [528] of ditch [527]; <2>, fill [543] of ditch [542]; <5>, fill [640] of ditch [639]
Samples from early Medieval ditches contained moderate assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains including bread wheat, oat and barley caryopses, beans/peas and seeds of ruderals such as goosefoot and bindweed. Many of the cereal caryopses were poorly preserved with limited potential for identification due to fragmentation and abrasion.

5.15.14 *<6>, fill [644] of pit [643]*
Pit [643], <6>, [644] produced a small flot with a moderate assemblage of charred crops including barley, wheat and bread wheat caryopses as well as broad bean. Vetch/wild pea and stinking chamomile were the only weed seeds recorded.

A small assemblage of charcoal from the residue of sample <6> contained fragments identified as Maloideae, birch, hazel/alder, ash and willow/poplar.

5.15.15 Unphased
<94>, fill [1311] of ditch [1310]; <135>, fill [1324] of ditch [1323]; <47>, fill [1695] of ditch [1652] and <78> & <79>, fill [1398] of pit [1396]
Small assemblages of charred bread wheat, barley and oat caryopses and bean/pea were present in samples taken from unphased ditch and pit features. Preservation was generally poor to moderate.

5.16 Finds Overview

5.16.1 The earliest material comprises a small quantity of flintwork, which has all been reworked. Material of prehistoric and Roman date is noticeably less represented than that from later periods. As a result, pottery and ceramic building material,

which is generally abraded and fairly undiagnostic in nature, provides us with little more than dating evidence, especially, the ceramic building material which has been reused and redeposited. Some inferences concerning continental trade and local relations can however be made from the registered finds.

5.16.2 The majority of the material was recovered from Late Saxon to early medieval contexts and this period provides good, unabraded assemblages, including pottery, animal bone and registered finds. They provide insight into the development and occupation of the landscape during this period, of which formerly little was known. Not only do they shed light on the fluctuation of activity and status during this period, they also provide evidence of trade links, domestic craft industries and food supply/processing. Further finds work will therefore largely concentrate on this period.

5.16.3 A number of assemblages, ranging in date across nearly all periods, are too small to provide much information relevant to the site. These include marine shell, glass, fired clay, bulk metalwork, metallurgical remains and human bone. Finds groups dating after the early post-medieval period are also generally small and provide us with little information regarding the site.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 The original research aims of the project were formulated on the basis of the evaluation results (Rees 2008). However, given that the results from the excavation are somewhat different than anticipated it has not been possible to realise all of these aims.

6.1.2 The principle aim of the archaeological fieldwork was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. This was successfully achieved and the recorded evidence will be combined with a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

6.1.3 Two original research aims (ORA's), Economy and Transition and Environmental Reconstruction, had been identified as key objectives of the investigation.

- **Economy and transition** (ORA1)
  It was expected that the results of the investigation would contribute towards an understanding of the development of agrarian economies of the later Iron Age and Roman periods. Evidence was to be sought that might illuminate the possible factors that combined to modify the behaviour of native Iron Age communities in a protracted transitional process that led to adopting a fully 'Romanised' way of life.

- **Environmental reconstruction** (ORA2)
  A second priority was to attempt to model the landscape and its transformation, as brought about by natural events and the settlement's inhabitants, using appropriate environmental techniques. Particular emphasis was given to the acquisition of palaeoenvironmental samples in order to contribute to the expanding data sets derived from gravel-based sites against

which more recent clay-based site information can be studied. Absolute dates were to be obtained to support important assemblages of environmental remains.

6.1.4 The lack of remains of Late Iron Age and early Roman date within the excavation area mean that it is not possible to specifically address research aim ORA1. However, it is hoped that the results of the investigation will provide some information regarding the agrarian economies in the later Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

6.1.5 Palaeoenvironmental sampling was widely undertaken and the data recovered has some potential for modelling the landscape and its transformation as prioritised by research aim ORA2. No data was recovered during the excavation for the Late Iron Age and that from the evaluation is currently questionable. The data from the site has only limited potential for environmental reconstruction in the Roman, Mid Saxon and medieval periods, and it is anticipated that sufficiently accurate dating for these can be achieved through typological dating. The data has good potential for characterising the landscape in the Later Saxon period and it may be that absolute dates are required to support this. This need can be reviewed in the light of the results of final refined typological dating for the late Saxon period which has yet to be undertaken.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

The archaeological investigation has produced a significant amount of data pertaining to the Roman, Saxon and medieval development of the landscape which requires publication. In addition, the data provides some insights into the development of Milton Hall and the origins of Milton itself. Survival of archaeological remains was surprisingly good, particularly within the former depot compound where it had been feared that truncation from modern buildings was likely to be severe. Definition of discrete remains was generally good although definition between inter-cutting ditches was poor.

There are limitations to the stratigraphic dataset for most periods. The majority of the remains were field boundaries representing land enclosure. Within the enclosed areas there was little evidence of function with only a few pits and no features indicative of occupation (e.g. buildings, hearths, ovens, etc.).

Prehistoric

Prehistoric remains were scarce with the recovery of a handful of residual worked flints only being indicative of transient Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age activity across the landscape. Similarly negative results from both evaluation and excavation imply that this lack of prehistoric remains is genuine. As only one prehistoric feature, a Late Bronze Age pit, located at the very edge of the site was excavated, the potential of this particular data set is limited.

Late Iron Age & Early Roman

Although Late Iron Age features were reportedly found in the evaluation trenching, none were identified in the excavation and only a few residual sherds of pottery of possible Late Iron Age or Early Roman date were recovered. This lack of Late Iron Age remains negated one of the key research priorities of the investigation which was to examine the mechanics of the transition from Late Iron Age to Early

Roman. Early Roman remains were similarly scarce with only one ditch of this date being tentatively identified in Area 6. The human skull perhaps deliberately deposited in the base of a ditch might suggest an earlier Roman date for this feature and other enclosure ditches could be of similar date on stratigraphic grounds.

Later Roman

Remains of mid to later Roman date were more common and a fragmentary series of fields and sub-enclosures were identified that don't form a particularly cohesive enclosure pattern. Features, consisting of ditches, gullies and the occasional pit, were more apparent in the east of the site but are likely to been masked by later disturbances in the west. The general lack of contemporary features within the enclosures appears real and suggests that they were used for agricultural purposes. Some of the smaller ditches are likely to form parts of stock enclosures. Dating was generally poor with the few diagnostic sherds recovered indicative of a broad later 2nd to earlier 4th century timeframe. Two or three phases are evident in places, as indicated by intercut relationships, but not enough to present a meaningful phasing and narrative of landscape development.

No evidence of an associated settlement was found within the excavated site and this is perhaps more likely to be found to the east, perhaps within the D-shaped enclosure identified in the geophysical survey and evaluation (Trenches 11, 13 and 17) or to the south and east of a major boundary ditch passing through Trenches 15, 16, 17 and 20. Alternatively, the area of actual settlement may be located in the field to the immediate east of the development area where numerous cropmarks have been recorded and fieldwalking by CAM ARC recovered a large concentration of predominately 2nd century pottery (MCB 17819). The solitary Roman cremation burial found during the evaluation was located close to the eastern edge of the site and its position could support either view. The Roman dataset has modest potential for reconstructing the landscape in this part of the Cam valley particularly when evidence from the evaluation trenching, geo-physical survey and aerial photography is combined with that from the results of both sets of environmental sampling.

Saxon

The evaluation results suggested that there was a hiatus in landuse after the 4th century that lasted into the post-conquest period (Rees 2008, 27). The excavation has shown that, whilst there may have been a hiatus at the end of the Roman period, this only extended into the early or middle Saxon period when exploitation of the land resumed. Remains dating to the middle and late Saxon periods were all identified with that from the later period providing one of the best data sets from the excavation with good potential both for environmental and landscape reconstruction. The Saxon remains are also significant as few have previously been identified in Milton and they provide firm evidence that the origins of the settlement pre-date the first documentary record of 975AD.

Evidence for an early Saxon presence on site was minimal and consisted of a few residual sherds of pottery. Evidence for landuse in the middle Saxon period was more substantial and included a rectilinear field system identified in Areas 5 and 6 and truncated shorter lengths of ditch in Areas 3 and 4 that were aligned with the field system, and might imply its westwards continuation. Field size appears to be larger than in the Roman period and an absence of discrete features again

suggests agricultural use. The field system was not particularly apparent within the evaluated area, although one curving fragment of ditch was visible on the geophysical survey. Two (undated) ditches forming part of the field system were investigated during the evaluation but did not contain any dating evidence.

In the late Saxon period (mid-9th to 11th century) the focus of activity moved to the slightly higher ground in the centre and west of the site perhaps to counteract a rising water table. Two sides of a large rectangular enclosure were identified, within which were numerous ditches and gullies forming internal divisions, and a number of large pits in the south. Dating of the overlapping and re-cut ditches forming the sides of the enclosure is poor and based on only a few sherds of pottery. However, it is anticipated that further stratigraphic and pottery analysis might help to identify separate phases of construction of the enclosure boundary. Dating of features within the enclosure is better with those in the south and west containing a reasonable amount of dated pottery. At least three sub-phases have been identified on the basis of intercut relationships. Environmental evidence is good with preliminary data indicating that the Late Saxon assemblages have potential to characterise the range of crops being grown and type of land being cultivated whilst animal bone evidence indicates the range of livestock being farmed and the age at which some of them died. Examination of the distribution of pottery damaged by acidic liquids may have potential to identify areas of specific function within the site. During the excavation there appeared to be some correlation between Late Saxon features and animal bone remains, particularly those of cattle. This apparent relationship will be investigated as part of the publication work.

Only the north and east sides of the Late Saxon enclosure were present within the excavated area with the other two presumably located further to the south and west. The southern and western sides of the enclosure were not identified within the excavation areas. However, the geophysics survey identified linear areas of both high and low resistance heading in a southerly direction that may indicate the southwards continuation of the eastern side of the enclosure and a broadly corresponding series of large inter-cutting ditches were present at the western ends of Evaluation Trenches 5 and 7.

Medieval

There appears to be little continuity between the late Saxon and early medieval phases both chronologically and geographically within the site. Other than two inter-cutting ditches in Area 7, early medieval (12th century) remains were limited to Area 1 in the north-west corner of the site. Here were the localised remains of a relatively well-dated 12th century field system consisting of fields and internal sub-divisions of which there were several phases. Located within the corner of the eastern field was a large shallow hollow interpreted as a wear depression from congregating livestock and a few pits of varying size were located to the north and west. Analysis of the bulk soil sample from the largest pit [643] revealed evidence of barley, wheat, bread wheat and broad bean. The early medieval period provided the largest pottery assemblage (8.4kg) from the site and has potential to provide information on use and status. Most of this quantity was found in Area 1 and is indicative of nearby occupation presumably fronting onto Ely Road, of which there is no known documentary evidence.

A small amount of finds evidence suggests that medieval activity in the NW part of the site continued beyond the 12th century. 13th century pottery was recovered from the top of the main ditch (Gp 10) in Area 1 during the evaluation and from a second ditch and pit during the excavation. Pottery of possible late 12th-13th century date was also recovered from two ditches in Evaluation Trench 24 to the north of the excavation area. Elsewhere a small set of enclosures in Area 5 is tentatively dated to the medieval period as are two pits in the same area. These remains may possibly be associated with the probable 13th century manorial site located to the south of the development area. Overall, however, relatively few remains of medieval date were identified from the south of the development area, both during the evaluation and excavation, which is perhaps unusual given the proximity of the probable manorial site.

Post-medieval

The earliest recognised post-medieval remains were two ditches containing 16th and 17th century material identified in Evaluation Trenches 6 and 7 that may be garden features relating to the Tudor and Stuart phases of Milton Manor. The three buildings in Area 3 all appear to be outbuildings associated with the current Milton Hall constructed in 1794. The clunch and re-used worked limestone footings for these buildings were distinct and appear to have been salvaged from a previous building, perhaps the old Tudor manor house which was dismantled after the new hall was built. It is possible that further documentary and cartographic research on the post-medieval history of Milton Hall and its buildings might shed more light on these events and place these remains in the wider context of the building complex.

The three animal burials are all believed to be of post-medieval date although there is no firm dating evidence to prove this. It is probable that they represent the casual burial of diseased animals although it is conceivable that the horses could have been buried because they were favourite animals of members of the family occupying Milton Hall in the 19th century.

General

Overall there appears to be a difference in landuse from the Roman to late Saxon periods at this fen edge site. The Roman field system and potential areas of occupation are located on the lower ground to the east but by the late Saxon period a shift has occurred towards the slightly higher ground in the west presumably due to changes in the watertable. It has been suggested that at the Rowing Lake Site to the east, fen conditions did not develop until during or after the Roman period (Simmonds 2003) and the same may be true for the current site. It is anticipated that further environmental analysis and study of the finds assemblages will provide information as to landuse and variations between the agrarian economies between periods. Was, for example, Roman agriculture a mixed regime whereas in the late Saxon period was there more emphasis on animal husbandry?

The apparent discordance between the results of the evaluation trenching and the excavation is a concern as it has some bearing on the final interpretation of the site. The evaluation identified remains of Late Iron Age date and no Saxon whilst the excavation produced remains of Saxon date and none of late Iron Age. It seems reasonable to assume the Saxon remains would have continued into the southern evaluation area yet none were identified in Trenches 4 to 8. It is

possible that the southern edge of the Late Saxon enclosure did not extend into the evaluation area and was located immediately north of Trench 4 perhaps on the line of the geophysical anomaly in this area, however, it is also possible that the eastern boundary of the enclosure continued southwards and was represented by one or more of the ditches in Trench 5. Given the similarities between some Saxon and prehistoric pottery it might be worthwhile re-assessing the Late Iron Age pottery from the evaluation trenching in the light of the now known Saxon presence to confirm the reliability of the identification.

Pottery assemblages across the site as a whole are generally light and many features both in the evaluation and excavation were dated on very few sherds of pottery and in some instances on intercut relationships. Problems are also caused by a residual element of Roman pottery that may have skewed the results in some areas. With refinement to some of the dating there is reasonable potential that with additional analysis and interpretation of the cropmark, geophysical and evaluation trench data the chronology of development of further parts of the landscape may be extrapolated.

6.2.2 Flintwork

The worked flint assemblage is indicative of prehistoric activity in the area but is limited in size. It is likely to represent either disturbed, unstratified, or isolated residual finds in later contexts, and, as such, no further analytical work is required for this small assemblage.

6.2.3 *Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*

The small overall size of the assemblage, the undiagnostic nature of the pottery and the lack of any large stratified groups all mean that the prehistoric and Roman pottery has no significance and little potential to further inform our understanding of the site. There is no requirement for standalone publication pottery report and information from the above assessment, and from the evaluation report, can be integrated into the stratigraphic text as required. The decorated rim sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery may be worth illustrating within the text on Bronze Age features. The cremation vessel recovered in the evaluation is probably too heavily truncated to provide a useful illustration.

No further analysis work is warranted on the prehistoric and Roman pottery but it is recommended that one diagnostic Late Bronze Age sherd from pit fill [1044] should be illustrated and included alongside a short description of the pottery taken from the pottery assessment text and integrated into the stratigraphic narrative on this feature.

6.2.4 Post-Roman Pottery

The Post-Roman pottery assemblage is comparatively large, contains diagnostic pottery and has potential to further aid our understanding of the site. The assemblage is generally in good condition, with apparently low levels of residuality, and the mean sherd weight is fairly large for the early medieval period of activity. This reflects that a number of individual vessels are very well-represented, including a jar and highly decorated spouted *pegaux* pitcher, both in fabric F301, which were reconstructable to a full profile. The late Saxon assemblages are more fragmented, but a number of Thetford Ware storage vessels have heavy degradation to the inner surface, consistent with the damage caused by the storage slightly acidic liquids such as ale or sour milk (Perry 2011).

The distribution of these sherds will be examined at the publication report stage, as they have the potential to identify areas of specific function at the site.

6.2.5 *Ceramic Building Material*
The Roman, medieval and post-medieval assemblages provide broad dates for the features in which they occur. The post-medieval assemblage has some limited significance insofar as it provides information on the dating of features on this multi-period site. Two Roman box flue tiles (contexts [865] and [1457]) are possibly worthy of illustration.

6.2.6 *Glass*
Overall, the glass assemblage is small, fragmentary and late in date, lacking intrinsically interesting pieces. Given its fragmentary nature, combined with the 20th-century date of the larger groups, the assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

Dating and other information required for the narrative is recommended to be extracted from the assessment text. The glass recovered from the evaluation is unlikely to add any significant information. No further work is required.

6.2.7 *Geological Material*
The stone assemblage from the site is fairly small but does include a relatively diverse range of types that are not available in the immediate locality. Some of the material has been deliberately imported for use in construction whist other more specialised types were imported for milling. Although these shed light on various activities, there is potentially some problem with residuality considering stone was in use on site from Period 3 onward. An initial scan of published and on-line reports during this assessment has noted either no, or scanty, consideration of excavated stone from the immediate area and as such no assemblages have yet been found for comparative purposes.

Considering the above, it is proposed that some limited further analysis is done on the assemblage in an attempt to set it in a firmer geographical and chronological context. No pieces are proposed for illustration and although the whole assemblage could be justifiably discarded the best pieces of quern have been retained though none are particularly diagnostic.

