Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
AREA A
CALDECOTE FARM
WILLEN
MILTON KEYNES

NGR: SP 8810 4216

on behalf of

SGS Construction Ltd

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April 2011

ASC: 1335/CFQ/2

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REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

Site Data

ASC site code:	CFQ	Project no:	1335
OASIS ref:	Archaeol2-95169	*Event/Accession no:*	*AYBCM:2012.74*
County:	Milton Keynes		
Village/Town:	Newport Pagnell		
Civil Parish:	Newport Pagnell		
NGR (to 8 figs):	SP 8810 4216		
Extent of site:	13.2ha		
Present use:	Pasture		
Planning proposal:	Pre-planning		
Planning application ref/date:	N/a		
Local Planning Authority:	Milton Keynes Council		
Client:	SGS Construction Ltd Hastings House Auckland Park Mount Farm Milton Keynes MK1 1BU		
Contact name:	Adrian Chiarello		

Internal Quality Check

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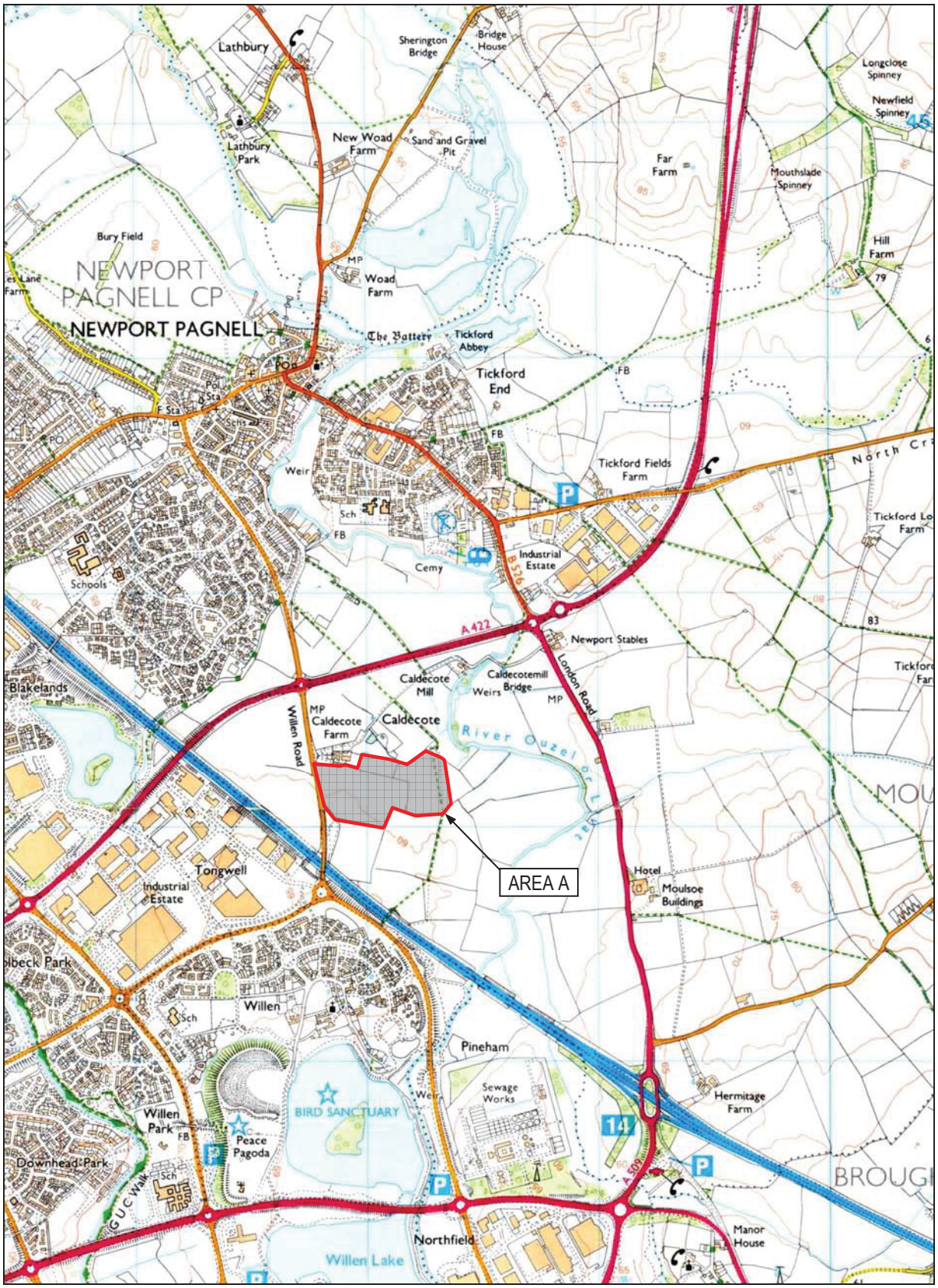


Figure 1: General location *(scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

In October and November 2010 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook pre-determination evaluation trenching at an area of proposed aggregate extraction located to the south of Caldecote Farm, Willen Road, Newport Pagnell. It is envisaged that extraction at the potential development area (PDA) will occur in two phases, subject to separate planning applications. This report presents results of the evaluation of the area impacted by the first phase of proposed extraction only (Area A).

Desk based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey (detailed magnetometry) had been undertaken prior to the trenching. The DBA indicated that the medieval settlement of Caldecote could extend into the northern part of Area A. The geophysical survey of Area A did not reveal conclusive evidence of coherent settlement activity but large areas of disturbed magnetic background, frequently indicative of settlement, were present at the north of the site.

The evaluation trenching has confirmed that remnants of medieval settlement are present at the north of Area A and that the centre and south formed part of the medieval open field system, findings consistent with the conclusions of the earlier phases of work. Recovered finds suggest that activity became less pronounced during the latter part of the medieval period and the north of Area A may have then been incorporated into an open agricultural landscape for a time until inclosed during the post medieval period.

A small number of undated and dispersed post holes and shallow ditches were identified at the centre of Area A. These features were focussed on trenches 45 – 47 but their significance is currently uncertain. Distributed across the wider evaluation area were dispersed and undated shallow ditches indicative of the presence of a system of agricultural land division pre or post dating the medieval open field system and pre-dating a final phase of post medieval inclosure.

Limited prehistoric human activity may be defined by a relatively substantial pit within trench 32, which contained a small assemblage of flint artefacts of Neolithic/Bronze Age date and by undated ditches and pits revealed by trench 24. Attempts to radiocarbon date animal bone recovered from the pit in trench 32 were unsuccessful due to a paucity of extractable collagen.

1. Introduction

1.1 In October and November 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) evaluated a 13.2 hectare parcel of land located to the south of Caldecote Farm, Willen Road, Newport Pagnell (Fig 1). The evaluation comprised excavation of sixty 25m x 2m trenches. The scope of the work was defined in discussion with Nick Crank, the archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Milton Keynes Council (MKC).* The project was commissioned by *Specialist Groundwork Services Ltd* (SGS).

1.2 ***Planning Background***

The evaluation was required pre-planning in response to proposed extraction of gravel.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The PDA is located slightly east of Milton Keynes and the M1 and south of Newport Pagnell. Area A comprises a single irregularly shaped field, *c.*13.2ha in extent, which is centred on NGR SP 8810 4216. The field is bounded by a hedgeline fronting Willen Road to the west, by fence lines delimiting the gardens, paddocks and barns of Caldecote Farm and residential buildings to the north and by a hedged field boundary at the south. The eastern limit of the PDA is not defined by a physical boundary. At the time of the evaluation the area was down to pasture.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

Area A is bisected by the 60m AOD contour; it descends very gradually from east to west as it approaches the western bank of the river Ouzel. The river is located approximately 80m from the northeastern corner of Area A but approximately 500m away from the southeastern corner as a consequence of the presence of a substantial meander in the course of the river (Fig. 2).

Soils at Area A belong to the Bishampton 2 Association, described as *'deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging'* (Soil Survey 1983, 572t). The underlying solid geology is river terrace drift over Cornbrash limestone (BGS sheet 203).

Geotechnical borehole survey has been undertaken across an area inclusive of Area A to determine the depth and viability of the underlying gravel deposits (Ref). The geotechnical work revealed that top and subsoil depths ranged from 0.5 – 1.2m, with no discernable trends across the site.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development will comprise gravel extraction followed by reinstatement with inert landfill.

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

In line with the strategy agreed with the AA, the aims of the evaluation were:

- To obtain sufficient information to establish the extent, character, quality, date and condition of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area affected by the proposed development.
- To determine the effectiveness of earlier surveys.
- To allow a scheme to be prepared containing provisions for the appropriate mitigation of any archaeological remains revealed.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the AA, to relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991, EH 2006a and 2006b), and to the relevant sections of ASC's *Operations Manual.*

2.3 *Methods*

In line with the strategy agreed with the AA, the methods adopted for this project were:

- A sample of 3% of Area A was excavated.
- Sixty 25m long trenches were opened under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present and the soil heaps were thoroughly scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled.
- The trenches were located to provide a suitable spread of coverage across the PDA; some targeted geophysical anomalies. Trench locations are shown in Fig.2.

2.4 *Constraints*

The majority of Trench 16 lay within a fenced area containing uneven ground and substantial shrubs. The trench was rotated 90° around its northern end to avoid the fenced area and to maintain the percentage of the site trenched. No other constraints were encountered during the evaluation.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The impact of development on archaeological or historic sites (heritage assets) is a factor that is taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following section summarises the archaeological and historical background of the potential development area (PDA) compiled for a desk based assessment (Zeepvat 2010) and incorporates results of a geophysical survey of Area A (ASWYAS 2010). The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded by the HER and mentioned in the text is shown in Fig. 3. The following sections summarise the evidence by period.

3.2 *Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

Evidence from the earliest prehistoric periods in the Milton Keynes area is almost entirely restricted to chance finds of flint hand-axes; often from gravel quarrying (Croft & Mynard 1994, 5). A flint hand-axe and a flint flake of Lower Palaeolithic date have been recovered from Newport Pagnell, over one kilometre to the north-east (HER 41). Ecofactual evidence for this period is provided by finds from the valley gravels of skeletal material of *Bos primigenius* (ox), *Elephas primigenius* (mammoth), and *Equus* (horse) from Willen Lake and Cotton Valley sewage works, to the south of the assessment site (HER 25-28).

Evidence for Mesolithic (*c.10,000-3,500BC*) and Neolithic (*c.3,500-2,000BC*) activity in the Milton Keynes area is largely confined to the valleys of the rivers Great Ouse and Ouzel, and their tributaries (Croft & Mynard 1994, 5). In the local area, quantities of worked flint have been discovered to the south at Cotton Valley Sewage Works (HER 20, 22), and worked flint and flint tools were recovered to the north during fieldwalking on the route of the A422 Newport Pagnell bypass (HER 16, 18).

Fieldwalking near the M1 slightly beyond the southeastern limit of the PDA has recovered worked flints of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (HER 43). Fieldwalking has also recovered worked flints (HER 10) of similar date within Area B slightly to the southwest of an uninvestigated enclosure system and a ring ditch identified from cropmarks (HER 09).

The most numerous Bronze Age (*c.2,000-600BC*) monuments in the Ouse and Ousel valleys are 'ring ditches' - ploughed-out burial mounds (Green 1974). A ring ditch was located to the south of the PDA at Cotton Valley Sewage Works (HER 20) and another immediately to the west of the PDA at Willen Quarry (HER 13), both have been archaeologically excavated. A further example of an uninvestigated cropmark ring ditch (HER 12) is located at the southeast of Area B. Perhaps the most striking Bronze Age find recorded in the local area is a bronze sword, found on the bank of the Ouzel just over 1km north of the assessment site (HER 46).

3.3 *Iron Age (600BC-AD43)*

In the broader Ouzel valley, Iron Age settlements have been examined at Pennyland (Williams 1993), Hartigan's Pit, Oakgrove (*ibid*), Wavendon Gate (Williams *et al* 1996) and Caldecotte (Zeepvat *et al* 1994). Closer to the PDA extensive Iron Age sites have been examined at Broughton Manor (*Recs Bucks* **48**, 292: **49**, 257-8), Brooklands (*Recs Bucks* **49**, 257), Cotton Valley (Sandford 1974) and a few hundred metres west of the PDA at Willen Quarry (*Recs Bucks* **47.1**, 222: **48**, 293), (HER 14).

The excavated part of the Willen Quarry site covered at least three hectares, it consisted of a series of enclosures, field boundaries, and trackways.

3.4 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

Settlement and related activity in the Ouzel valley during the Roman period appears to mirror that observed elsewhere in the Milton Keynes area. Established settlements at Wavendon Gate, Caldecotte, Brooklands and Willen Quarry continued with apparently little change, other than increased use of Romanised pottery and other artefacts. Some settlements declined and were abandoned, as at Pennylands and Hartigans: in contrast, the Broughton Manor settlement appears to have flourished, acquiring several large Roman buildings, and other trappings suggestive of a villa. The proposed site of a Roman building and a ford (HER 07) is located slightly to the north of the PDA adjacent to Caldecote Mill.

3.5 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

Evidence for early and mid Saxon activity in the Milton Keynes area is relatively good (Croft & Mynard 1994, 15). Settlement of the periods has been discovered at Bancroft, Hartigan's Pit, Water Eaton and Wolverton. Evidence discovered at the villages of Great Linford, Milton Keynes and Water Eaton indicates that settlement *foci* shifted toward the latter part of this period, many of the historic villages of Milton Keynes could have a late Saxon origin. Newport Pagnell was established as a trading settlement at the confluence of the Ouse and Ouzel during the late Saxon period (Page 1927, 409).

The medieval settlement of Caldecote was located at and beyond the northern part of the PDA, the settlement probably originated in the Saxon period (*ibid,* 412). Prior to the Norman Conquest two men of Ulf, a Thegn of King Edward, held the manor of Caldecote (Williams and Martin 1992). The name *Caldecote* translates literally as 'cold cottages', and can take a number of forms. It has been suggested that *cote* is a Middle Saxon, rather than a Late Saxon place-name element, which may indicate the date the settlement was established (Croft & Mynard 1994, 47).

3.6 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

Caldecote first appears in the historical record in the Domesday Survey (1086), (Williams and Martin 1992). In 1086 the parish of Newport included the manors of Newport, Tickford and Caldecote. Area A fell within the manor of Caldecote, which at Domesday comprised two fees. In the local area, evidence of medieval activity is provided mainly by earthworks and by discoveries of medieval pottery.

The remains of the settlement of Caldecote (HER 04) are located immediately north of the PDA; examination of 18th and 19th century mapping suggests that a triangular village green was located immediately beyond the northern boundary of Area A. A small number of buildings are shown to the south and north of the green on Jeffrey's map of Buckinghamshire 1770. The site of Caldecote manor house (HER 05) is located approximately 200m ENE of the green and 40m to the northeast of Area A near the river. A number of infilled ponds lie to its southeast. Remnants of ridge and furrow earthworks of the villages' open field system are visible on mid 20th century aerial photographs (Plate 1). The majority of ridge and furrow at the PDA was destroyed by ploughing in the latter part of the 20th century but the characteristic

magnetic signature of ridge and furrow earthworks was identified by the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2010).

A possible moated site, apparently predating the ridge and furrow, has been identified at the southeast of Area A from aerial photographic evidence (HER 40), but no evidence of this site was observed on aerial photographs examined for the desk based assessment and it was not located by the geophysical survey. The southern boundary of Area A was originally the parish boundary separating Newport Pagnell and Willen parishes, and is therefore of some antiquity.

3.7 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

Caldecote village (HER 04) remained inhabited until the late 18th century; a small number of buildings are shown south of the green at this time but are not shown on early 19th century mapping. The remaining part of the PDA was subdivided by inclosure field boundaries during this period, but remained agricultural land throughout.

3.8 *Modern (1900-present)*

The subdividing inclosure field boundaries were removed from Area A during the latter part of the 20th century. Apart from ploughing, the only significant modern disturbance to Area A has been the laying of two services; one a main sewer linking the former Newport Pagnell Sewage Farm with Cotton Valley Sewage Works.

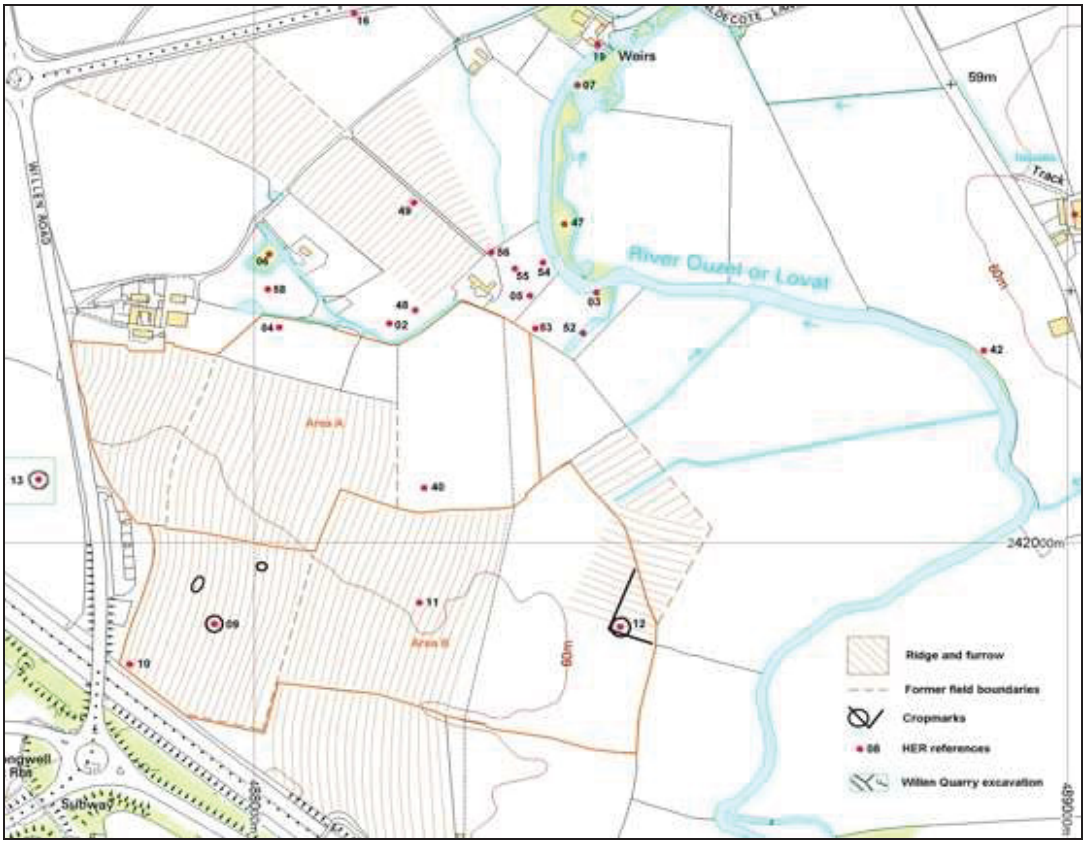


Figure 2: Areas A and B, and nearby archaeological sites and findspots

Plate 1: Vertical aerial photograph of Area A, 1947 (NMR 4262)

4. Results

4.1 *Presentation of Results*

4.1.1 The results presented provide a summary of the findings of the evaluation trenching. The location of the evaluation trenches is shown in Figure 3 and a detailed description of the individual trench descriptions and context data is presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 All recovered finds and samples are recorded in the specialist reports in Appendix 2 with a summary of finds and date also provided in the detailed trench descriptions (Appendix 1).

4.2 *Soils and Site Conditions*

4.2.1 The greater part of the site had been arable land during modern and earlier periods. The soil and sediment profile encountered across Area A varied in depth slightly but was largely consistent and on average can be characterised as:

- Topsoil: Mid-dark brown organic (*c.*200-300mm)
- Subsoil: Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil. (*c.*200-400mm)

4.2.2 The underlying natural deposit at the majority of the site was orange brown sandy clay with some limestone gravel, but trench 11 revealed a very shallow top and subsoil overlying a fine sand.

4.2.3 The majority of the trenches remained dry during the evaluation. However, limited standing water temporarily accumulated in trenches 57, 58 and 59 at the southwest of the site after they were opened. In addition trench 34, located over a post medieval field boundary, flooded for a short time after a period of heavy rain.