6.2.8 *Bulk Metalwork*
None of the bulk metalwork is intrinsically dateable. Not only is the assemblage very small, contexts also widely vary in date. As such, there is no potential for further analysis.

6.2.9 *Fired Clay*
The assemblage of daub is very small, ranging in date from Roman to early medieval. Only one retained wattle impressions. The assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

6.2.10 *Registered Finds*
As stated by Crummy (2008), the Late Iron Age brooch and Roman coins recovered during the evaluation phase provide information both about Continental trade links and local relationships. Two post-medieval or modern registered finds

recovered during the evaluation are not considered to be of potential for further work.

No Roman registered finds were recovered during the excavation works. Evidence concerning the Late Saxon and early medieval phases of site use is limited. The registered finds of this period, although largely found re-deposited in ditches, reflect a range of occupational activities, largely from a domestic sphere, providing an insight into the settlement during this period. Therefore, given the paucity of finds groups of this period and despite its small size, the assemblage is considered to be of potential for further work. The post-medieval finds on the other hand, comprising items such as wire and utility pipes, do not contribute anything to our understanding of the area and do not merit further analysis.

6.2.11 *Human Bone*

The human bone has no potential for further analysis. A summary report should be prepared for publication. This should include the results from the evaluation, which recovered a single 2nd century urned cremation.

6.2.12 *Animal Bone*

The majority of the animal bone assemblage is of local significance and has the potential to contribute to the understanding of the site in the wider setting. The Anglo-Saxon assemblage is of regional importance and has the potential to address a number of regional research aims (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) including;

- What evidence is there for rural growth and nucleation?
- Is the need to generate surplus food supplies and raw materials for craft activities reflected in the animal bone assemblage?

The material from all phases should be compared with other provincial sites, including the landfill site (Baxter 2009) and Milton Park and Ride (Faine 2011), which will enable us to examine continuity and change in local settlement patterns.

6.2.13 *Marine Molluscs*

Surviving fragments are usually abraded and too small to draw any conclusions. No inferences could be made on the maturity, infestation etc of oyster and therefore no conclusions can be drawn as to their origin from either wild or cultivated/farmed colonies or on intra-shell patterning. Overall, the assemblage is too small to be of significance and there is no potential for further analysis.

6.2.14 *Environmental Remains*

Macrobotanical remains were present in the majority of samples taken during excavations at the site, however, these assemblages varied significantly in both their size and the quality of preservation observed. Although many of the macrobotancial remains are identifiable to genera, in some instances, their potential for further identification is hindered by poor preservation such as fragmentation, abrasion, pitting and sediment concretion. The largest and best preserved assemblages are from features dated to the late Saxon occupation (phase 4.3) with an anomalously large assemblage from deposit, [1457], <101> in pit [1455] dated to the Roman occupation (period 3).

Two clear objectives were outlined in the written scheme of investigations (ECC FAU 2012). The first was 'to contribute towards an understanding of the development of agrarian economies of the Late Iron Age and Roman periods' and the second was 'to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by natural events and the settlement's inhabitants'. Both are pertinent to the bulk environmental sampling undertaken, however, the potential of the macrobotanical assemblage to contribute towards these is restricted. Unlike the evaluation phase of work (Rees 2008) the excavation revealed very little evidence for later Iron Age land use and no samples were taken from features dated to this occupation. There is some potential to contribute data associated with the Roman land use the majority of which will derive from the rich assemblage recovered from pit feature [1455]. Charred macrobotanical remains that contribute unequivocal evidence for past vegetation local to the site (second objective) are limited as the majority of wild taxa represented are common arable weeds that may have been introduced to the site as crop contaminants. Nevertheless, the range of wild/weed taxa represented has some potential to characterise the type/s of land being cultivated.

The rich assemblages of macrobotanicals from ditch and pit features of Late Saxon date are of far greater potential. Preliminary data provided by the assessment indicate that these assemblages have good potential to characterise the range of cereal and non-cereal crops cultivated and used and their associated weed contaminants will assist in characterising the land being cultivated (as noted above). From the arable weeds it may also be possible to glean information regarding harvesting methods and the agricultural calendar. Although grains consistent in morphology with emmer/spelt wheat have been noted in the excavation samples there is currently no conclusive evidence for either taxon in the form of glumes or other chaff that can be attributed to this species. This contrasts with the evaluation samples, in which Fosberry (2008) records a spelt glume base, although further analysis work on the excavation samples may also reveal such remains. Spelt was of far greater importance in the area during the Roman period although it is now known from several later sites across south-east Britain, including site BAAMP00 excavated along the A120 (Carruthers 2007) for example. Where possible, analysis will aim to refine the bean/pea/vetch identifications to gain further information regarding the range of non-cereal crops being cultivated. In addition to the edible beans and peas other sites in the area provide evidence of cultivated vetch (a fodder crop) at this time and it will be useful to establish whether it is also present in Milton. Further analysis will also clarify the evidence from the Late Saxon period for plants such as sedges and rushes from low-lying, wet-ground. These plants have multiple uses, for thatching or basketry for example, although the samples appear to provide no direct evidence for this. Analysis will include a literature search for contemporary sites in the area and the data will be compared with these assemblages.

Charcoal

The charcoal remains recovered from the bulk environmental samples taken during the excavation work were generally poorly preserved, showing evidence of post-depositional abrasion and sediment concretion and infiltration related to fluctuations in the groundwater level. The charcoal assemblages recovered were small, and only 15 out of 45 samples contained sufficient charcoal to merit taxonomic identifications. All the samples examined originated from contexts such as pits and ditches, representing the secondary deposition of burnt material rather

than *in situ* remains of burning events. As such, the charred wood remains contained therein are likely to represent amalgams of multiple domestic and/or industrial burning events, and have little potential to contribute to a discussion of the selection of wood as fuel for different purposes.

There was little variation in the woody taxa identified from the various phases of occupation and land use at the site. From the Roman through to the Medieval Period, oak and ash were present in the majority of samples, with a variety of other taxa present in smaller quantities. Oak and ash are both large woodland trees, which were often grown for timber in managed woodlands during the Medieval Period (Rackham 1990). The presence of oak in particular as a fuel wood at the site indicates that this taxon is likely to have been widespread in the surrounding landscape. Some of the other taxa identified, such as hazel, Maloideae and cherry/blackthorn, are commonly found as underwood in woodland dominated by larger timber trees, although may also be found in woodland margin and hedgerow environments. During the Medieval occupation of the site, the presence of these taxa along with oak and ash is likely to represent the acquisition of firewood from managed woodlands. Wood from underwood taxa, along with smaller branches from the large timber trees, would have been bound together into faggots, which were the staple fuel for the majority of households (Rackham 1990). The fact that there is little variation in the wood taxa found in earlier phases of the site suggests that either local woodland were managed in this way from much earlier, or that the management of woodlands did little to change their composition.

Other taxa represented in the charcoal assemblage may represent the exploitation of different environments for fuel acquisition. Birch requires more light and can most often be found in more open stands rather than as a component of mixed deciduous woodland. Alder and willow/poplar prefer wetter soils, and can often be found in damp woodland or wetland margin environments. The presence of these taxa indicates that these environments were exploited for fuel wood acquisition. Furthermore, both birch and alder are known to make excellent charcoal (Taylor 1981), and the charred remains present in the samples may be representative of the use of alder and birch charcoal for industrial activities. However, as these remains originate from contexts representing the secondary deposition of burnt material, their presence cannot be conclusively linked to any particular activity.

A total of 13 samples, (Roman Period 3 sample <26> and late Saxon phase 4.3 ditch samples <17>, <20>, <18>, <110>, <103>, <114>, <73>, <122>, <128>, <131> and pit sample <127>) contain sufficient well preserved charred macrobotanical remains to merit further analysis. It is recommended that these samples are fully sieved, sorted and any macrobotanical remains are identified and quantified. The results of this analysis will be compared with those from other contemporary sites in the region. This report should include a summary of the results of assessment and evaluation phases of work in order to characterise the assemblage as a whole.

It is also recommended that evaluation samples <ev26>, <ev13> and <ev11> are incorporated into the analysis. Fosberry (2008) noted that sample <ev26> contained numerous cereal caryopses and weeds associated with cereals and therefore merits full analysis. Samples <ev13> and <ev11> contain fewer

remains. However, the preliminary identifications provided during the evaluation should be checked and compared with reference material as they contribute to the discussion regarding the presence of a range of wheat types at the site.

The charred wood assemblages from the site were generally small, and fragments were often poorly preserved. Given that the assemblage is unlikely to shed light on the selection of wood as fuel for specific purposes at the site, no further work is recommended on the charred wood remains. Rather, it is recommended that the findings of this assessment are summarised and compared with other local assemblages in any future publication.

7.0 ARCHIVE AND PUBLICATION REPORTING

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (ORA's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.1.2 In the regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), Murphy (2000, 25), in regard to the agrarian economy, states that Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval rural sites are poorly known and that large published bone assemblages from sites of these periods are rare indeed. Whilst some progress has been made in excavating and publishing rural sites in recent years (Medlycott (ed) 2011, 49-59), publishing the Late Saxon and medieval remains from Milton is clearly still of importance, in particular the large Late Saxon animal bone assemblage which is likely to be of regional significance.

7.1.3 The animal bone and macrobotanical assemblages for the Late Saxon phase together have the potential to address a number of regional research aims (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) relating to rural settlement and agricultural production at this time. Particular questions raised by the research agenda (Wade 2000, 24) already identified by the animal bone assessment are included as RRA 6 and RRA 7 below.

7.1.4 The following revised research aims have been formulated:

- RRA 1 (ORA 2): Is it possible to understand and characterise occupation and landuse of the site in the Roman period?
- RRA 2: How do the Roman period results relate to the wider context of the Cam valley?
- RRA 3 (ORA 2): What is the nature of occupation and landuse in the middle Saxon period?
- RRA 4: Is there any continuity between the use of the site in the middle Saxon and later Saxon periods?

- RRA 5 (ORA 2): What is the character of the occupation and land use in the later Saxon period?

- RRA 6: What evidence is there for rural growth and nucleation in the later Saxon period?

- RRA 7: Is the need to generate surplus food supplies and raw materials for craft activities reflected in the later Saxon animal bone assemblage?

- RRA 8: How does the late Saxon settlement fit into the wider local and regional context?

- RRA 9: What is the land use of the area in the medieval period and how does this relate to the probable manorial site to the south of the development area?

- RRA 10: Can the evidence of post-medieval landuse be related to the present Milton Hall?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is proposed that the results of the excavation should be published in a future volume of Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

7.2.2 It is envisaged that this report will present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence and integrate relevant evaluation, geophysics and cropmark data. The report will attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research aims (7.1) and will pursue the following suggested structure:

- Introduction
- Background to include - geology, topography and environment, evaluation results and other work in area
- The Roman settlement
- The Saxon settlement
- The medieval settlement
- Post-medieval landuse
- Specialist finds and environmental reports
- Discussion – to include land use across the periods and to put the site into the wider local and regional context
- Conclusions

7.2.3 An article of c.25,000 words, plus illustrations and tables, is envisaged. A provisional page count, for text, figures and tables/plates, is presented as Appendix 9.

7.3 Publication tasks

7.3.1 The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to produce a full archive report and bring the project results to publication are identified below, and summarised in Table 15 which includes proposed time allocation. A publication

programme will be submitted to the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team on acceptance of this assessment and proposal.

7.3.2 *Stratigraphic*

After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared – initially for the archive report and then synthesized for the publication. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. Tasks to include:

- Documentary research into Milton and origins of its hall. Review of previous work in area (field walking, geophysics, aerial photography etc) (3 days)
- Integrate the 2008 evaluation context data into the excavation dataset, review its dating, phasing and interpretation, etc (5 days)
- Further grouping and refinement of dating/phasing of field boundaries and other features, and landuse diagram (10 days)
- Extrapolation of landuse beyond site, with ref to geophysics and cropmarks, etc (3 days)
- Production of a detailed (by group and phase) site narrative account for the archive report, plus site interpretation (10 days)
- Production of introduction and background publication text. To include geology, topography, excavation methodology and summary of previous evaluation findings (3 days)
- Creation of an integrated site narrative for publication report (10 days)
- Selection of relevant phase and distribution plans, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator during production (1 day)
- Integration of finds reports into overall publication text, and liaison with finds specialists (2 day)
- Writing of discussion and concluding text that will include land use by period and will address wider (regional) themes / issues (5 days)
- Collate bibliography, acknowledgements, etc (1 day)

7.3.3 *Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*

- Short description of the pottery taken from the assessment text and integrated into the stratigraphic narrative on this feature (0.5 day)
- Illustration of the one diagnostic Late Bronze Age sherd from pit fill [1044] (0.5 day)

7.3.4 Post-Roman Pottery

- Collection of evaluation pottery from OA or County store (1 day)
- Review of evaluation pottery dating (2 days)
- Integration of pottery from the evaluation excavations into the main dataset (1 day)
- Checking of the context-specific pottery dates against the stratigraphic matrix (1 day)
- Generation of data tables relating to pottery occurrence and residuality, and discussion of their significance (2 day)
- Discussion of the assemblages by ceramic phase, and comparison with other groups in the region (2 day)
- Selection of sherds for illustration and catalogue (1 day)

7.3.5 *Ceramic Building Material*

- Combine final phased stratigraphic information with building materials data (0.5 day)
- Analyse material by phase and group (1.5 days)
- Write report in required format (2 days)
- Two Roman box flue tiles are worthy of illustration

7.3.6 *Geological Material*

- Check the likely sources of some of the stone types with a local geologist (0.5 day)
- Establish if there are any comparable published groups of stone from nearby and if so see how they compare (0.5 day)
- Integrate the findings from Tasks 1 and 2 into the archive and assess to produce a final summary publication text outlining the stone in use in different periods (1 day)

7.3.7 *Registered Finds*

- The assemblage has been recorded in full.
- Further research is required into RF <101> and <102> in an attempt to confirm their function as skates (0.25 day)
- Parallels should be sought for the Late Saxon spur to establish the chronological and spatial distribution of this type (0.25 day)
- The writing of a summary report, with a catalogue accompanying the illustrations (0.5 day)
- Up to 10 finds are recommended for illustration

7.3.8 *Human Bone*

- Preparation of summary report to include the results from the evaluation (0.25 day)

7.3.9 *Animal Bone*

- Identification and recording of the 13.2kg of animal bone from the evaluation (3 days)
- Analysis of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval assemblages (3 days)
- Comparison with local sites (2 days)
- Production of written report (3 days)

7.3.10 *Environmental Remains*

- Analysis of macrobotanical remains from a total of 16 samples - 12 excavation samples (<26>, <17>, <20>, <18>, <110>, <103>, <114>, <73>, <122>, <128>, <131> and <127>) and 3 evaluation samples (<ev26>, <ev13>, <ev11>) Sieve, sort, identify and quantification/data entry (5 days)
- Literature consultation (0.5 day)
- Production of report (2 days)
- Summarisation of charcoal assessment findings (0.5 day)

7.3.11 *Illustration*

- Digitising of evaluation plans and resolution of any plan/location discrepancies between the evaluation trenches and excavation areas (2 days)

- Incorporation of geophysical results and cropmark plots (1 day)
- Digital production of plan figures to support background and site narrative texts and interpretative figures for Discussion (5 days)
- Formatting of photo images (0.5 day)
- Production of Finds illustrations (7 days)
    - Medieval pottery – c.25? items
    - Prehistoric/ Roman pottery - 1 item
    - Ceramic building material – 2 items
    - Registered Finds - max 10 items

Task Description	**Days**
Stratigraphic Analysis & Reporting	
Documentary research into Milton and its hall. Review of previous work	3
Review and Integrate pertinent evaluation data into excavation dataset	5
Further grouping and refinement of dating/phasing of field boundaries/features	10
Extrapolation of landuse beyond site, with ref to geophysics and cropmarks, etc	3
Production of detailed site narrative text for archive report	10
Write publication introduction, geology/topography and background texts. Inc summary of evaluation findings	3
Write site narrative description, using chronological framework	10
Selection of figures (plans/sections) and photo plates to accompany narrative, and selection of finds for illustration	1
Integration of finds reports into overall publication text, and liaison with finds specialist	2
Write discussion and conclusion texts	5
Collate bibliography, acknowledgements	1
Sub-totals	***53***
Specialist Analysis & Reporting	
Prehistoric & Roman pottery	1
Post Roman pottery	10
Ceramic Building Material	4
Geological Material	2
Registered finds	1
Human Bone	0.25
Animal Bone	10
Environmental Remains	8
Collation of specialist analysis reporting for archive report inclusion	4
Sub-totals	***40.25***
Illustration	
Digitising of evaluation plans. Resolution of discrepancies & incorporation of geo-physical and cropmark plots	3
Production of plan, section and interpretive figures	5
Formatting photo images	0.5
Finds illustrations (inc. Registered finds, CBM, LBA and post-Roman pottery)	7
Creation & collation of figures for archive report	3
Sub-totals	***18.5***
Editing and Production	
Editing of archive report	2
Internal reading/editing of draft report	2
Internal alterations to text and figure illustrations	2
Internal alterations to illustrations	1
Implementing PCAS editors amendments	2
Proof reading	1
Sub-totals	***10***

Management & Miscellaneous	
Project Management (general admin & co-ord throughout)	4
Expenses & consumables (inc mapping)	(cost)
PCAS page print cost for approx. 42 pages	(cost)
Sub-totals	***4 + costs***

Table 15: Resources required for completion of publication report

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation and publication work, the collated project archive will be deposited in the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store in accordance with its guidance and specifications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Bellway Homes Limited for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Kasia Gdaniec of CCC HET for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Trevor Ennis with Adam Dyson and Lukasz Miciak providing secondary supervisory cover. The author would also like to thank Andrew Lewsey and Ellen Heppell for their survey assistance and all of the many archaeologists who worked on the excavation. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report; Adrian Scruby project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

References

Baxter, I. 2009. 'Animal Bone Assessment' in Hounsell, D. *The New Park and Ride Site, Land off Butt Lane, Milton, Cambridgeshire,* Post-Excavation Assessment. Report No. 1004; 100-101

Bass, W. 1987. *Human Osteology; a Laboratory and Field manual*. 3rd ed. Special Publication No. 2 of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia

Bishop, B.J. 2008. 'Lithic Assessment' in Rees, G. 2008, 50-52

Blinkhorn, P. 2012. *The Ipswich ware project: Ceramics, trade and society in Middle Saxon England,* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 7

Blinkhorn, P. 1990. 'Middle Saxon Pottery from the Buttermarket Kiln, Ipswich', in *Medieval Ceramics* 13

Boessneck, J., Muller, H.H. and Teichart, M. 1964. 'Osteologische Unterscheidungmerkmale zwischen Schaf (Ovis aries Linne) und Ziege (Capra hircus Linne). *Kuhn-Archiv* 78, 5-129

Boessneck, J.1969. 'Osteological differences between sheep (Ovis aries Linne) and goat (Capra hircus Linne)', in Brothwell D.R. and Higgs E.S. (eds) *Science in Archaeology: A Comprehensive Survey of Progress and Research,* London: Thames and Hudson, 331-358

Booth, W.D. 2009a. *A preliminary archaeological survey (a): Hill Close, Milton, Cambs with particular reference to Cropmarks, Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking*. Oxford Archaeology East

Booth, W.D. 2009b. *A preliminary archaeological survey (b): Hill Close, Milton, Cambs with particular reference to Cropmarks, Geophysical Survey and Fieldwalking*. Oxford Archaeology East

Brears, P.C.D. 1969. *The English country pottery: its history and techniques,* Newton Abbot: David & Charles

Brodribb, G. 1987. *Roman brick and tile*, Gloucester

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2008. 'Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy', *E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No.* 8

Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker, D.H. 1994. *Standards for Data Collection from the Human Skeleton,* Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 44, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Carruthers, W. 2007. 'Charred, mineralized and waterlogged plant remains' in Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. & Powell, A., *A slice of Rural Essex. Recent archaeological discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree,* Oxford Wessex Archaeology Monograph No. 1

Connor, A. 1999. *Iron Age Settlement and Agriculture at Butt Lane, Milton: Training Excavation 1998.* CCC Archaeology Field Unit Rep. 157

Crummy, N. 2008. 'Assessment of the Metalwork' in Rees G. 2008, 49-50

Denham, V. 1985. 'The Pottery' in Williams, J.H., Shaw, M. and Denham, V. *Middle Saxon Palaces at Northampton,* Northampton Development Corporation Monog Ser 4, 46-64

Edwards, D. and Hall, D. 1997. 'Medieval Pottery from Cambridge: Sites in the Bene't Street – Market areas', *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.* 86, 153 – 68

Ellis, B.M.A. 1995. 'Spurs and Spur Fittings' in Clark, J. (ed) *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c. 1150- c. 1450. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London*: 5, 124-156

Faine, C. 2008. 'Faunal Remains Assessment' in Rees, G. 2008, 65-66

Faine, C. 2011. 'Faunal Remains' in Phillips, T. *Pre-Historic Settlement and Roman Quarrying at Milton Landfill, Milton, Cambridgeshire, Post-Excavation Assessment*. Report No. 1143: 121-123

Fletcher, C. 2008. 'Post-Roman Pottery Assessment' in Rees, G. 2008, 56-60

Fosberry, R. 2008. 'Environmental Assessment' in Rees, G. 2008, 66-71

Gale, R. & Cutler, D. 2000. *Plants in Archaeology*, Otley/London: Westbury/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Goodall, I.H. 2011. *Ironwork in Medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study* (The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 31), London

Grant, A. 1982. 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates' in Wilson, B., Grigson, C., and Payne, S. (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animals from Archaeological Sites*, BAR Brit Series. 109, Oxford; 91-108

Gustafson, G. and Koch, G. 1974. in Hillson, S. 1996. *Dental Anthropology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Halstead, P., Collins, P. and Isaakidou, V. 2002. 'Sorting Sheep from Goats: Morphological distinctions between the mandibles and mandibular teeth of adult Ovis and Capra', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29, 545-553

Hather, J.G. 2000. *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*, London: Archetype Publications Ltd

Hillson, S. 1995. *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification,* London: Institute of Archaeology, University of London

Houndsell, D. 2008. *The New Park and Ride Site, Land off Butt Lane, Milton, Cambs*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1004

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, accessed on 09/08/13
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf

Kilmurry, K. 1980. *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. C. AD850-1250* British Archaeol. Rep British Ser 84

Kratochvil, Z. 1969. 'Species criteria on the distal section of the tibia in *Ovis ammon* F. *aries* L. and *Capra aegagrus* F. hircus L.', *Acta Veterinaria* 38, 483-490

Leah, M. 1994. *The Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery Industry of Grimston, Norfolk: Excavations 1962-92*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Rep 64

McCarthy, M. 1979. 'The Pottery' in Williams, J.H. *St Peter's St, Northampton. Excavations 1973-76,* Northampton Development Corporation Monog Ser 2, 151-242

McCarthy, M.R. and Brooks, C.M., 1988. *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600,* Leicester University Press

MacGregor, A. 1985. *Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn. The Technology of Skeletal Materials since the Roman Period*, London

Murphy, P. 2000. 'Agrarian economy' in Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2008, 25

Ottaway, P. 2009. The Products of the Blacksmith in Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon England, published online. Accessed 27/01/14
http://www.pjoarchaeology.co.uk/docs/17/anglosaxon-ironwork-part-3.pdf

Payne, S. 1969. 'A metrical distinction between sheep and goat metacarpals', *in* Ucko, P. and Dimbleby, G. (eds) *The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals,* London: Duckworth, 295-305

Payne, S. 1985. 'Morphological distinctions between mandibular teeth of young sheep, *Ovis*, and goats, *Capra*', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12, 139-147

PCRG. 2010. *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication.* Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1&2, 3rd edition,
http://www.pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Gudielines%203rd%20Edition%20%282010%29.pdf

Perry, G. 2011. 'Beer, Butter and Burial', *Medieval Ceramics* 32, 9-22

Pritchard, F. 1991. 'Small Finds', in Vince A. (ed), 120- 278

Rackham, O. 1990. *Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape*, London: Phoenix Press

Phillips, T. 2013. *Bronze Age land use, Iron Age settlement and Roman quarrying at Milton Landfill, Milton, Cambs: Archaeological Excavation*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1326

Raemen, E. 2010. 'The Glass' in Clarke, C. *The Excavation of a Romano-British Trackway and a Post-Medieval Tannery at Spa Road, Bermondsey*, Archive Report

Rees, G. 2008. *Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Settlement on land at Ely Road, Milton: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Oxford Archaeology East Report No. 1053

Reynolds, T. 1999*. Iron Age /Romano-British Settlement at Milton: An Archaeology rescue project.* CCC Archaeology Field Unit

Rogerson, A. and Dallas, C. 1984. *Excavations in Thetford 1948-59 and 1973-80*. E Anglian Archaeol 22

Schmmid, E. 1972. *'Atlas of Animal Bones- for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists',* Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F.H., & Kienast, F. 2004. *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: www.woodanatomy.ch

Seager-Thomas, M. 2010. 'The Prehistoric Pottery from Hascombe, Holmbury and Anstiebury Hillforts' *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 95. 1-34

Serjeantson, D. 1996. 'The Animal Bones, in Needham, S. and Spence, T. '*Runnymead Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymead'*, London: British Museum, 194-223

Simmonds, A. 2003. *Cambridge Rowing Lake, Milton, Landbeach, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Investigation Report.* Oxford Archaeology East Report

Spoerry, P. 2008. *Ely Wares,* E. Anglian Archaeol. 122

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles,* Cambridge: University Press

Taylor, M. 1981. *Wood in Archaeology,* Aylesbury: Shire Publications

Vince, A. (ed.) 1991. *Aspects of Saxo-Norman London: 2. Finds and Environmental Evidence*, London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Special Paper 12, London

von den Driesch, A. 1976. *'A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites'*, Peabody Museum Bulletin Harvard University

Wade, K. 2000. 'Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (Rural)' in Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2008, 23-26

Wadeson, W.S. 2008. 'Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery Assessment' in Rees, G. 2008, 52-56

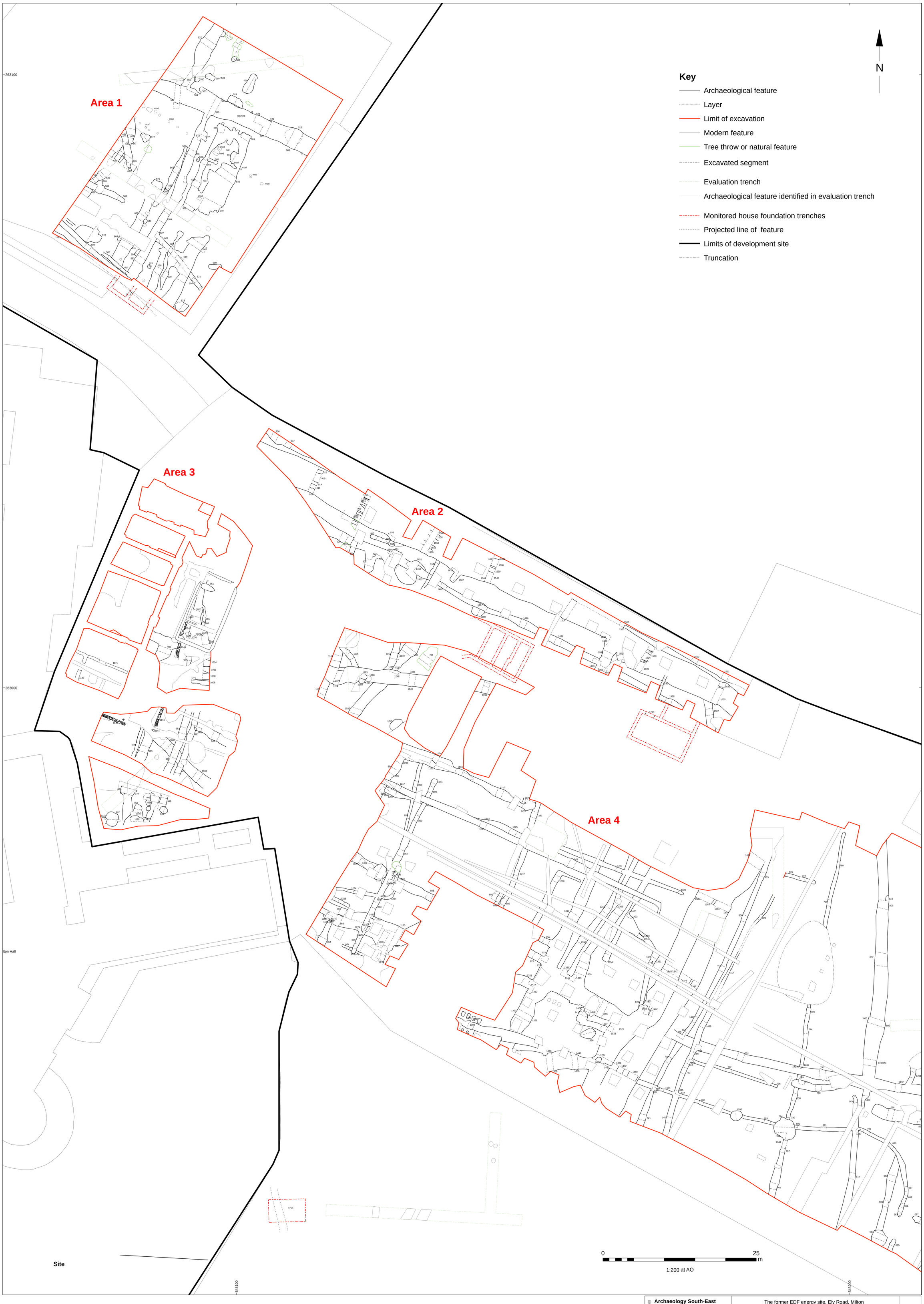
Wright, A.P.M. and Lewis, C.P. (eds). 1989. Victoria History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Vol 9. Oxford, University Press

APPENDIX 1: Excavated feature plan west

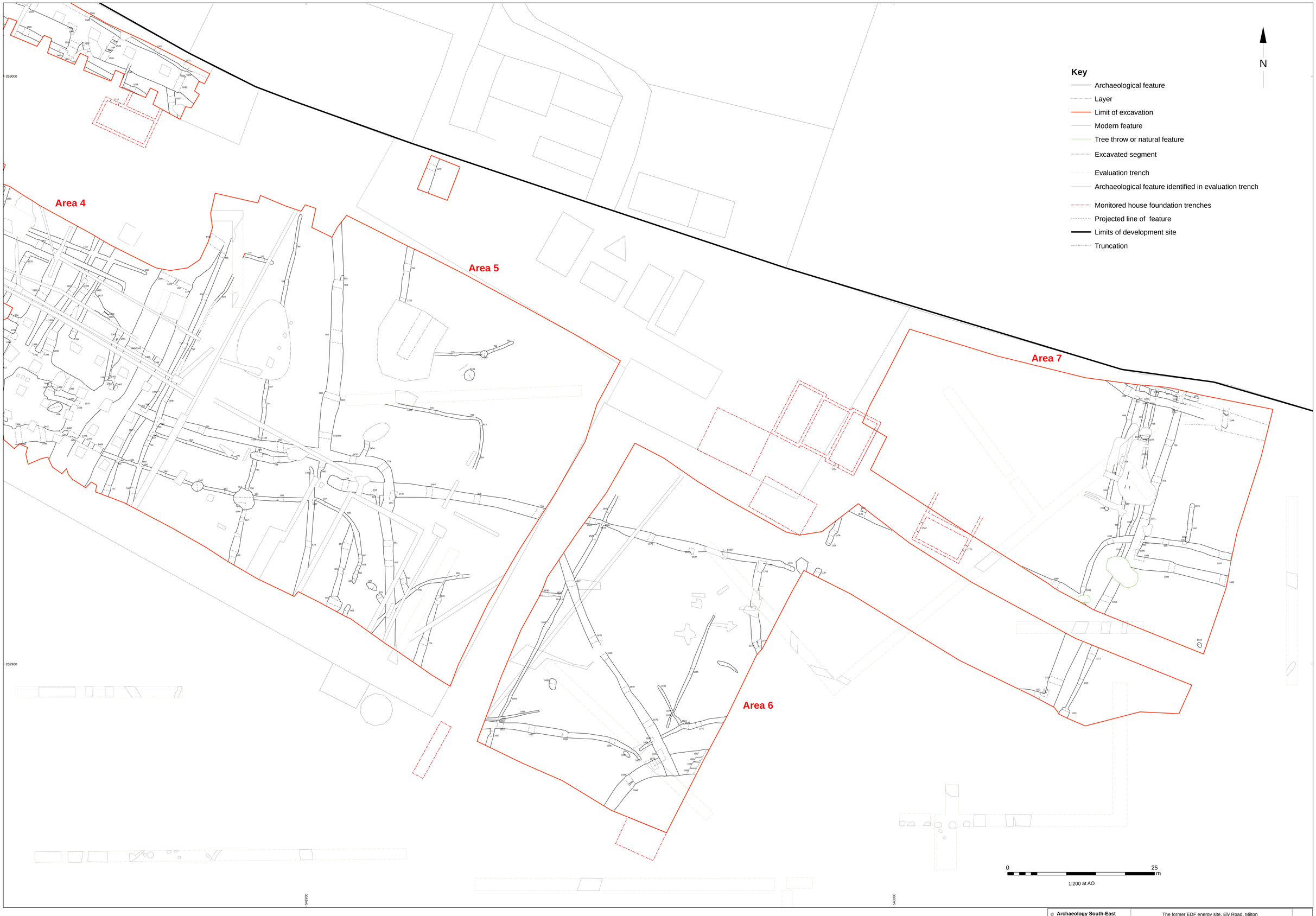
(pdf)

APPENDIX 2: Excavated feature plan east

(Pdf)



© **Archaeology South-East**		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Location of archaeological features (west of site)
Report Ref: 2507158	Drawn by: APL	App.1



© **Archaeology South-East**		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	App. 2
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Location of archaeological features (east of site)	
Report Ref: 2507158	Drawn by: APL		