4.3 *Summary of Archaeological Features*

4.3.1 A total of 45 of the sixty excavated trenches contained archaeological features. However, the vast majority of these were related to agricultural activity and comprised shallow undated drainage ditches, furrows and late post medieval or modern land drains.

4.3.2 Medieval settlement activity was identified at the north of Area A in trenches 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 23 (Section 4.4: Fig. 4). A lower density of settlement activity may extend west of the aforementioned trenches but the shallow soil profile observed in trench 11 could indicate that some of this area may have suffered significant recent truncation; a ditch and pit located west of the possibly truncated area (trench 10) were not dated by finds. Any medieval archaeological features lying between trench 18 and trenches 21, 23 will have been adversely impacted by insertion of two substantial modern service pipes.

4.3.3 A limited number of dispersed significant features were present beyond the area of medieval settlement, notably in trenches 24, 32 and 45 (Section 4.6). However, none of the features within these trenches was securely dated.

4.3.4 The great majority of the archaeological features distributed across Area A contained no dating material. The character and alignment of many of these features suggests that they had an agricultural origin, either as furrows of the medieval open field or as part of a field system pre or post dating the medieval open fields and predating the final phase of post medieval inclosure.

4.3.5 On the whole there was a paucity of artefactual or other dating evidence and interpretation of the date, character and significance of many of the features has proved problematic.

4.4 *Medieval Settlement*

4.4.1 Trenches located at the north of Area A contained the majority of securely dated archaeological features. Medieval pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches, gullies, pits and post holes present at highest density in trenches 13, 16, 17, but also extending eastward to trenches 18, 21 and 23 (Fig. 4). Analysis of the pottery has suggested that the zenith of activity at this area may have occurred during the 11th – 13th centuries, with continued but less intense activity during the 14th and 15th centuries (Appendix 2).

4.4.2 The character of the majority of excavated features suggests a combination of drainage, plot division and refuse disposal. Examination of bulk environmental samples (Appendix 2) has suggested that the main medieval crop was wheat although a small amount of other cereals was present. Notably a large drainage ditch was present in trench 16 (Fig. 6), a deep boundary ditch in trench 18 (Fig. 7); and structural evidence comprising part of a possible rectangular beam slot in trench 17 (Fig. 8) plus alignments of post holes in trenches 21 (Fig.9) and 23 (Fig. 10).

4.4.3 An extant west northwest – east southeast aligned, approximately 5m wide and 0.75m high earthwork bank was located southeast of the greatest density of medieval settlement features (trenches 13, 16, 17). Trench 12 was positioned across the bank and revealed that a substantial drainage ditch ran along its northern side (Fig. 11). Aerial photographs and the results of the geophysical survey suggest that the bank could be a plough headland delimiting the medieval open field system to the south from contemporary settlement to the north. Unfortunately, dating evidence was not recovered from the bank material 1216, the ditch [1207] or a gully [1209] sealed by the bank and it is currently uncertain whether the features are associated with post medieval inclosure.

4.4.4 Trench 11 was positioned at the only other area of extant earthworks within Area A. The DBA (Zeepvat 2010) concluded that the earthworks may have originated with extractive activity and the soil profile observed during the evaluation appears to support this. A shallow top and subsoil were truncated, included relatively modern plastics, and overlay natural sand. Recent extractive activity may be the origin of the all of the earthworks at this area.

4.4.5 Trenches 32 and 33 were located in the vicinity of a possible moated site recorded by the HER (HER 40). Evidence of the presence of a site of this type and date was not observed in either trench.

4.5 *Medieval Agriculture*

4.5.1 The DBA (Zeepvat 2010) and geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2010) indicated that the remnants of two alignments of ridge and furrow could be encountered during the evaluation trenching. Shallow, broad SSW-NNE aligned features were observed at the centre and south of the area, notably in trenches 14, 19 and 46, they are interpreted as truncated furrows of the medieval open field system although none was dated by finds. The open field system was less apparent at the east of Area A although the orientation of a small number of undated SW-NE aligned features is coincidental with the proposed alignment of the medieval open field system here. However, the character of many of these features suggests that they could be shallow drainage ditches; only one [2806] exhibited the broad, shallow profile frequently characteristic of a truncated furrow of the medieval period.

4.5.2 A broad NW-SE aligned shallow feature was present at the east of Trench 17 [1719] and at the north of Trench 20 [2013]. The feature appears to run between the two areas of differently aligned ridge and furrow and is interpreted as an infilled medieval hollow way that in part followed the course of a plough headland. It may be visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1947 (Plate 1) and 1965 (Zeepvat 2010) although it seems probable that the aerial photographs show a similarly aligned but later boundary/drainage ditch [2013], observed cutting the proposed hollow way in trench 20.

4.5.3 The 1947 aerial photograph also shows two SW-NE oriented features, interpreted as trackways, at the northeast of the evaluated area. The northernmost trackway extends from the southeastern end of the village green toward the site of the manor and may have originated in the medieval period; it was not evident as an earthwork and was not examined by the evaluation trenches. The geophysical survey suggests that the southern trackway ran across a ploughed area, possibly a part of the medieval open field system, and it may post date the medieval period. The southeastern end of this possible trackway was intersected by trench 25 but physical evidence of the feature was not observed.

4.6 *Other Significant Features*

4.6.1 A flint core, a flake, a snapped blade and a calcined "pot lid" (Appendix 2) were distributed throughout the fills of a large pit [3204] located at the north of trench 32 (Fig. 12). The primary fill (3210) of the pit contained the near complete remains of an adult sheep and the mandible of a cow (Appendix 2). The pit was 100% excavated to maximise recovery of information. Examination of a bulk environmental sample of the primary fill of the pit revealed only a small amount of extremely comminuted charcoal (Appendix 2) and attempts to AMS C^{14} date the recovered animal bone were unsuccessful due to a lack of extractable collagen (SUERC pers comm). An E-W aligned shallow ditch [3212], perhaps twice recut, was investigated at the south of the trench; a struck flint flake was present within its fill (3213). The flint artefacts are broadly attributed a late Neolithic/Bronze Age date but all could be residual objects incorporated into the fills of later features. The pit and ditch are located

in the vicinity of a cropmark that has been interpreted as a medieval moated site (HER 40). The cropmark was not evident on aerial photographs examined for the desk based assessment and its existence was not confirmed by the results of the geophysical survey or the evaluation trenching. The excavated features could identify limited later prehistoric activity but without secure dating the significance of the pit and shallow ditch is uncertain.

4.6.2 Two recut ditches [2410, 2447] and a ditch [2422] cut by a pit [2408] and a post hole [2432] were identified in trench 24 (Fig. 13). The features may be associated with medieval settlement activity or the manor site located slightly to the northeast. The fills of these features was lighter than the fills of the securely dated medieval features and may suggest that they identify a different phase of activity. However, absence of dating evidence precludes further discussion regarding their character or significance.

4.6.3 An alignment of three shallow post holes [4504, 4506, 4508] and a shallow gully [4512] cut by a shallow pit [4510] was identified in trench 45 (Fig. 14). Three aligned possible post holes [4105, 4107, 4109] were identified to the southeast, two shallow possible pits [4604, 4606] were present to the north and three shallow ditches [4707, 4709, 4716] were located to the northwest of trench 45 (Fig. 5). The post holes could suggest structural activity but the features are widely dispersed and their overall significance is uncertain. None was dated by finds and it is unclear whether they are contemporary or if they pre or post date the medieval open field system.

4.7 ***Other Features***

4.7.1 *Ditches*

A small number of the trenches revealed shallow truncated ditches with concave profiles oriented at a different alignment to the ridge and furrow. The ditches, notably in trenches 3, 4 and 59 at the west and trenches 26 and 29 at the east, are interpreted as defining one or more field systems and may be associated with a proposed early phase of post medieval inclosure (Giggins 2008). None was dated by finds.

4.7.2 *Pits*

A small number of isolated discrete features tentatively identified as pits were sparsely distributed across the wider evaluation area. The great majority were shallow, contained a single fill and were irregular in both plan and profile. Three struck flint flakes were recovered from one of the shallow features [5904] but finds were not recovered from the remainder. The only unequivocal pit [3609] was investigated at the south of trench 36; it had an approximate diameter of 0.60 metre, a 0.57 metre deep concave profile and it contained four fills.

4.7.3 *Post and stake holes*

Isolated features tentatively interpreted as shallow post or stake holes were identified in trenches 2, 6 and 38. The features had shallow concave profiles, they contained single fills and none was dated by finds.

4.8 *Finds*

4.8.1 Overall relatively few finds were recovered from Area A. However, a single concentration of finds at the north is correlated with the medieval settlement activity defined by the evaluation. A summary of the finds is presented by type below. Detailed information regarding the finds can be found in Appendix 2.

4.8.2 *Pottery*
In total, only 2,225g (230 sherds) of pottery were recovered during the evaluation. The earliest pottery was a single sherd of late Saxon St Neots ware excavated from the fill of a gully [1714], present within trench 17. However, the overwhelming majority of the pottery is medieval in date and was recovered from archaeological contexts or from top and subsoil at the area of medieval settlement activity defined in the vicinity of trenches 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 23. A small assemblage of post medieval pottery was also collected, largely from the top and subsoil.

4.8.3 *Building Material*
A total of 2,644g of building material was recovered. It was widely dispersed across the PDA and was present within the top and subsoil. However, a small amount was recovered from the fills of post medieval inclosure ditches [1907] and [2013]. All is post medieval in date.

4.8.4 *Flint*
Twenty two worked flints were recovered, the majority as unstratified or residual material. A concentration of flints was present within the fills of an otherwise undated pit [3204] and a single struck flint was present in the fill of an otherwise undated shallow gully [3212] investigated within trench 32.

4.8.5 *Other Finds*
A small assemblage of clay pipe fragments, glass shards and ferrous objects was recovered. The majority of these objects were unstratified although a small number were present in the fill of post medieval inclosure ditches [1630, 1907, 1920].

4.8.6 *Animal Bone*
A small assemblage of 164 animal bones was recovered. The majority of features containing animal bone were securely dated to the medieval period and cattle, sheep or goat and pig is present. However, the near complete skeleton of an adult sheep and the mandible of a cow were recovered from the primary fill of possible late prehistoric pit [3204]; these bones account for 85% of the total animal bone assemblage. Unfortunately attempts to radiocarbon date the animal bone recovered from the pit have been unsuccessful.

4.8.7 *Environmental Material*
No charred plant remains were recovered from the possible prehistoric pit [3204]. Securely dated medieval features within trenches 13, 16, 18 and 21 contained remains of free-threshing wheat grains and bread wheat chaff. Barley, oats and rye were present in smaller numbers. Remains of chaff and weed seeds suggested cereal processing activity, probably from small scale domestic food preparation, but possibly from agricultural activity on the site.

5. Conclusions

5.1 The evaluation has located and defined the extent of medieval settlement remains lying north and northeast of an extant earthwork bank intersected by trench 12. The medieval settlement activity appears to extend widely across the north of Area A although the presence of possible recent extractive activity at the west, modern service pipes at the east and recovery of medieval pottery from the top and subsoil illustrates that localised recent disturbance and truncation of these archaeological features has occurred. Nonetheless, the revealed medieval features were relatively well preserved on the whole and these deposits are the most significant archeological remains present at the PDA.

5.2 Archaeological deposits of more limited significance were present across the wider evaluation area. Dispersed shallow post holes and ditches were located at the centre of Area A in and around trench 45; all were undated and truncated by ploughing. The observed distribution of the post holes and ditches confounds ready interpretation, but they could identify a small *foci* of settlement activity. Elsewhere, a pit in trench 32 and ditches and pits in trench 24 could locate dispersed activity of prehistoric date.

5.3 Archaeological deposits at the majority of the evaluated area were limited to those defining four phases of agricultural use. A medieval open field system was represented by intermittent remnants of broad shallow furrows and two possible plough headlands; a later or earlier field system by shallow drainage ditches running at a different alignment to the open field system; post medieval inclosure by substantial infilled boundary ditches and more recent activity by a system of land drains.

5.4 Finds were relatively sparse at Area A with the exception of a concentration of medieval pottery recovered at the defined area of medieval settlement. A small assemblage of later Neolithic or Bronze Age flint artefacts was also recovered but no other finds predate the late Saxon period.

5.5 Results of the evaluation broadly confirm the conclusions of earlier phases of archaeological work, which concluded that the majority of the PDA had seen longstanding agricultural use and the northern part of Area A may have formed part of the medieval settlement of Caldecote.