APPENDIX 3: Recorded features by context

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
1	7	**500**	Gully	501	Post-Ro	6
1		**502**	Ditch	503	19th	7
1	5	**504**	Ditch	505	12th	5.1
1		**506**	Pit	507	12th	5.1
1	5	**508**	Ditch	509	12th	5.1
1		**510**	Pit	511	12th	5.1
1	2	**512**	Ditch	513	12th	5.1
1		**514**	Pit	515	AD40-400	3
1		**516**	Pit	517-19, 526	12th	5.1
1	10	**522**	Ditch	521	12th	5.1
1	11	**524**	Ditch	523	x	5.1
1	1	**527**	Ditch	528	12th	5.1
1		**529**	Pit	530	13th	5.2
1	11	**533**	Ditch	532	x	5.1
1	10	**535**	Ditch	534	12th	5.1
1		**536**	Gully	537	x	5.1
1	2	**538**	Gully	539	x	5.1
1	11	**541**	Ditch	540	x	5.1
1	10	**542**	Ditch	543	12th	5.1
1	12	**544**	Hollow	545	x	5.1
1	12	**546**	Hollow	547	12th	5.1
1		**548**	Ditch		12th	5.1
1		**550**	Pit	551	x	u
1	1	**552**	Ditch	553	12th	5.1
1		**554**	Ditch	555	12th	5.1
1	9	**556**	Ditch	557, 558	12th	5.1
1	12	**559**	Hollow	560	x	5.1
1	12	**561**	Hollow		AD40-400	5.1
1	6	**563**	Ditch	564	12th	5.1
1	10	**565**	Ditch	520, 525	12th	5.1
1	12	**566**	Hollow	567	LSAX	5.1
1	12	**568**	Hollow	569	x	5.1
1	12	**570**	Hollow	571	12th	5.1
1	9	**572**	Ditch	573	x	5.1
1		**574**	Pit	575	x	u
1		**576**	Pit	577	12th	5.1
1	12	**578**	Hollow	579	x	5.1
1	6	**580**	Ditch term	581	x	5.1

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
1		**583**	Pit	582	x	u
1	9	**584**	Ditch	585	12th	5.1
1	6	**586**	Gully	587	12th	5.1
1	6	**588**	Pit	589	x	5.1
1		**590**	Pit	591, 606	x	6
1	9	**592**	Ditch	593	12th	5.1
1		**594**	Pit	595	x	u
1	13	**596**	Hollow	-	x	5.1
1		**599**	Post-hole	598	x	u
1	13	**600**	Hollow	601	x	5.1
1	3	**602**	Ditch	603	12th	5.1
1	13	**604**	Hollow	605	12th	5.1
1	3	**607**	Ditch	608	12th	5.1
1		**609**	Post-hole	610	x	u
1	8	**611**	Ditch	612	12th	5.1
1		**613**	Pit	614	LSAX	4.3
1	7	**617**	Gully	618	x	6
1	3	**619**	Ditch	620	12th	5.1
1	3	**621**	Ditch	622	x	5.1
1	2	**623**	Ditch	624	12th	5.1
1		**625**	Pit	626	x	u
1	9	**627**	Ditch	628	x	5.1
1	2	**629**	Ditch	630	x	5.1
1	4	**631**	Ditch	632	12th	5.2
1		**633**	Pit	634	12th	5.1
1	4	**635**	Ditch	636	13th	5.2
1		**637**	Pit	638	x	u
1	8	**639**	Ditch	640	12th	5.1
1		**641**	Pit	642	x	u
1		**643**	Pit	644	12th	5.1
1	13	**645**	Hollow	646	x	5.1
1	2	**647**	Ditch	648	x	5.1
1	4	**649**	Ditch	650	12th	5.2
5	65	**651**	Ditch	652	LSAX	4.3
5	65	**653**	Ditch	654	x	4.2
5	63	**655**	Gully	656	x	3
5	69	**657**	Gully	658	x	5
5	69	**659**	Gully	660	x	5
5	69	**661**	Gully	662	LIA/ER?	5
5	69	**663**	Gully	664	x	5
5		**665**	Gully	666	LSAX	4.3

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
5	67	**667**	Ditch	668	LSAX	4.3
5	67	**669**	Ditch	670, 671	x	4.3
5	70	**672**	Ditch	673,674	12th	5
5	62	**675**	Ditch	676, 729, 748	MSAX	4.2
5		**677**	Pit	678	x	u
5		**679**	Ditch	680	x	u
5	71	**681**	Gully	682	x	u
5	71	**683**	Gully	684	x	u
5	69	**685**	Gully	686	x	5
5		**687**	Pit	688	AD40-400	3
7	88	**689**	Ditch	690	12th	5
5	69	**691**	Gully	692	x	5
5	69	**693**	Gully	694	x	5
7	87	**695**	Ditch	696	x	5
7	87	**698**	Ditch	699, 700	x	5
7	88	**701**	Ditch	702	12th	5
7	87	**703**	Ditch	704	12th	5
5	63	**705**	Gully	706	12th	5
7	92	**707**	Gully	708	x	u
5	62	**709**	Ditch	710	MSAX	4.2
7	87	**711**	Ditch	712	AD40-400	5
7	91	**713**	Ditch	714	x	3
5	73	**715**	Ditch	716	x	u
5	72	**717**	Gully	718	x	u
5	73	**719**	Ditch	720	x	u
5	73	**721**	Ditch	722	x	u
7	89	**723**	Gully	724	x	3
5	64	**725**	Ditch	726	x	7
5	69	**727**	Gully	728	x	5
5	67	**730**	Ditch	731	x	3
5	72	**732**	Ditch	733	x	5
7	90	**734**	Gully	735	AD40-400	3
5	62	**736**	Ditch	737, 743	AD40-400	4.2
7	91	**738**	Ditch	739, 740	x	3
5		**741**	Pit	742	AD40-400	3
5	67	**744**	Ditch	745	Poss Roman	3
5	72	**746**	Ditch	747	x	5
7		**749**	Ditch	750	Mod	7
5	65	**751**	Ditch	752	AD40-400	4.2
7	91	**753**	Ditch	754, 755	AD40-400	3
7	88	**756**	Ditch	757	x	5

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
5	68	**758**	Gully	759	AD40-400	4
5	67	**760**	Gully	761	x	3
5	75	**762**	Gully	763	x	5
5	73	**764**	Ditch	765	x	u
5	65	**766**	Ditch	767	x	4.2
5	60	**768**	Gully	769	x	3
5	60	**770**	Gully	771	x	3
5	74	**772**	Gully	773	x	u
5	65	**774**	Ditch	775	x	4.2
5	74	**776**	Gully	777	x	u
5	61	**778**	Gully	779	x	3
5	69	**780**	Gully	781	x	5
5	61	**782**	Gully	783	x	3
5		**784**	Pit	785, 1576-83	?AD250-400	5
5	72	**786**	Ditch	787	x	5
5	65	**788**	Ditch	789	x	4.2
5	65	**790**	Ditch	791	x	4.2
5	60	**792**	Gully	793	x	3
5	59	**794**	Ditch	795	x	u
5	75	**796**	Gully term	797	x	5
5	67	**798**	Gully	799	AD40-400	3
5	66	**800**	Ditch	801	MSAX	4.2
5	66	**802**	Ditch	803	x	4
5	61	**804**	Gully	805	AD40-400	3
5	73	**806**	Ditch	807	x	u
5	66	**808**	Ditch	809	x	4.2
5		**810**	Ditch	811	x	7
5	61	**813**	Gully	814	x	3
5	73	**815**	Ditch	816	x	u
5	72	**817**	Ditch	818	x	5
5	75	**819**	Ditch	820	x	5
5	72	**821**	Gully	822	x	u
5		**823**	Gully	824	x	4.2
4	39	**825**	Ditch	826, 1338	x	5
5	67	**827**	Gully	828	x	3
5	67	**829**	Gully	830	x	3
5	68	**831**	Ditch	832	x	4
5	62	**833**	Ditch	834	x	4.2
5	73	**835**	Ditch	836	x	u
5	69	**837**	Ditch	838	x	5
4	37	**839**	Ditch	840	LSAX	4.3

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
4	35	**841**	Ditch	842	M/P-M	7
4	37	**843**	Ditch	844	LSAX	4.3
5	72	**845**	Ditch	846	x	5
5	69	**847**	Ditch	848	x	5
5	64	**849**	Gully	850	x	7
4		**851**	Cut	1130, 1131	LSAX	4.3
5	66	**852**	Ditch	853	x	4.2
4	49	**854**	Gully	855	x	u
4		**856**	Ditch	857	x	u
4	38	**858**	Gully	859	x	4.3
4	37	**860**	Ditch	861	x	4.3
4	37	**862**	Ditch	863	Rom or later	4.3
4	50	**864**	Ditch	865, 866	LSAX	4.3
4	40	**867**	Ditch	868	LSAX	4.3
4	40	**869**	Ditch	870, 871	LSAX	4.3
5	66	**872**	Ditch	873	x	4.2
5	66	**874**	Ditch	875	x	4.2
4	37	**876**	Ditch	877	LSAX	4.3
4	49	**878**	Gully	879	x	u
4		**880**	Pit	881, 882	x	u
4		**883**	Ditch	884, 885	ESAX?	4.1
4	57	**886**	Ditch	887	x	u
4	39	**888**	Ditch	889	x	3
4	37	**890**	Ditch	891	LSAX	4.3
4	46	**892**	Ditch	893	x	u
4		**894**	Pit	895-97	LSAX	4.3
4	38	**898**	Gully	899	LSAX	4.3
2	19	**900**	Ditch	901, 902	Mod	7
4	39	**903**	Ditch	904	x	3
2	16	**905**	Ditch	906	LSAX	4.3
2		**907**	Ditch	908	Roman?	4.3
2		**909**	Ditch	908	Roman?	4.3
2		**910**	Pit	911	x	u
2	17	**912**	Gully	913	LSAX	4.3
2	15	**914**	Ditch	915	x	u
2	15	**916**	Ditch	917, 918	x	u
2	15	**919**	Ditch	920, 921	x	4.3
2	15	**922**	Ditch	923	x	u
4	37	**924**	Ditch	925	x	4.3
4	38	**926**	Gully	927	x	4.3
3	22	**928**	Pit	929	Med	6

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
2		**930**	Ditch	931	LSAX	4.3
2		**932**	tree bole	933	M16th	6
2	17	**934**	Gully	935	LSAX	4.3
2		**936**	Pit	937	Roman	u
2		**938**	Ditch	939, 940	x	u
3	22	**941**	Pit	942	Med	6
3	30	**943**	Ditch	944	x	u
3	28	**945**	Ditch	946	LSAX/Med	4.3
2	19	**947**	Ditch	948	Mod	7
3	29	**949**	Ditch	950	LSAX	4.3
3		**951**	Pit	952	Post-med?	6
3	28	**953**	Ditch	954	x	4.3
3		**955**	Ditch	956	x	u
3		**957**	Pit	958	x	u
2	16	**959**	Ditch	960	x	4.3
2		**961**	Pit	962	x	u
3	27	**963**	Ditch	964	19th	4.3
2	15	**965**	Ditch	966	x	u
3		**967**	Pit	968-970	LSAX	4.3
3	25	**971**	Gully	972	LSAX	5
3	29	**973**	Ditch	974	LSAX	4.3
3	28	**975**	Ditch	976-978	LSAX	4.3
3	27	**979**	Ditch	980	LSAX	4.3
3	29	**981**	Ditch	982	LSAX	4.3
3	30	**983**	Ditch	984	x	u
3	25	**985**	Gully	986	Med	5
3	32	**987**	Ditch	988	MSAX	4.2
7	89	**989**	Gully	990	x	3
3		**991**	linear	992	MOD	7
7	89	**993**	Gully	994	LIA/ER	3
7	94	**995**	Ditch	996	AD40-400	3
3		**997**	Pit	998	LSAX	4.3
7	91	**999**	Ditch	1000	x	3
7	94	**1001**	Ditch	1002	x	3
3	31	**1003**	Ditch	1004, 1005	x	u
3		**1006**	Ditch	1007	LSAX	4.3
3		**1008**	Ditch	1009, 1010	LSAX	4.3
3		**1011**	Ditch	1012, 1013	Roman	u
3		**1014**	Ditch	1015	x	u
7	90	**1016**	Gully	1017	x	3
3		**1018**	Pit	1019, 1032	LSAX	4.3

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
3		**1020**	Ditch	1021	x	u
3	32	**1022**	Ditch	1023	x	4.2
3		**1024**	Ditch	1025	LSAX/Med	4.3
3		**1026**	Ditch	1027	x	u
3		**1028**	Post-hole	1029	x	u
7	94	**1030**	Gully	1031	x	3
3	31	**1033**	Ditch	1034	x	u
7	90	**1036**	Gully	1035	x	3
4		**1037**	Ditch	1038-1040	x	4.3
7	91	**1041**	Ditch	1042	x	3
7		**1043**	Pit	1044	LBA	1
7	94	**1045**	Gully	1046	x	3
7	93	**1047**	Gully	1048	x	u
4	53	**1049**	Ditch	1050	x	4
4	53	**1051**	Ditch	1067, 1072	LSAX	4.3
7	88	**1052**	Gully	1053	x	5
7	88	**1054**	Gully	1055	x	5
7	92	**1056**	Gully	1057	x	u
7	91	**1058**	Ditch	1059	AD40-400	3
7	92	**1060**	Ditch	1061, 1066	AD40-400	3
7	93	**1062**	Gully	1063	x	u
7	94	**1064**	Ditch	1065	AD40-400	3
7	92	**1068**	Gully	1069	x	u
7	91	**1070**	Ditch	1071	x	3
7	93	**1073**	Gully	1074	x	u
7	90	**1075**	Gully	1076	x	3
7	90	**1077**	Gully	1078	x	3
7	89	**1079**	Gully	1080	AD40-400	3
7		**1081**	Pit	1082, 1098	x	3
7	90	**1083**	Gully	1084	x	3
7	95	**1085**	Ditch	1086, 1087	x	3
7	89	**1088**	Gully	1089	x	3
7	87	**1090**	Ditch	1091	x	5
7	95	**1093**	Ditch	1092	L15th	3
7	91	**1095**	Ditch	1094	x	3
7	94	**1097**	Ditch	1096	AD40-400	3
7	95	**1099**	Ditch	1100	x	3
4	54	**1101**	Ditch	1102, 1103	LSAX	4.3
7	92	**1104**	Ditch	1105	x	3
7	96	**1106**	Ditch	1107	x	u
7	96	**1108**	Ditch	1109	x	u

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
7	91	**1110**	Gully	1111	x	3
7	91	**1112**	Gully	1113	x	3
4	53	**1114**	Ditch	1115-1118	LSAX	4.3
4	53	**1119**	Ditch	1120	Med	4.3
7		**1121**	Gully	1122	x	u
7	92	**1123**	Gully	1124	x	u
4	40	**1125**	Ditch	1126	LSAX	4.3
4		**1127**	Ditch	1128-1129	x	4.3
7		**1132**	Ditch	1133	x	3
7	91	**1134**	Ditch	1135, 1136	x	3
7		**1137**	Ditch	1138	x	u
7		**1139**	Ditch	1140	x	3
7	92	**1141**	Ditch	1142	x	3
3	21	**1143**	Wall		P-M	6
3	21	**1144**	Wall		P-M	6
3	24	**1145**	Wall		P-M	6
3	24	**1146**	Wall		P-M	6
3	23	**1147**	Walls		P-M	6
3		**1148**	Walls		P-M	6
4	54	**1149**	Ditch	1150	x	4.3
4	55	**1151**	Ditch	1152	x	4.3
2	15	**1153**	Ditch	1154-1157	x	u
2	15	**1158**	Ditch	1159, 1160	x	u
2	15	**1161**	Ditch	1162, 1163	x	4.3
2	15	**1164**	Ditch	1165, 1166	x	4.3
4	56	**1167**	Ditch	1168	x	u
4	56	**1169**	Ditch	1170	x	u
3	21	**1171**	Wall		P-M	6
5	59	**1172**	Ditch	1173, 1174	x	u
4		**1175**	Ditch	1176	AD250-400	3
4	40	**1177**	Ditch	1178	LSAX	4.3
4		**1179**	Post-hole	1180	x	4.3
4	50	**1181**	Ditch	1182	LSAX	4.3
4		**1183**	Pit	1184	x	4.3
3		**1185**	Pit	1186-1188	LSAX	4.3
3		**1189**	Pit	1190-1193	LSAX	4.3
3	28	**1194**	Ditch	1195	x	4.3
2	15	**1196**	Gully	1197	x	u
4	53	**1198**	Ditch	1199	x	4.3
4	37	**1201**	Ditch	1200	x	4.3
4	36	**1202**	Gully	1203	x	u

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
4	36	**1204**	Gully	1205	x	u
4	46	**1206**	Ditch	1207	x	u
4		**1209**	Pit	1208	x	6
4	34	**1210**	Ditch	1211, 1212	x	3
4	36	**1213**	Gully	1214	x	u
4	35	**1215**	Ditch	1216	Mod/P-M	7
4	35	**1217**	Ditch	1218	Mod/P-M	7
4	34	**1220**	Ditch	1219	x	3
4	34	**1222**	Gully	1221	x	3
4		**1224**	Ditch	1223	LSAX	4.3
4	36	**1225**	Gully	1226	x	u
4		**1228**	Gully	1229	x	u
4		**1230**	Pit	1242-1245	Roman?	4.3
4		**1231**	Ditch	1322, 1233	LSAX	4.3
4	38	**1234**	Gully	1235	LSAX	4.3
4		**1236**	Pit	1237-1240	LSAX	4.3
4	57	**1247**	Ditch	1246	x	u
4	53	**1248**	Ditch	1249	x	4.3
4	54	**1250**	Ditch	1251	x	4.3
4	55	**1252**	Ditch	1253	x	4.3
4	38	**1254**	Gully	1255	LSAX	4.3
4	38	**1256**	Gully	1257	x	4.3
4	37	**1258**	Ditch	1259	LSAX	4.3
4	37	**1260**	Ditch	1261	LSAX	4.3
4		**1262**	Ditch	12163	x	3
4		**1264**	Pit	1265-68, 1285-87	Roman?	4
4		**1270**	Ditch	1269	P/M	6
4	40	**1271**	Ditch	1272	LSAX/med	4.3
4	37	**1273**	Ditch	1274	LSAX	4.3
4		**1275**	Pit	1276	LSAX	4.3
4	34	**1277**	Gully	1278	AD120-200	3
4		**1279**	Gully	1280	x	u
4	57	**1281**	Ditch	1282	x	u
4	41	**1283**	Ditch	1284	x	4.3
4		**1288**	Pit	1289, 1290	x	u
4		**1291**	Gully	1292	x	u
4		**1293**	Pit	1294	x	u
4	53	**1295**	Ditch	1296, 1297	x	u
4	53	**1298**	Ditch	1299	LSAX	4.3
4	39	**1300**	Ditch	1301	Roman	3

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
4		**1302**	Gully	1303	Modern	7
4		**1304**	Ditch	1305	Modern	7
4		**1306**	Post-hole	1307	Modern	7
4		**1308**	Post-hole	1309	Modern	7
4	43	**1310**	Ditch	1311	x	u
4	36	**1312**	Gully	1313	x	u
4	45	**1315**	Ditch	1314	AD40-400	4
5		**1316**	Pit	1317	x	3
5	60	**1318**	Gully	1319	x	3
4	36	**1320**	Gully	1321	x	u
4		**1322**	Layer		LSAX	4.3
4	43	**1323**	Ditch	1324, 1325	x	u
4	43	**1326**	Ditch	1327	LSAX	4.3
4	39	**1328**	Ditch	1329, 1330	12th	5
4	43	**1331**	Ditch	1332	x	u
5		**1333**	Pit	1334, 1335	AD40-400	3
4	45	**1336**	Ditch	1337	x	4
4	44	**1339**	Ditch	1340	x	4
4	97	**1341**	Ditch	1342	x	u
4	33	**1343**	Ditch	1344	x	u
4	97	**1345**	Ditch	1346, 1347	x	u
4	33	**1348**	Ditch	1349	x	u
4	47	**1351**	Gully	1350	x	3
4	47	**1353**	Gully	1352	x	3
4	48	**1354**	Ditch	1355	x	3
4	52	**1356**	Ditch	1357, 1358	MSAX	4.2
4	51	**1359**	Ditch	1360	x	4.3
4	47	**1361**	Gully	1362	x	3
4	47	**1363**	Gully	1364	AD40-400	3
4	42	**1365**	Ditch	1366-1368	LSAX	4.3
4	44	**1369**	Ditch	1370	x	4
6	82	**1371**	Ditch	1372	x	4.2
6	76	**1373**	Ditch	1374	x	u
6	76	**1375**	Gully	1376	x	u
6	62	**1378**	Gully	1377	x	4.2
4	33	**1379**	Ditch	1380	x	u
4	33	**1381**	Ditch	1382	x	u
4	97	**1383**	Ditch	1384	x	u
4	97	**1385**	Ditch	1386, 1395	x	u
4	58	**1387**	Ditch	1388	x	u
4	45	**1389**	Ditch	1390	x	4

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
4	42	**1391**	Ditch	1392	x	4.3
4	44	**1393**	Ditch	1394	x	4
4		**1396**	Pit	1397, 1398	x	u
4	47	**1399**	Gully	1400	x	3
4	97	**1401**	Ditch	1402	x	u
4		**1403**	Pit	1404, 1416-18	x	u
4		**1405**	Pit	1406, 1407	x	u
4	42	**1408**	Ditch	1409	x	u
4	58	**1410**	Ditch	1411	x	u
4	43	**1412**	Ditch	1413	x	u
4	41	**1414**	Ditch	1415	LSAX	4.3
4	40	**1420**	Ditch	1419	x	4.3
4	33	**1421**	Ditch	1422, 1427	x	u
4	47	**1423**	Gully	1424	x	3
4	48	**1425**	Gully	1426	x	3
5	61	**1428**	Gully	1429	x	3
4	37	**1431**	Ditch	1430	LSAX	4.3
5	65	**1432**	Ditch	1433	AD40-400	4.2
5	65	**1434**	Ditch	1435	x	4.2
5	67	**1436**	Gully	1437	x	3
5	72	**1438**	Gully	1439	x	5
5	73	**1440**	Ditch	1441	x	u
4	52	**1442**	Ditch	1443, 1444	x	4.2
4	51	**1445**	Ditch	1446	LSAX	4.3
5	65	**1447**	Ditch	1448	x	4.2
5	62	**1449**	Ditch	1450	x	4.2
2		**1451**	Gully	1452	x	3
2	16	**1453**	Ditch	1454	MSAX	4.3
2		**1455**	Pit	1456, 1457	AD100-400	3
5	70	**1458**	Gully	1459	x	5
5	66	**1460**	Gully	1461	x	4.2
4	97	**1462**	Gully	1463	x	u
5	62	**1464**	Ditch	1465, 1466	x	4.2
2	16	**1467**	Gully	1468	x	4.3
4	33	**1469**	Ditch	1470, 1471	x	u
4	33	**1472**	Ditch	1473-1475	LSAX	4.3
4	33	**1476**	Ditch	1477-1479	x	u
4		**1480**	Pit	1481	x	u
4	97	**1482**	Ditch	1483, 1484	13th	5.2
4		**1485**	Pit	1486	x	u
5	70	**1487**	Gully	1488	x	5

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
2	16	**1489**	Ditch	1490, 1491	x	4.3
2	18	**1492**	Ditch	1493	Med/P-M	5
5		**1494**	Gully	1495	x	4.2
2	16	**1496**	Ditch	1497	Rom/ Med?	4.3
2	15	**1498**	Ditch	1499	AD40-400	4.3
2	18	**1500**	Ditch	1501	x	5
2	20	**1502**	Ditch	1503	x	u
2	15	**1504**	Ditch	1505, 1506	LSAX	4.3
2		**1507**	Ditch	1508	x	u
2	15	**1509**	Ditch	1510, 1511	x	4.3
2	15	**1512**	Gully		x	u
2	15	**1514**	Ditch	1515	x	u
2	15	**1516**	Ditch	1517	x	u
2	15	**1518**	Ditch	1519, 1520	AD40-400	3
2	20	**1521**	Ditch	1522	x	u
4	58	**1523**	Ditch	1524	x	u
4	97	**1525**	Ditch	1526, 1527	LSAX	4.3
2	16	**1528**	Ditch	1529	x	4.3
2		**1530**	Gully	1531	LSAX	4.3
2	15	**1532**	Ditch	1533	x	u
2	15	**1534**	Ditch	1535	x	u
2	15	**1536**	Ditch	1537	Roman	u
2	15	**1539**	Ditch	1540, 1541	x	4.3
2	15	**1542**	Ditch	1543	x	4.3
2	15	**1544**	Ditch	1545	x	4.3
2		**1546**	Gully	1547	x	4.3
7		**1548**	Gully	1549	x	5
2	15	**1550**	Ditch	1551	LSAX	4.3
2	15	**1553**	Ditch	1554, 1555	LSAX	4.3
2	15	**1556**	Ditch	1557	x	4.3
4		**1558**	Cut	1241	LSAX	4.3
2	15	**1559**	Gully	1560	LSAX	4.3
5	69	**1561**	Gully	1562	Med	5
2	18	**1563**	Ditch	1564	x	5
2	20	**1565**	Gully	1566	x	u
2		**1567**	Gully	1708	Mod?	7
6	83	**1568**	Gully	1569	LIA/ER	3
6	79	**1570**	Ditch	1571	x	4.2
6		**1572**	Ditch	1573	x	u
6	79	**1574**	Ditch	1575	x	4.2
6	86	**1584**	Ditch	1585	x	u

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
6	85	**1586**	Ditch	1587	x	u
6	83	**1588**	Ditch	1589	x	3
5		**1592**	Pit	1590, 1591	Med/P-M	5
6	79	**1593**	Ditch		x	4.2
2	18	**1595**	Ditch	1596	AD40-400	5
2	15	**1597**	Ditch	1598	x	u
6	62	**1599**	Gully	1600	x	4.2
6	82	**1601**	Gully	1602	x	4.2
6	79	**1603**	Ditch	1604	AD40-400	4.2
6	83	**1605**	Ditch	1606	x	3
2		**1607**	Pit	1608, 1609	x	u
2	15	**1610**	Ditch	1611	x	4.3
6		**1612**	Ditch	1613	AD40-80	3
6		**1614**	Ditch	1615	x	u
6	77	**1616**	Gully	1617	x	3
6	78	**1618**	Gully	1619	x	3
6	77	**1620**	Ditch	1621	x	3
6	79	**1622**	Ditch	1623	MSAX	4.2
6	81	**1624**	Gully	1625	x	4
6	82	**1626**	Gully	1627	MSAX	4.2
2	16	**1628**	Ditch	1629	x	4.3
6	78	**1630**	Gully	1631	x	3
2	15	**1632**	Gully	1633-34, 1704	x	u
2	15	**1635**	Ditch	1636-38, 1643	LSAX	4.3
6		**1639**	Ditch	1640	x	4.2
6	62	**1641**	Ditch	1642	x	4.2
5		**1644**	Gully	1645	x	4.3
6	79	**1646**	Ditch	1647	x	4.2
6	77	**1648**	Gully	1649	x	3
6	77	**1650**	Gully	1651	x	3
2		**1652**	Ditch	1653-54, 1695	x	u
6	80	**1655**	Gully	1656	AD40-400	3
2	16	**1657**	Gully	1658	x	4.3
6	77	**1659**	Gully	1660	x	3
6	85	**1661**	Ditch	1662	x	u
6	86	**1663**	Ditch	1664	x	u
6	86	**1665**	Ditch	1666	x	u
6	86	**1667**	Ditch	1668	x	u
6	79	**1670**	Ditch	1671	x	4.2
6		**1672**	Ditch	1673	x	4.2
6	80	**1674**	Gully	1675	x	3

Area	Group	Context	Description	Filled by	Spot date	Provisional period/phase
6	81	**1676**	Gully	1677	x	4
6	77	**1678**	Gully	1679	x	3
6	62	**1680**	Ditch	1681	x	4.2
6	83	**1682**	Ditch	1683, 1690	Roman	3
6	77	**1684**	Gully	1685	x	3
6	84	**1686**	Gully	1687	x	6
2		**1688**	Pit	1689	x	u
6		**1691**	Pit	1692	x	u
6	77	**1693**	Gully	1694	AD40-400	3
6	84	**1696**	Gully	1697	x	6
6	81	**1698**	Gully	1699	x	4
6	62	**1700**	Ditch	1701	x	4.2
6	76	**1702**	Ditch	1703	x	u
6	62	**1705**	Ditch	1706	x	4.2
WB		**1710**	Ditch	1709	x	
5	59	**1712**	Gully	1711	x	u
1		**1714**	Ditch	1713		7
3		**1716**	Pit	1715		7
WB		**1718**	Ditch	1717	x	
WB	92	**1720**	Ditch	1719	x	
WB	92	**1722**	Ditch	1721	x	
WB		**1724**	Ditch	1723	x	

APPENDIX 4: Recorded features by group

Area	Group	Description	Feature / Excavated segment numbers	Provisional period/phase
1	**1**	Ditch	527, 552	5.1
1	**2**	Ditch	512, 538, 623, 629, 647	5.1
1	**3**	Ditch	602, 607, 619, 621	5.1
1	**4**	Ditch	631, 635, 649	5.2
1	**5**	Ditch	504, 508	5.1
1	**6**	Gully	563, 580, 586, 588	5.1
1	**7**	Gully	500, 617	6
1	**8**	Ditch	611, 639	5.1
1	**9**	Ditch	556, 572, 584, 592, 627	5.1
1	**10**	Ditch	522, 535, 542, 565	5.1
1	**11**	Ditch	524, 533, 541	5.1
1	**12**	Hollow	546 = 544, 559, 561, 566, 568, 570, 578	5.1
1	**13**	Hollow	596 = 600, 604, 645	5.1
1	**14**	Fence line	Modern post-holes (not numbered)	7
2	**15**	Enclosure ditch	914, 916, 919, 922, 965, 1153, 1158, 1161, 1164, 1196, 1498, 1504, 1509, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1539, 1542, 1544, 1550, 1553, 1556, 1559, 1597, 1610, 1632, 1635	4.3
2	**16**	Ditch	905, 959, 1453, 1467, 1489, 1496, 1528, 1628, 1657	4.3
2	**17**	Gully	912, 934	4.3
2	**18**	Ditch	1492, 1500, 1563, 1595	5
2	**19**	Ditch	900, 947	7
2	**20**	Ditch	1502, 1521, 1565	7
3	**21**	Building	1143, 1144, 1171	6
3	**22**	Pits	928, 941	6
3	**23**	Building	1147	6
3	**24**	Building	1145, 1146	6
3	**25**	Gully	971, 985	5
3	**26**	Building	Modern brick/concrete	7
3	**27**	Ditch	963, 979	4.3
3	**28**	Ditch	945, 953, 975, 1194	4.3
3	**29**	Ditch	949, 973, 981	4.3
3	**30**	Ditch	943, 983	u
3	**31**	Ditch	1003, 1033	u
3	**32**	Ditch	987, 1022	4.2
4	**33**	Enclosure ditch	1343, 1348, 1379, 1381, 1421, 1469, 1472, 1476	4.3
4	**34**	Ditch	1210, 1220, 1222, 1277	3
4	**35**	Ditch	841, 1215, 1217	6

Area	Group	Description	Feature / Excavated segment numbers	Provisional period/phase
4	**36**	Gully	1202, 1204, 1213, 1225, 1312, 1320	u
4	**37**	Ditch	839, 843, 860, 862, 876, 890, 924, 1201, 1258, 1260, 1273, 1431	4.3
4	**38**	Gully	858, 898, 926, 1234, 1254, 1256	4.3
4	**39**	Ditch	825, 888, 903, 1300, 1328	3?
4	**40**	Ditch	867, 869, 1125, 1177, 1271, 1420	4.3
4	**41**	Ditch	1283, 1414	4.3
4	**42**	Ditch	1365, 1391, 1408	4.3
4	**43**	Ditch	1310, 1323, 1326, 1331, 1412	4.3
4	**44**	Ditch	1339, 1369, 1393	4
4	**45**	Ditch	1315, 1336, 1389	4
4	**46**	Ditch	892, 1206	u
4	**47**	Gully	1351, 1353, 1361, 1363, 1399, 1423	3
4	**48**	Ditch	1354, 1425	3
4	**49**	Gully	854, 878	u
4	**50**	Ditch	864, 1181	4.3
4	**51**	Ditch	1359, 1445	4.3
4	**52**	Ditch	1356, 1442	4.2
4	**53**	Ditch	1049, 1051, 1114, 1119, 1198, 1248, 1295, 1298	4.3
4	**54**	Ditch	1101, 1149, 1250	4.3
4	**55**	Ditch	1151, 1252	4.3
4	**56**	Ditch	1167, 1169	u
4	**57**	Ditch	886, 1247, 1281	u
4	**58**	Ditch	1387, 1410, 1523	u
5	**59**	Ditch	794, 1172, 1712	u
5	**60**	Gully	768, 770, 792, 1318	3
5	**61**	Gully	778, 782, 804, 813, 1428	3
5	**62**	Ditch	675, 709, 736, 833, 1378, 1449, 1464, 1599, 1641, 1670, 1680, 1700, 1705	4.2
5	**63**	Gully	655, 705	3
5	**64**	Ditch	725, 849	7
5	**65**	Ditch	651, 653, 751, 766, 774, 788, 790, 1432, 1434, 1447	4.3
5	**66**	Ditch	800, 802, 808, 852, 872, 874, 1460	4.2
5	**67**	Gully	667, 669, 730, 744, 760, 798, 827, 829,1436	4.3
5	**68**	Ditch	758, 831	5
5	**69**	Gully	657, 659, 661, 663, 685, 691, 693, 727, 780, 837, 847, 1561	5
5	**70**	Gully	672, 1458, 1487	5
5	**71**	Gully	681, 683	3
5	**72**	Gully	717, 683, 732, 746, 786, 817, 821, 845, 1438	5
5	**73**	Gully	715, 719, 721, 764, 806, 815, 835, 1440	u