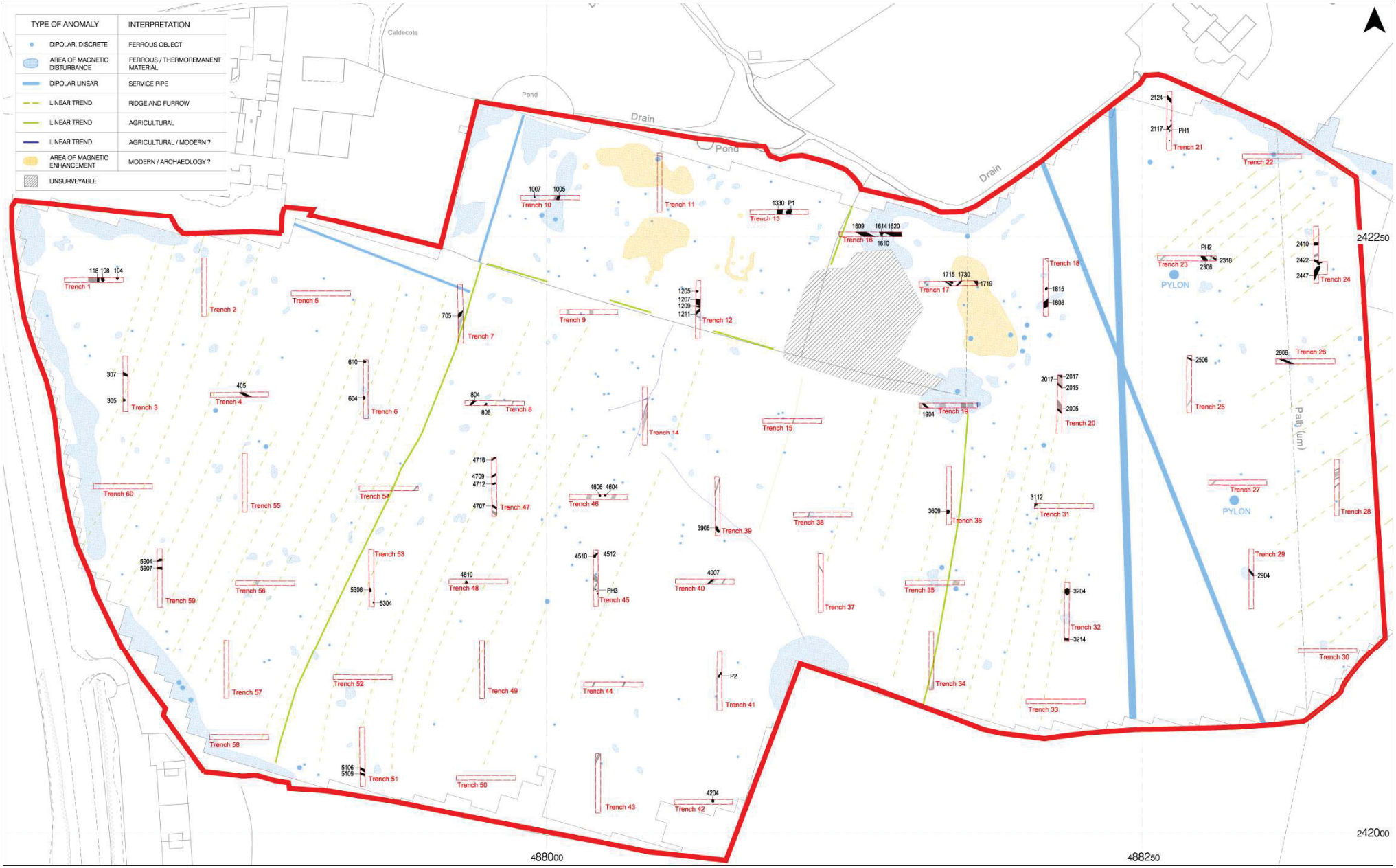


Figure 3: Trench locations overlaid on interpretation of geophysical survey

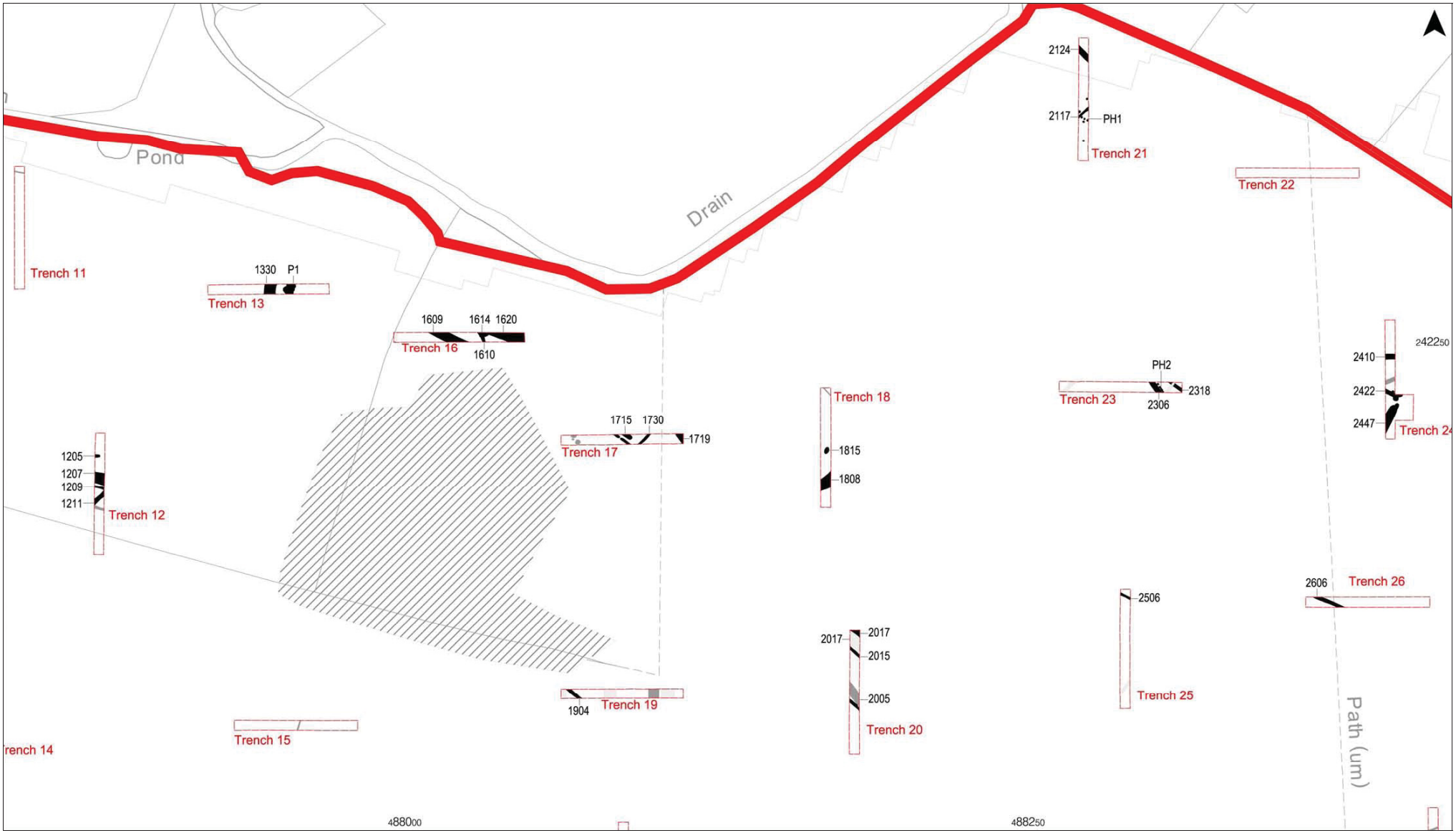


Figure 4: Trenches at the north of Area A

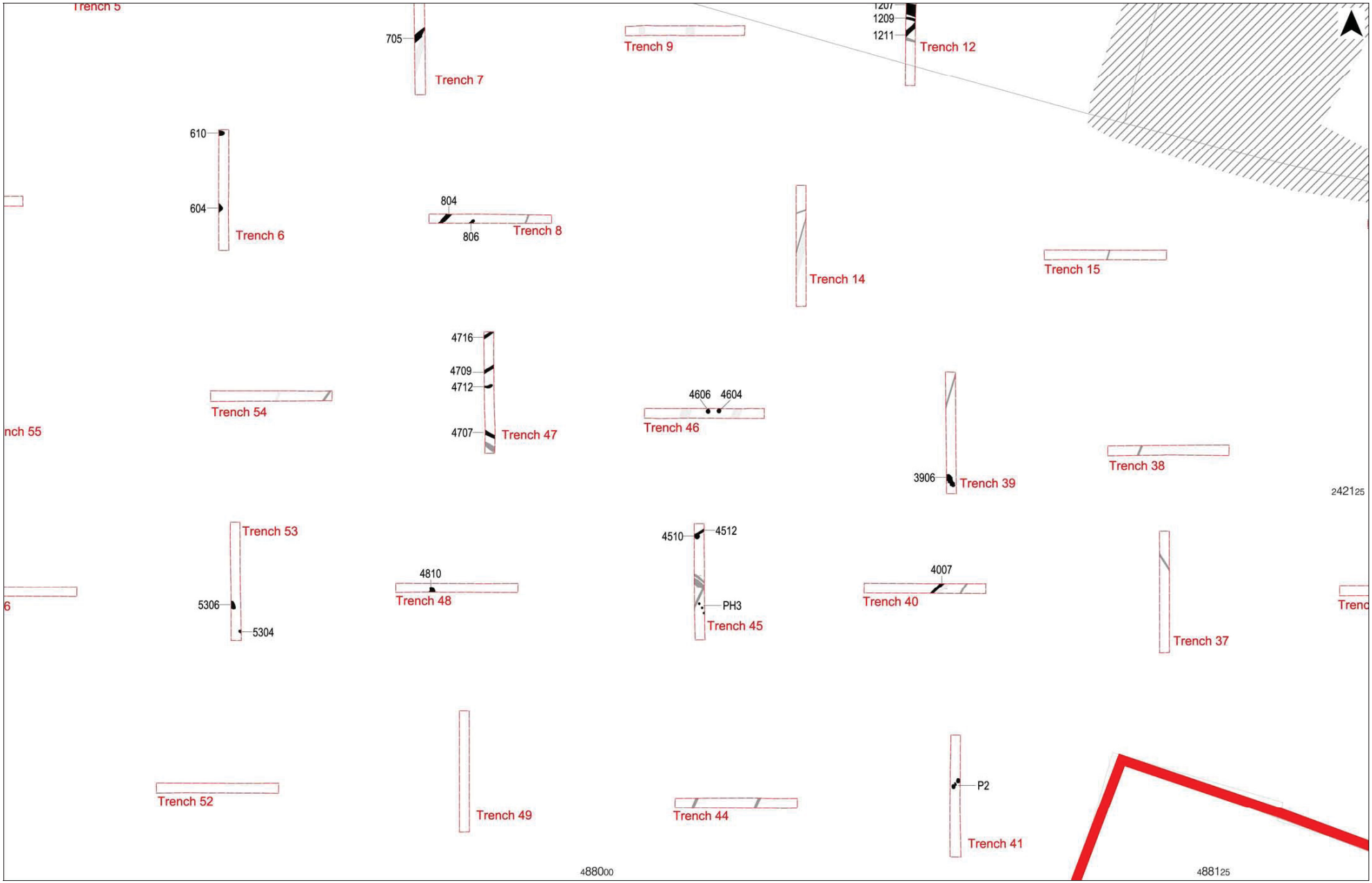


Figure 5: Trenches at the centre of Area A

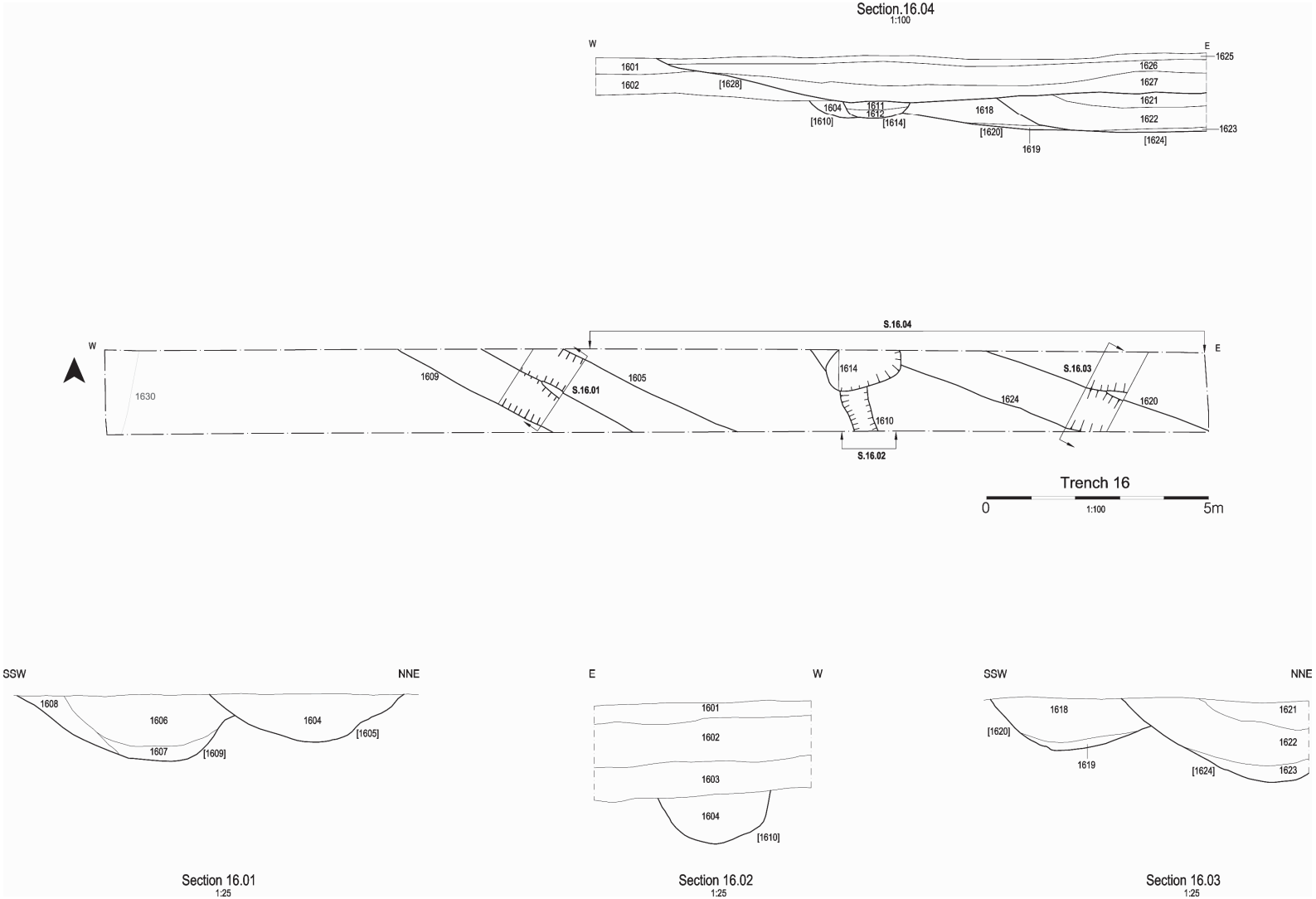


Figure 6: Trench 16, plans and sections

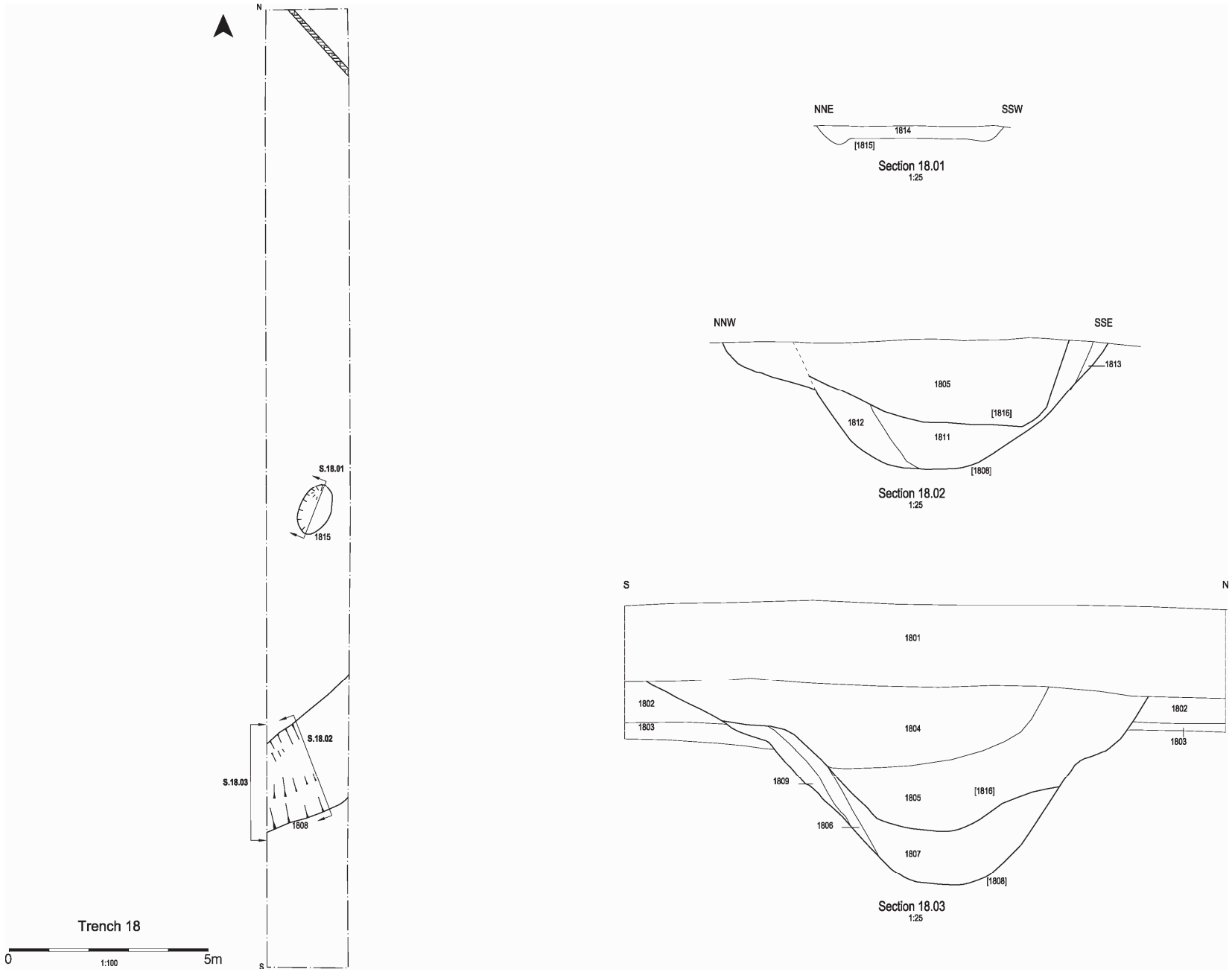


Figure 7: Trench 18, plans and sections

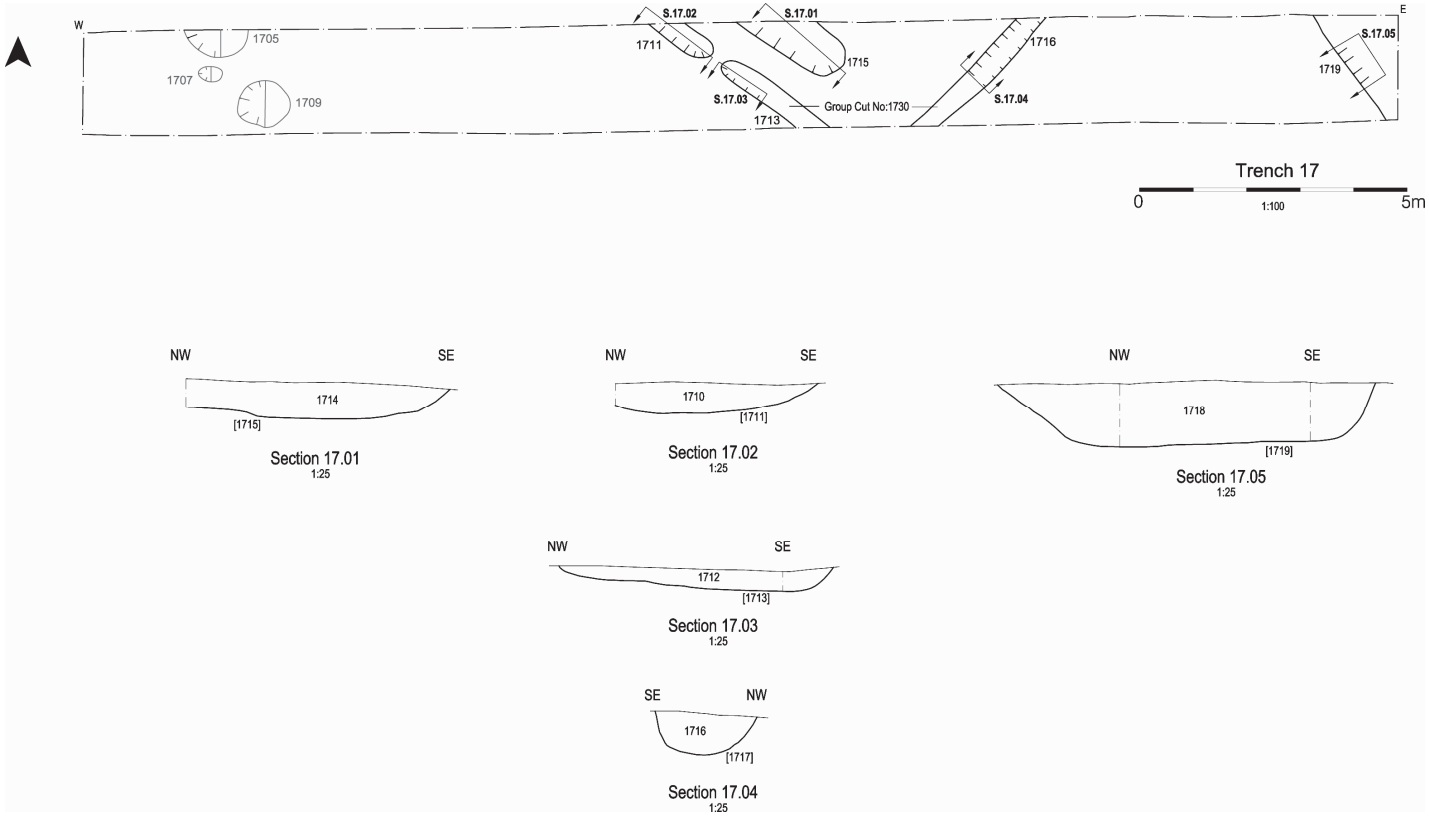


Figure 8: Trench 17, plans and sections

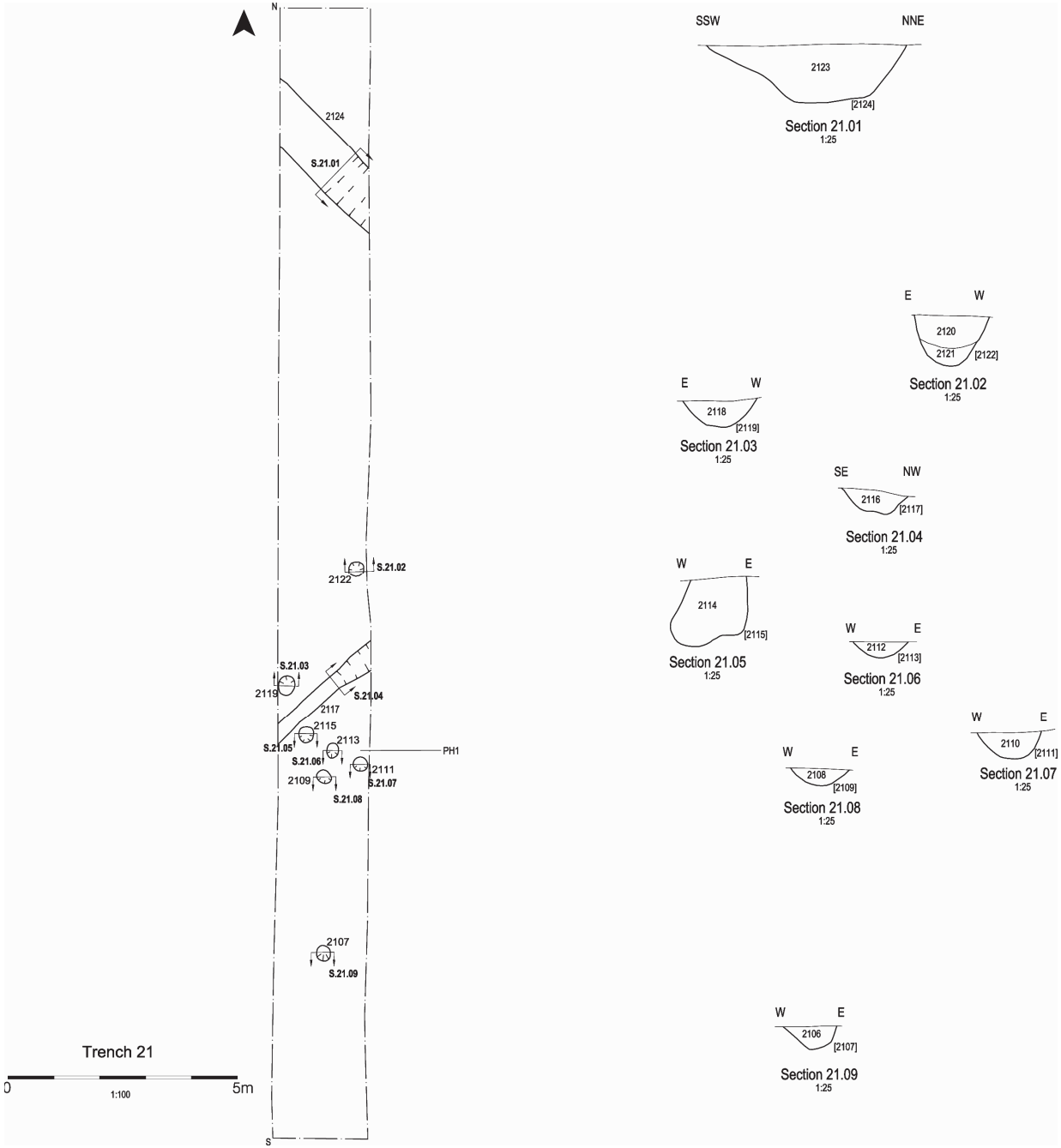


Figure 9: Trench 21, plans and sections

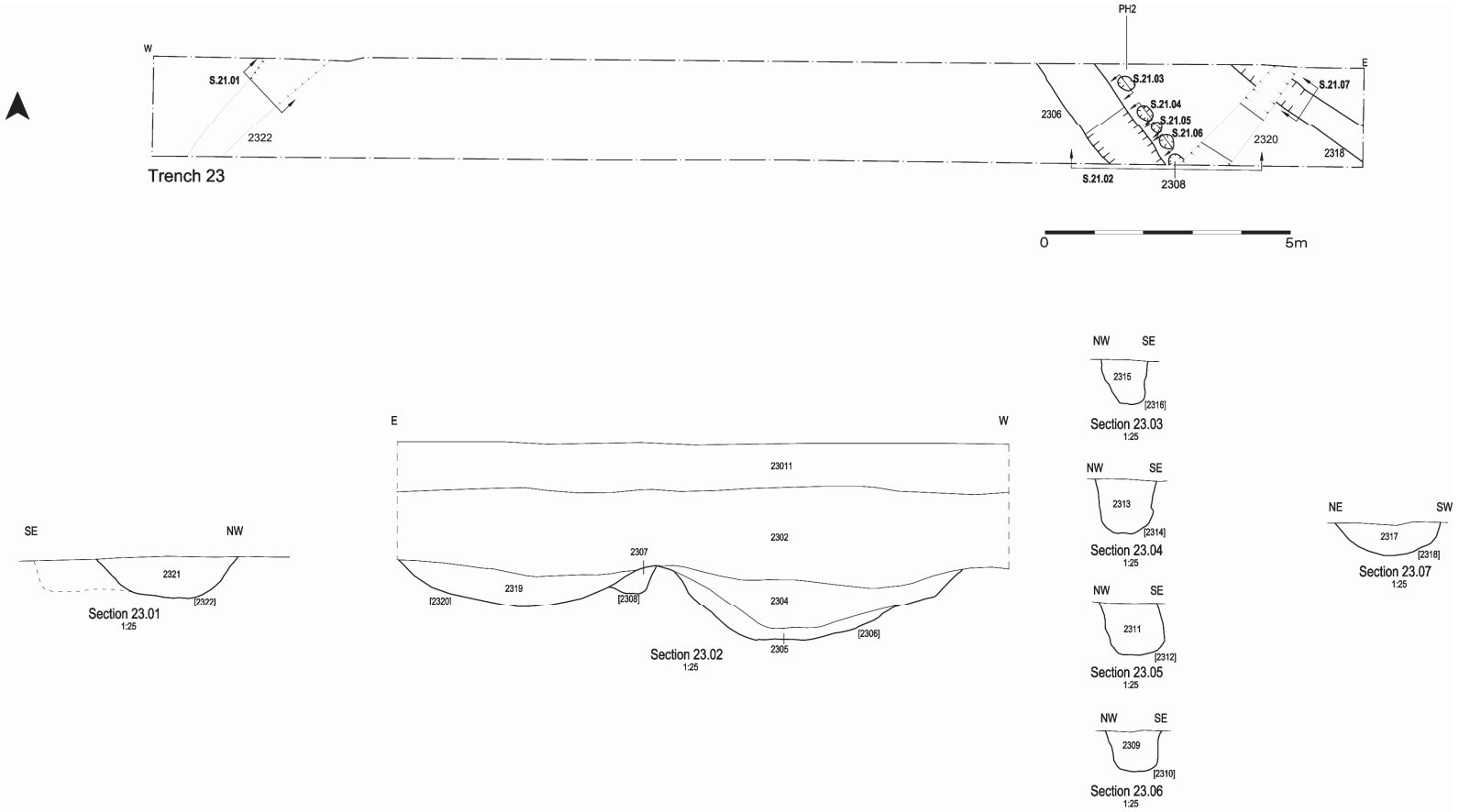


Figure 10: Trench 23, plans and sections

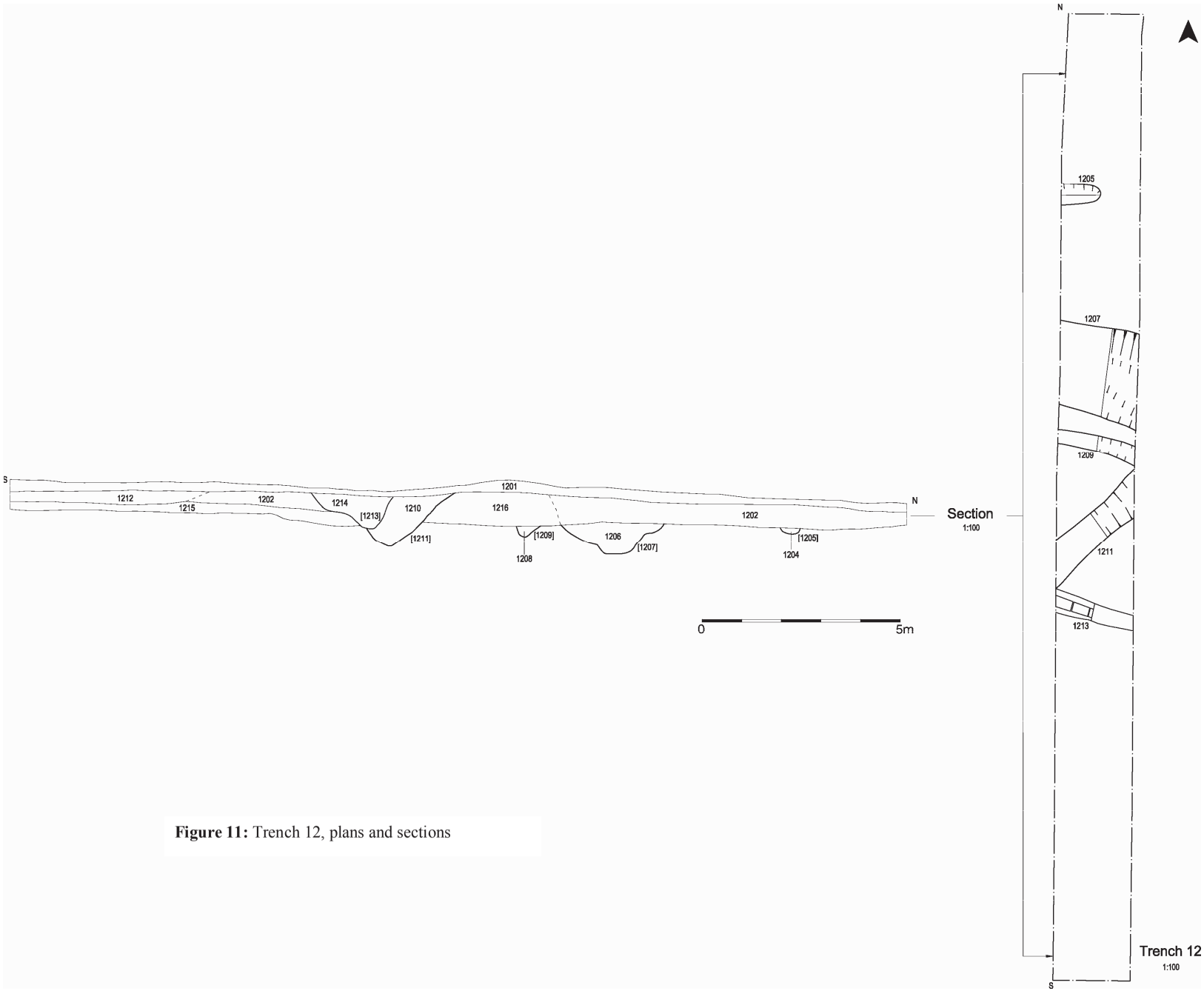


Figure 11: Trench 12, plans and sections

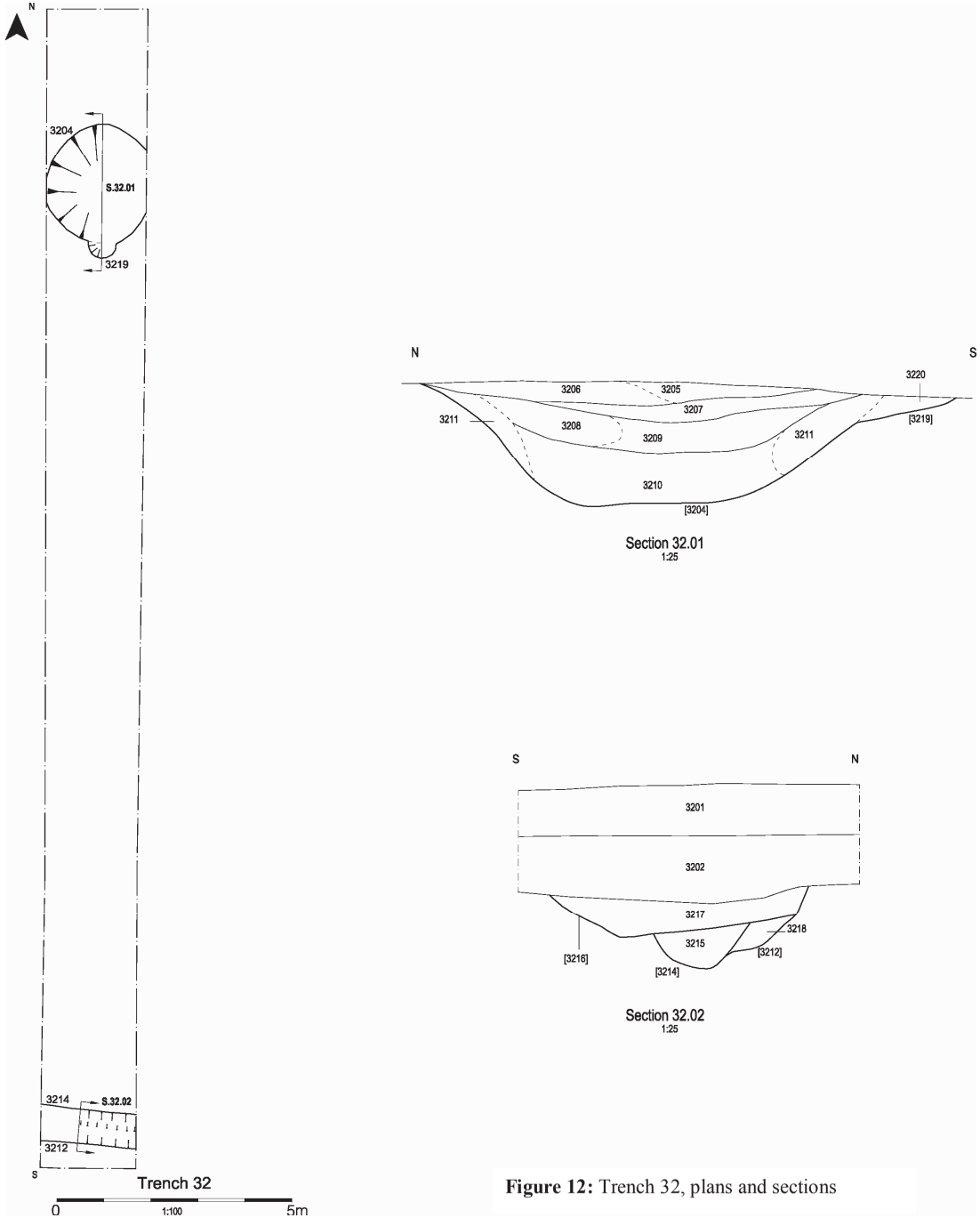


Figure 12: Trench 32, plans and sections

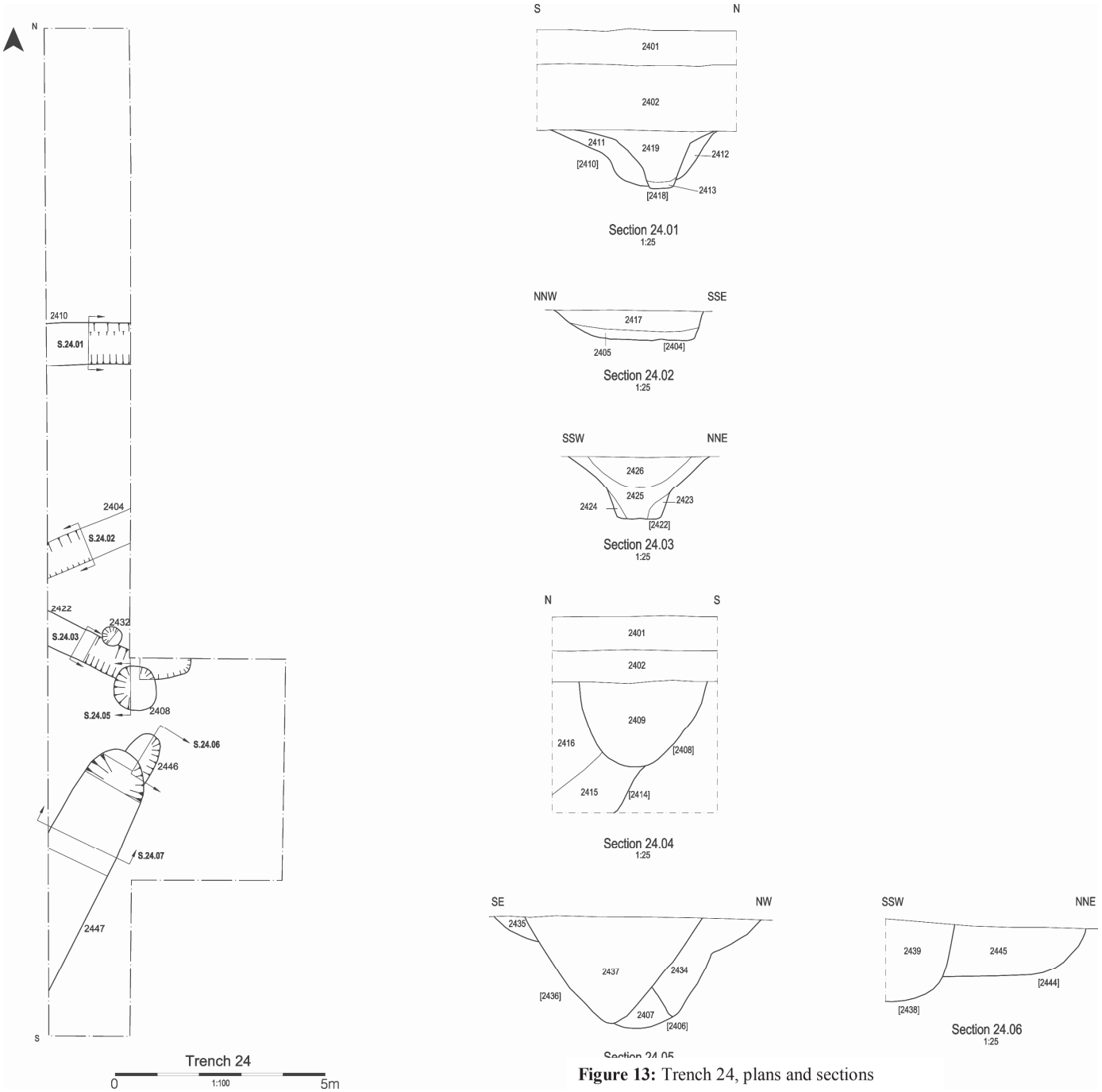
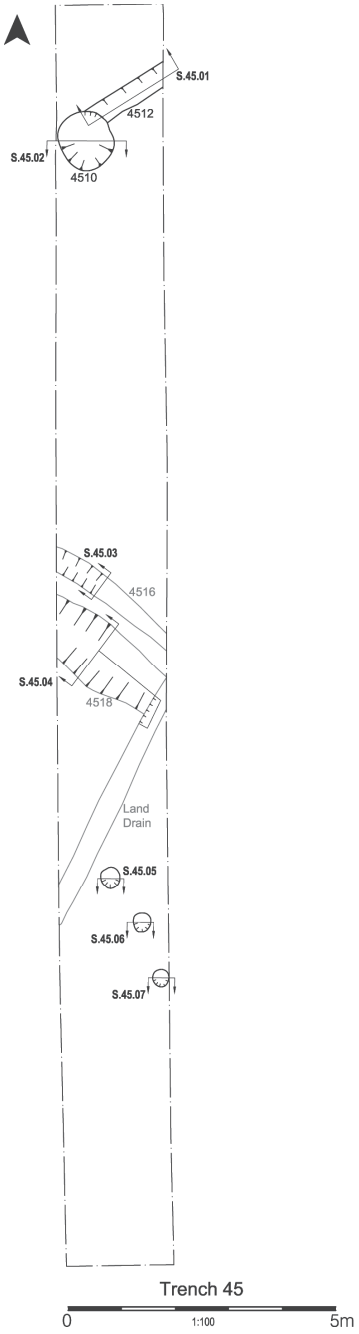


Figure 13: Trench 24, plans and sections



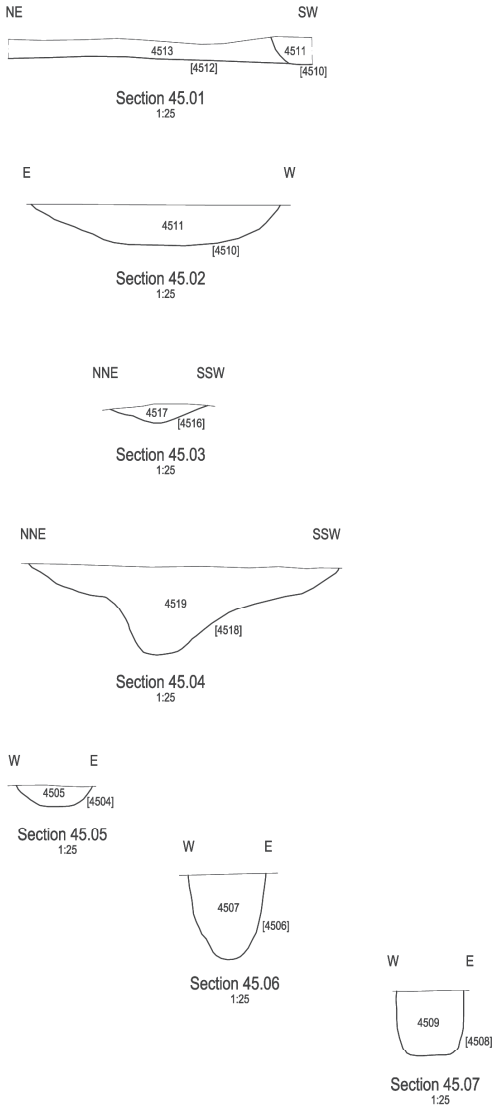


Figure 14: Trench 45, plans and sections

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Adrian Chiarello of *SGS Construction Ltd.* Plant and operators were supplied by *SGS*. The project was monitored by Nick Crank, Planning Archaeologist of *Milton Keynes Council* and was managed for ASC by Alastair Hancock BSc PgDip MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA, Chris Swain, Zoe Clarke, Andy Hunn, Martin Campbell and Lydia Breeze-Chilcott. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and Alastair Hancock and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.

8. References

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IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents *(Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

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Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1

General Description

The trench contained a modern ditch [113] cut through the subsoil and a similarly aligned earlier ditch [116], which was sealed by the subsoil. Also sealed by the subsoil was an undated shallow ditch, which lay slightly to the east and was aligned with the aforementioned features. Three shallow undated possible pits and two shallow undated possible intercutting post holes were also present. Top and subsoil overlay a mid orangeish brown sandy clay containing frequent limestone.