Area	Group	Description	Feature / Excavated segment numbers	Provisional period/phase
5	**74**	Gully	772, 776	u
5	**75**	Gully	762, 796, 819	5
6	**76**	Ditch	1373, 1375, 1702	4.2
6	**77**	Gully	1616, 1620, 1648, 1650, 1659, 1678, 1684, 1693	3
6	**78**	Gully	1618, 1630	3
6	**79**	Ditch	1570, 1574, 1593, 1603, 1622, 1646, 1670	4.2
6	**80**	Gully	1655, 1674	3
6	**81**	Gully	1624, 1676, 1698	4.2
6	**82**	Gully	1371, 1601, 1626	4.2
6	**83**	Ditch	1568, 1588, 1605, 1682	3
6	**84**	Gully	1686, 1696	u
6	**85**	Ditch	1586, 1661	u
6	**86**	Ditch line	1584, 1663, 1665, 1667	u
7	**87**	Ditch	695, 698, 703, 711, 1090	5
7	**88**	Gully	689, 701, 756, 1052, 1054	5
7	**89**	Gully	723, 989, 993, 1079, 1088	3
7	**90**	Gully	734, 1016, 1036, 1075, 1077, 1083	3
7	**91**	Gully	713, 738, 753, 999, 1041, 1058, 1070, 1095, 1110, 1112, 1134	3
7	**92**	Ditch	707, 1056, 1060, 1068, 1104, 1123, 1141, 1720, 1722	3
7	**93**	Gully	1047, 1062, 1073	u
7	**94**	Ditch	995, 1001, 1030, 1045, 1064, 1097	3
7	**95**	Ditch	1085, 1093, 1099	3
7	**96**	Gully	1106, 1108	u
4	**97**	Enclosure ditch	1341, 1345, 1383, 1385, 1401, 1462, 1482, 1525	4.3

Appendix 5: Post Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	F1001		F1		F2		F95		F96		F97		F100		F102		F205		F301		F302		F327		F328		F330		F360		F404		F425		F1000		
Cntx	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
u/s													3	52					1	16																	EM1
503																																			2	104	MOD
505													1	13	1	3			3	37																	EM1
507																			2	35																	EM1
509																			3	82																	EM1
511																			1	6																	EM1
513																			1	8																	EM1
515	1	8																																			RB??
521															1	27			1	74																	EM1
526																			2	14																	EM1
528															4	151			4	45							4	182	4	62							EM1
530																							2	7	1	3											EM2
531																			7	78																	EM1
534													2	29					1	141																	EM1
543															5	80			5	78																	EM1
547	1	4											1	4	3	13			3	37																	EM1
549																			2	11																	EM1
553															1	18			2	44																	EM1
555																			8	138																	EM1
557													2	106	3	12			3	30																	EM1
562	1	8																																			RB??
565																			4	35																	EM1
567															1	5																					LSAX
571													1	18			1	5	2	35																	EM1
577																	1	84	1	540							1	4									EM1
585																			87	1280							13	582									EM1
587																			1	6																	EM1
593															1	31	1	49	21	287							3	40	2	30							EM1
603											1	17							1	6																	EM1
605													1	2					9	58																	EM1
608													1	9					2	7																	EM1
612																			9	123							1	12									EM1
614															3	11																					LSAX
620													1	5			1	13	5	74																	EM1
624																			1	6																	EM1
632																			3	57																	EM1
634																			1	5																	EM1
636															10	180			4	67			1	5					1	12							EM2
640													4	37					11	254																	EM1
644													2	9					73	2726							5	151									EM1
650															4	59			1	3																	EM1
652					1	9									2	2																					LSAX
666					2	46									1	5																					LSAX
668															1	22																					LSAX
673															1	47			1	7																	EM1
676	2	68					1	45																													MSAX
687	1	6																																			RB??
690																			2	10																	EM1

	F1001		F1		F2		F95		F96		F97		F100		F102		F205		F301		F302		F327		F328		F330		F360		F404		F425		F1000		
Cntx	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
699	3	3																																			RB??
702																			1	1																	EM1
704																			1	7																	EM1
706																			1	4																	EM1
710									1	61																											MSAX
712	1	5																																			RB??
735	1	2																																			RB??
737	1	9																																			RB??
742	1	13																																			RB??
752	2	17																																			RB??
754	1	4																																			RB??
757																			1	36															2	5	MOD
759	1	3																																			RB??
801									1	39																											MSAX
840	1	8											4	44																							LSAX
844													14	149	1	4																					LSAX
865													18	194	25	448																					LSAX
866													9	23	3	53																					LSAX
868													1	11													6	48									EM1
870													11	103	4	31																					LSAX
871													17	115	15	95																					LSAX
876															1	1																					LSAX
885					1	25																															ESAX?
891															1	12																					LSAX
896													3	40	2	18																					LSAX
899															1	43																					LSAX
906													1	23																							LSAX
913															2	7																					LSAX
929															1	2																					LSAX
931	2	4											2	21	1	8																					LSAX
933																																	1	29			PM
935													1	16	2	11																					LSAX
946															1	8																					LSAX
950													2	9																							LSAX
964													1	7	3	10																			1	11	MOD
970			1	35									1	23	1	21																					LSAX
972													1	31																							LSAX
974			1	13									2	9	1	4																					LSAX
978													1	33																							LSAX
980													7	76																							LSAX
982													2	21	2	7																					LSAX
986													1	6																							LSAX
988									1	24																											MSAX
991																																	1	29	3	26	MOD
998															1	21																					LSAX
1007													1	24																							LSAX
1010													2	55	1	55																					LSAX
1019													3	20	2	16																					LSAX
1025													2	144																							LSAX
1072															1	50																					LSAX

	F1001		F1		F2		F95		F96		F97		F100		F102		F205		F301		F302		F327		F328		F330		F360		F404		F425		F1000		
Cntx	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1092							1	4																							1	2					LM
1096	1	1																																			RB??
1103															1	11																					LSAX
1115													1	1																							LSAX
1120													3	44	5	87																					LSAX
1126															1	2																					LSAX
1131													18	247	4	32																					LSAX
1166															1	30																					LSAX
1178													10	75	2	16																					LSAX
1182													2	16	1	7																					LSAX
1188													1	7																							LSAX
1190													2	49																							LSAX
1193													3	15																							LSAX
1223															1	2																					LSAX
1232															2	41																					LSAX
1235													2	7																							LSAX
1239															1	12																					LSAX
1240													6	44	1	6																					LSAX
1241													2	133	1	44																					LSAX
1255													1	5	1	7																					LSAX
1259													7	28																							LSAX
1261													1	1																							LSAX
1272													5	136	1	8																					LSAX
1274													3	192	1	3																					LSAX
1275													8	148	3	24																					LSAX
1276													1	7																							LSAX
1299	1	38											16	664	6	87																					LSAX
1322													3	20																							LSAX
1324	1	15																																			RB??
1327															1	17																					LSAX
1330																			1	20																	EM1
1357									1	15																											MSAX
1367													2	14	1	3																					LSAX
1398	1	1																																			RB??
1415															1	6																					LSAX
1430													3	48	1	28																					LSAX
1446															1	14																					LSAX
1454							1	21																													MSAX
1475															1	31																					LSAX
1484																					1	15															EM2
1506															1	5																					LSAX
1526															1	161																					LSAX
1531															3	15																					LSAX
1552													1	3																							LSAX
1555							1	16					1	7																							LSAX
1560													3	25																							LSAX
1587	1	3																																			RB??
1590	1	9																																			RB??
1623	1	2							1	25																											MSAX
1627											1	18																									MSAX

	F1001		F1		F2		F95		F96		F97		F100		F102		F205		F301		F302		F327		F328		F330		F360		F404		F425		F1000		
Cntx	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1638															1	10																					LSAX
u/s																							1	1			1	11									EM2
Total	27	231	2	48	4	80	4	85	5	164	2	35	232	3424	159	2300	4	151	293	6528	1	15	4	13	1	3	28	982	7	104	1	2	2	58	8	146	

APPENDIX 6: Roman and post-Roman roof tile and brick fabrics

Fabric code	Description	Sample from context	Comments
B1	Fine orange-red fabric with a fine white calcareous speckle and moderate poorly sorted red iron-rich inclusions	[1216]	
B2	Orange matrix with abundant fine quartz and black specks, sparse coarse iron-rich red inclusions	[991]	
B3	Orange-red matrix, hackly texture (compressed clay granules); common fine calcium carbonate	[991]	Machine-made with brick stamp, mid 19th or later
B4	Poorly mixed yellow marly fabric with some red iron-rich streaking and inclusions	[1143]	
B5	Fine orange fabric, grey core, fine calcareous streaking and lenses containing medium to coarse calcareous inclusions	[1143]	
B6	Yellow calcareous fabric with orange-red streaking; common fine black/red inclusions with common medium to very coarse chalk inclusions	[1147]	
B7	Yellow matrix with red patches; common medium red/black iron-rich inclusions, sparse medium to coarse quartz and coarse chalk	[1171]	
R1	Orange fabric with paler streaks; inclusions of common fine quartz and sparse coarse to very coarse calcium carbonate	[673]	Brick and ?imbrex
R2	Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz, common medium to coarse quartz; sparse calcium carbonate	[710]	Combed box flue, tegula
R3	Fine mid-orange silty fabric with sparse to moderate coarse milky/rose quartz and sparse dark red iron-rich and calcium carbonate inclusions < 1 mm.		Tegula
R4	Orange, common medium quartz and red iron-rich inclusions with sparse common white and rose quartz and flint		Tegula
R5	Orange, slightly granular matrix with very fine quartz, calcium carbonate and black Fe inclusions; sparse coarse quartz and red iron-rich material	[908]	
R6	Clean micaceous orange fabric with sparse pale orange streaks/blobs; very sparse Fe-rich inclusions < 0.5 mm and very coarse quartz	[1092]	Combed box flue; ?imbrex
T1	Orange fabric with sparse fine	[929]	Cream surfaces; type

	calcium carbonate and very coarse calcium carbonate; common voids		sample highly fired
T2	Pale orange fabric with light yellowish-brown silty streaks and lumps; sparse iron-rich red inclusions (coarse); common voids	[929]	Cream surfaces
T3	Finely granular yellow matrix with common coarse to very coarse calcium carbonate and sparse red iron-rich material	[986]	Similar to Ely fabric.
T4	Pale orange fabric, streaks of cream, white surface; poorly mixed moderate very coarse siltstone/white calc inclusions	[1562]	Slightly more granular matrix than T2. Similar to one of the Ely fabrics
T5	Pale brownish-orange silty fabric with calcareous speckles and very sparse quartz; voids	[942]	Roof tile; white surfaces
T6	Orange matrix with moderate fine quartz, sparse coarse to very coarse quartz; sparse coarse calcium carbonate	[991]	Roof tile

APPENDIX 7 Enviro residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
134	1042	D	30	30	*	<2	**	2		* Cerealia (1), nut shell frags	<2			*	2			*	<2							FCF */20g - Magnetised material **/2g - Flint */2g
9	1059	D	30	30	**	2	**	2		* *Triticum* cf. *aestivum* (1), cpr frags,	<2			**	2							*	<2	**	2	Wood */2g
8	1086	D	30	20	*	<2	**	<2		* Cerealia indet (1), *Hordeum* sp. (1)	<2			**	4											Magnetised material */<2g
7	1096	D	30	30	**	6	***	4	*Quercus* sp. (2), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1), Maloideae (3), *Betula* sp. (1), *Corylus/Alnus* (3)	** *Triticum aestivum,* cf *Hordeum* sp., cerealia indet., *Pisum/Vicia* sp. (1)	2			**	24			*	<2							Pottery */2g - Flint */<2g - Magnetised material **/2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
109	1105	D	30	15	*	<2	**	<2		* indet cpr	<2			**	6									*	2	FCF */12g - Magnetised material */<2g
25	1456	P	15	15	*	<2	**	<2		* Cerealia indet., cf *Avena* sp., cf *Triticum* sp., cf. *Hordeum* sp.	2											*	<2			
26	1457	P	30	30	**	4	***	2	*Quercus* sp. (2), *Corylus avellana* (5), *Fraxinus excelsior* (3)	** *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	2			**	8									**	4	CBM */72g - Magnetised material ***/2g
137	1115	D	30	30						** Cerealia indet. *Hordeum* sp. (1 twisted), *Triticum* sp.	<2			*	2							*	2			Wood ***/54g - pottery */2g
57	652	D	30	30	**	2	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (2), *Prunus* sp. (2), Maloideae (5), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1)	** Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.	<2			**	20	*	4			**	2			**	2	Pottery */2g
65	752	D	30	30	*	<2	*	<2						***	12									***	8	Pottery */10g - FCF */12g - Magnetised

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																										material **/2g
69	853	D	30	30	**	2	**	<2		* Cerealia indet	<2			***	292							*	2	*	<2	FCF */4g
50	1642	D	30	30	*	<2	**	2						**	8											FCF **/72g - Magnetised material **/2g
59	1465	D	30	30	*	2	**	2		* Cerealia (4)	<2			**	38							*	<2			Flint */2g - Stone */2g - Magnetised material */<2g
73	866	D	30	30	***	6	***	6	*Corylus/Alnus* (1), *Quercus* sp. (3), *Corylus avellana* (2), Maloideae (1), *Fraxinus excelsior* (3)	*** *Corylus avellana* (1), *Vicia/Pisum, Vicia* cf. *faba, Hordeum* sp., *Triticum aestivum*, cerealia indet	2			**	74	**	2					*	2			Pottery **/40g - Magnetised material **/4g - Burnt material **/8g
122	868	D	30	30	**	<2	***	2		** Cerealia indet., *Horndeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp., *Triticum* cf	2			**	18					**	<2					Pottery **/60g - Magnetised material **/2g - FCF

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
										aestivum																*/32g
128	870	D	30	30	**	2	**	4	*Corylus/Alnus* (5), *Prunus* sp. (2), *Quercus* sp. (3)	* *Vicia* cf *faba*, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp.	<2			**	124			*	<2					*	<2	Pottery */8g - Magnetised material **/2g - FCF **/90g
131	871	D	30	30	***	8	***	4	*Fraxinus excelsior* (3), *Prunus* sp. (1), *Quercus* sp. (5), *Corylus/Alnus* (1)	*** *Vicia* cf *faba*, cerealia indet., *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp., cpr indet.	2			**	78	*	2					*	2			Pottery */38g - Stone */10g - Magnetised material **/2g
17	906	D	30	30	**	<2	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (2), *Alnus* sp. (6), *Fraxinus excelsior* (2)	*** Cerealia indet. *Avena/Bromus* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	2			**	22	*	<2							*	4	
20	913	D	20	20	**	2	**	2	*Betula* sp. (3), *Alnus* sp. (3), Maloideae (3), *Prunus* sp. (1)	*** Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *Vicia faba*, *Hordeum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	2			**	54											Pottery */2g - FCF */6 - Magnetised material */<2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
18	931	D	20	20	**	2	**	2	*Fraxinus excelsior* (3), *Corylus/Alnus* (5), Maloideae (1), *Quercus* sp. (1)	*** *Vicia/Pisum* sp. *Vicia faba, Pisum sativum, Triticum aestivum, Avena* sp., *Triticum* spp., *Hordeum* sp.	6			**	6	*	<2							*	<2	Pottery */12g
110	946	D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2		** *Triticum aestivum*, *Triticum* spp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	<2			**	6									**	2	Magnetised material **/4g
103	980	D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2		** *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., cerealia indet.	<2			*	4							*	4			Pottery */30g - Flint */2g - Cu alloy object */<2g - Magnetised material **/2g
114	982	D	30	30	**	<2	**	2		*** *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	4			**	28							*	2	*	2	Pottery */6g
97	998	P	30	30	*	<2	**	<2		** Cerealia indet. *Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp.	<2			**	6											Flint */<2g - Magnetised material **/2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
83	1102	D	30	30	**	12	**	2	*Corylus/Alnus* (6), Maloideae (4)	** Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.	<2			*	4											Magnetised material **/2g - FCF */12g
51	1128	D	30	15	**	2	**	2		** *Vicial/Lathyrus* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp., cerealia indet.	<2			*	2											Magnetised material **/<2g
127	1187	P	30	30	**	6	**	2	*Corylus/Alnus* (5), *Quercus* sp. (4), *Salix/Populus* (1)	*** *Pisum sativum*, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. *Avena* sp.	4			**	4								*	<2			Industrial debris */4g - Magnetised material **/2g - Flint */36g
62	1193	P	15	15	*	<2	**	<2		* cf. *Vicia/Pisum* sp., cerealia indet, *Avena* sp.	<2			**	2								*	<2			Pottery */14g
106	1192	P	30	10	**	<2	**	2	*Corylus/Alnus* (3), *Salix/Populus* (1), *Fraxinus excelsior* (1), *Quercus* sp. (2)	** *Vicia/Pisum* sp. *Triticum aestivum*, *Avena* sp., Cerealia indet.	<2			**	2								*	2			FCF */4g - Magnetised material */<2g - Eggshell */<2g
21	1237	P	30	15			*	<2						*	<2											Wood **/24g - FCF */16g - Glass */<2g -

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																										Magnetised material **/<2g - Fired clay */2g
84	1299	D	30	30	**	8	**	2	*Fraxinus excelsior* (7), *Corylus/Alnus* (2), *Quercus* sp. (1)	** Cerealia indet., *Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus* sp., *Triticum* sp.	2			**	12	*	4					*	2			Pottery **/426g - FCF */16g - Burnt material */6g - Magnetised material **/<2g
136	1327	D	30	30	**	<2	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (8), *Prunus* sp. (1), *Corylus/Alnus* (1)	* *Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* sp., cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp.	<2			***	16					*	<2			**	2	Magnetised material **/<2g
102	1366 /7/8	D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2		* *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	<2			**	4					*	<2			***	30	Magnetised material **/2g
24	1475	D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2		* cf. *Hordeum* sp. (2)	<2			**	6									**	2	Wood */2g - FCF*/4g - Magnetised material **/2g
29	1505	D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2		* *Triticum* sp. *Hordeum* sp., cerealia indet., cf. *Pisum sativum*	<2			***	4											Pottery */2g - Magnetised material

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																										**/2g
72	699	D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2						*	2											Pottery */4g - Magnetised material **/2g
1	528	D	20	20	*	<2	*	<2		** Cerealia indet. *Triticum* sp.poor pres abraded and fragmented	<2			*	4					**	2	**	10	*	14	Fe objects */<2g - FCF */20g
2	543	D	20	20			*	<2		** Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *Triticum aestivum*	2			**	18							*	2	*	2	
5	640	D	20	20	*	<2				* Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp.	<2			**	4					*	<2	***	88	*	2	FCF */2g - Pottery */36g
6	644	P	20	20	**	4	**	2	Maloideae (3), *Betula* sp. (2), *Corylus/Alnus* (1), *Fraxinus excelsior* (2), *Salix/Populus* (2)	** *Vicia faba*, *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., Cerealia indet.	2			**	8	*	<2	*	<2			**	14			Slag ***/726g - Fired clay */2g - FCF */16g - Pottery */10g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
94	1311	D	30	30	**	<2	**	<		** *Triticum aestivum*, *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., cf. *Avena* sp.	<			*	6							*	2	*	4	Pottery */2g
135	1324	D	30	30	*	2	**	2		** Cerealia indet. *Hordeum* sp.	<2			**	12					*	<2	*	<2			Pottery */14g
78	1398	P	30	30	**	2	*	<2		** *Vicia/Pisum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., Cerealia indet.	2			**	6							*	2	*	<2	Pottery */2g - Eggshell */<2g
79	1398	P	30	15	*	<2	*	<2						*	2							*	2	*	<2	
47	1695	D	30	30	*	2	**	<2		** *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., Cerealia indet., *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	<2			**	8							*	6			Wood **/2g

APPENDIX 8 Enviro flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
3	1041	134	1042	D	12	80	80	98	<5			*											
3	1058	9	1059	D	16	100	100	90	5		*	**	*	cerealia indet (1)	+							1	** 5%
3	1085	8	1086	D	2	5	5	95	<5			*	*	Cerealia indet, *Triticum* cf *aestivum,* cf. *Hordeum* sp.	+/++								
3	1097	7	1096	D	6	20	20	85	10	*	*	*	**	*Triticum aestivum, Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp.	+/++								
3	1104	109	1105	D	6	40	40	90	5														** 5%
3	1455	25	1456	P	<2	<5	<5	50	40				*	Cerealia indet, cf. *Avena* sp.	+								** 10%
3	1455	26	1457	P	38	95	95	10	5	**	***	****	***	*Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Pisum/Vicia* sp., *Triticum aestivum*	+/++/ +++	***	cf. *Avena/Bromus* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., Asteraceae cf. *Anthemis, Galium* sp.,	++/ +++	*	cf. *Hordeum* rachis, cerealia rachis frags, *Avena* awn frag	+		*** 20%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
																	cf *Chenopodium* sp., *Persicaria* sp., *Fallopia convolvulus*						
4	1114	137	1115	D	40	850	100	95	<5		*	**	*	cerealia indet., *Hordeum* sp. (1)	+/++				*	indet cpr	+		
4.2	651	57	652	D	6	10	10	60	15			**	*	cerealia indet. *Triticum* sp., ch *Hordeum* sp.	+/++	*	*Sambucus nigra, Chenopodium* cf. *murale*	++				*	** 20%
4.2	751	65	752	D	16	60	60	50	10				*	Cerealia indet (1), *Triticum* sp./ *Hordeum* sp.	+								*** 50%
4.2	852	69	853	D	24	70	70	50	15			*	*	*Hordeum* sp., Cerealia indet.	+/++								*** 35%
4.2	1464	59	1465	D	6	40	40	95	<5			**	*	cerealia indet.	+								* <2%
4.2	1641	50	1642	D	8	20	20	40	50														
4.3	905	17	906	D	8	35	35	70	<5		*	*	**	*Triticum* cf. *aestivum, Hordeum* sp.	++								* 10%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
4.3	912	20	913	D	16	50	50	20	5		*	**	***	*Triticum* cf. *aestivum, Hordeum* sp., cf. *Pisum sativum,* cf *Avena* sp., *Vicia* cf. *faba, Vicia/Pisum* sp., cerealia indet.	+/++/+++	**	*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Polygonum/ Rumex* sp., *Anthemis cotula* sp., *Trifolium* sp. type	++	*	cf. *Hordeum* sp. rachis (1), stem frag (1)	++	* (2)	** 5%
4.3	930	18	931	D	12	70	70	60	<5			**	***	*Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.	+/++	*	*Chenopodium* sp., *Trifolium* sp., *Polygonum/ Rumex* sp., *Anthemis cotula, Galium* sp., *Galleopsis* sp., cf. *Juncus* sp., Poaceae small	++					* 5%
4.3	1504	29	1505	D	<2	5	5	95	<5			*	*	*Triticum* sp., Cerealia indet.	+							* (1)	** <5%
4.3	945	110	946	D	4	15	15	65	<5			**	**	*Tritcum* cf *aestivum,* cf. *Hordeum* sp.	++/++	*	*Anthemis cotula, Polygonum/ Rumex* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., Poaceae	++				* (1)	* 5%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
																	small						
4.3	979	103	980	D	8	40	40	75	<5			*	**	*Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp.	++	*	*Juncus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Plantago lanceolata*	++	*	*Avena* sp. awn (1)	++		** <5%
4.3	981	114	982	D	10	35	35	70	20		*	**	**	*Triticum aestivum, Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp., Cerealia	++	*(*)	cf. *Leucantheum* sp., *Anthemis cotula, Centaurea* sp.	++/ +++					** <5%
4.3	864	73	866	D	28	110	110	50	<5	*	**	****	***	*Hordeum* sp. (dom.), *Avena* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Avena/Bromus* sp., *Triticum* cf. *aestivum, Vicia faba*	++/+ ++	**	*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. *Polygonum/ Rumex* sp., *Anthemis cotula, Plantago lanceolata, Chenopodium* sp., *Silene/Stellaria* sp., Apiaceae, Caryophylaceae spp.	++		No chaff noted in pxa but possibly present			* <5%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
4.3	867	122	868	D	16	30	30	40	40		*	***	**	cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	++/++	*	cf. *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., Poss others to sort	++				*	** <5%
4.3	869	128	870	D	12	45	45	40	30			**	***	*Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Triticum aestivum, Triticum* sp.	+/++		not noted but full sort may reveal						* <5%
4.3	869	131	871	D	38	80	80	15	15			**	***	*Triticum aestivum, Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp., Cerealia	++/++	**	*Anthemis cotula, Medicago/Meliaotis/Trifolium* sp., *Polygonum/Rumex* sp., *Silene/Stellaria* sp., *Persicaria* sp.	++				*	* <5%
4.3	1101	83	1102	D	22	135	100	90	<5				**	*Hordeum* sp. (occ. Twisted), *Triticum* spp., cerealia indet.	+/++/+++				*	indet frags			** <5%
4.3	1127	51	1128	D	26	95	95	90	<5			*	**	*Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. twisted	+/++								* 5%
4.3	1298	84	1299	D	116	410	100	80	<5	*	**	***	***	*Vicia/Pisum* sp., *Avena* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Vicia faba,* Cerealia	++	**	*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. *Trifolium* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.,	++					** <5%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
																	Anthemis cotula, Polygonum/ Rumex sp.						
4.3	1326	136	1327	D	8	35	35	70	<5		*	**	**	*Triticum aestivum, Hordeum* sp., Cerealia	+/++	*	*Trifolium* sp. type, *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Carex* sp.	++				*	** 10%
4.3	1365	102	1366 /7/8	D	26	60	60	10	15		*	**	*	*Hordeum* sp. Cerealia indet.	+				*	indet cpr.	+	*	**** 70%
4.3	1472	24	1475	D	14	40	40	85	<5			**	*	*Triticum* sp., *Triticum* cf. *aestivum,* Cerealia indet.	+	*	*Anthemis* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.	+					** 10%
4.3	997	97	998	P	6	10	10	40	10		*	**	**	*Triticum aestivum, Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., Cerealia indet.	+	*	*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp., *Avena/Bromus* sp.	++					** 10%
4.3	1185	127	1187	P	48	250	100	50	<5		*	***	***	*Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp., cf. *Pisum sativum*	++	**(*)	*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Gallium* sp., *Trifolium* sp., *Anthemis cotula,* cf. *Prunella vulgaris, Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.	++/ +++	*	Stem frags	++		** <5%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
4.3	1189	62	1193	P	2	5	5	98	<2			*	*	*Triticum* cf. *aestivum* (1)	+	*	*Trifolium* sp. (1)	++					
4.3	1189	106	1192	P	8	10	10	90	<5			*	*	*Hordeum* sp., cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp.	+	*	*Chenopodium* sp., cf. *Juncus* sp., *Rumex/Polygonum* sp.	+/++	*	Rachis frag. (1), Charred fruit to id. (lobed)			
4.3	1236	21	1237	P	8	40	40	98	<2														
5	698	72	699	D	6	40	40	95	<5														* <5%
5.1	527	1	528	D	8	25	25	90	<5			*	**	*Triticum aestivum, Avena* sp. (1) ? Sprouted, Cerealia indet	+/++/+++	*	cf. *Chenopodium* sp. (1)	++				* (1)	** <5%
5.1	542	2	543	D	4	10	10	85	5				*	*Triticum aestivum, Hordeum* sp. Cerealia indet.	++	*	*Fallopia convolvulus, Chenopodium* sp.	++					** <5%
5.1	639	5	640	D	4	10	10	85	<5				**	*Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus* sp. *Triticum aestivum, Hordeum* sp.	++/++	*	cf *Chenopodium* sp.	+					* <5%

Period	Parent context	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
5.1	643	6	644	P	<2	5	5	60	<5		*	*	**	*Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Triticum aestivum, Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	++	*	*Anthemis cotula*	++					* <5%
Unphased	1652	47	1695	D	124	510	100	95	<5				* (2)	*Hordeum* sp.	++								
Unphased	1310	94	1311	D	12	80	80	95	<5		*	**	**	Cerealia indet., *Triticum aestivum*	+/++								** 5%
Unphased	1323	135	1324	D	14	30	30	60	30			**	**	Cerealia indet., *Triticum aestivum, Triticum* sp.	+/++							*	** 5%
Unphased	1396	78	1398	P	6	20	20	50	10		*	**	**	Cerealia indet, *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum aestivum, Triticum* sp., *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	+/++								*** 20%
Unphased	1396	79	1398	P	<2	5	5	95	<5			**											** <5%

APPENDIX 9: Outline publication content and page count

EAH outline / page estimates

	Text	***Figs***	***Plates/tables***
Executive summary	0.5	0	0
Introduction / background			
Natural geology, topography & environment, planning, evaluation results, previous work in area etc.	1.5	1	0.25
Site narrative			
Intro, inc. methodology, truncation, etc	1	0	0
Prehistoric remains – Bronze Age, Iron Age	0.5	0.25	0
Roman settlement	1.5	2	0.5
Saxon settlement	4	2	0.5
Medieval settlement	2	2	0.5
Post-medieval remains	1	1	0
Finds & Environmental material			
Intro/overview	0.25	0	0
Prehistoric & Roman pottery	0	0.25	0
Post-Roman pottery	3	1	0.5
Ceramic Building Material	1	0.25	0
Geological Material	0.25	0	0
Registered finds	0.5	0.5	0
Human bone	0.25	0	0
Animal bone	1.5	0.5	0
Environmental material	1.5	0	0
			0
Discussion	3	1.5	0
Conclusions	0.5	0	0
Acknowledgements	0.25	0	0
Bibliography	3	0	0
Totals:	27	12.25	2.25

APPENDIX 10: Oasis Summary Sheet

Project details	
Project ID:	**168485**
Project name	**The former EDF Energy site, Ely Road, Milton, Cambs**
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation and monitoring was undertaken between November 2012 and September 2013. The earliest remains consisted of single pit dated to the Late Bronze Age. No Late Iron Age features were identified although these had been present in the earlier evaluation. Roman remains were widespread with boundary features forming several fields and enclosures. Most were poorly dated falling into a broad late 2nd century to earlier 4th century date range. Agricultural activity resumed in the Saxon period, though Early Saxon evidence was limited to a few residual sherds of pottery. By the Middle Saxon period a rectilinear field system had been created. Landuse intensified in the Late Saxon period with a large enclosure constructed on slightly higher ground in the west of the site. Within the enclosure were several sub-divisions and there were a number of large pits in the south. Early medieval remains dating to the 12th century were concentrated in the north-west corner of the site. These consisted of a field system with sub-divisions and a wear hollow possibly caused by congregating livestock. Later medieval remains were few. Post-medieval remains included the footings of three early 19th century out buildings associated with the surviving Milton Hall built in 1794.
Project dates	Start: 09-11-2012 End: 30-09-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Assoc project ref. codes	ECB3795 – Site code
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval PITS Roman PITS Early Medieval DITCHES Roman DITCHES Early Medieval WALLS Post Medieval PIT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age POTTERY Roman POTTERY Early Medieval POTTERY Medieval ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE MILTON The former EDF Energy site, Ely Road
Study area	2.38 Hectares

Site coordinates	TL 48200 62900 52.243878295 0.170914752386 52 14 37 N 000 10 15 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)
Project design originator	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Project manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Sponsor/funding body	Client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB 3795
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB 3795
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB 3795
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "
Project bibliog.	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	PXA and UPD: The former EDF Energy site, Ely Road, Milton
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other bibliog details	Report Number 2014158
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Braintree
Description	A4, c.100 pages (including ills, appendices, plate figures etc.)
Entered by	Trevor Ennis (t.ennis@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 August 2014

N

Tr24

Excavation areas

263000

Milton Hall

Site

All Saint's Church

262800

Lake

HER 05865

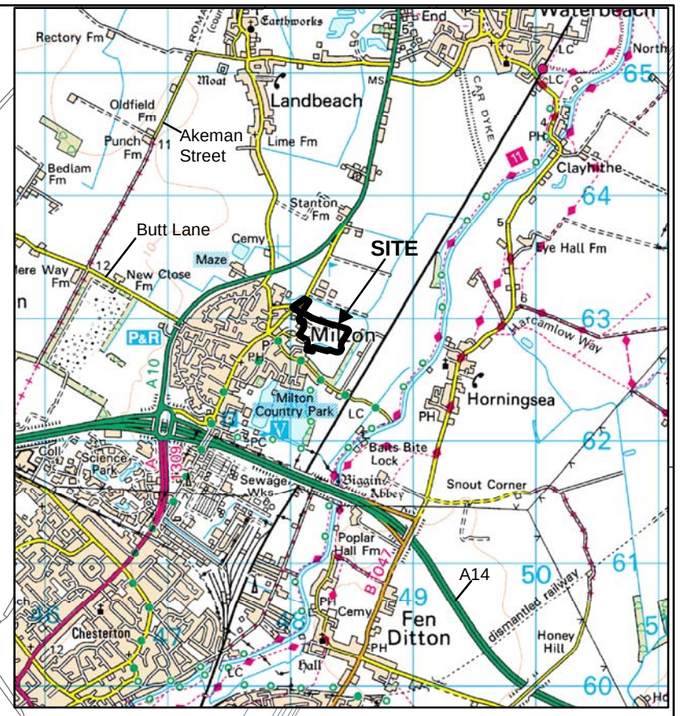
262600

MCB 16009

548000

548200

548400



Key

- aerial photo cropmarks plot
- high resistivity geophyical anomalies
- low resistivity geophysical anomalies
- evaluation trenching

0 150 m

Cropmarks and geophysical survey information extracted from 2008 evaluation report.