Orientation	**E - W**
Length	24m
Width	2.0m
Avg. Depth	0.65m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
101	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown organic	-	0.25		
102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown loam	-	0.40		
105	Fill	Sole fill of pit [104]	0.90	0.35		
104	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.35		
106	Fill	Secondary fill of pit or terminal end of ditch [108]	1.40	0.30		
107	Fill	Primary fill of pit or terminal end of ditch [108]	1.40	0.10		
108	Cut	Pit or terminal end of ditch	1.40	0.40		
109	Fill	Secondary and final fill of possible recut of ditch [113]	2.96	0.40		Mod
110	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [113]	1.42	0.26		Mod
111	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [113]	1.16	0.36		Mod
112	Fill	Primary fill of possible recut of ditch [113]	0.18	0.30		Mod
113	Cut	Cut of broad u shaped ditch. Cuts through subsoil and ditch/furrow [116]	2.96	0.92		Mod
114	Fill	Upper fill of ditch	1.62	0.20		PM
115	Fill	Primary fill of ditch	1.62	0.18		PM
116	Cut	Ditch	1.62	0.38		PM
117	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [118]	0.82	0.24		
118	Cut	Ditch	0.82	0.24		
119	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.25	0.13		
120	Interface	Bioturbation	0.25	0.13		
121	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.33	0.18		
122	Interface	Bioturbation	0.33	0.18		
123	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.87	0.27		
124	Interface	Bioturbation	0.87	0.27		
103	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 2

General Description	Orientation	N - S
Two shallow irregular features were investigated; both are interpreted as having a natural origin. Top and subsoil overlay a mid orangeish brown sandy clay containing frequent limestone.	Length	24.10m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
201	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.20		
202	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.40		
205	Layer	Bioturbation	0.40	0.22		
204	Interface	Bioturbation	0.40	0.22		
207	Deposit	Bioturbation	1.05	0.23		
206	Interface	Bioturbation	1.05	0.23		
203	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 3

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow WNW-ESE aligned ditch [307] was sealed by the subsoil at the north of the trench and a possible pit or terminal end of a shallow ditch [305] was sealed by the subsoil toward the south of the trench. Dating evidence was not recovered from the features.	Length	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.75m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
301	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.30		
302	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.45		
304	Fill	Sole fill of pit or terminal end of ditch [305]	1.00	0.25		
305	Cut	Pit or terminal end of ditch	1.00	0.25		
306	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [307]. A further segment of this ditch may be present in Trench 4 [405]	1.00	0.20		
307	Cut	Ditch	1.00	0.20		
303	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 4

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow NW-SE aligned undated ditch [405] crossed the eastern part of the trench. The ditch was sealed by the subsoil but was otherwise undated.	Length	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
401	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.20		
402	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.35		
404	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [405]. A further segment of this ditch may be present in Trench 3 [307]?	0.95	0.21		
405	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.95	0.21		
403	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 5

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay a mid orangeish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of grey clay and limestone gravel.	Length	24.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.52m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
501	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.30		
502	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.45		
503	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 6

General Description	Orientation	N - S
Two possible pits or terminal ends of ditches [604, 610} and a shallow bioturbated area were present. All features were sealed by the subsoil; no finds were recovered.	Length	24.90m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.75m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
601	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.30		
602	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.45		
605	Fill	Upper and final fill of pit or ditch [604]	1.40	0.37		
606	Fill	Lens of sandy fill within fill (605) of pit or ditch [604]	0.25	0.20		
607	Fill	Primary fill of pit or ditch [604]	1.00	0.23		
604	Cut	Pit or terminal end of ditch	1.60	0.61		
609	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.68	0.22		
608	Interface	Bioturbation	0.68	0.22		
611	Fill	Secondary fill of possible pit or ditch [610]	1.30	0.27		
612	Fill	Primary fill of possible pit or terminal end of ditch [610]	0.78	0.14		
610	Cut	Possible pit or terminal end of ditch	1.30	0.42		
603	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 7

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A shallow NE-SW aligned undated ditch was present at the centre of the trench, it was cut by a NNE-SSW aligned ditch defining a post medieval inclosure field boundary. A modern land drain and water pipe where present at the northern end of the trench.	Length	24.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
701	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.30		
702	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.30		
704	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [705]	0.65	0.25		
705	Cut	Ditch. Cuts ditch [707]	0.65	0.25		
706	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [707].	0.70	0.25	pot	PM
707	Cut	Ditch	0.70	0.25		PM
703	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 8

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two NNE-SSW aligned possible ditches were present at the western half of the trench. Both were sealed by the subsoil but no dating evidence was recovered. A NNE-SSW aligned field drain was present at the eastern end of the trench.	Length	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
801	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.30		
802	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.25		
805	Fill	Sole fill of possible ditch [804]	1.03	0.36		
804	Cut	Ditch	1.03	0.36		
807	Fill	Sole fill of pit or terminal end of ditch [806].	0.80	0.15		
806	Cut	Pit or terminal end of ditch	0.80	0.15		
803	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 9

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two shallow N-S aligned probable furrows crossed the trench. The furrows were sealed by the subsoil but no dating evidence was recovered.	Length	24.90m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.62m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
901	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.33		
902	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.29		
904	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [905]	0.85	0.15		Med
905	Cut	Furrow	0.85	0.15		Med
906	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [907]	1.60	0.10		Med
907	Cut	Furrow	1.60	0.10		Med
903	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 10

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow undated post hole at the west of the trench was sealed by the subsoil. The post hole is correlated with the position of a geophysical anomaly. Slightly east of the trench centre an undated shallow NNE-SSW aligned ditch was also sealed by the subsoil and cut by a modern field drain along its western edge	Length	24.90m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.64m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1001	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.35		
1002	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.29		
1004	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1005]	1.06	0.18		
1005	Cut	Ditch	1.06	0.18		
1006	Fill	Sole fill of possible post hole [1007]	0.50	0.06		
1007	Cut	Post hole?	0.50	0.06		
1003	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 11

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was devoid of archaeology with the exception of one field drain located toward its northern end. The soil profile was heavily truncated and in contrast to all other trenches the natural was a fine sand.	Length	24.90m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.35m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1101	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.20		
1102	Layer	Light brownish grey sandy loam subsoil.	-	0.10		
1103	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish grey sand.	-	-		

Trench 12

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was located across a WNW-ESE aligned extant earthen bank 1216. An infilled undated ditch [1207] ran parallel with the northern side of the bank and the bank material sealed an otherwise undated shallow WNW-ESE aligned gully [1209]. The bank material was cut by gully [1211] which was cut in turn by a relatively modern field drain [1213] located to the south of the bank. The terminal end of a shallow E-W aligned undated gully [1205] was present near the northern end of the trench.	Length	24.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.90m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1201	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.35		
1214	Fill	Sole fill of land drain [1213]. Fired clay u shaped land drain at base	0.46	0.40		PM
1213	Cut	Land drain, cuts (1202), (1215) and [1211].	0.46	0.40		PM
1210	Fill	Sole fill of gully [1211]	0.75	0.28		
1211	Cut	Gully. Cut by modern land drain [1213] to south, cuts (1216) to north.	0.75	0.28		
1212	Layer	Ploughsoil? Overlies subsoil (1215) and (1202), only at southern end of trench	-	0.32		
1202	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.55		
1215	Layer	Subsoil sealed by (1215) and (1202), only at southern end of trench	-	0.28		
1216	Deposit	Upstanding bank or headland formed of compacted silty clay, cut by [1211], seals [1209]				Med
1206	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1207]	2.65	0.80		
1207	Cut	Ditch. Runs along northern edge of bank (1216)	2.65	0.80		
1208	Fill	Sole fill of gully [1209]	0.46	0.23		
1209	Cut	Gully, sealed by (1216)	0.46	0.23		
1204	Fill	Sole fill of pit or ditch terminus [1205]	0.60	0.18		
1205	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus, (sealed by 1202)	0.60	0.18		
1203	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 13

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A N-S aligned ditch [1304] recut twice [1306, 1308] was present at the centre of the trench. Three intercutting pits [1312, 1314 and 1319] assigned feature identifier P1 lay slightly east of the aforementioned ditch. The features were sealed by the subsoil and medieval pottery was recovered from the fills of all.	**Length**	24.90m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.70m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1301	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.33		
1302	Layer	Mid orangeish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.40		
1310	Layer	Topsoil above ditches 1304, 1306 and 1308. Same as 1301	-	-		Mod
1320	Fill	Sole fill of land drain. Large limestone fragments	0.66	0.27		Mod
1321	Cut	Land drain	0.66	0.27		Mod
1311	Layer	Subsoil above ditches 1304, 1306 and 1308. Same as 1302	-	-		Mod
1330	Group Cut No	Cut of ditch 1304 and its recuts 1306 and 1308				
1309	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1308]	1.20	0.45	Pot	Med
1308	Cut	Ditch. Recut of ditch [1306]	1..20	0.45		Med
1307	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1306]	1.00	0.30	Pot & flint	Med
1306	Cut	Ditch. Recut of ditch [1304]	1.00	0.30		Med
1305	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1304]	1.10	0.35	Pot & bone	Med
1304	Cut	Ditch	1.10	0.35		Med
1313	Fill	Tertiary fill of pit [1312]			Pot	Med
1318	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [1312]	1.45	0.20	Pot & bone	Med
1315	Fill	Primary fill of pit [1312]	1.50	0.20	Pot & bone	Med
1312	Cut	Pit	1.30	0.40		Med
1316	Fill	Sole fill of pit [1314]	1.00	0.40	Pot	Med
1314	Cut	Pit. Cuts pit [1319]	1.00	0.40		Med
1317	Fill	Sole fill of pit [1319]	0.80	0.50	Pot, bone & flint	Med
1319	Cut	Pit. Cut by pits 1312 and 1314	0.80	0.50		Med
1303	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 14

General Description	Orientation	N - S
With the exception of one furrow and three post medieval field drains the trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown silty limestone gravel.	**Length**	24.95m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1401	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.25		
1402	Layer	Mid orangeish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.20		
1403	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 15

General Description	Orientation	E - W
With the exception of one post medieval field drain located at its centre, the trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of very pale yellow/grey clay and limestone gravel.	Length	24.88m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1501	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
1502	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
1503	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 16

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two NW-SE aligned ditches were present, one [1609] at the centre, and one [1620] at the eastern end of the trench. Both showed evidence of recutting at the east, respectively by ditches [1605] and [1624]. A N-S aligned gully [1610] lying between the two ditches was cut by pit [1614], which also cut the eastern side of ditch [1620]. All of the aforementioned features were sealed by the subsoil. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill of ditch [1620] but finds were not recovered from the other features. A relatively recently infilled boundary ditch [1630] probably defining post medieval inclosure was partially revealed at the western end of the trench.	Length	26.20m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	1.00m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1625	Layer	Topsoil overlying fills of pit / pond [1628]	13.00+	0.07		
1626	Fill	Secondary fill of pit / pond {1628}. Deliberate backfill / capping?	13.00+	0.25		
1627	Fill	Primary fill of pit / pond [1628].	13.00	0.15		
1628	Cut	Pit / pond. Cut through (1601) & (1602)	13.00	1.00		
1601	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.35		
1629	Fill	Sole fill of partially excavated ditch [1630]	2.00	0.50	Mod glass	PM
1630	Cut	Ditch, cuts (1602)	2.00	0.50	Mod CBM	PM
1602	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
1611	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [1614]	1.00	0.18		
1612	Fill	Primary fill of pit [1614]	0.80	0.20		
1614	Cut	Pit. Cuts gully [1610] and ditch[1620]	1.00	0.38		
1613	Fill	Sole fill of gully [1610]	0.75	0.30		
1610	Cut	Gully. Cut by pit [1614]	1.10	0.35		
1621	Fill	Tertiary fill ditch [1624]	0.60	0.15		
1622	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch[1624]	1.00	0.35		
1623	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1624]	0.90	0.10		
1624	Cut	Ditch. Cuts ditch [1620]	1.00+	0.45		
1618	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1620]	0.90	0.25	Pot	Med
1619	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1620]	0.60	0.08		Med
1620	Cut	Ditch. Cut by ditch [1624] & pit [1614]	0.90	0.30		Med
1604	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1605]	1.10	0.30		
1605	Cut	Ditch. Cuts ditch [1609]	1.10	0.30		
1606	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [1609]	0.90	0.30		
1607	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1609]	0.65	0.10		
1608	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1609]. Slumping at SW side	0.40	0.35		
1609	Cut	Ditch. Cut by ditch [1605]	0.90	0.40		
1603	Layer	Natural	-	-		
1615-1617	-	Void				

Trench 17

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A NW-SE aligned shallow gully or beam slot [1711, 1713, 1717] was present at the centre of the trench. Within the rectangular area defined by the gully or beam slot was the terminal end of a shallow NW-SE aligned possible ditch [1715]; a single sherd of late Anglo Saxon St Neots ware was recovered from its fill. A possible infilled medieval hollow way [1719] was partially revealed at the eastern end of the trench. All of the previously mentioned features were sealed by the subsoil but, with the exception of the single sherd of AS pottery from [1715], no finds were recovered. Two relatively modern pits [1705, 1709] and a post hole [1707] were cut through the subsoil at the western end of the trench.	**Length**	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.75m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1701	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
1720	Fill	Organic secondary fill of shallow modern feature		0.20		Mod
1721	Fill	Primary sandy clay fill of shallow modern feature		0.10		Mod
1722	Cut	Shallow feature cut into topsoil [1701]		0.30		Mod
1704	Fill	Sole fill of pit [1705]	0.50	0.55		Mod
1705	Cut	Pit, cut through subsoils 1702 and 1703	0.50	0.55		Mod
1706	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [1707]	0.25	0.23		Mod?
1707	Cut	Post hole	0.25	0.23		Mod?
1708	Fill	Sole fill of pit [1709]	0.90	0.16		Mod?
1709	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.16		Mod?
1702	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
1730	*Group Cut No*	*Gully comprising gully cuts, 1711, 1713 and 1717*				
1710	Fill	Sole fill of gully [1711]	0.45	0.15		
1711	Cut	Gully	0.45	0.15		
1712	Fill	Sole fill of gully [1713]	0.45	0.09		
1713	Cut	Gully. Probably continuation of gully [1711]	0.45	0.09		
1716	Fill	Sole fill of gully [1717]	0.45	0.20		
1717	Cut	Gully	0.45	0.20		
1714	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [1715]	0.75	0.16	Pot	AS?
1715	Cut	Ditch	0.75	0.16		AS?
1718	Fill	Sole fill of hollow way [1719]	0.55	0.28		Med
1719	Cut	Hollow way	0.55	0.28		Med
1703	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 18

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A shallow pit [1815] was present at the centre of the trench and a SW-NE aligned boundary ditch [1808] at the south. The pit was sealed by the subsoil but the ditch had been recut through the subsoil. Finds were not recovered from the fill of the pit but a limited assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the upper fill of the ditch. A NW-SE aligned modern field drain was present at the northern end of the trench.	**Length**	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1801	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.35		
1804	Fill	Secondary fill of recut [1816]. Only visible in section at west side of trench	1.40	0.52	Pot & bone	Med?
1805	Fill	Primary fill of recut [1816], seen in both sections	1.85	0.84		Med?
1816	Cut	Recut of ditch [1808]. Cuts subsoil.				Med?
1807	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1808], same as (1811)	1.32	0.66	Bone	Med
1811	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1808]	1.12	0.75		Med
1806	Fill	Deposit interpreted as slumping at southern side of ditch [1808]	0.90	0.30		Med?
1809	Fill	Deposit interpreted as slumping at southern side of ditch [1808], same as (1813) only seen in east facing section	0.90	0.40		Med?
1813	Fill	Deposit interpreted as slumping at the southern side of ditch [1808], same as (1809), only seen in west facing section	0.15	0.25		Med?
1812	Fill	Primary slumping at NW side of ditch [1808], only seen in west facing section	1.05	0.75		Med?
1808	Cut	Ditch	2.22	1.2		Med?
1802	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
1814	Fill	Sole fill of truncated pit [1815]?	0.70	0.12		
1815	Cut	Pit?	0.70	0.12		
1803	Layer	Natural	-	-		
1810	Void					

Trench 19

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow NW-SE aligned gully/ditch [1904] was present at the western end of the trench. Finds were not recovered from this feature but it has a distinctly different orientation than the medieval open field system, suggesting an earlier or later system of land division. Three N-S aligned shallow furrows [1915, 1924, 1926] of the medieval open field system were identified and a recut post medieval inclosure field boundary ditch [1907, 1922] was present at the eastern end of the trench. All features were sealed by the subsoil.	Length	24.00m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
1901	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.22		
1912	Deposit	Localised deposit of clayey material probably to level slumped area located over the infill of ditch [1907]	2.00+	0.11		Mod
1917	Layer	Organic deposit		0.15		Mod
1930	Fill	Hedgerow?	0.55-0.75	0.30		PM
1929	Cut	Hedgerow? Cut through subsoil	0.55-0.75	0.30		PM
1906	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [1907].	2.30	0.70	Pot	Med
1908	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1907].	0.70	0.35	Pot	Med
1918	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1907]	0.63	0.22		Med
1907	Cut	Ditch. Possible recut of ditch [1934]	2.30	0.70		Med
1919	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1934]	0.60	0.22		PM
1934	Cut	Ditch. Recuts ditches [1920] and [1922]. Possibly same as [1907].	0.60	0.30		PM
1931	Fill	Slumping at side of ditch [1922]	0.20	0.27		PM
1932	Fill	Gravelly deposit at west side of ditch [1922]	0.64	0.20		PM
1933	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1922]	0.65	0.13		PM
1922	Cut	Ditch. May be the same as [1920]	0.93+	0.37		PM
1921	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1920]	0.65	0.34		PM
1920	Cut	Ditch. Recut by [1934]	0.65	0.30		PM
1923	Layer	Interpreted as truncated ridge of ridge and furrow	5.80	0.26		Med
1914	Deposit	Bioturbation?	0.23	0.33	Flint	
1913	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.23	0.33		
1902	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
1916	Fill	Furrow [1915]	2.50	0.30	Pot	Med
1915	Cut	Furrow	2.50	0.30		Med
1927	Fill	Furrow [1926]	3.20	0.20		Med
1926	Cut	Furrow	3.20	0.20		Med
1910	Deposit	Secondary fill of tree bole [1909]	0.85	0.35		
1911	Deposit	Primary fill of tree bole [1909]	0.48	0.25		
1909	Interface	Tree bole. Cut by ditch [1904]	1.10	0.40		
1925	Fill	Furrow [1924]		0.15		Med
1924	Cut	Furrow partly revealed at eastern end of trench		0.12		Med
1928	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch[1904]	0.55	0.19		
1905	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1904]	0.40	0.18		
1904	Cut	Ditch	0.55	0.30		
1903	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 20

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A NW-SE aligned shallow feature interpreted as a medieval hollow way [2015, 2017] was identified at the northern end of the trench. The hollow way was cut by a similarly aligned ditch [2013], perhaps a post medieval inclosure field boundary. A similarly aligned ditch [2005] lay 7m south of possible inclosure boundary ditch [2013], and may also have an origin with post medieval agricultural activity. The southern side of ditch [2005] cut a similarly aligned shallow ditch/gully [2007], which was otherwise undated. All features were sealed by the subsoil.	**Length**	23.25m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2001	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.20		
2002	Layer	Mid orangeish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.35		
2004	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [2005]	1.63	0.39		PM
2005	Cut	Ditch. Cuts gully [2007]	1.63	0.39		PM
2006	Fill	Sole fill of gully [2007]	0.50	0.18		
2007	Cut	Gully	0.50	0.18		
2008	Deposit	Bioturbation?	0.60	0.13		
2009	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.60	0.13		
2010	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [2013]	0.58	0.26		PM
2011	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2013]	1.72	0.44	Bone	PM
2012	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2013]	1.14	0.14		PM
2013	Cut	Ditch. Cuts ditches [2015] and [2017]	2.00	0.58		PM
2014	Fill	Sole fill of hollow way	0.96	0.28		Med
2015	Cut	Hollow way. Cut by ditch [2013]	0.95	0.28		Med
2016	Fill	Sole fill of ditch/hollow way [2017]	1.00	0.66		Med
2017	Cut	Ditch/hollow way. Cut by ditch [2013]	1.00	0.66		Med
2003	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 21

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A shallow NW-SE aligned ditch [2124] ran across the northern end of the trench. Medieval pottery was recovered from its fill. An undated gully [2117] ran SW-NE across the centre of the trench. Four shallow post holes lay in close proximity to the southern side of the gully and two post holes to the north, a further shallow post hole lay approximately 5m to the south of the gully. No finds were recovered from the post holes. All of the features were sealed by the subsoil.	Length	23.95m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2101	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil.	-	0.20		
2102	Layer	Mid orangeish brown loamy subsoil.	-	0.35		
2104	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [2105]	0.45	0.23		
2105	Cut	Ditch?	0.45	0.23		
2106	Fill	Sole fill of post hole? [2107]	0.26	0.12		
2107	Cut	Post hole?	0.26	0.12		
2108	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2109]	0.29	0.08		
2109	Cut	Post hole	0.29	0.08		
2110	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2111]	0.27	0.12		
2011	Cut	Post hole	0.27	0.12		
2112	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2113]	0.28	0.08		
2113	Cut	Post hole	0.28	0.08		
2114	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2115]	0.30	0.34		
2115	Cut	Post hole	0.30	0.34		
2116	Fill	Sole fill of gully [2117]	0.33	0.13		
2117	Cut	Gully	0.33	0.13		
2118	Fill	Sole fill of post hole	0.38	0.16		
2119	Cut	Post hole	0.38	0.16		
2120	Fill	Secondary fill of post hole [2122]	0.38	0.16		
2121	Fill	Primary fill of post hole [2122]	0.38	0.16		
2122	Cut	Post hole	0.38	0.16		
2123	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [2124]	1.00	0.30	Pot	Med
2124	Cut	Ditch	1.00	0.30		Med
2103	Layer	Natural.	-	-		

Trench 22

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown silty sand with occasional patches of limestone gravel.	Length	23.95m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2201	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
2202	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
2203	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 23

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two SW-NE aligned shallow furrows were present; one [2322] at the west and another [2320] at the east of the trench. The furrow at the east cut a shallow NW-SE aligned ditch [2318] and the most southerly [2308] of five NNW-SSE aligned post holes. The post holes lay immediately east of a similarly aligned shallow ditch [2306] which contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery. All features were sealed by the subsoil.	**Length**	24.20m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.45m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2301	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
2302	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
2321	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [2322]	0.70	0.20	Pot	PM
2322	Cut	Furrow	0.70	0.20		PM
2319	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [2320]	1.16	0.19		PM
2320	Cut	Furrow	1.16	0.19		PM
2317	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [2318]	0.50	0.32		Med
2318	Cut	Ditch	0.50	0.32		Med
2307	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2308]	0.22	0.10		Med
2308	Cut	Post hole. Cut by ditch [2320]	0.22	0.10		Med
2309	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2310]	0.30	0.22		Med
2310	Cut	Post hole	0.30	0.22		Med
2311	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2311]	0.28	0.28		Med
2312	Cut	Post hole	0.28	0.28		Med
2313	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2314]	0.30	0.30		Med
2314	Cut	Post hole	0.30	0.30		Med
2315	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2315]	0.25	0.25		Med
2316	Cut	Post hole	0.25	0.25		Med
2304	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2306]	1.48	0.25	Pot & bone	Med
2305	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2306]	1.10	0.10		Med
2306	Cut	Ditch	1.48	0.35		Med
2303	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 24

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A broad NE-SW aligned ditch [2447] terminated in the southern part of the trench; it had probably been recut along its length by a less substantial ditch [2444]. A NW-SE aligned ditch [2422] lay slightly north of the aforementioned broad ditch, it returned to run E-W and terminated at the east of the trench. A post hole [2432] cut the northern side of ditch [2422] and a pit [2408] cut its southern side. A shallow, perhaps recut ditch [2410] was present at the north of the trench. Finds were not recovered from the excavated features and no animal bone was present, all features were sealed by the subsoil but remain undated. A WSW-ENE possible furrow [2404] was present at the centre of the trench.	**Length**	24.88m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2401	Layer	Dark brownish grey organic topsoil	-	0.20		
2402	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.40		
2417	Fill	Secondary fill of furrow [2404]	0.70	0.10		
2405	Fill	Primary fill of furrow[2404]	0.60	0.19		
2404	Cut	Furrow	0.82	0.16		
2419	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2418]	0.85	0.30		
2413	Fill	Primary fill of ditch recut [2418]	0.15	0.05		
2418	Cut	Ditch. This is a recut of ditch [2410]	0.80	0.40		
2411	Fill	Fill at northern side of ditch [2410]	0.55	0.38		
2412	Fill	Fill at southern side of ditch [2410]	0.20	0.30		
2410	Cut	Ditch. Recut by ditch [2418]	1.00	0.35		
2433	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [2432]	0.52	0.20		
2432	Cut	Post hole. Cuts ditch [2414] = Group number [2431]	0.52	0.20		
2409	Fill	Sole fill of pit [2408]	0.41	0.30		
2408	Cut	Pit. Cuts ditch [2414]	0.41	0.30		
2431	*Group cut no.*	*Ditch comprising cuts [2414], [2422] and [2427]*	-	-		
2416	Fill	Quaternary fill of ditch [2414]	0.26	0.35		
2415	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [2414]	0.40	0.32		
2430	Fill	Same as 2415. At terminal end	-	0.26		
2426	Fill	Same as (2415)	0.58	0.18		
2421	Fill	Secondary fill/slumping at northern side of ditch [2414]	0.15	0.12		
2425	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2422]	0.82	0.32		
2429	Fill	Same as (2425). At terminal end	-	0.12		
2420	Fill	Primary fill/slumping at southern side of ditch [2414]	0.15	0.24		
2423	Fill	Primary fill/slumping at northern side of ditch [2422]	0.12	0.15		
2424	Fill	Primary fill ditch [2414]	0.10	0.20		
2428	Fill	Same as (2424). At terminal end	-	0.06		
2414	Cut	Ditch. Recut of ditch [2410]	0.32	0.26		
2422	Cut	Same as [2414]	0.83	0.38		
2427	Cut	Ditch terminus. Same as [2414] [2422]	0.30	0.38		
2446	*Group cut no.*	*Ditch comprising cuts [2436], [2442] and [2444]. Cuts ditch [2447]*	-	-		
2443	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch recut [2442].	0.87	0.30		
2437	Fill	Same as (2443)	0.85	0.45		
2441	Fill	Primary Fill of terminal end of ditch [2444] which recuts ditch [2438]. Same as 2445	0.75	0.30		
2445	Fill	Same as (2441)	0.87	0.30		
2436	Cut	Ditch recut	0.85	0.45		
2442	Cut	Same as [2436]	0.87	0.30		
2444	Cut	Same as [2436]. At terminal end	0.87	0.30		

2447	*Group cut no.*	*Ditch comprising cuts [2406] and [2438]. Cut by ditch [2446].*	-	-		
2434	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2406]	0.50	0.38		
2435	Fill	Same as (2434)	0.15	0.15		
2440	Fill	Same as (2434). At terminal end	0.75	0.30		
2407	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2406]	0.50	0.22		
2439	Fill	Same as [2407]. At terminal end	1.20	0.20		
2406	Cut	Ditch	1.35	0.55		
2438	Cut	Same as [2406]. At terminal end.	1.20	0.55		
2403	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 25

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A shallow NW-SE aligned drainage ditch [2506] was present at the north of the trench and a shallow SW-NE aligned furrow [2504] was present at the south of trench. Both features were sealed by the subsoil.	Length	23.95m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.45m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2501	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
2502	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.25		
2505	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [2504]	0.49	0.14		
2504	Cut	Furrow	0.49	0.14		
2507	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [2506]	0.40	0.15	Pot & flint	
2506	Cut	Ditch	0.40	0.15		
2503	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 26

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow drainage ditch [2606] ran NW-SE across the western end of the trench. The primary fill of the ditch contained a single medieval pot sherd.	Length	23.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.56m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2601	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.22		
2602	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.34		
2605	Fill	Secondary fill of gully [2606]	0.66	0.17		Med
2604	Fill	Primary fill of gully [2606]	0.46	0.22	Pot	Med
2606	Cut	Gully	0.66	0.37		Med
2603	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 27

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A small possible pit [2705] and a possible tree throw 2709 was identified, respectively at the centre and east of the trench. A SW-NE aligned furrow [2707] was present at the western end of the trench	Length	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2701	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
2702	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
2704	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.75	0.25		
2705	Interface	Bioturbation	0.75	0.25		
2706	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [2707]	0.65	0.25		
2707	Cut	Furrow	0.65	0.25		
2708	Deposit	Sole fill of tree throw? 2709	0.45	0.25		
2709	Interface	Tree throw?	0.45	0.25		
2703	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 28

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A broad shallow feature interpreted as a furrow [2806] of the medieval open field system ran SW-NE across the north of the trench. A single narrow probable plough scar [2804] ran at a similar alignment slightly north of the furrow and two similarly aligned plough scars [2808, 2810] were present slightly south of it. A shallow irregular feature at the centre of the trench is interpreted as natural. No dating evidence was recovered but all features were sealed by the subsoil.	Length	23.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2801	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
2802	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
2805	Fill	Sole fill of plough scar [2804]	0.46	0.18		
2804	Cut	Plough scar	0.46	0.18		
2807	Fill	Sole fill of furrow [2806]	1.40	0.10		
2806	Cut	Furrow	1.40	0.10		
2809	Fill	Sole fill of plough scar [2808]	0.20	0.08		
2808	Cut	Plough scar	0.20	0.08		
2811	Fill	Sole fill of plough scar [2810]	0.18	0.05		
2810	Cut	Plough scar	0.18	0.05		
2813	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.90	0.15		
2812	Interface	Bioturbation	0.90	0.15		
2803	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 29

General Description	Orientation	N - S
An undated NW-SE aligned shallow drainage ditch [2904] crossed the northern half of the trench and a tentatively identified shallow oval pit [2906] was present at the south of the trench. Two struck flints were recovered from the fill of the pit. Both features were sealed by the subsoil	**Length**	23.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
2901	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.30		
2902	Layer	Light orange- brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
2905	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [2904]	0.72	0.32		
2904	Cut	Ditch	0.72	0.32		
2907	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.78	0.20	Flint	
2906	Interface	Bioturbation	0.78	0.20		
2903	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 30

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Three features were investigated but all are interpreted as having a natural origin. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of limestone gravel.	**Length**	23.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3001	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.25		
3002	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
3006	Deposit	Bioturbation? Secondary fill of 3004	0.38	0.20		
3005	Deposit	Bioturbation? Primary fill of 3004	0.50	0.20		
3004	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.50	0.20		
3009	Deposit	Bioturbation? Secondary fill of 3007	0.80	0.20		
3008	Deposit	Bioturbation? Primary fill of 3007	0.22	0.18		
3007	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.80	0.25		
3010	Interface	Mixed subsoil and natural	0.05	-		
3003	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 31

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A drainage ditch [3112] was present at the western end of the trench. A small concentration of other features located at the western end of the trench was investigated. All were shallow, irregular in plan and profile and are interpreted as natural in origin. A similar feature was present at the eastern end of the trench; it is also interpreted as having a natural origin.	**Length**	23.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3101	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.25		
3102	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
3105	Deposit	Bioturbation? Fills 3104	0.20	0.10		
3104	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.20	0.10		
3107	Deposit	Bioturbation? Fills 3106	0.30	0.10		
3106	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.30	0.10		
3109	Deposit	Bioturbation? Fills 3108	0.15	0.10		
3108	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.15	0.10		
3111	Deposit	Bioturbation? Fills 3110	0.78	0.20		
3110	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.78	0.20		
3115	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch? [3112]	1.00	0.15		
3114	Fill	Primary fill of ditch? [3112]	1.00	0.20		
3113	Fill	Slumped deposit at east side of ditch?	0.40	0.17		
3112	Cut	Ditch?	0.85+	0.36		
3103	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 32

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A large pit [3204] was located at the north of the trench; a flint core, two struck flint flakes and a flint "pot lid" were recovered from the fills of the pit. The near complete skeleton of a sheep and a cow mandible was present in the primary pit fill. The pit was cut at the south by a post hole [3219]. A shallow, perhaps twice recut [3214, 3216], E-W aligned ditch [3212] crossed the southern end of the trench; a struck flint was recovered from its fill.	**Length**	26.00m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.55m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3201	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
3202	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
3205	Fill	Final fill of pit [3204]	0.90	0.13	Flint	BA?
3206	Fill	Quaternary fill of pit [3204]	1.20	0.15		BA?
3207	Fill	Tertiary fill of pit [3204]	1.30	0.10		BA?
3211	Fill	Primary slumping or weathered area around sides of pit [3204]	0.46	0.42		BA?
3208	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [3204]. Same as 3209.	0.90	0.20		BA?
3209	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [3204]. Same as 3208	1.20	0.22		BA?
3210	Fill	Primary fill of pit [3204]	1.40	0.25	Bone & flint	BA?
3204	Cut	Pit	2.40	0.64		BA?
3220	Fill	Sole fill of pit? [3219]				
3219	Cut	Pit? Cut by pit [3204]	0.58	0.13		
3217	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3216]	1.30	0.20		
3216	Cut	Ditch. Cuts ditches [3212] and [3214]	1.30	0.20		
3215	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3214]	0.45	0.22		
3214	Cut	Ditch. Cuts ditch [3212]	0.45	0.22		
3213	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3212].	0.35	0.15	Flint	
3212	Cut	Ditch. Cut by ditches [3214] and [3216]	0.32	0.18		
3203	Layer	Natural	-	-		
3218	Layer	Natural clay into which base of pit [3204] was cut	-	-		

Trench 33

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown clayey sand with occasional patches of light brown clay and limestone gravel.	**Length**	23.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.65m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3301	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.30		
3302	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
3303	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 34

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The ditch of a post medieval field boundary [3407] was partially revealed at the southern end of the trench. The field boundary ditch had been recut [3405]. No other archaeological features were present.	Length	23.95m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.65m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3401	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
3402	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.40		
3404	Fill	Sole fill of ditch	0.70	0.40		PM
3405	Cut	Ditch. Recut of [3407]	0.70	0.40		PM
3406	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3407]	0.15	0.25		PM
3407	Cut	Ditch	0.15	0.25		PM
3408	Deposit	Bioturbation?	0.35+	0.50		
3409	Interface	Bioturbation?	0.35+	0.50		
3403	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 35

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The ditch of a post medieval field boundary was present at the eastern end of the trench. It was not excavated as it had already been examined in trenches 19 and 34. Two shallow undated post holes [3504, 3506] were tentatively identified slightly west of the inclosure boundary.	Length	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3501	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
3502	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
3505	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.30	0.15		
3504	Interface	Bioturbation	0.30	0.15		
3507	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.20	0.12		
3506	Interface	Bioturbation	0.20	0.12		
3503	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 36

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A large pit [3609] was present at the southern end of the trench. The pit was sealed by the subsoil but finds or other evidence was not recovered and the date and function of the pit is uncertain.	Length	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3601	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
3602	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
3604	Fill	Quaternary fill of pit [3609]	0.34	0.13		
3605	Fill	Tertiary fill of pit [3609]	1.00	0.44		
3606	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [3609]	1.05	0.58		
3607	Fill	Primary fill/slumping at south side of pit [3609]	0.10	0.54		
3608	Fill	Primary fill/slumping at north side of pit	0.10	0.40		
3609	Cut	Pit	1.70	0.57		
3603	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 37

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was devoid of archaeology. A modern NW-SE aligned land drain was present near the north of the trench. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown clayey sand with occasional patches of limestone gravel.	Length	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3701	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.25		
3702	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.25		
3703	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 38

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow SSW-NNE aligned drainage ditch [3805] crossed the western half of the trench. Three discrete features were investigated but all were shallow and irregular and they are interpreted as natural. All features were sealed by the subsoil but no dating evidence was recovered.	Length	24.20m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3801	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
3802	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
3804	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3805].	0.30	0.24		PM
3805	Cut	Ditch	0.30	0.24		PM
3806	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.96	0.12		
3807	Interface	Bioturbation	0.96	0.12		
3808	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.25	0.05		
3809	Interface	Bioturbation	0.25	0.05		
3810	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.35	0.08		
3811	Interface	Bioturbation	0.35	0.08		
3803	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 39

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A shallow SSW-NNE aligned drainage ditch crossed the northern half of the trench. A feature interpreted as the terminal end of a ditch [3908] was identified toward the southern end of the trench. Investigation suggested that the ditch had been recut [3906]. All features were sealed by the subsoil, no dating evidence was recovered.	**Length**	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.45m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
3901	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
3902	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.25		
3907	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3906]	0.72	0.38		
3906	Cut	Ditch. Recut of ditch [3908]	0.72	0.38		
3905	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [3905]. Same as (3909)	0.35	0.39		
3904	Cut	Ditch. Same as [3908]. Recut by [3906]	0.35	0.39		
3909	Fill	Sole fill of terminal end of ditch [3908].	1.50	0.22		
3908	Cut	Terminal end of ditch.	1.50	0.22		
3903	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 40

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow undated NE-SW aligned ditch [4007] was present slightly east of the centre of the trench. Ditch [4007] was sealed by the subsoil and was cut at its eastern side by a similarly aligned modern ditch [4005] which cut the subsoil. A NE-SW aligned land drain crossed the eastern end of the trench.	**Length**	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4001	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4002	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4004	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [4005]	0.95	0.28		Mod
4005	Cut	Ditch. Recut of ditch [4007]	0.95	0.28		Mod
4006	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [4007]	0.90	0.40		
4007	Cut	Ditch. Recut by [4005]	0.90	0.40		
4003	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 41

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A NE-SW alignment of three possible post holes [4105, 4107, 4109] was identified at the northern part of the trench. All were undated, relatively shallow and sealed by the subsoil.	Length	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4101	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4102	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4104	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [4105]	0.70	0.20		
4105	Cut	Post hole	0.70	0.20		
4106	Fill	Post hole [4107]	0.37	0.18		
4107	Cut	Post hole	0.37	0.18		
4108	Fill	Post hole [4109]	0.65	0.16		
4109	Cut	Post hole	0.65	0.16		
4103	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 42

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A shallow possible pit [4204] was present at the east of the trench. The possible pit was sealed by the subsoil, but dating or other types of evidence were not recovered from its fills.	Length	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4201	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4202	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4206	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [4204]	0.68	0.14		
4205	Fill	Primary fill of pit [4204]	1.10	0.17		
4204	Cut	Pit	1.10	0.22		
4203	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 43

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was devoid of archaeological features. Two recent W-NE aligned land drains were present at the north of the trench. Top and subsoil overlay orangeish brown clayey sand with occasional patches of limestone gravel.	Length	24.20m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.52m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4301	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.24		
4302	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.26		
4303	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 44

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two NE-SW aligned modern land drains were identified. The easternmost land drain had cut the western side of bioturbated area 4405. The features were sealed by the subsoil. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of the pit.	Length	24.80m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4401	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4402	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4404	Deposit	Bioturbation	0.78	0.31		
4405	Interface	Bioturbation	0.78	0.31		
4403	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 45

General Description	Orientation	N - S
A western end of a shallow ENE-WSW aligned gully [4512] located at the northern end of the trench was cut by a shallow pit [4510]. Both of these features were sealed by the subsoil but no dating evidence was recovered from their fills. Two NW-SE aligned shallow ditches [4516, 4518] crossed the centre of the trench. These ditches cut the subsoil and are relatively recent features. The southern ditch was cut at its eastern end by a SSW-NNE aligned land drain. An NW-SE alignment of three post holes [4504, 4506, 4508] was present immediately south of the land drain; all were sealed by the subsoil but were otherwise undated.	Length	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4501	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4517	Fill	Sole fill of gully [4516]	0.43	0.09		PM
4516	Cut	Gully	0.43	0.09		PM
4519	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [4518]	1.37	0.43		PM
4518	Cut	Ditch. Cut by land drain at the eastern side of trench	1.37	0.43		PM
4502	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4505	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [4504]	0.33	0.10		
4504	Cut	Post hole	0.33	0.10		
4507	Fill	Sole fill of post hole [4506]	0.35	0.37		
4506	Cut	Post hole	0.35	0.37		
4509	Fill	Sole fill of post hole	0.31	0.30		
4508	Cut	Post hole	0.31	0.30		
4511	Fill	Pit?	1.03	0.18		
4510	Cut	Pit? Cuts gully? [4512]	1.03	0.18		
4513	Fill	Sole fill of gully? [4512]	0.18	0.09		
4512	Cut	Gully?. Cut by pit? [4510]	0.18	0.09		
4515	Deposit	Bioturbation? Fills [4514]	1.60	0.15		
4514	Interface	Bioturbation?	1.60	0.15		
4503	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 46

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two shallow pits [4604, 4606] were identified at t he centre of the trench. The pits were sealed by the subsoil but were otherwise undated. The pits were flanked by two NE-SW aligned broad and shallow furrows of the medieval open field system.	Length	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.40m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4601	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4602	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4605	Fill	Fill of pit? [4604]	0.86	0.15		
4604	Cut	Pit?	0.86	0.15		
4607	Fill	Fill of pit? [4606]	0.68	0.10		
4606	Cut	Pit?	0.68	0.10		
4603	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 47

General Description	Orientation	N - S
Two NE-SW aligned parallel ditches [4709, 4716] were present in the northern half of the trench; both were sealed by the subsoil but finds were not recovered from their fills. Two WNW-ESE aligned ditches were present at the southern end of the trench, ditch [4707] was sealed by the subsoil but was otherwise undated, the other ditch [4705] cut the subsoil and may be a continuation of a relatively recent ditch [4518] identified in trench 45	Length	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.40m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4701	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4702	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.20		
4704	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [4705]	0.84	0.37		Mod
4705	Cut	Ditch	0.84	0.37		Mod
4706	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [4707]	0.66	0.15		
4707	Cut	Ditch	0.66	0.15		
4708	Fill	Sole fill of ditch [4709]	0.54	0.30		
4709	Cut	Ditch	0.54	0.30		
4710	Fill	Secondary fill of terminal end of ditch [4712]	0.57	0.25		
4711	Fill	Primary fill of terminal end of ditch [4712]	0.57	0.26		
4712	Cut	Ditch	0.57	0.51		
4713	Deposit	Bioturbation	1.25	0.36		
4714	Interface	Bioturbation	1.25	0.36		
4715	Fill	Sole fill of possible ditch [4716]	0.62	0.27		
4716	Cut	Ditch	0.62	0.27		
4703	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 48

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A pit or ditch terminus [4810] was present at the east of the trench. Three other features were investigated but all were irregular in plan and profile and are interpreted as natural.	Length	24.10m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.45m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4801	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
4802	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4811	Fill	Sole fill of pit? [4810]	1.25	0.87		
4810	Cut	Pit?	1.25	0.87		
4803	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 49

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown sandy clay containing occasional patches of paler sandy silt	Length	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
4901	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
4902	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
4903	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 50

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown sandy clay containing occasional patches of paler sandy silt.	Length	24.30m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5001	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.25		
5002	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.25		
5003	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 51

General Description	Orientation	N - S
Two parallel WNW-ESE aligned shallow ditches [5106, 5109] were present at the southern end of the trench. The ditches were sealed by the subsoil but no dating evidence was recovered from their fills.	Length	24.20m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5101	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.25		
5102	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.25		
5104	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [5106]	2.40	0.20		
5105	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [5106]	2.40	0.25		
5106	Cut	Ditch	2.40	0.65		
5107	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [5109]	1.00	0.25		
5108	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [5109]	0.80	0.10		
5109	Cut	Ditch	1.00	0.35		
5103	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 52

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown silty sand with occasional patches of limestone gravel.	Length	24.10m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.45m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5201	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
5202	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
5203	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 53

General Description	Orientation	N - S
Two shallow possible pits were identified at the southern end f the trench. Both were sealed by the subsoil but neither was dated by finds. A shallow irregular area of bioturbation at the northern end of the trench is probably associated with a NNE-SSW aligned post medieval field boundary [5309].	**Length**	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5301	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
5302	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.35		
5305	Fill	Sole fill of pit [5304]	0.50	0.28		
5304	Cut	Pit	0.50	0.28		
5307	Fill	Sole fill of pit [5306]	1.36	0.34		
5306	Cut	Pit	1.36	0.34		
5308	Deposit	Bioturbation	1.66	0.24		PM
5309	Interface	Bioturbation	1.66	0.24		PM
5303	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 54

General Description	Orientation	E - W
Two NNE-SSW aligned land drains were present at the eastern half of the trench. The more westerly of the drains [5409] was correlated with the position of a post medieval field boundary and contained two horseshoe shaped ceramic drains.	**Length**	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5401	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.22		
5402	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.40		
5404	Interface	Bioturbation? Through subsoil.	0.65+	0.22		
5405	Deposit	Bioturbation?	0.65+	0.22		
5406	Fill	Fill of land drain [5407]	0.30	0.23		PM
5407	Cut	Land drain	0.30	0.23		PM
5408	Fill	Fill of land drain [5409]	0.30	0.23		PM
5409	Cut	Land drain	0.30	0.23		PM
5403	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 55

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown silty sand with occasional patches of pale clay and limestone gravel.	Length	24.20m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.50m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5501	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
5502	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
5503	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 56

General Description	Orientation	E - W
A NNE-SSW aligned broad furrow of the medieval open field system crossed the western half of the trench. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown silty sand containing occasional patches of pale clay and limestone gravel.	Length	24.60m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.45m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5601	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.24		
5602	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.20		
5603	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 57

General Description	Orientation	N - S
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown silty sand containing occasional patches of limestone gravel.	Length	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.40m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5701	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.20		
5702	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.20		
5703	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 58

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay deposits of natural orangeish brown silty clay.	Length	24.50m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.30m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5801	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
5802	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.15		
5803	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 59

General Description	Orientation	N - S
Two shallow features were investigated at the north of the trench. They are tentatively identified as a shallow ditch [5907] and a shallow pit [5904]. Three struck flints were recovered from the fill of the possible pit; no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of the possible ditch. Both features were sealed by the subsoil.	Length	24.40m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.30m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
5901	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
5902	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.15		
5905	Fill	Sole fill of pit? [5904]	0.81	0.41	Flint	
5904	Cut	Pit?	0.81	0.41		
5906	Fill	Sole fill of ditch? [5907]	1.70	0.50		
5907	Cut	Ditch?	1.70	0.50		
5903	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Trench 60

General Description	Orientation	E - W
The trench was devoid of archaeology. Top and subsoil overlay natural orangeish brown silty clay. The topsoil and subsoil deepened to approximately 1.00m at the west of the trench.	Length	24.70m
	Width	2.00m
	Avg. Depth	0.60m

Contexts

Context No	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Date
6001	Layer	Dark brown organic topsoil	-	0.15		
6002	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy subsoil	-	0.30		
6003	Layer	Natural	-	-		

Appendix 2: Specialist Reports

THE POTTERY

A.M.Slowikowski: Albion Archaeology

Introduction

A total of 230 sherds of pottery, weighing 2.255 kg, was recovered, of which 49 vessels were diagnostic of form. The pottery was recorded by context, fabric, form and quantified by minimum vessel count, sherd count and weight. The occurrence of abrasion, decoration, evidence of use such as sooting, and any other unusual feature was noted. The information was entered onto an Access database. Milton Keynes Ceramic Type Series codes have been used throughout. Descriptions for all pottery types present have been previously published; a reference but no fabric descriptions, is therefore given. Post-medieval wares (Ceramic group 5) are present and are briefly described but are not discussed further.

The pottery has been recorded following the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (2001).

1. Saxo-Norman (10th-11th century)

SNC1 St Neots (1sherd; 4g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 249
Date: possibly 11th century
Forms: bowl with upright rim

2. Early Medieval (12th-13th century)

MC1 Medieval shelly ware (3 sherds; 114g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 251
Date: 11th-late 13th century
Forms: two shallow carinated bowls

MC3 Medieval shelly ware (94 sherds; 874g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 253; Mynard 1984
Medieval shelly (Olney Hyde 'A') ware
Date: 13th-early 15th centuries
Forms: rounded rim bowls of large diameter; jars with everted or rectangular rims, one with thumb impressions along the edge; jugs with strap handles springing from the rim

MS3 Medieval grey sandy ware (87 sherds; 829g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 260
Date: mid-late11th-early15th centuries
Forms: jars with small rectangular rims; one jug handle with fingernail impressed decoration

MS2 Medieval coarse sandy ware (1 sherd; 3g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 259
Date: 13th-early 15th centuries

3. Late Medieval (Late 13th-15th century)

MS9 Brill/Boarstall ware (3 sherds; 12g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 272
Date: mid-late 13th-15th centuries
Forms: jugs, one with applied red strip decoration

MS6 Potterspury ware (13 sherds; 179g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 262
Date: early-mid 13th-16th centuries
Forms: rectangular rim jars; jugs with random small stabbed decoration; pipkin

C60 Hertfordshire greyware (2 sherds; 19g)
Blackmore and Pearce 2010
Date: late 12th-14th centuries

4. Late Medieval/Post-medieval Transitional (16th-17th century)

TLMS7 Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (2 sherds; 26g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 280
Date: 15th-17th centuries
Forms: bowl with sparse internal glaze

PM15 Cistercian ware (1 sherd; 10g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 283
Date: late 15th-17th centuries
Forms: cups

5. Post-medieval (17th-19th century)

TLMS10 Red Earthenware (3 sherds; 66g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 280
Date: 16th-17th centuries
Forms: bowls with internal green-brown glaze
Possibly Potterspury

PM1 Black-glazed ware (1 sherd; 2g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992,284
Date: 17th century
Probably Staffordshire

PM16 Black-glazed coarseware (2 sherds; 13g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 283
Date: 17th century
Forms: cups
From the S.Northamptonshire industries (Potterspury, Paulerspury,YardleyGobion)

PM22 White salt-glazed stoneware (4 sherds; 9g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 284
Date: from *c.*1730, peaking in mid-late 18th century
Mainly Burslem, Staffordshire

PM24 Pearlware (3 sherds; 6g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 285
Date: late 18th century, from *c.*1780
Staffordshire

PM25 White earthenware (2 sherds; 3g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 285
Date: late 18th-19th centuries

PM28 Brown salt-glazed stoneware (1 sherd; 9g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 285
Date: 17th-18th centuries
Forms: tea-pot
London, Staffordshire or Nottingham

PM56 Mottle brown-glazed whiteware (3 sherds; 10g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 284
Date: 17th century
Staffordshire

PM8 Lead-glazed earthenware (4 sherds; 67g)
Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 282
Date: 17th century
Forms: bowl with internal green glaze
S.Northamptonshire industries (Potterspury, Paulerspury,YardleyGobion)

In addition:

- two small fragments (2g and 11g) of fired clay, possibly daub, were found in layer (1315) of pit [1312] and layer (1305) of ditch [1304].
- one orange sandy roof tile came from topsoil in Trench 19.

Discussion

The earliest pottery is a single sherd from a St Neots type bowl SNC1, the only fragment recovered from the fill (1715) of gully [1714] (Table 1).

Almost 80% of the assemblage dates to the early medieval period (Ceramic Group 2), no later than the 13th century. It is very consistent in its make up, with two fabric types dominating: Medieval grey sandy ware, MS3, and Medieval shelly ware, MC3. A source for MS3 has not been identified but MC3 likely to come from either Harrold in Bedfordshire or, more likely, Olney Hyde in Buckinghamshire. Both were production sites specialising in a variety of forms in shelly fabrics, the latter being the most probable source as it is closer to the site.

The late medieval pottery (Ceramic Group 3) from the site is of local manufacture, with only a single sherd from outside the immediate area: a possible sherd of Hertfordshire greyware (Bedfordshire CTS code C60; London code SHER), although the identification is tentative. Hertfordshire greyware dates to the 12th-14th centuries and was mainly marketed to London although large quantities have also been found at La Grava (Grove Priory) near Leighton Buzzard, south Bedfordshire and smaller quantities further north (Slowikowski forthcoming).

Few later medieval wares/post medieval transitional wares (Ceramic Group 3) were found and no Late Medieval Reduced ware. The latter type is one of the commonest late medieval coarse wares found in this area throughout the late 14th-16th centuries, yet it is absent from this site. Potterspury (MS6) and Brill/Boarstall (MS9) wares are the latest medieval types found. They were both long-lived types but one of the sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware is decorated in an early-mid 14th century style with an applied strip in a red-firing clay (Ivens 1982, 151). The Potterspury sherds are more varied but still few in number: two jugs, a jar and a pipkin were identified. This suggests that activity ceased on the site by the early 15th century.

Ceramic Group			1	2				3			4		5						
cut	fill	Description	SNC1	MC1	MC3	MS2	MS3	MS6	MS9	C60	TLMS7	PM15	PM1	PM16	PM22	PM24	PM25	PM8	TLMS10
707	706	Ditch			1														
1304	1305	Ditch			12		17												
1306	1307	Ditch			2														
1308	1309	Ditch			2														
1312	1313	Pit			6		5												
1312	1315	Pit			14	1	22												
1312	1318	Pit			1		2												
1314	1316	Pit			3		2												
1319	1317	Pit			9		6												
1620	1618	Ditch			2		1												
1715	1714	Gully	1																
1808	1804	Ditch			7		1			2									
1907	1906	Ditch						1											
1907	1908	Ditch												1					
1915	1916	Furrow			1		1												
2124	2123	Ditch					2												
2306	2304	Ditch			6		1												
2322	2321	Ditch					1												
2506	2507	Gully			1														
2606	2604	Gully					1												

Table 1 Quantification of the pottery assemblage from stratified features (by sherd count)

Ceramic Group			1	2				3			4		5						
cut	fill	Description	SNC1	MC1	MC3	MS2	MS3	MS6	MS9	C60	TLMS7	PM15	PM1	PM16	PM22	PM24	PM25	PM8	TLMS10
1301	1301	Topsoil					2					1		1	2				2
1302	1302	Subsoil					1												
1310	1310	Topsoil					1											1	
1311	1311	Subsoil			1			2											
1601	1601	Topsoil			9		8	6	2										
1701	1701	Topsoil		1	11		6	1			2								
Tr 19	1917	Layer															1		
1901	1901	Topsoil							1						1	3			
2401	2401	Topsoil						1											
2801	2801	Topsoil					2								1			2	
3201	3201	Topsoil			2												1	1	
3301	3301	Topsoil											1						1

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery assemblage from topsoil and subsoil (by sherd count)

Conclusions

Only 59.74% of the assemblage by sherd was recovered from stratified features (Table 1). Topsoil and subsoil accounted for 33.75% (Table 2), while the remaining 7.35% is unstratified. The large amount of relatively fresh pottery in the topsoil/subsoil suggests that medieval features have been recently disturbed possibly through agriculture. Most of this pottery was recovered in trenches 13, 16 and 17.

The stratified pottery was recovered from pits, ditches and gullies. No structural features were recognised and this area may lie outside the main focus of domestic activity.

Fabric	Bowl	Jar	Jug	Pipkin	Vessels
SNC1	1				
MC1	2				
MC3	8	6	4		56
MS3		10	1		56
MS2					1
MS9			3		
MS6		1	2	1	8
C60					1
TLMS7	1				1

Table 3 Identified medieval forms ('vessels' are mainly undiagnostic body sherds)

The medieval pottery is typical of a relatively low status rural domestic assemblage. The identified forms (Table 3) are limited to the standard repertoire of the early medieval peasant household: jars, bowls and jugs. Most of the unidentified body sherds are also likely to come from jars. The large number of vessels with external sooting indicates use as cooking pots. Two sooted vessels in MS3 have white internal residues, possible lime scale from heating of water, and two other vessels, one in MS3 the other in MC3 have thick black internal residues. These last two vessels have clean external surfaces, indicating that some substance was burnt inside the pot, possibly herbs. There is documentary evidence for the burning of herbs in pots for medical purposes (Moorhouse 1978). Two other vessels, also in MS3 and MC3, have sooted external surfaces but clean bases, suggesting heating inside another pot, as a double boiler or 'bain-marie'. Boiling and stewing were the cooking methods favoured by the medieval peasantry.

A single pipkin occurred in the later medieval Potterspury ware MS6. It was found in topsoil of Trench 16. Pipkins are associated with sauce making for roast meats, a high status method of cooking. However, the peasantry were becoming increasingly wealthy by the later 14th century and were emulating the eating habits of the lords, and high status vessels such as pipkins may be found in rural domestic assemblages.

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THE FLINT

Lynden Cooper: ULAS

A total of 22 pieces of flint were recovered from 14 contexts with two unstratified from Trench 29. The assemblage is identified below.

Flint from Caddington			
Site	**Context**	**Feature**	**Description**
1335 CFQ	1001	Topsoil	Calcined chunk
1335 CFQ	1301	Topsoil	Secondary flake
1335 CFQ	1307	Pit 1306	Secondary flake
1335 CFQ	1311	Subsoil	Calcined spall
1335 CFQ	1317	Pit 1319	Tertiary flake
1335 CFQ	1914	Pit 1913	Calcined piece
1335 CFQ	2907	Pit 2906	Two tertiary flakes
1335 CFQ	3001	Topsoil	Calcined piece
1335 CFQ	3001	Topsoil	Secondary flake
1335 CFQ	3201	Topsoil	Multiplatform core
1335 CFQ	3201	Topsoil	Secondary flake
1335 CFQ	3205	Pit 3204	Bladelet core, single platform
1335 CFQ	3205	Pit 3204	Tertiary flake
1335 CFQ	3210	Pit 3204	Calcined potlid
1335 CFQ	3211	Pit 3204	Possible snapped blade
1335 CFQ	3213	Ditch 3212	Secondary flake (recent edge modification)
1335 CFQ	5905	Pit 5904	Three secondary flakes (one burnt)
1335 CFQ	Tr. 29	US	Secondary flake
1335 CFQ	Tr. 29	US	Calcined chunk

Additionally, seven natural pieces were recovered from 2403 and single natural pieces from 2401, 3101, 2907 and 2507 and these have been discarded.

This is a very undiagnostic assemblage with a broad Neolithic to Bronze Age dating and is therefore almost certainly residual in most of these contexts. The exception may be the flint recovered from pit (3204), animal bone was also recovered and a radiocarbon date is being sought. The material does not warrant any further analysis.

THE ANIMAL BONES

Jennifer Browning: ULAS

Introduction

An assemblage of animal bones numbering 228 fragments was recovered during excavations carried out by ASC at Caldecote Farm, Willen, Milton Keynes. The bones were recovered from eight features, including both pits and ditches, which the pottery suggests are associated with a rural domestic activity (Slowikowski this report). Although stratigraphic relationships existed between the features, the pottery dates are wide and material dating to the 11th -15th century was recovered, although 80% is of pre-13th century date (Slowikowski this report). A single post-medieval feature, containing 17th century pottery was excavated and two features were undated; one of these contained the largest proportion of the assemblage and is currently awaiting a radio-carbon date.

Methods

Bones were identified using the skeletal reference collection housed at the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester. Information was compiled directly into a spreadsheet with facility for recording data on species, bone element, state of epiphysial fusion and completeness to elicit information on species proportions, skeletal representation, age and condition. Where possible, the anatomical parts present for each skeletal element were recorded using the 'zones' defined by Serjeantson (1996), with additional zones ascribed to mandibles based on Dobney and Reilly (1988). Preservation was assessed with reference to Harland *et al* (2003). Measurements were taken when bone completeness permitted, following von den Driesch (1976) and Payne and Bull (1988). Recording of tooth eruption and wear for cattle, sheep and pig followed Grant (1982) but assignment of age categories followed O'Connor (2003). Information was recorded into a *pro forma* spreadsheet. Where fragments were not sufficiently diagnostic to identify to species, they were assigned to one of the following categories based on characteristics such as size and thickness of the cortical surface: 'large mammal', represents undiagnostic fragments probably from cattle, horse or red deer, while 'medium mammal' bones were likely to derive from sheep, goat, pig, roe deer or possibly dog. The remainder were classed as unidentified mammal or bird.

Results

The assemblage was considerably fragmented and a refitting of bone fragments reduced the number of bones from 228 to 164 fragments. Table 1 shows the numbers of bones attributed to each species. The prevalence of sheep/goat is due to the recovery of a partial skeleton in pit [3204].

Trench	T. 13				T. 18		T.19	T.23	T.32	
Feature	Ditch 1304	Pit 1312	Pit 1312	Pit 1319	Ditch 1808	Ditch 1808	Ditch 1907	Ditch 2306	Pit 3204	
Context	1305	1315	1318	1317	1804	1807	1908	2304	3210	Total
cattle	1					1		3	1	6
sheep/ goat	1				1			1	68	71
pig								2		2
large mammal	2	1			5					8
medium mammal	1	1	1	1			1	2	70	77
Total	**5**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**139**	**164**

Table 1 : Number of bone fragments from each context

Preservation

Preservation was generally fair however the surface of many specimens was partially 'powdery' and abraded, indicating the loss of some surface information, such as cut marks and pathologies (table 2).

Preservation	Description	N
2	Good: lacks fresh appearance but solid; very localised flaky or powdery patches.	9
3	Fair: surface solid in places, but flaky or powdery on up to 49% of specimen.	149
4	Poor: surface flaky or powdery over 50% of specimen	6
Total		**164**

Table 2: State of preservation (after Harland et al 2003)

Medieval features:

Ditches: [1304] (1305); [2306] (2304); [1808] (1804) (1807)
Pits: [1312] (1315); (1318); [1319] (1317);

Twenty-four fragments were recovered from features of medieval date. The bones were evenly distributed within the features and no concentrations were observed. The identified elements consisted of five cattle bones, three of sheep/goat and two pig bones. A humerus was butchered at the distal end, two of the cattle bones were gnawed and one cattle bone was burnt. The sheep/goat bones were a metatarsal, a charred skull fragment and a mandible from an animal of approximately 18 months to 2 years of age (Moran and O'Connor 1994). Both pig bones were fragments from the symphysis of the mandible. Vertebral, rib and shaft fragments from large and medium-sized mammals were also recovered. A large mammal shaft fragment was also charred, in addition to the burnt bones previously noted and two further bones were gnawed.

Post-medieval ditch: [1907] (1908)

An undiagnostic shaft fragment from a medium-sized mammal was recovered.

Undated Pit: [3204] (1310)

Pit [3204] contained 85% of the total assemblage (n=139). Sixty-eight bones were identified as sheep/goat and a further 70 undiagnostic shaft, rib and vertebral fragments attributed to 'medium mammal', were almost certainly sheep/goat in actuality. The assemblage represents a single animal, which was probably articulated, which the morphology of the metapodials and the third molar suggest was a sheep, rather than a goat (Zeder and Pilaar 2010, 230, figure 6). The lack of unfused bones indicated that the animal was adult while a Mandible Wear Stage of 35 (after Grant 1982) suggested a possible age of between 2 and 4 years, when compared with modern data (Moran and O'Connor 1994). Withers heights were calculated using the factors of Teichert (1975) and indicated that the animal stood 0.56m high. The skull was very fragmented but no evidence for horns was noted.

Although the skeleton was not complete, all regions of the body were present, except for the forelimb which was only represented by left-sided elements (table 3). Butchery marks were observed on two bones: the left mandible had a cut mark on the lingual side and a sacrum had been sagittally chopped. Unfortunately no other vertebrae were complete enough to allow examination for further butchery relating to the splitting of the carcass. No obvious pathologies were observed and, in the absence of further information, the meaning behind the deposition is unclear.

In addition to the sheep skeleton, a cow mandible was recovered from a young adult animal with the third molar in wear across the mesial column only (Age Stage A1 (O'Connor 2003, table 31).

Region		Left	Right	Axial or Side unknown
Skull and mandible	Skull (occipital condyles)	1	1	
	Maxilla			
	Mandible	1	1	
Shoulder and forelimb	Scapula D	1		
	Humerus P			1
	Humerus D	1		
	Radius P	1		
	Radius D	1		
	Ulna	1		
	Metacarpal P	1	1	
	Metacarpal D	1	1	
Pelvic girdle and hindlimb	Pelvis (acetabulum)	1	1	
	Femur P		1	
	Femur D			
	Tibia P	1	1	
	Tibia D	1	1	
	Astragalus	1	1	
	Calcaneum	1	1	
	Metatarsal P	1	1	
	Metatarsal D	1	1	
Foot	Phalanx 1			2
	Phalanx 2			2
	Phalanx 3			3
Axial bones	Atlas			1
	Axis			1
	Cervical vertebrae			1
	Thoracic vertebrae			
	Lumbar vertebrae			1
	Sacrum			1
	Tarsals			4
Total		16	12	13

Table 3: Comparison of left and right elements associated with the sheep skeleton in pit [3204]

Comments

Bones were recovered from medieval pits and ditches and a post-medieval pit. Only cattle, sheep/goat and pig were identified and the presence of butchery marks, burnt and gnawed bones indicate that the medieval assemblage was produced by domestic activity. Unfortunately, the sample size was too small to provide information on slaughter age or husbandry practices at the site.

The articulated sheep skeleton may be from a prehistoric pit [3204]. A sample has been sent for radiocarbon dating.

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CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Angela Monckton: ULAS Report 2011-000

Introduction

During excavations on land south of Caldecote Farm, Willen Road, Milton Keynes SP 8810 4220, bulk environmental sampling was carried out by Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd to recover charred plant remains. Samples can include cereal remains and seeds which can provide evidence of agriculture, diet, and activities of people in the past. The majority of sampled features were pits and ditches of medieval dates. Information from charred plants is now accumulating from rural sites and towns in the region and it was hoped that these remains would add to evidence from the medieval period in this area. A few features of possible Prehistoric date were also sampled but no remains other than small fragments of charcoal were recovered from these samples.

Methods

Samples were processed from eight contexts with the potential to produce plant remains. The selected samples were processed in 15 parts by wet sieving in a York tank with a 0.5mm mesh and flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The residues were air dried and the fraction over 4mm sorted for all finds including charcoal. The flotation fractions (flots) were air dried and packed in self-seal polythene bags and submitted for this analysis, this work was carried out at by Anita Radini at the University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

All the flots were scanned and selected flots were sorted for plant remains using a x10-30 stereo microscope. The plant remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material at University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The remains were counted and the most productive sample parts were tabulated for the two best contexts and the sample parts for the remaining contexts added together (Table 1). The plant names follow Stace (1991) and are charred seeds in the broad sense unless described otherwise. In order to interpret and compare the charred plant remains in the samples the proportions of cereal grains, chaff, seeds and other remains were considered: samples rich in grain represent cereal product, those rich in chaff and weed seeds represent cereal processing. The samples are summarized in Table 2, and are described below.

Results

The cereals: In the medieval samples the majority of the identified grains were of wheat (*Triticum* sp), mainly of the characteristic short broad shape of free-threshing wheat. Wheat chaff fragments (rachis segments which form the central axis of the cereal ear) were found, some of these could be identified as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), none were identified from a second type of free-threshing wheat which is known as rivet wheat although it has been found at other medieval sites in the midlands and south of England (Moffett 1991, 2006). Chaff is more diagnostic than grains, and although broken short all had the characteristic scars of bread wheat. Occasional barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) were present, much less numerous than wheat and very abraded. Oat grains (*Avena* sp.) were also found in some of the samples, probably cultivated oats from the size of the grains, but no chaff was found to confirm this. Some of the grains were small in size possibly including some weedy species. Occasional grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) were also present as an additional cereal on the site. Most of the remains were very burnt and broken.

Other food plants: Legumes were present although not numerous, perhaps because legumes do not require parching in their processing. These were fragments identifiable only as either peas or beans (*Vicia/Pisum*). Cultivated vetch (*Vicia sativa*) was possibly present, although a few fragments may have been small peas, this crop was usually used as fodder. The presence of legumes suggests that crop rotation may have been carried out. Only a few fragments of hazel nutshell were present showing that hazel nuts (*Corylus avellana*) were gathered and used as food.

***Wild plants*:** Charred weed seeds were few in number but were mainly weeds of disturbed ground or arable land included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which was common in medieval times and is a plant of heavy and poorly drained soils. Other weeds of disturbed ground such as is found in settlements and cultivation or of spring sown crops included docks (*Rumex* sp). Leguminous plants included vetches or vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus)* as the most numerous of the weeds, and vetches and tares were troublesome weeds of medieval times. Clover type plants (*Medicago, Melilotus* or *Trifolium*) were also present which can occur as arable weeds but also grow on grassland. Seeds of the large grasses (Poaceae) including brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) were present, which was a common arable weed. Most of the plants found here can occur in cultivated fields as arable weeds.

Results by Feature

Charred plant remains were found in all the medieval contexts and were quite numerous in two of the samples.

Trench 13, Pit sample 1, (1317), Pit sample 8 (1305)

A sample from Pit 1317, one of three pits in Trench 13, was the most productive sample from the site with a density of 15 items per litre of soil in sample 1, context (1317). A few remains were found in sample 8 context (1305) from Pit 1304. In sample 1 the remains were mainly of free-threshing wheat grains with some chaff identified as bread wheat, and none of the type of rivet wheat chaff. The richest part of the sample was analysed (Table 1) and a second part scanned but no additional species were found in a poorer sample part (Table 2). There were also a few barley, oat and rye grains but wheat grains were the most numerous grains in the sample. In the ear of wheat there are three grains to each rachis segment so in sample 1 wheat grains are the most numerous remains with a little chaff so this may represent threshed and partly cleaned grain. However, weed seeds were also quite numerous in this sample adding to the evidence for cereal cleaning waste. This may have been waste from food preparation of cleaning whole grains for use in such food as pottage. Other domestic waste, probably from food preparation included legumes and nutshell. This may all have been burnt in domestic hearths as waste and spills, then dumped in the pit when cleaned from a hearth. Sample 8 from a second pit contains a few mixed grains and legume fragments probably also as domestic waste.

Trench 18, Ditch 1808, sample 13 context (1804)

Sample 13 from Ditch 1808 has a lower density of remains than sample 1 but contains more chaff in relation to the grains, the chaff was also of bread wheat. This is likely to represent cereal cleaning waste although weed seeds were few in the sample so there were more grains than weed seeds suggesting that this was may be partly cleaned cereal product. The grains were very burnt and slightly vitrified so may represent waste from cereal processing. Grain was parched for a number of reasons such as to facilitate milling or for storage and some may be burnt in the process but there is insufficient material to suggest anything other than small scale activity here. This could therefore represent domestic waste because legumes are also present and there is no other evidence for cereal processing on the site. The other parts of the sample were scanned but contained fewer remains (Table 2).

Trench 16, Ditch 1602, sample 17 (1618)

Sample 16 contained a few charred cereal grains of free-threshing wheat, possible bread wheat, with a grain of barley and rye. The density of remains was very low in the whole sample and probably represents part of a scatter of domestic waste accumulated in the feature.

Trench 21, Ditch 2124, sample 15 (2123)

This sample contained only one barley grain in the whole sample. The grain was very abraded and could be from any date.

Prehistoric? Pits, samples 21 (3210) and 28 (5907)

These samples contained nothing but tiny flecks of charcoal in sample 21 and a single small charcoal fragment in sample 28. Therefore no evidence was present to suggest the age or enable any conclusions about the pits.

Discussion

The main cereal found here was bread wheat and this is a free-threshing wheat still grown today. In free-threshing wheat the grain is easily separated from the ear by first threshing so the presence of chaff suggests that this is near where the cereals were processed. After threshing the straw would be raked away and then winnowing is carried out to remove small light weed seeds and the light chaff. The grain could then be coarse sieved to remove the larger chaff fragments and then fine sieved, in a sieve which retains the grains, to remove small weed seeds (Jones 1990). The waste seeds and chaff could be burnt and dumped in features on the site such as in sample 1, this may be mixed with domestic waste including spilled grains and legume fragments and nutshell from food consumed on the site. Sample 13 may represent grain cleaned in this way as there are few seeds and a little chaff remaining with the grain although after this cleaning some of the waste stays with the grain to be hand sorted before the grain is used. The waste here could be from this latter process which would be preserved if it was burnt and so be preserved by charring. Straw remains are rarely found as it is useful for thatching and bedding, and only a few fragments were found here. Although chaff is easily removed by threshing it was present here together with weed seeds to suggest the wheat was produced nearby and suggest the agricultural activity in the vicinity. It is likely that bread wheat was grown in nearby fields and some of the weeds such as stinking mayweed suggest the cultivation of heavy clay soils as found in the area, while the relative abundance of vetches suggest the problems with such weeds, well known from documentary sources. The additional cereals barley, oats and rye were probably also grown as were legumes, either peas or beans, which also suggest crop rotation being carried out. All these crops contributed to the diet of the people, as did hazel nutshell as a food gathered possibly from hedgerows in the area.

Conclusions

No charred plant remains were recovered from samples from the prehistoric pits. The medieval samples contained remains of free-threshing wheat grains and bread wheat chaff suggesting that a bread wheat crop was represented in the samples. Barley, oats and rye were present in smaller numbers. Remains of chaff and weed seeds suggested cereal processing activity, probably from small scale domestic food preparation, but possibly from agricultural activity on the site. The four main cereals and legumes are cultivated crops with gathered food represented by hazel nutshell.

Bibliography

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Moffett, L. C., 2006 The Archaeology of Medieval Plant Foods. In C. M. Woolgar, D. Seargentson and T. Waldron (Eds.) Food in Medieval England: Diet and Nutrition, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2006, 41-55.

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Trench	**13**	**13**	**18**	**21**	**16**	
Context	**1317**	**1305**	**1804**	**2123**	**1618**	
Feature	**1319**	**1304**	**1808**	**2124**	**1620**	
Sample	**1.1**	**8**	**13.3**	**15**	**17**	
Cereal grains						
Triticum free-threshing grains	34	6	10	-	3	Wheat, free-threshing
Triticum sp grains	6	-	-	-	-	Wheat
Secale cereale L.	2	-	-	-	1	Rye
Hordeum vulgare L. grains	5	1	5	1	1	Barley
Avena sp. Grains	3	-	3	-	-	Oat
Cereal grains	25	2	23	-	-	Cereal
Cereal/Poaceae grains	10	1	2	-	-	Oat/Grass
Cereal chaff						
Triticum aestivum s.l. rachis	4	-	2	-	-	Bread wheat
Triticum free-threshing rachis	-	-	2	-	-	Wheat, free-threshing
Cereal rachis	-	-	2	-	-	Cereal
Culm nodes, large	3	-	3	-	-	Straw
Collected						
Corylus avellana L.	2	-	-	-	-	Hazel nutshell
Legumes						
Vicia/Pisum	3	1	1	-	-	Bean/Pea
Pisum/Vicia sativa L.	2	-	4	-	-	Peas/Vetch
Wild plants						
Ranunculus subgen. *Ranunculus*	1	-	-	-	-	Buttercup
Rumex sp	6	-	2	-	-	Docks
Polygonum sp	1	-	-	-	-	Knotweed
Vicia sp.	13	-	6	-	-	Vetch
Vicia/Lathyrus	7	-	-	-	-	Vetches/Tares
Medicago/Melilotus/Trifolium	6	-	-	-	-	Clover type
Anthemis cotula L.	12	-	-	-	-	Stinking Mayweed
Bromus sp	1	-	-	-	-	Brome grass
Poaceae (large)	5	-	2	-	-	Grasses large
Indeterminate seeds	3	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate seeds
Total	155	11	67	1	5	Total
Volume sample	10	30	10	20	22	Litres
Flot volume	20	24	25	20	30	Mls
items per litre of sediment	15.4	0.4	6.7	0.05	0.2	items per litre

Table 1. Charred plant remains from Caldecote Farm, Milton Keynes (CFQ-1335).

Key to Table 1: Remains are seeds in the broad sense unless stated.

Samp No.	Cont No.	Feat No.	Samp Vol. litres	Flot Vol. Mls	Chc	Gr Ch	Cf Ch	Se Ch	Oth Ch	Se un	i/L	Comments. Plant remains.
Med												
1.1	1317	Pit	10	20	+	85	7	55	7	+	15.4	Grains of wheat, barley, rye and oats, chaff, legumes, nutshell, seeds. #
1.2	1317	Pit	10	5	+	15a	-	2	-	+	-	Few grains and seeds, poorer sample but similar to 1.1.
8.1	1305	Pit	10	7	+	7	-	-	1	+	-	Few cereal grains, grouped with 8.1-8.3.
8.2	1305	Pit	10	10	+	1	-	-	-	+	-	..
8.3	1305	Pit	10	7	+	2	-	-	-	+	-	..
13.3	1804	D	10	25	+	43	10	8	5	+	6.7	Grains, chaff, legumes, few seeds. #
13.1	1804	D	10	15	+	25a	+	+	-	+	-	Similar to 13.3 but fewer remains.
13.2	1804	D	10	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	Poor sample.
15.3	2123	D	10	15	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
15.1	2123	D	10	5	-	1	-	-	-	+	-	One barley grain abraded.
17.1	1618	D	10	10	1	3	-	-	-	+	-	Few cereal grains, three snails modern, and uncharred seeds.
17.2	1618	D	10	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Wheat and rye, roots.
17.3	1618	D	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roots, two snails modern.
PRE												
21	3210	D	10	5	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	Roots and tiny charcoal flecks only.
28	**5901**	**D**	**10**	**10**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**+**	**-**	**Roots and a small frag of charcoal c.3mm.**

Table E1: Remains from flots (CFQ-1335)

Key: Gr = cereal grain, Cf = chaff, Se = seed, ch = charred, un = uncharred, Chc = charcoal, fl = flecks, frags = fragments, i/L = items per litre of soil processed. + = present, ++ = moderate amount, +++ = abundant, a = approximate number, D = Ditch. # = see Table 1.

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context N.o		Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Flint		Comments
Fill	Cut	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	
706	707	1	<5g							
1301	Topsoil	8	55g					1	5g	1x Clay pipe (5g)
1302	Subsoil	1	5g							
1305	1304	30	270g	5	25g					
1307	1306	2	15g					1	5g	
1309	1308	2	80g							
1310	Topsoil	3	60g							
1311	Subsoil	3	15g					1	<1g	
1313	1312	15	65g							
1315	1312	38	185g	2	6g					
1316	1314	5	24g							
1317	1319	15	60g	1	<5g			1	<5g	
1318	1312	3	15g	1	<5g					
1618	1620	4	97g							
1629	1630									Modern Fe, Glass,Slate (discarded)
1701	Topsoil	20	400g							1 x Clay pipe (5g)
1714	1715	1	<5g							
1804	1808	10	86g	6	78g					
1807	1808			3	85g					
1901	Topsoil	6	27g					1	42g	Burnt flint
1902	Subsoil					1	30g			
1906	1907	1	<5g							Fe object (discarded)
1908	1907	1	10g	1	<5g	2	80g			
1914	1913							1	7g	
1916	1915	2	15g							
1917	?	1	<1g							
1921	1920									Modern Fe and glass (discarded)
2011	2013					4	195g			
2123	2124	2	85g							1xDaub (Stored with CBM) (20g)
2304	2306	7	35g	14	180g					
2321	2321	1	5g							
2401	Topsoil	1	10g					1	5g	
2403	Natural							7	50g	
2501	Topsoil					1	1105g			Glass (discarded)
2507	2506	1	<1g					1	<1g	
2604	2606	1	10g							
2801	Topsoil	5	65g			11	580g			1xClay pipe (5g)
2907	2906							3	10g	

3001	Topsoil					1	35g	2	10g	
3101	Topsoil					5	160g	1	<5g	
3201	Topsoil	4	25g			3	120g	2	35g	1xClay pipe (5g)
3205	3204							2	15g	Wood
3210	3204			194	515g			1	19g	Burnt flint, 6xStone (187g)
3213	3212							1	<5g	
3301	Topsoil	2	36g			3	69g			
4519	4518									1xStone (2835g)
5905	5904							3	18g	
Tr.10	Unstrat	1	21g							
Tr.13	Unstrat	1	25g							
Tr.16	Unstrat	25	305g			3	140g			
Tr.17	Unstrat	5	164g							
Tr.18	Unstrat	2	5g							
Tr.20	Unstrat	1	35g							
Tr.23	Unstrat	2	5g							
Tr.29	Unstrat	1	5g			2	130g	2	35g	
Tr.35	Unstrat	3	10g							
Tr.45	Unstrat	1	27g							

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Caldecote Farm Quarry, Willen, Milton Keynes		
Short Description:	The evaluation trenching has confirmed that remnants of medieval settlement are present at the north of Area A and that the centre and south formed part of the medieval open field system, findings consistent with the conclusions of the earlier phases of work. Recovered finds suggest that activity became less pronounced during the latter part of the medieval period and the north of Area A may have then been incorporated into an open agricultural landscape for a time until inclosed during the post medieval period. A small number of undated and dispersed post holes and shallow ditches were identified at the centre of Area A. These features were focussed on trenches 45 – 47 but their significance is currently uncertain. Distributed across the wider evaluation area were dispersed and undated shallow ditches indicative of the presence of a system of agricultural land division pre or post dating the medieval open field system and pre dating a final phase of post medieval inclosure. Limited prehistoric human activity may be defined by a relatively substantial pit within trench 32, which contained a small assemblage of flint artefacts of Neolithic/Bronze Age date and by undated ditches and pits revealed by trench 24. Attempts to radiocarbon date animal bone recovered from the pit in trench 32 were unsuccessful due to a paucity of extractable collagen.		
Project Type:	Evaluation trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	DBA, Geophysical Survey
Current land use:	Pasture	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	unknown
Monument type:	Settlement	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8810 4216
Site address:	Land south of Caldecote Farm, Willen, Milton Keynes		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	13.2 ha	Height OD: (metres)	60m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	na	Project design originator:	na
Project Manager:	Alastair Hancock	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert
Sponsor / funding body:	SGS Construction Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	Oct 2010	End date:	Nov 2010
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum Service. Accession no:	B&W prints and negatives	
Paper:		Site records, report, site plans	
Digital:		Images, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Area A, Caldecote Farm, Willen, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1335/CFQ/02		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA and Alastair Hancock BSc PgDip MIFA		
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