© Archaeology South-East		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	Fig. 1
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Site location plan with cropmarks and geophysical survey results	
Report Ref: 2014158	Drawn by: APL		

263100

N

Area 1

fibre optics

Area 3

Area 2

access road

former storage tanks

Area 4

deep modern disturbance

access road

Area 5

communications mast

Key

Excavation areas

Watching brief areas

Car park

EDF Depot

Milton Hall

poles and pylons

poles and pylons

Inset showing the EDF depot buildings prior to demolition (1:2500)

263000

Milton Hall

deep modern disturbance

contaminated land

Area 7

fibre optics

power cables

access track

Site

demolished pylon foundation

grassed area

grassed area

262900

All Saint's Church

poles and pylons removed

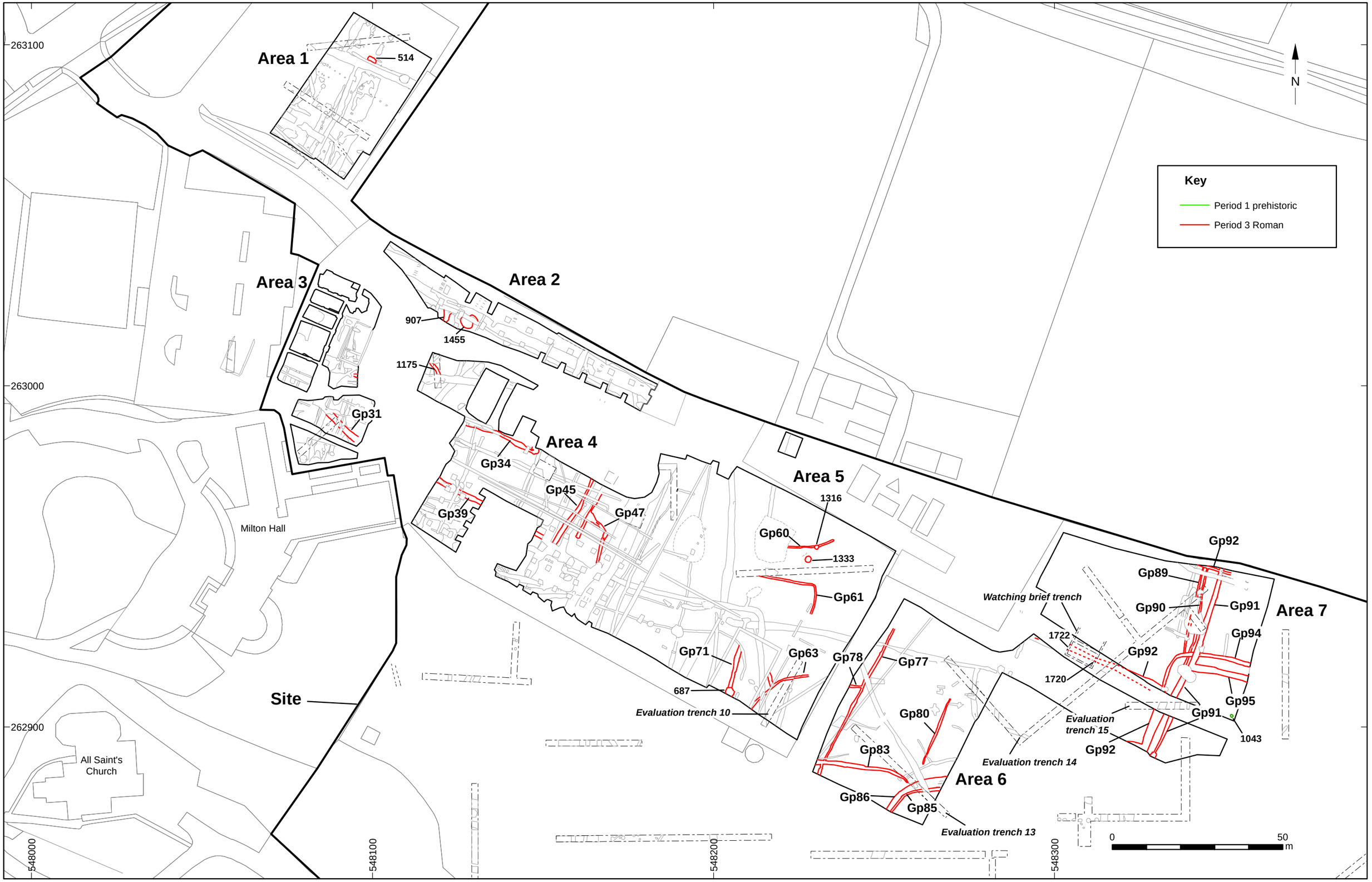
poles and pylons removed

Area 6

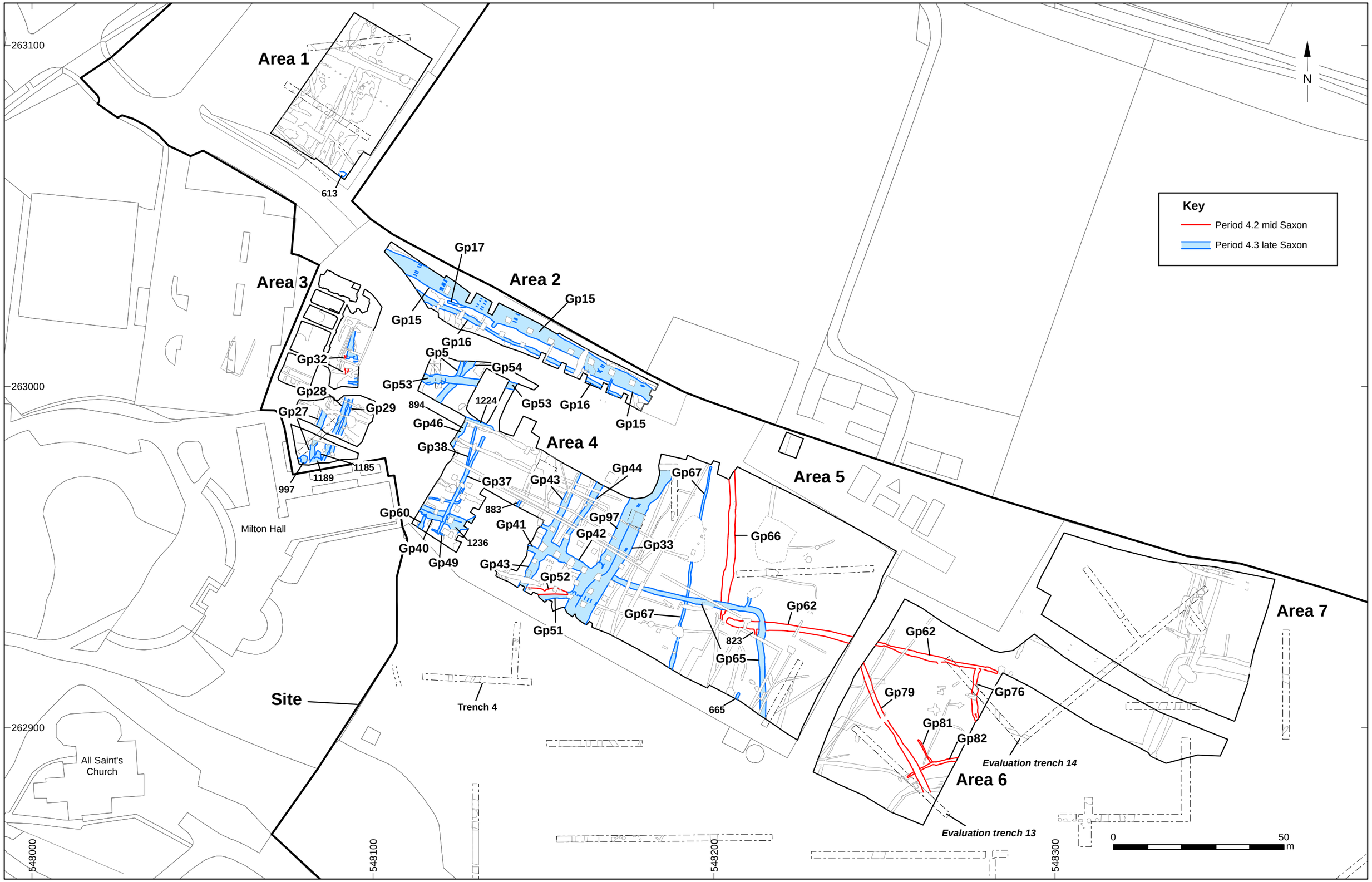
0 50 m

548000 548100 548200 548300

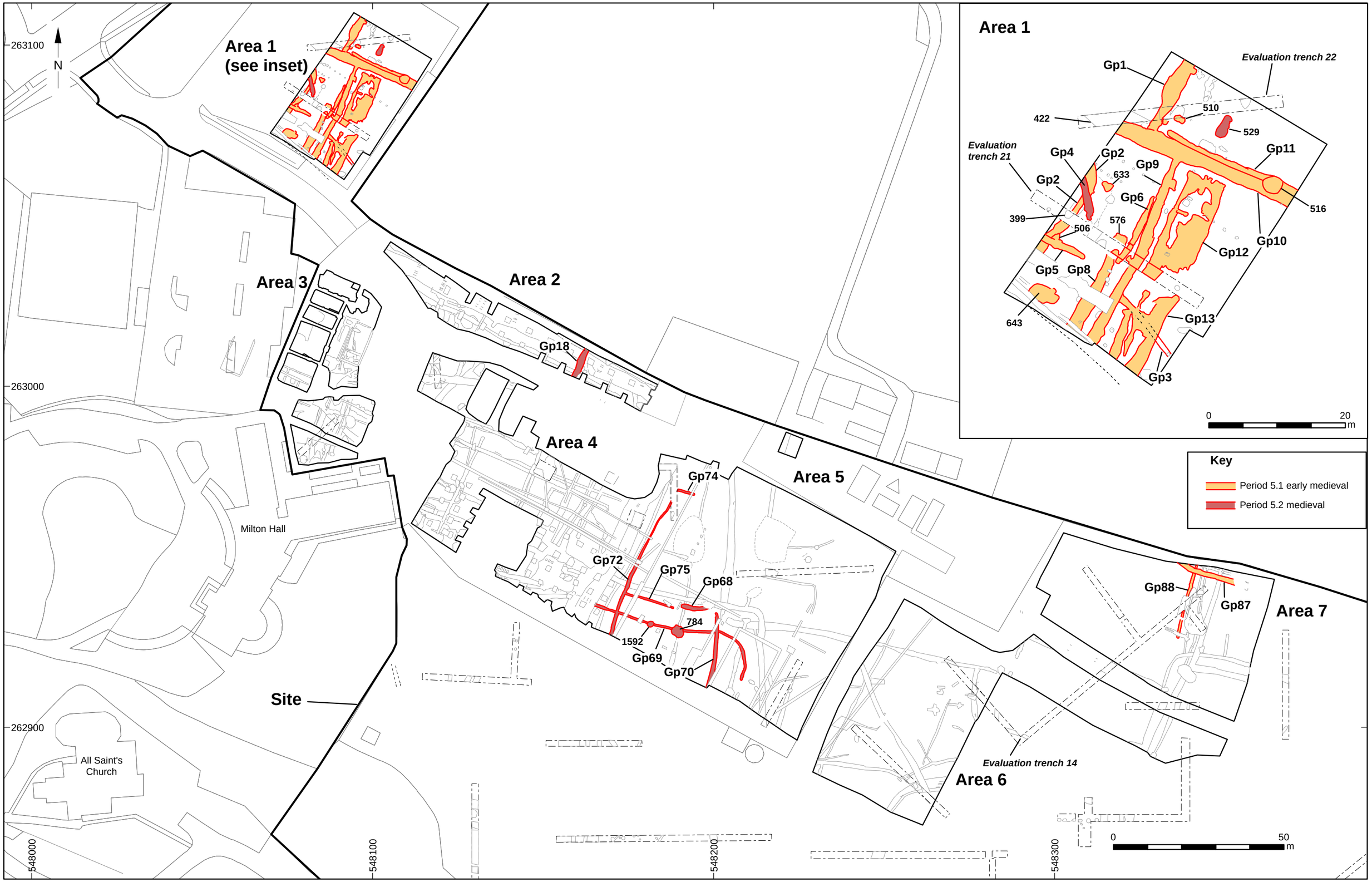
© Archaeology South-East		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	Fig. 2
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Location of archaeological excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2014158	Drawn by: APL		



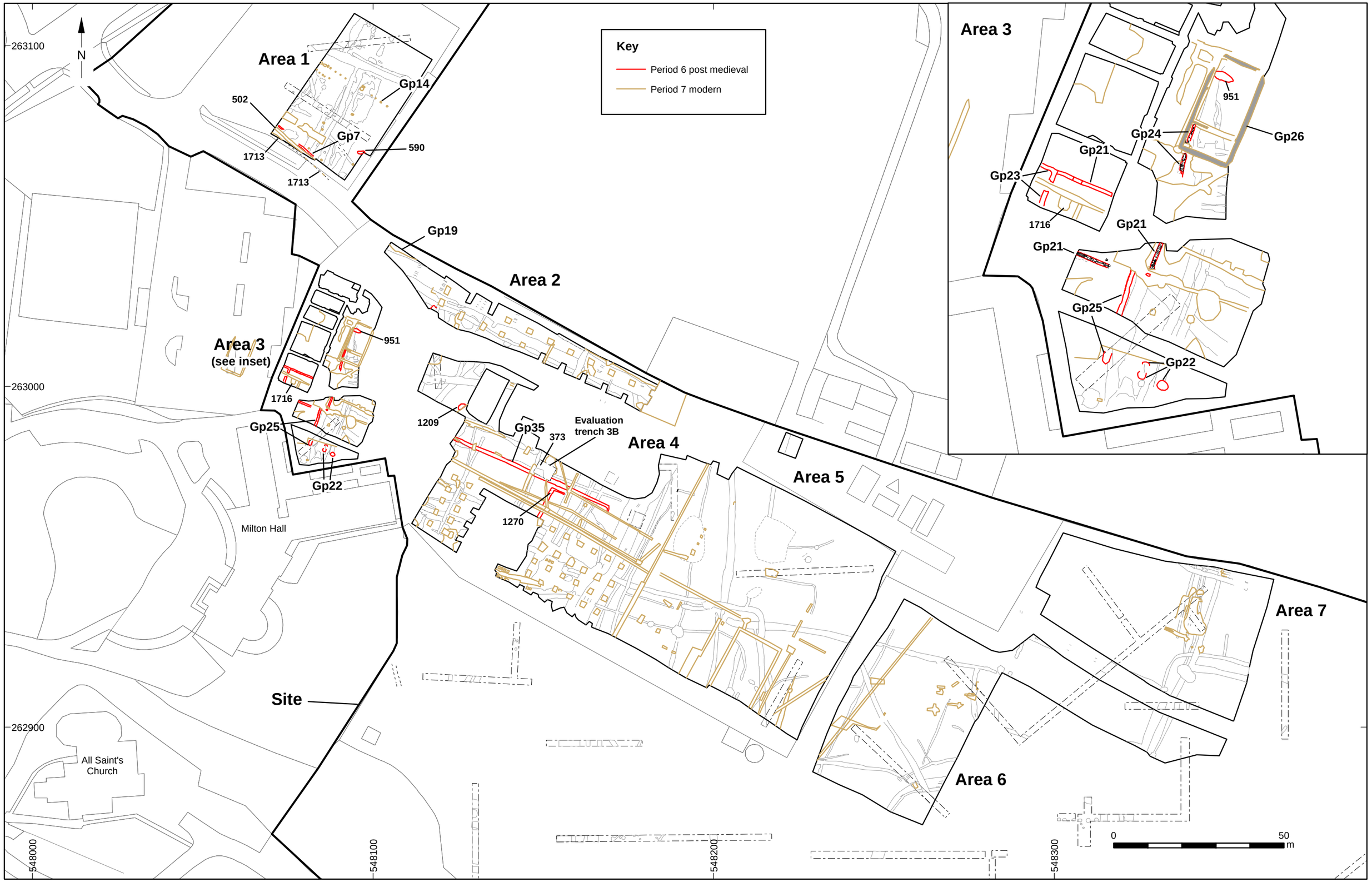
© **Archaeology South-East**		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	Fig. 3
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Period 1 - 3 Prehistoric and Roman features	
Report Ref: 2014158	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	Fig. 4
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Period 4 Saxon features	
Report Ref: 2014158	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	Fig. 5
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Period 5 medieval features	
Report Ref: 2014158	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		The former EDF energy site, Ely Road, Milton	Fig. 6
Project Ref: E2507	Jun 2014	Periods 6 - 7 post medieval and modern features	
Report Ref: 2014158	Drawn by: APL		

Figure 7: Area 1 Machine excavation, looking northeast

Figure 8: Monitoring of pole/pylon removal

Figure 9: Feature exposed in the side of the foundation trench for large metal pylon

Figure 10: Monitoring of storage tank removal between Areas 3 & 4, looking west

Figure 11: Area 5 machine stripping January 2013, looking northwest

Figure 12: Concrete block foundations in Area 4, looking northwest

Figure 13: Monitoring under former access road, looking southeast

Figure 14: Roman ditch [1104] (Gp 92) looking north-east (2m scale)

Figure 15: Mid Saxon ditch [852] (Gp 66) looking south-west (1m scale)

Figure 16: North boundary of Late Saxon enclosure (Gp 15) looking east (1m scale)

Figure 17: Late Saxon pit [1189] looking south-west (2m scale)

Figure 18: Late Saxon ditch [1283] (Gp 41) looking north-west (1m scale)

Figure 19: Medieval features in Area 1 looking south-west

Figure 20: Post-medieval buildings (Gp 21 and Gp 23) looking north-west (1m scale)

Figure 21: Post-medieval animal burial [1209] looking north-west (1m scale)

Figure 22: Modern mini-digger trenches in Area 7 looking north-east (1m scale)

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Essex Office
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa