

Iron Age, Roman and Medieval settlement on land at Ely Road, Milton



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Iron Age, Roman and Medieval settlement on land at Ely Road, Milton

An Archaeological Evaluation


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Summary

Between the 10th and 30th July 2008 OA East (formerly Cam Arc) conducted an archaeological evaluation on the former E.D.F energy site on Ely Road, Milton and associated land to the east of Milton Hall in advance of the proposed development of a retirement village.

Twenty six trenches were excavated. Fifteen were targeted over features identified by geophysical survey in a green field area (Archaeological Services, University of Durham Report no. 1949-2); eleven were located on previously developed land to the north west of the site. All but two trenches (9 and 19) contained archaeological remains. There was a high density of archaeology dating from Late Iron Age to post-Medieval across the whole site.

A scatter of prehistoric flints across the site, but particularly in the south west, suggest Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity in the area without any features being positively identified; though some of the undated features may belong to this period.

Investigations uncovered evidence of two or more phases of Late Iron Age activity including settlement and associated land boundaries. There appears to have been a continuity of settlement into the Roman period when activity intensified and spread further to the north of the site. This included a mixed farming regime including cultivation and processing of wheat and barley and the possible rearing of horse and cattle. A cremation burial dating to the 2nd century was also uncovered. There was evidence of Roman activity across the whole site.

An area of Medieval activity dating from the 11th to 14th century was uncovered in the north-west of the the development area. The full extent of which was not determined. Post-medieval garden features were identified to the south west.

These features tie-in well with what was known previously from fieldwalking and aerial photo survey of the surrounding fields and will add greatly to knowledge of the archaeology of Milton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the former E.D.F. Energy site on Ely Road, Milton (figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The solid geology underlying the site was a Gault formation with capping of Quaternary first and second terrace gravel and sand deposits of the River Cam (Worssam & Taylor 1969, BGS Sheet 188). The site lay on the interface of the second and first terraces as they run westwards towards the floodplain of the River Cam, with alluvium deposits encountered at the far east of the site. The river Cam flows from south to north 0.5km to the east. To the east of the village, near the river, a network of channels drains Milton former fen.
- 1.2.2 The site was essentially flat at about 6m AOD sloping imperceptibly from west to east. The main development area to the north west of the site had been previously developed and the ground level raised by up to 0.5m.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A full desk based assessment was carried out on the site by CgMs (Gailey 2008). This assessment was used as a basis for the following background.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 There is evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in Milton. Residual Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic struck and burnt flint were found at Milton landfill 2.5km west of the development area (Oetgen 1990) and a single Neolithic flint was recovered 0.7km to the south west. These may be indicative of mobile, semi-sedentary communities using temporary camps in the Milton area.
- 1.3.3 Bronze Age pits and ditches spanning the second millennium BC were located 0.85km south west of the site at Coles Lane suggesting more permanent occupation of the land was occurring by this time (Lucas 1998; CB14682). Investigations at the landfill site to the west also indicated that settlement began in the Middle Bronze Age and reached its peak in the Middle to Late Iron Age with evidence for farming, field systems and funerary activity located on gravel outcrops (Casa Hatton 2006: 17). Recent excavations at the landfill site and park and ride have revealed evidence of Middle Iron

Age settlement with pastoral economy followed by extensive gravel quarrying in the Late Iron Age (Hounsell 2008; Phillips pers. comm.)

- 1.3.4 Activity appears to have intensified in the Iron Age. 1.4km to the north at Limes Farm, Landbeach a settlement consisting of a circular timber structure, pits, inter-cutting ditches and ditched enclosures was uncovered. These contained evidence for spinning and weaving as well a substantial amount of pottery indicating that domestic activity here lasted into the early Roman period (Connor and Palmer 2000; Connor and Sealey 2003). Isolated sherds of Iron Age pottery have been found 0.6km to the west of the site (HER05537a).
- 1.3.5 By the late Iron Age the development of the ringwork at Arbury camps 3.5km to the south west attests to the increasing significance and scale of occupation in north Cambridge and the Milton area in this period (Evans 1991).

Roman

- 1.3.6 The area was densely occupied in the Roman period and extensive remains lay on and around the development site. CAM ARC have undertaken fieldwalking, geophysical and metal detecting surveys on fields lying to the east and south of Milton Hall over the past two years. Two concentrations of pottery were identified, the largest of which was immediately outside the eastern boundary of the current site where linear features had previously been identified by geophysics (MCB17819). These indicated a predominately 2nd century date for the Roman remains.
- 1.3.7 Settlement in this area developed extensively at this time with the Car Dyke canal (2km north east at Waterbeach) and Akeman Street Roman road (modern A10, 1.2km west) both built in this period (Antonine/Hadrianic). Aerial photographic evidence outlines a ribbon of Roman settlement and proto-industrial activity running from Milton northeast along the River Cam to the Car Dyke at Waterbeach and the pottery industry at Horningsea.
- 1.3.8 An evaluation of the proposed rowing lake 0.5km to the north east revealed two Romano-British inhumation cemeteries, an Horningsea ware pottery production site and evidence for cereal processing and animal husbandry (Robinson and Guttmann 1996). This evaluation also revealed a Roman ditched rectilinear enclosure system along the floodplain of the river Cam (MCB16009). Fieldwalking that took place in the field to the south (figure 5) revealed a dense concentration of Roman pottery to the east that tailed off further west (Booth pers. comm.). The features plotted to the west and centre of this field were generally un-dated by the fieldwalking (ibid.).
- 1.3.9 Pottery production was also present 0.5km south of the current site (HER05679) whilst further south in Arbury and Kings Hedges six 1st to 2nd century cremations and a 4th century villa were found associated with Akeman Street (CHER 05421b; MCB16897).
- 1.3.10 Recent excavations to the west at the park and ride site revealed a Roman enclosure and structure (Hounsell 2008) whilst at the landfill site extensive gravel quarrying was taking place throughout the Roman period (Phillips pers. comm.).

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.11 Evidence for Saxon occupation in Milton is limited. Evaluation at the proposed rowing lake revealed two scatters of Saxon artefacts consistent with domestic activity. One of these scatters was found in association with post-built structures, the other with a possible sunken featured building enclosed by ditches which re-cut Romano-British predecessors (Casa Hatton 2006; Robinson and Guttmann 1996). Isolated sherds of

Saxon pottery were found in the field immediately to the south of the current site (Booth pers. comm.). A bronze wrist clasp of Saxon date was found at the landfill site (Connor 1999) whilst the only other other evidence for this period were a few features at Kings Hedges school to the south (CHER05241b).

- 1.3.12 Toponomastic evidence is suggestive of a Saxon origin for Milton. The place is first recorded in 975AD as *Middletune* meaning 'the middle farm', possibly due to its location between Impington and Fen Ditton. The current name has been established since the 13th century (Reaney 1943: 182).
- 1.3.13 The original manor of Milton is presumed to lie immediately south of the development site, at Hall Close. Recent investigations by CAMARC may have revealed evidence of the moat and a north - south trackway, seen to the south on figure 5. This investigation also recovered pottery and metalwork from the 13th century and identified the location of possible Medieval fish ponds (Macaulay 2008). Two medieval buckles were also recovered by metal detectors in the grounds of Milton Hall (HER05311a). The parish church of All Saints is located 0.1km to the west and also dates to the Early Medieval period having a Norman chancel and associated medieval features dating to the 11th century (LB50663) (Casa Hatton 2006).

Post-Medieval

- 1.3.14 The manorial site was probably transferred close to the church in the middle of the 16th century by William Cook and refurbished by Samuel Knight in the 1770s. The extant Milton Hall was built by his son in 1794 and is adjacent to the western boundary of the current site (LB50662; Wright and Lewis 1989). The gardens of the hall lie in the study area and its boating lake lies in the southern boundary.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs who commissioned the evaluation and Urban Renaissance Villages & Helical (Milton) Ltd. for funding the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. Steve Macaulay and David Crawford-White provided advice and information on previous work in Milton. I am grateful for specialist analysis from Rob Atkins, Barry Bishop, Nina Crummy, Carole Fletcher, Chris Faine, Rachel Fosberry, Zoë Ui Choileáin and Steve Wadeson. Jon House co-supervised the fieldwork and Chris Montague metal detected the trenches. Thanks also go to to Graeme Clarke, Steve Graham, Jonathan Lay, Pete Boardman, Chris Thatcher and Spencer Cooper for excavation assistance and Rosalyn Burgess, Faith Barnett and Caroline Baigent for voluntary assistance. Derek Booth provided excavation assistance and extensive local knowledge. Louise Bush produced the illustrations.
- 1.4.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, who visited the site and monitored the works.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that trenches were located over features identified by non-intrusive survey and that in the region of 3%-5% of the site be investigated.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° excavator using a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees using a Leica G.P.S. 1200.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples of 10 and 20 litres were taken from the basal fills of all major pits and ditches to investigate the quality of preservation and the quantity of charred remains, macro-fossils and land molluscs.
- 2.2.7 The ground conditions varied over the investigation area. To the north of the main compound around the North Lodge two trenches were located in an area of mature fruit trees and two trenches were in an area previously used as a car park. Within the main compound seven trenches were located between abandoned buildings that had not been in use for several years prior to this investigation. There was some evidence of diesel contamination within the main compound and in the car park to the north. Several of the trenches in this area were shortened or repositioned due to the presence of live services.
- 2.2.8 The land to the south and east of the compound had been rough pasture for sheep and cows until relatively recently. It had also been used as a training area for electrical engineers and as such there were a large number of telegraph poles and pylons criss-crossing the site with overhead cables at various heights. These proved to be only a minor obstacle to machining. This training had also involved the use of mini-diggers and laying of cables which truncated the archaeology in trench 14.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following results are presented trench by trench in numerical order with discussions of features by type. A comprehensive listing of individual trench depths, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix B. The site was divided by existing boundaries into four areas. Area 1, car park and orchard in the north west (trenches 21 - 24); area 2, a compound of disused buildings and tarmac in the centre of the site (trenches 1 – 3, 9, 10); area 3, a small field to the south west of the site (trenches 4 - 8); area 4, the remainder of the site to the east of areas 2 and 3 (trenches 11 – 20).
- 3.1.2 All recovered artefacts and ecofacts are recorded in the specialist reports in Appendices C and D, with a summary also provided in the detailed trench descriptions.

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 This trench was located in the south western corner of area 2. It was orientated north east – south west and was 15m long. One feature was identified in this trench (figure 2). Ditch **386** was orientated NNE – SSW and was a 'U' shape 0.75m deep and in excess of 1.28m wide, its north western extent laying under the baulk. It contained three naturally accumulated fills. No samples were taken from this trench due to modern contamination.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Orientated north – south, this trench was 9.5m long and contained two features (figure 2). Ditch **278** was orientated NNE – SSW and was in excess of 0.93m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained a single fill from which animal bone.
- 3.3.2 Ditch **274** was orientated NE – SW and was 0.48m wide and 0.09m deep. This ditch was truncated by a modern pit **276** which contained two redeposited sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery. No environmental samples were taken from this trench due to diesel contamination.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was an 'L' shape 16.5m from south to north and then turning west for 5.5m . The east – west arm was shortened due to an unexpectedly thick, re-enforced concrete over burden. Four features were uncovered (figure 2).

Ditches

- 3.4.2 Ditch **256** was a terminal of a linear feature that ran north east for 2.5m from the south west corner of the trench. It was a broad 'U' shape 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep with a single fill.
- 3.4.3 Running for 3.75m from the north eastern corner of the trench, ditch **251** was a shallow 'U' shape 0.79m wide and 0.2m in depth. It contained animal bone.

Pits

- 3.4.4 Pit **248** was truncated by ditch **251**. It was 1.8m wide, 0.5m deep and had 0.6m of its total diameter exposed from under the western baulk.

- 3.4.5 In the east – west section of the trench with its northern, western and southern extents lying under the baulks, pit **253** contained a loose, dark fill indicative of a modern feature. Animal bones had survived particularly well in this pit which also suggests a modern date. No environmental samples were taken from this trench due to contaminants present in the soil.

3.5 Trench 3a

- 3.5.1 This trench was opened due to the unforeseen shortening of trench 3. It was 4.5m from east to west and 4.2m from north to south. It contained two features, both ditches that ran from north to south through the trench (figure 2). Ditch **246** was 1.68m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill which included animal bone and middle 1st to 4th century Roman pottery.
- 3.5.2 Ditch **244** was truncated by **246** (plate 1). **244** was a broad 'U' shape 1.54m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two fills that included cereal, fish scale and charcoal.

3.6 Trench 3b

- 3.6.1 Twenty six metres north west of trench 3a, 3b was 4.2m from north to south and 5.5m from east to west. It contained two ditches running from ENE – WSW (figure 2). Ditches **369** and **371** ran parallel to each other but did not intersect. **369** was 0.3m deep and in excess of 0.6m wide. This ditch contained a waterlogged deposit in which no seeds survived. **371** was a linear ditch 0.2m deep and 0.28m wide. Both contained only small amounts of animal bone.
- 3.6.2 Both of these features were truncated by a large refuse pit **373** that contained backfilled refuse dating to the middle twentieth century. This may relate to a military base located on the site during the Second World War.

3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 Located in the north western corner of area 3 this trench was a 'T' shape. It was targeted over a large low resistance reading on the geophysics that was not identified in excavation (figure 3). It was 32m from east to west. 4.75m from the eastern end the north south arm ran north for 15m. There were seven features in this trench (figure 2).

Ditches

- 3.7.2 Eight metres from the western end of the trench ditch **446** ran north to south through the trench. It was a 'V' shape 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill. To the east by 4.6m ditch **450** ran through the trench on a NNE – SSW alignment. This ditch was 0.65m deep and 1.35m wide before truncation on its eastern edge by a modern intrusion. It was a wide 'U' shape containing animal bone.
- 3.7.3 One metre to the east, ditch **483** ran on the same alignment as **450**. It was 1.4m wide and 0.42m deep and had a shallow 'U' shaped profile containing animal bone.

Pits and Postholes

- 3.7.4 Posthole **485** was identified in the base of ditch **483** and was truncated by it. It was a steep sided 'U' shape, 0.3m wide and 0.22m in depth after truncation and 0.52m deep from the level of the natural. This may represent a substantial boundary or structure pre-dating ditch **483**.
- 3.7.5 There were three further postholes in the north - south arm of the trench (plate 2). **392** was round with a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.3m (figure 4, section 97). It

contained Late Iron Age pottery. Posthole **452** had a diameter of 0.52m and a depth of 0.15m with steep sides and a flat base. **454** was 0.44m wide and 0.10m wide with moderately steep sides and a flat base. These two postholes were 0.6m apart and may form part of the arc of a round structure. They may equally be part of a linear structure.

3.8 Trench 5

- 3.8.1 Trench 5 was orientated east – west and was 28.3m in length. The trench was targeted over parallel areas of high and low resistance and although features were identified in the same area as these signals they could not specifically be equated (figure 3). There were nine features in this trench, all were ditches (figure 2).
- 3.8.2 At the west end of the trench five north - south linear ditches inter-cut with one another (figure 4, section 61). These may have caused the anomaly shown on the geophysics over which this trench was located. Ditches **309** and **315** were the earliest in this sequence. **309** was 1m wide and survived to a depth of 0.32m. It had an irregular 'U' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides. Ditch **315** was in excess of 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with a broad 'V' shaped profile and a flat base.
- 3.8.3 Ditch **307** truncated **309**. It was 2.4m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained three fills, a primary dark grey brown sandy silt overlain by a dark brown red silt which may have been the result of iron-panning. This suggests that there may have been a high water level in this feature during and after it was being filled. It contained Late Iron Age pottery. **309** was truncated by ditch **313**. This was a wide 'V' shaped ditch with a much steeper western edge. It was 3.8m wide and 0.9m deep. It contained three fills. The primary fill appeared to have been natural accumulation which was overlain by a layer of light grey silty clay 0.38m in depth. This layer may have been deliberately deposited either to fill or line this ditch.
- 3.8.4 The final ditch in this sequence was **303**. This was a wide 'U' shape with moderately sloping sides 2.72m wide and 0.68m deep. It had a single fill and contained a third century Roman coin (appendix C1, s.f.5), animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM).
- 3.8.5 Ditches **329** and **331** ran parallel to each other from north to south through the trench. **329** was 1.4m and 0.3m deep. It was a wide 'V' shape with a single fill containing early Roman pottery. Ditch **331** had a similar profile and a single fill and was 1.3m wide and 0.38m deep. These may have formed a trackway 2.5m wide. These are not seen in trench 7 to the south.
- 3.8.6 Two and a half metres to the east ditch **333** ran on a NW – SE alignment. It was 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep with an irregular 'U' shaped profile. It contained a single fill from which animal bone, 2nd century pottery and cereal was recovered. Five and a half metres to the east of this ditch was a gully **366**. This ran from SSW to NNE and was 0.38m wide and 0.22m deep and contained Late Iron Age pottery.

3.9 Trench 6

- 3.9.1 This trench was 30m long and was located in the south west of area 3 targeting a large low resistance geophysics anomaly (figures 3). It was orientated north - south and contained 10 features (figure 2).

Ditches

- 3.9.2 Four and a half metres from the southern end of the trench ditch **375** ran east to west and was 1.8m wide and 0.64m deep. It was a wide rounded 'U' shape and contained

middle 1st to 2nd century pottery. It was truncated by a modern feature on its southern edge.

- 3.9.3 A series of five inter-cutting ditches ran parallel with **375**. **381** and **383** were the earliest in the sequence (figure 4, section 100). Ditch **381** was 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep and contained water-logged remains that preserved a fine moss-like substance. Ditch **383** was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep and contained cereal. Both were steep sided 'U' shapes with a single fill containing Iron Age pottery. Wide shallow ditch **417** cut both of these ditches. It was 7.2m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a flat base and had been dug through the subsoil. It contained a secondary and a tertiary fill.
- 3.9.4 This ditch was truncated by **378**. A wide 'V' shaped ditch, **378** was 4m wide and 1.34m deep. It contained two fills from which animal bone was recovered. This ditch was re-cut by **415** which was also 'V' shaped. It was 2.6m wide and 1.1m deep and contained animal bone, 16th century pottery and a 17th to early 18th century brick (appendix C5). It had been filled almost entirely with redeposited gravel which may have provided the low resistance signal shown on the geophysics. These features may be related to the gardens of the medieval manor house that lay next to the church to the south.
- 3.9.5 To the north of **417** ditch **412** ran ESE to WNW. It was 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a single fill. 4.75m from the northern end of the trench ditches **258** and **393** ran east to west. **258** was a broad 'U' shape 1.4m wide 0.38m deep containing early Roman pottery whilst **393** was 1.17m wide and 0.46m deep. **393** truncated **258**. **258** contained a few fragments of animal bone, fish scale and a relatively large amount of cereal.

Pit 419

- 3.9.6 Lying between ditches **412** and **393**, this feature was 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base and contained a large amount of animal bone. It was truncated on the southern edge by a modern pipe trench.

3.10 Trench 7

- 3.10.1 Located at the east of area 3 this trench was 67m long and orientated east – west. It contained 15 features; seven ditches, two pits and six postholes (figure 2a). This trench was targeted over a high resistance anomaly at its western end and four other linear features (figure 3). Only one of the low resistance signals was identified during excavation whilst the high resistance signal may have been the result of a thick heavy clay deposit in ditch 126.

Ditches

- 3.10.2 At the far west of the trench ditch **126** proceeded north to south through the trench. It appeared to be the southerly continuation of ditch **313** seen in Trench 5 and may have continued to the west in trench 6 as **378**. It was cut into the subsoil and was 3.2m wide and 1.3m deep. It contained four fills. Fill 128 was the same light grey silty clay identified in ditch **313**. This ditch also contained an iron-pan layer.
- 3.10.3 Ditch **126** was truncated by ditch **124** which was a wide 'U' shaped ditch running north south (plate 3). It is likely that this ditch was the continuation of **303** in trench 5 which shared a similar profile. **124** was 2.2m wide and 0.94m deep and contained a single fill.
- 3.10.4 East of **124** ditches **237** and **238** also ran north to south. **237** was a wide shallow 'U' shape 1.3m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained a single fill. **238** was a wide 'V' shape 3.3m wide and 1.08m in depth. It also contained a single fill from which were recovered

an un-diagnostic lithic, animal bone (including fish), shell and cereal. 3.75m to the east a narrow 'U' shaped gully (**239**) ran NE to SW across the trench. It was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Further to the east a curvilinear gully (**358**) 0.33m wide and 0.2m deep ran from the southern baulk in a north easterly curve into the northern baulk.

- 3.10.5 Sixteen metres from the eastern baulk ditch **118** was orientated north – south. It was 1.92m wide and 0.62m deep and contained two fills. The primary fill (120) contained a large amount of charcoal, wheat, barley and burnt and broken fish bones. A single lithic was recovered along with CBM and animal bone. This ditch was re-cut by **121**.

Pits and Postholes

- 3.10.6 Pits **231** and **233** lay either side of curvilinear gully **241**. **231** was 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep. **233** was 0.81m wide and 0.11m deep. Both contained a single fill and animal bone.
- 3.10.7 With the exception of posthole **167** that was truncated by ditch **238**, all of the postholes lay between gullies **241** and **358**. Three postholes were arranged in a right angle. **239** was one metre from **356** which was also one metre from **362**. This implies that these posts may have been part of a rectilinear structure. Posthole **360** lay 0.8m to the west of gully **358**. All of the postholes were steep sided 'U' shapes with steep side and flat bases no wider than 0.4m and no deeper than 0.4m.

3.11 Trench 8

- 3.11.1 This trench was 27m long and orientated north – south. It was located in the south east corner of area 3 over a single wide high resistance anomaly which was not specifically identified (figure 3). It contained ten features all of which were ditches (figure 2a). The majority of the lithics found from this site were recovered from this trench and trench 7 suggesting that this may have been a focus for prehistoric activity (appendix C2). The subsoil in this trench differed from that of other trenches on the site. It was a friable mottled greenish-grey sandy clay that may have been a redeposited topsoil or deliberate levelling layer in this part of the field. It is likely to relate to the garden features of the second manor house, perhaps up-cast from the construction of the lake to the south.
- 3.11.2 Eight metres from the south of the trench ditches **352** and **350** ran parallel to each other in an east to west direction. **350** was 2m wide and 0.4m deep and contained early Roman pottery whilst **352** was 1.35m wide and 0.26m deep although its southern edge had been truncated by a modern intrusion. These ditches were truncated by a gully (**296**) running on a NNE to SSW orientation that terminated at its intersection with ditch **350**. This gully was truncated by an east – west ditch **294**. This ditch was a wide 'U' shape 1.13m wide and 0.37m deep. It contained a single fill.
- 3.11.3 To the north of **350** lay three shallow east - west inter-cutting ditches. The earliest was **299** followed by **388** which was then truncated by **390**. An environmental sample from **390** contained cereal and fish bone. These ditches were 1.4m, 1.2m and 1.1m and no deeper than 0.24m. All contained a few fragments of animal bone.
- 3.11.4 One metre to the north of these were another two inter-cutting ditches. Ditch **342** was 1.84m wide and 0.58m deep whilst **345** truncated **342** and was 1.22m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint. Each had a single fill.
- 3.11.5 At the north west corner of the trench ditch **490** had only 0.6m of its width exposed and ran from the northern to the western baulk on a NNE to SSW orientation. This ditch contained a single fill and no finds.

3.12 Trench 9

- 3.12.1 There were no archaeological features in this trench. Several large modern intrusions may have completely truncated whatever archaeology there had been in this area. Diesel contamination was present in this trench. There were no ditches in nearby trenches whose alignments would have intersected with trench 9 and so it is possible that it lay in an area between archaeological deposits.

3.13 Trench 10

- 3.13.1 This trench was located in the south east corner of area 2 and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It was repositioned from its planned location due to the presence of concrete and live services. Modern intrusions were located through-out. Two features were identified in this trench (figure 2a).
- 3.13.2 At the southern end of the trench ditch **272** ran NW – SE. It was 1.25m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained three fills, animal bone and early Roman pottery. An environmental sample from the primary fill produced cereals and legumes.
- 3.13.3 Four metres from the northern end of the trench a gully (**266**) ran NE – SW. Truncated at its north eastern end by a modern intrusion it was 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep and contained 2nd to 3rd century Roman pottery. An environmental sample produced evidence of cereals, charcoal and fish bones.

3.14 Trench 11

- 3.14.1 Located in the south east of area 4 this trench was targeted over 6 linear features identified by the geophysics survey (figure 3). Five of these linear features were identified along with two that had not appeared in the geophysics (figure 2a). The trench was a 'Z' shape. It was 56m from east to west, 3.5m west of the eastern end of this east-west arm the north-south arm ran for 43m south before turning east for 28m.
- 3.14.2 The geophysics survey identified a roughly 'D' shaped enclosure in this area and this was identified in this trench. Ditches **98** and **107** were the primary cuts of this feature representing the eastern and southern arms (figure 4, section 62; plate 5). This was a flat based 'U' shape up to 3.2m wide and 0.5m deep becoming deeper and wider to the south. This enclosure was then re-cut by a narrower 'V' shaped ditch **96** and **109**. This ditch maintained a constant profile with a depth of 0.7m and a width of up to 1m. Fragments of animal bone and CBM were recovered from this feature along with a middle 3rd to 4th century rim sherd. The re-cut **96** was on the inside of the enclosure implying that any associated bank would have been on the outside.
- 3.14.3 Ditches **100** and **104** were not identified by the geophysics survey. **100** was a north – south linear ditch that terminated 0.5m to the north of ditch **104** and ran into the northern baulk. It was 0.68m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill from which animal bone was recovered. Ditch **104** was a linear ditch running north west – south east (plate 4). It was 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep and contained three fills including 2nd to 4th century Roman pottery. The primary fill was overlain by a layer of deliberately deposited organic material 102 which contained a large amount of charred grain and chaff along with various weed seeds and charcoal.
- 3.14.4 To the south of **107**, ditch **340** ran east – west. This was part of a ditch that can be seen on the geophysics to the south of the 'D' shaped enclosure and appears to form a trackway with it. The north - south return of this ditch was seen in the southern arm of this trench as **338**. It was up to 1.80m wide, 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill in its east – west segment and three fills in its north – south segment. Both contained

fragments of animal bone. An environmental sample from **340** produced a relatively large amount of cereal. **338** formed a track way 3.5m wide with ditch **112** (figure 4, sections 67 and 68). This was a wide 'U' shape, 2.25m wide and 0.5m deep.

3.15 Trench 12

- 3.15.1 This trench was an inverted 'L' shape that was targeted over a wide low resistance feature to the south and a rectangular high resistance feature to the north (figure 3). The high resistance feature was not present, but may have been caused by a promontory of natural marly chalk that occurred in this area. The low resistance feature was located in the same area as several inter-cutting linear ditches (figure 2b). The trench was 19.5m from south to north, where upon it ran eastwards for 12.5m.
- 3.15.2 At the southern end of the trench a sequence of four ditches inter-cut. The earliest of these was **207**. This was heavily truncated by ditches **204** and **201** and survived only to a depth of 0.34m. Ditch **204** was 0.9m wide, 0.44m deep and contained two sandy clay fills including middle 2nd century pottery. **201** truncated **204** and was truncated itself by a modern footing. It was 1.9m wide and 0.62m deep with a single sandy fill with frequent gravel.
- 3.15.3 To the north of these features ditches **282** and **285** were truncated by **210**. Ditch **282** was 1.4m wide and 0.54m deep whilst **285** was 2.2m wide and 0.74m deep. **285** contained four sherds of mid 11th to mid 12th century pottery. Both ditches contained two fills. Ditch **210** was 1.48m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a wide 'U' shaped profile and contained Late Iron Age pottery, a few fragments of animal bone and cereal.

3.16 Trench 13

- 3.16.1 Trench 13 was aligned north west – south east and was targeted over the northern arc of the 'D' shaped enclosure and a wide high resistance anomaly to the north (figure 3). Excavations revealed that the high resistance feature was a modern gravel trackway. The 'D' shaped enclosure was uncovered as well as one other feature. The trench was 38m in length (figure 2b).
- 3.16.2 The ditches of the 'D' shaped enclosure maintained the profiles that had been observed in trench 11. The primary cut (**193**) being a wide shallow 'U' shape 2.45m wide and 0.55m deep and the re-cut (**196**) being a steep sided 'V' shape 1.05m wide and 0.74m deep.
- 3.16.3 The other feature identified in this trench was a linear ditch (**198**) that ran north east – south west. It was 0.94m wide and 0.27m deep. This ditch may be related to ditches **104** in trench 11, **472** in trench 10, **241** in trench 7 and **333** in trench 5. These ditches were either parallel or perpendicular to each other and may have been part of a rectilinear enclosure system.

3.17 Trench 14

- 3.17.1 Located over a high resistance feature to the south and several linear and curvilinear features along its north east - south west arm, this trench consisted of four segments (figure 3). The longest of these was 70.8m from south west to north east. At its southern end a segment extended perpendicularly to the north west for 32.5m. 88m to the north a segment extended perpendicularly to the north west for 26.3m. 7m from the northern end a segment extended perpendicularly to the south east. The northern end of this trench was truncated by modern trenches. These were the result of electrical engineers being trained to use mini-diggers in this area. This truncation continued

south west for twenty metres from the north eastern end of the trench. The trench extensions to the east and west showed this truncation continuing for ten metres to the east and five metres to the west although some modern truncation was present throughout all sections of the trench. This trench contained seven features all of which were ditches (figure 2b).

- 3.17.2 Ditches **365** and **80** were aligned east to west whilst ditches **78** and **76** were aligned north to south. **365** was a shallow 'U' shaped ditch 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep; **80** had an irregular 'U' shaped profile and was 1m wide and 0.36m deep. Ditch **78** was a steep sided 'U' shape 0.58m wide and 0.31m deep. Ditch **76** was truncated on both sides by mini-digger trenches but survived to a depth of 0.28m. All of these ditches contained a single fill. The regular alignments of these ditches may indicate that they were part of a rectilinear system of enclosures. This may have continued south as ditch **100** in trench 11 and ditches **15** and **17** in trench 15.
- 3.17.3 Eleven metres from the western end of the southern arm of the trench, ditch **82** was 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep. It was an irregular 'U' shape orientated NNE – SSW. Ditches **72** and **74** ran parallel to each other and one maybe the re-cut of the other although no relationship was observed in section (figure 4, section 33). **72** was 2.4m wide and 0.52m deep whilst **74** was 1.38m wide and 0.34m wide. Both had only a single fill.

3.18 Trench 15

- 3.18.1 Located in the north centre of area 4 this trench was 22m long and orientated east to west. It was targeted over several thin linear high resistance features and a linear low resistance feature (figure 3). The high resistance features were not identified in this trench but their form suggests that they may be related to the modern mini-digger intrusions seen in trench 14. Five features were identified, all were ditches (figure 2c).
- 3.18.2 The linear identified on the geophysics survey correlated with three inter-cutting ditches, **19**, **22** and **23** that were aligned NNE - SSW. **22** was a steep sided, flat based 'U' shape 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep. Its eastern edge was truncated by ditch **19**. **23** was a wide 'U' shaped ditch 0.65m wide and 0.34m deep. Its western edge was truncated by ditch **19**. Ditch **19** had a wide 'U' shape profile which was steeper to the east. It was 1m wide and 0.47m deep and contained animal bone, a single piece of worked flint and early to middle Roman pottery. The geophysics survey showed it continuing north before turning east where it was identified in trench 16 as ditch **113** and in trench 20 as ditch **6**.
- 3.18.3 To the east of these ditches ditch **17** and **15** ran north to south. **17** had a wide 'V' shaped profile and was 1.32m wide and 0.32m deep; **15** had a shallow 'U' shaped profile with a flat base and was 1.04m wide and 0.18 deep. Both had a single fill. They may have been related to the north – south\east – west aligned enclosure system seen in trench 14.

3.19 Trench 16

- 3.19.1 This trench was targeted over a single linear feature running ESE – WNW that appeared to be the continuation of ditch **19** in trench 15 (figure 3). The trench was 32m long and orientated north to south (figure 2c).
- 3.19.2 Ditch **113** was 2m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a broad 'U' shaped profile that was steeper to the north and two fills (figure 4, section 17). An environmental sample produced only a small amount of charcoal.

- 3.19.3 One other feature was identified. 3.5m from the southern baulk ditch **116** ran NE – SW from a terminal 0.25m within the eastern baulk. It was 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep and was perpendicular to ditches **74** and **72** in trench 14.

3.20 Trench 17

- 3.20.1 Targeted over the eastern boundary of the 'D' shaped enclosure and two other low resistance linear features this trench was initially an 'L' shape 35m from west to east turning north for a further 22m (figure 3). An alignment of six posts was uncovered at the western end of the trench and the area around these was extended 5m (by 1.8m) to the north and 7m (by 3.6m) to the south to identify associated features. Four other ditches were also identified (figure 2c).

Postholes

- 3.20.2 At the western end of the trench an alignment of six postholes running west to east was uncovered. These were between 0.75m and 1.75m apart and seemed to be constrained by ditch **137** to the east. They were on average 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep with the exception of the most westerly posthole which was 0.6m deep (figure 4, sections 29 and 49). An environmental sample from posthole **133** produced evidence of cereal. Extensions of the trench to the north and south did not uncover any postholes of a similar scale to indicate that these posts were structural. Therefore they are most likely to have been part of post alignment or fence-line maybe associated with the N-S \ E-W enclosures in trenches 14 and 15 to the north.
- 3.20.3 Two other postholes uncovered to the south of the main alignment were both 0.2m wide and 0.17m deep and contained no finds.

Ditches

- 3.20.4 Ditch **137** ran north to south. It was 1m wide and 0.4m and had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its western edge was truncated by a modern pipe trench. The alignment of this ditch and its relationship with the post alignment suggests that it was part of the N-S \ E-W enclosure system.
- 3.20.5 Ditch **139** was 3.5m to the east of **137**. It had a broad 'U' shaped profile and was 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep. This ditch also shared a north – south alignment and may have formed a trackway 3.5m wide with **137**. Immediately to the east of this were inter-cutting ditches **142** and **145**. Ditch **145** was a broad 'U' shape 1.10m wide and 0.28m deep containing two fills. This ditch was truncated by **142** which was a wide 'V' shaped ditch 1.24m wide and 0.46m deep. Environmental samples taken from both of these ditches produced a small amount of cereal. The profiles of these ditches strongly suggests that these were the eastern edge of the 'D' shaped enclosure.

3.21 Trench 18

- 3.21.1 Located in the south east of area 4 this trench was an 'L' shape, 54m from south to north and 102m from west to east. The north – south section was targeted over 6 roughly parallel linear features whilst the east – west section was targeted over several linear low resistance features and a pair of high and low resistance circular features (figure 3). There were five sub-circular features in this trench and twenty seven linear ditches on four different alignments (figure 2d).

Ditches

- 3.21.2 Fifteen and a half metres from the eastern end of the trench a series of six ditches ran north to south. Ditches **27** and **24** were seen on the geophysics survey to be the western boundary of a rectilinear enclosure running roughly north east – south west. Its northern continuation was identified in trench 20 as ditches **9** and **66**. Ditch **27** was 1.94m wide and 0.83m deep. It had a wide 'U' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides similar to that of ditch **9** to the north. It contained three fills including 1st to 2nd century pottery. A sample from the middle fill produced charcoal and fish bones. This was re-cut by ditch **24** (plate 6). This ditch was 2.04m wide and 0.83m deep. It had a steeper 'U' shaped profile and also contained three fills from which animal bone and 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered. A sample from the upper fill produced evidence of charcoal and fish bones. This ditch may be equatable with **66** to the north.
- 3.21.3 Ditches **30**, **38**, **40** and **53** shared a north – south alignment with these boundary ditches. All were gullies no deeper than 0.2m and contained fragments of animal bone. **30** and **53** also contained LIA and LPRIA pottery.
- 3.21.4 Four ditches were aligned roughly NW - SE (or perpendicular to this) and shared an alignment with **72** in trench 14 and **113** in trench 16. Ditches **45** and **43** were at the eastern end of the trench Both contained small amounts of animal bone. **45** was truncated by **43**. **45** was a linear ditch 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with only half of its profile exposed under the eastern baulk. It contained late 1st to 3rd century pottery. Ditch **43** was a broad flat based ditch with moderately sloping sides. It was 2.6m wide and 0.27m deep and contained two coins, one dating to the 4th century (s.f.3) and the other to the late 3rd or 4th century (s.f.4). Pottery from this feature was similarly dated to the 3rd to early 5th century. Ditch **59** entered the southern baulk on a NW - SE alignment then turned 90 degrees NE and proceeded under the northern baulk. It was 1.2m wide and 0.41m deep with a wide 'V' shaped profile. It contained 1st to 3rd century pottery. Ditch **214** shared an alignment with these ditches. It had a wide 'U' shaped profile and was 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep. It contained 2nd to 3rd century pottery.
- 3.21.5 There were four ditches on a slightly more acute NW - SE alignment (or perpendicular to this). **47** was 4.5m from the eastern baulk it was a 'U' shaped ditch 0.86m wide and 0.33m deep. It was orientated NW – SE and contained middle to late 1st century pottery. 6m to the west ditch **55** ran SW – NE and may have been the return of ditch **47**. It was 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained Late Iron Age pottery. Ditch **35** lay between ditches **30** and **40**. It was 1.58m deep and 0.36m wide and contained animal bone and 3rd to 4th century pottery. An environmental sample from its basal fill produced cereal, charcoal and small mammal bones. Further to the west, gully **212** was also on this alignment.
- 3.21.6 Three ditches shared a NNE – SSW alignment (or perpendicular to this). Ditch **62** ran for 6m from the southern to northern baulk at an acute angle. It was 1.90m wide and 0.56m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained early Roman pottery. Roughly perpendicular to this ditch were ditches **41** and **174**. **41** was 2.04m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a wide 'U' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides. It had a modern charcoal filled feature cut through it and contained animal bone, CBM and 2nd to 3rd century Roman pottery. Both **41** and **62** overlay linear geophysics anomalies that appeared to form the northern part of a rectilinear enclosure. Ditch **174** was 1.26m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a rounded 'V' shaped profile and contained two fills including Late Iron Age pottery.
- 3.21.7 A fourth set of linear ditches were on a N-S \ E-W alignment. Ditches **154** and **156** ran north to south through the trench and truncated ditch **62**. They were both 0.5m wide

and 0.3m deep and contained a single fill with no finds. There were seven linear ditches aligned E \ W in the southern half of the north to south section of this trench.

- 3.21.8 Ditch **218** was 1.4m wide and 0.23m deep with a broad gradually sloping profile. It contained a small amount of animal bone and early Roman pottery. 4.5m to the south, ditch **222** was 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single gravelly fill. The similar profiles of these ditches may indicate that they were part of a trackway. **218** was in a position shown on the geophysics survey as a linear ditch joining trackway ditch **112** in trench 11 to the west. The geophysics shows the parallel arm of this trackway (**218**) as being further south in the position of ditch **264** however, **222** may have been a different phase of this trackway that did not show up on the geophysics survey.
- 3.21.9 1.1m to the south a series of inter-cutting ditches and gullies were cut on the same alignment. Gullies **260** and **228** were 0.25m wide and were both truncated by ditch **264**. Ditch **224** also truncated **228**. **224** was 0.84m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Ditch **264** was 1.82m wide and 0.6m deep it had a stepped profile with a flat base.
- 3.21.10 Ditch **177** was 2.35m wide and 0.56m deep with a 'U' shaped profile and moderately sloping sides (figure 4, section 45). It had three fills. The basal fill contained animal bone and 2nd to 3rd century pottery.

Pits and postholes

- 3.21.11 Features **49** and **51** were truncated by ditch **47** and contained LPRIA or LIA pottery. **49** was 3.3m wide and 0.16m deep and contained animal bone. Feature **51** was 2.6m wide and 0.34m deep. Both features were sub-rounded large shallow pits although their functions were unclear. 3m to the west a small lozenge shaped posthole, **57**, was 0.29m wide and 0.20m deep. It shared an alignment with ditch **55** one metre to the east.
- 3.21.12 Under 1m north of ditch **214** was posthole **216**. This was 0.23m deep and 0.12m wide. 10m to the south of this pit **186** was sub-rounded with gradual sides and a concave base. It contained a single lithic dating to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. At the far south of the trench feature **181** was mostly covered by the baulk (figure 4, section 45). 4.6m of its width was visible; it was 0.5m deep with a gradually sloping northern edge, the full extent of which was not uncovered. This feature contained middle 1st to 4th century pottery and an environmental sample produced a large amount of charcoal. This feature was significantly wider than many of the ditches on the site and its shallow sloping side suggests that it may have been a waterhole or quarry pit similar to those seen in crop marks to the south (fig. 5).
- 3.21.13 The large sub-circular features in the field to the south lie in the area as that has been identified as the possible site of the first manor house. It is therefore possible that these features pre-dated the manor and were also Roman.
- 3.21.14 There was one other feature in this trench. This was a thin layer comprising 80% clunch and small stones that lay over the sub-soil over the top of feature **181**. This layer (189) over-lying a make-up layer (187) suggesting that these deposits were leveling layers over the slumps of feature **181**.

3.22 Trench 19

- 3.22.1 This trench was targeted over two low resistance linear features identified on the geophysics plot. The trench was 39m long and orientated NE – SW. No archaeological

features were identified. 10m from the north eastern end of the trench a modern pylon footing may have been the cause of the geophysics anomaly.

3.23 Trench 20

3.23.1 Located at the north east of area 4 this trench was targeted over three linear low resistance features (figure 3). It was orientated north - south and was 43.5m in length. It was extended 21.5m to the west at its southern end in order to identify a rectilinear high resistance feature seen on the geophysics. This feature was not identified in this extension. Nine linear features, seven postholes and one urned cremation were uncovered in this trench (figure 2c).

Ditches

- 3.23.2 6.5m from the north of the trench ditch **6** ran east – west. It was 1.4m wide and 0.37m deep with a single fill. It contained middle 1st to 4th century pottery. This ditch was shown on the geophysics as being part of an east – west running linear boundary that was identified as **113** in trench 16 and **19** in trench 15. It was truncated by a mortar filled footing for a small modern building (**4**).
- 3.23.3 To the south of **6** ditch **11** ran east to west through the trench. It was 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill and no finds. At the southern end of the trench shallow ditch **67** ran north to south from a terminal 2.5m from the southern baulk. These ditches may have related to the N\S -E\W enclosure system identified in trench 11, 14, 15, 17 and 18 (cuts **100**, **365**, **80**, **78**, **76**, **15**, **17**, **137**, **154** and **156**).
- 3.23.4 Ditch **11** was truncated by ditch **9** (section 12, figure 4). **9** was identified continuing on a south westerly course in the western extension of the trench as **288**. It had a broad profile with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was 2.60m wide and 0.95m deep and contained a 4th century coin (s.f.1), pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th century, cattle and pig bones, fired clay and tile. Charcoal was recovered from an environmental sample.
- 3.23.5 Ditch **13** ran parallel to **9**. It was 1.36m wide and 0.54m deep and contained a single fill. It contained Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone and may have been an earlier phase of boundary **9** to the north. 9m to the south of ditch **13**, ditch **66** ran east to west through the trench (plate 7). It was 3.6m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.22m. Its total depth established by auger was 1.60m. This ditch contained 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery, CBM and butchered horse and cattle remains (see appendix C7). An environmental sample produced evidence of cereals, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal as well as a large amount of small animal bones. This strongly suggests an environment of open fields in which arable farming was taking place (appendices C7 and D).
- 3.23.6 Ditches **9**, **13**, **66** and **288** were part of a Roman boundary ditch forming the western extent of Roman activity on the floodplain to the east. The geophysics survey (figure 3) clearly shows this boundary continuing south into trench 18 where two of its cuts were identified as **24** and **27**. Evidence from this trench suggests that there were at least three phases of this boundary.
- 3.23.7 In the westerly extension of the trench ditches **290** and **292** were identified. **292** was a ditch truncated to the west by **288** and to the east by **290** so that its width was not recoverable. It was 0.65m deep. Ditch **290** was 1.05m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a single mid brown sandy fill which included 3rd century pottery and animal

bone. These ditches were on a NW – SE alignment and may have been associated with ditches **35**, **47**, **55** and **212** in trench 18.

Postholes

- 3.23.8 Seven small irregular postholes were located between ditches **13** and **66**. All were steep sided with irregular bases no deeper than 0.15m. They were an average of 0.25m wide. These postholes may represent a fenced boundary or structure but no one alignment or arrangement was dominant to suggest a function. There were no finds from these features.

Cremation 488

- 3.23.9 An urned Roman cremation in a vessel of 2nd century date was located 2.25m south east of boundary ditch **13** (see appendix C3; plate 8). The pit (**488**) into which the vessel was placed was cut only into the topsoil and subsoil leaving an impression of 0.02m in the natural. The width of the cut was only just larger than the vessel itself and could only be confidently identified below the subsoil. The vessel was a local copy of a Gallo-Belgic style and survived to a height of 0.08m; when complete it would have been around 0.25m – 0.3m high. The fact that it survived at all is indicative of primarily pastoral use of this land since the Roman period.
- 3.23.10 The vessel was placed upright and contained the remains of a single adolescent of indeterminate sex (see appendix C6). The bones had been poorly fired and broken up before their deposition in the vessel. A copper alloy Rosette brooch dating to first half of the first century AD (s.f.9) was found close to the vessel, however modern disturbance meant that it could not be positively associated with the cremation. There were no other finds associated with this cremation neither during excavation nor during flotation of the contents. The presence of this type of brooch may indicate that this cremation was part of a major Roman cemetery (Crummey per. comm.).

3.24 Trench 21

- 3.24.1 This trench was located at the southern end of area 1. It was 30m long and orientated north west – south east. It contained five linear features all orientated north east – south west and five discrete rounded features (figure 2e).

Ditches

- 3.24.2 Feature **459** was a shallow ditch 2.2m wide and 0.1m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained early Roman pottery. An environmental sample from this feature produced cereals. 1m to the west, ditch **456** was 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a 'V' shaped profile containing two fills (figure 4, section 121). The upper fill contained animal bone (including fish), cereals legumes and weed seeds.
- 3.24.3 A further 1m to the west, ditch **408** was 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a narrow 'V' shaped profile with a rounded base (figure 4, section 121). An environmental sample from this ditch also produced cereals and marine molluscs. 4.5m to the west of **408**, ditch **401** was 1.3m wide and 0.16m deep, it had a broad profile with a flat base.
- 3.24.4 Ditch **399** was only seen as a terminal running into the north eastern baulk. It was 1m wide and 0.3m deep (plate 9).
- 3.24.5 These ditches appear to have been a series of shallow drainage ditches perhaps designed to drain the area of medieval activity to the north. Ditches **459** and **401** were

broad and shallow and were 8.5m apart. It is possible that these were the remains of Medieval furrows.

Pits and postholes

- 3.24.6 Half a metre to the west of ditch **401**, pit **403** had a wide 'U' shaped profile and was 1.34m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single dark orange brown fill. 1.5m to the west pit **406** was exposed by 0.75m from the south western baulk. It was 1m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a single fill and no finds. Feature **410** lay between ditches **408** and **456** (figure 4, section 121). It was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a single greyish brown fill silty fill.
- 3.24.7 Posthole **461** was 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep. It was not associated with any other postholes and so its function was not evident. Posthole **397** also stood alone 2.5m from the north western baulk. It was 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep.

3.25 Trench 22

- 3.25.1 Located to the north of trench 21, this trench was 30m in length and orientated east north east – west south west. The topsoil and subsoil contained considerable dumps of oyster shells dating to the 19th century. The trench contained seven linear features on six different alignments (figure 2e). Only one of the linear features appeared to continue from trench 21.

Ditches

- 3.25.2 4.5m from the eastern baulk ditch **434** was identified as a terminal running north into the northern baulk. It was 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained one fill and no other finds. 9m to the west ditch **432** was aligned with ditch **401** in trench 21. **432** was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a 'U' shaped profile and moderately sloping sides. **401** was interpreted as a furrow and this ditch could well be the continuation of this, terminating in trench 22.
- 3.25.3 Ditch **432** cut **430** which was orientated north – south. This ditch was 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a single fill. It had a wide 'U' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides. **430** was a re-cut of **436**. **436** had had similar profile and dimensions and contained 1st century pottery. Ditch **428** was seen as a terminal within the northern baulk. It may have been a later phase of **436**. It was 1.4m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a sherd of early Medieval pottery.
- 3.25.4 Ditches **424** and **426** ran parallel to each other intersecting intermittently. Although it was not possible to ascertain which was the earliest it appeared that one had been dug to replace the other. Both were concave 'U' shapes with moderately steep sides 0.38m wide and 0.15m deep. They were orientated WNW – ESE and contained only a single fill.
- 3.25.5 Ditch **422** was orientated north west – south east. It was 4m wide and 0.7m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (figure 4, section 103). It contained two fills from which were recovered cereals and marine molluscs. The majority of the 13th century pottery from area 1 came from the upper fill of this ditch (appendix C4). Animal bone was also present. The size of this ditch and the quantity of pottery within it may indicate that this was the main boundary to a settlement or area of activity.

3.26 Trench 23

- 3.26.1 Trench 23 was located in an orchard in the north east of area 1. It was orientated north east – south west and was 17.6m in length. It contained two linear features and a modern pit (figure 2e).
- 3.26.2 At the southern end of the trench ditch **479** ran from WNW to ESE. It had a wide 'U;' shaped profile and was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill and no finds.
- 3.26.3 At the northern end of the trench ditch **481** ran parallel with **479**. It was in excess of 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep and also contained no finds. These ditches were roughly perpendicular with those identified in trench 24.

3.27 Trench 24

- 3.27.1 This trench was located to the north west of area 1. It was orientated north north west - south south east and was 16.5m in length. It contained three linear features, two pits and a posthole (figure 2e).

Ditches

- 3.27.2 Ditches **438** and **440** ran parallel to each other. Ditch **438** was 0.7m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill and a large quantity of late 12th to middle 13th century pottery. This ditch was cut by ditch **440**. **440** was 1m wide and 0.32m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained predominantly late 12th to middle 14th century pottery, but also a sherd of residual 1st century pottery. An environmental sample produced evidence for cereals and weed seeds. These ditches ran south west to north east from the northern baulk. **440** turned west 2m from the southern baulk. It cut ditch **473** which was running east west 2.5m from then southern baulk. **473** was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with a single fill that contained no finds. These ditches appear to have been the boundaries of 13th century activity in this area the extent of which appears to spread both east and west.

Pits and postholes

- 3.27.3 Posthole **487** was cut by ditch **438**. It was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It was not associated with any other postholes. Pit **444** was cut by ditch **440**/**442** (plate 10). It was 1.44m wide and 0.48m deep and contained no finds. Feature **471** was a pit exposed by 2.1m from under the eastern baulk. It was 0.79m wide and 0.14m deep. It also contained no finds.

3.28 Finds Summary

- 3.28.1 The highest concentration of Roman pottery was located to the east of the site in the boundary ditch that ran north to south through trench 18 and 20. Medieval pottery was recovered primarily from trenches 22 and 24 in the north west of the development area. There was a small amount of metal work mostly dating to the Roman period as well as a small residual lithic assemblage.
- 3.28.2 Lithics were recovered from nine contexts. They dated from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age and consisted of redeposited flakes, blades and a retouched implement. They are indicative of prehistoric activity on the site.
- 3.28.3 The Roman pottery assemblage consisted of a total of 305 sherds, weighing 4.923kg, predominantly Romano-British in date. The poor condition of some of the pottery indicates post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring, suggesting

that much of this pottery was not found within its primary site of deposition. The majority of this type of pottery came primarily from trenches 18 and 20. This included a single Gallo-Belgic style cremation vessel into which a single adolescent had been placed.

- 3.28.4 Six trenches contained a total of 2.084kg of Medieval pottery. The majority of this was 12th to 14th century domestic kitchen ware and came from trenches 22 and 24. A few fragments of brick and two sherds of pottery dated to the late post-Medieval period.
- 3.28.5 A total of 13.2kg of animal bone was recovered. The assemblage was dominated by domestic mammal remains. Butchered horse and cattle remains were found in the Roman boundary ditch seen in trenches 18 and 20. Amphibian remains were recovered from medieval contexts in trench 21 and 22. Fish bones were found in 11 contexts.
- 3.28.6 Four certain coins and a possible fifth were recovered, all of which were Roman. They dated from 3rd to 4th century. Two came from ditch **43** in trench 18, one from the Roman boundary ditch in trench 20, with a third century coin being recovered from ditch **303** in trench 7. A LPRIA brooch, a copper alloy ring and a third century bone pin were also recovered from trench 20.

3.29 Environmental Summary

- 3.29.1 Sixty-two samples were taken from a variety of features within the confines of the evaluated area. The results of the flotation of these samples reveal a general scatter of burnt cereal grains with a single significant deposit containing a substantial amount of mixed charred grain along with numerous seeds that have excellent potential for further work.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Geophysics and aerial photography

- 4.1.1 The results of the excavation have tied in well with what was identified by geophysics survey on the site as well as with aerial photography, fieldwalking and geophysics to the south and east.
- 4.1.2 Most of the low resistance features seen on the geophysics were identified through excavation. In area 3 and the south and east of area 4 features uncovered by excavation were considerably denser than those seen by geophysical survey with many excavated features not having previously been identified.
- 4.1.3 None of the high resistance features were specifically identified as archaeological deposits. In area 3 and also in trench 12 these anomalies may be explained by the presence of compact chalky marl promontories protruding through the natural gravel. In places these protrusions were 0.1m – 0.15m into the subsoil. The high resistance feature in trenches 13 and 14 was a modern well made gravelled trackway.
- 4.1.4 The Roman pottery distribution on this site is very similar to that identified during fieldwalking in the field to the south, with a dense scatter to the east tailing off to the west. Therefore it is possible that the type of activity seen on the current site may well have been occurring there too. Any further excavation in the development site would add greatly to the understanding of the features identified to both the south and east.

4.2 Prehistoric and Roman activity

- 4.2.1 Lithics recovered from the site suggest a focus for small scale pre-Iron Age activity lay to the south west of the site in area 2. The first phase of occupation appears to have been in the Late Iron Age with pottery for this period present over the whole of the southern area of the site. Several ditches on up to four different alignments were dated to this period indicating relatively intensive activity in this period. Three postholes in the northern end of trench 4 may indicate the location of a larger settlement. These may lie in an enclosure formed by ditches **381**, **383**, **366** and **483**. Ditches on similar alignments were present in trench 12 and 18.
- 4.2.2 The presence of a large amount of transitional pottery, particularly from the east of the site, coupled with early 1st century brooch indicate a strong possibility of continuity of settlement from the Iron Age to the Roman period.
- 4.2.3 The Roman occupation spread over the whole of the site. There were a large number of ditches aligned north – south or east – west, and dating from these indicates a 1st to 4th century Roman date. In trench 18, 8 and 6 these ditches were cut and re-cut several times possibly indicating the constant re-use of certain boundaries, drainage ditches and trackways. Several pits and postholes and a curvilinear gully lay between two north - south running ditches (**238** and **120**) in trench 7. These may indicate the location of a Late Iron Age or Early Roman enclosed settlement. The eastern most of these ditches (**120**) contained wheat, barley, chaff, weed seeds and burnt and broken fish bones indicating that this may have been general waste deposited from a domestic site. An east - west boundary identified in trenches 20, and 16 and turning south in 15 and 17 also dates from the 1st to 4th century. This may have been the main northern boundary of occupation in this period.
- 4.2.4 The central 'D' shaped enclosure and associated trackways as well as the boundary ditch at east of the site (**9**) were dated specifically to the 3rd to 4th century. These

features may indicate a greater degree of planning of the landscape in this period. The boundary ditch was re-cut at least twice and may have had an Iron Age predecessor (13). The more southerly segment (66) appears to have been the earliest although more investigations would be required to confirm this.

- 4.2.5 The 'D' shaped enclosure and associated trackways and ditches may represent a mixed farming regime. The domestic mammal remains particularly, the large amount of horse from boundary ditch 9 suggest that the enclosure system was associated with the settlement. The recovery of cereal and chaff particularly from the centre and west of the site (e.g. wheat and barley from trench 7) indicates that arable farming and processing was being carried out on the higher ground to west. A relatively large amount of fish remains was also recovered from 1st to 4th century contexts suggesting a common use of this fluvial resource.
- 4.2.6 Roman activity continued in the north east of the site. Ditches identified in trench 3a dated from the 1st to 4th centuries and appeared to continue in trench 3 and 3b. Two ditches in trench 10 dated to the Roman period and had alignments closely associated with those seen in area 4. A ditch dating from the 1st to 4th centuries was also uncovered in trench 21 (459) along with residual 1st century pottery in trench 24. This may indicate that the dense nature of the Roman occupation as it is seen in areas 3 and 4 may continue to the north in areas 1 and 2.

4.3 Cremation 488

- 4.3.1 A single cremation was found in a 2nd to 3rd century vessel in trench 20. It is likely that this was deposited outside of the boundary ditch (9, 66) and so it may have been associated with the earlier phase (66) of the boundary. The association of an early 1st century Rosette brooch with this vessel indicates that this have been part of a major cremation cemetery presumably lying to the east. This is the only evidence of burial from the site. The rectilinear high resistance feature to the south west of trench 20 may indicate the position of a shrine associated with a cremation cemetery although further excavation would be required to definitively establish this.
- 4.3.2 Field walking immediately to the east of the development area revealed two distinct scatters of Roman pottery (see above). In the light of the discovery of this cremation there is a high possibility that the scatter just outside of the eastern site boundary was that of a disturbed Roman cremation cemetery. The boundaries and small enclosures seen on the aerial photographs and the geophysics survey (figure 5) may be boundaries around areas of cremations rather than pastoral or domestic settlement enclosures.

4.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval activity

- 4.4.1 There was a hiatus of activity after the 4th century with occupation resuming post-Conquest in the 11th century. The majority of Medieval activity was located in the north west of the site in trench 21 to 24. Several large boundary ditches and pits suggest that these trenches were located over the edge of a settlement. This settlement appears to have lasted through several phases into the 14th century. Vessels from this area were mainly unglazed kitchen ware indicating that this settlement may have been some distance from high status dwellings. Isolated sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery were found in features in trenches 1 and 2 suggesting that this settlement may have continued further to the south.
- 4.4.2 Several sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery from trench 12 may be associated with the possible manor site seen on geophysics to the south (figure 5). There was no other

evidence of the ditches from the manor site continuing into the site and it is likely that the stream that lay between these two fields demarcated areas of activity.

- 4.4.3 The medieval activity to the north of the site appears to have been contemporary to but not associated with the manor house. It is more likely to relate to domestic activity fronting on to the Ely Road.
- 4.4.4 The only direct evidence of post-Medieval activity was in trench 6 and 7 in area 3. These trenches, as well as trench 4 and 5, were targeted over a high resistance rectilinear geophysics anomaly. This was not specifically identified in any of the trenches but ditches **415** and **124** relate most closely to it. These contained 16th and 17th century material and may have related to garden features associated with the 17th and 18th century phases of Milton Manor. This is supported by the significant increase in topsoil depth in the western half of area 3 which may be expected to be associated with a landscaped garden.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 The evaluation of the former E.D.F. Energy site off Ely Road in Milton has produced results indicating of considerable local significance. The evaluation was able to provide dating and functional characterisation of an area adjacent to and incorporating dense geophysical and cropmark archaeological evidence. The presence of a Roman cremation is particularly significant in the context of the 'ribbon of settlements' (see above) stretching from Milton to Waterbeach. The distribution and type of burial may allude to the social, economic and demographic nature of Roman society in this area.
- 4.5.2 Evidence for a dense mixed farming economy based further from the river will add to knowledge of the nature of Roman activity along the Cam. The Late Iron Age activity that may be the precursor to the Roman settlements gives greater significance to the results of this evaluation. Further excavation would be needed to more properly investigate this relationship.
- 4.5.3 The Medieval settlement to the north is part of a previously unidentified settlement relating to the early development of the village of Milton. Its full extent and its relationship with Milton manor would add greatly to local histories.

4.6 Recommendations

- 4.6.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

4.6.2

APPENDIX A. HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

- A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).
- A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.
- A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.
- A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one linear. A large amount of modern truncation overlain by hardcore levelling and tarmac. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	37.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
386	cut		0.75	Ditch	Pot	Mid 11 th – mid 12 th C
279	fill	1.3	0.55	Ditch		
384	fill		0.06	Ditch		
385	fill		0.17	Ditch		

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two linear features. A large amount of modern truncation and contamination. Overlain by hardcore levelling and tarmac. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	1
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
274	cut	0.5	0.1	Ditch		
275	fill	2.5		Ditch	Pot	Mid 11 th – mid 12 th C
276	cut	2.5		Ditch		
277	fill		0.66	Ditch		
278	cut		0.66	Ditch		
273	fill	0.5	0.1	Ditch		

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	N/S	
Trench contained four features, two ditches and two pits. Overlain by hardcore levelling, tarmac and re-enforced concrete. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	1.03	
				Width (m)	1.80	
				Length (m)	16.5 and 5.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
248	cut	2	0.46	Pit		
249	fill	2	0.46	Pit		
250	fill	1.1	0.2	Ditch		
251	cut	0.7	0.2	Ditch		
252	fill	0.7	0.2	Ditch		
253	cut	2.4	0.38	Pit		
254	fill			Pit		
255	fill			Pit		
256	cut	0.7	0.18	Ditch		
257	fill	0.7	0.18	Ditch		

Trench 3a						
General description				Orientation	-	
Opened due to un-foreseen shortening of trench 3. Contained two ditches. 0.82m of modern hardcore levelling and tarmac overburden. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	1.08	
				Width (m)	4.2	
				Length (m)	4.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
243	Fill		0.4	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
244	cut	1.52	0.31	Ditch		
245	fill	1.7	0.32	Ditch		
246	cut	1.7	0.32	Ditch		
247	fill	0.5	0.22	Ditch		

Trench 3b						
General description				Orientation	-	
Opened due to un-foreseen shortening of trench 3. Contained two ditches. 0.33m of modern hardcore levelling and tarmac overburden. Half of the trench was truncated by a large 20 th century refuse pit. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.64	
				Width (m)	4.2	
				Length (m)	5.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
368	fill	0.55	0.31	Ditch		
369	cut	0.55	0.31	Ditch		
370	fill	0.6	0.21	Ditch		
371	cut	0.6	0.21	Ditch		
372	fill	4.1		Pit		
373	cut	4.1		Pit		

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	N/S	
Contained seven features, three ditches and four postholes. Modern cables and postholes truncated several features. Natural was an orange sandy gravel with silty clay matrix.				Avg. depth (m)	0.71	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	32 and 15	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
391	fill	0.6	0.28	Pit	Pot	LIA
392	cut	0.6	0.28	Pit		
445	fill	0.8	0.33	Ditch		
446	cut	0.8	0.33	Ditch		
447	fill		0.39	Ditch		
448	fill		0.08	Ditch		
449	fill		0.2	Ditch		
450	cut		0.75	Ditch		
451	fill	0.53	0.15	Posthole		
452	cut	0.53	0.15	Posthole		

453	fill	0.43	0.08	Posthole		
454	cut	0.43	0.08	Posthole		
482	fill	1.44	0.44	Ditch		
483	cut	1.44	0.44	Ditch		
484	fill	0.2	0.21	Posthole		
485	cut			Posthole		

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E\W
Topsoil increased in depth from east to west suggesting it had been built up prior to/during garden use. One large modern intrusion to the east. Contained nine ditches. Natural was reddish sandy clay 50% gravel and pea gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	28.30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
300	layer		0.54	Topsoil	-	-
301	layer		0.3	Subsoil	-	-
302	fill	2.74	0.7	Ditch	Coin	3 rd century
303	cut	2.74	0.7	Ditch		
304	fill	2.24	0.4	Ditch	Pot	LIA
305	fill	2.24	0.06	Ditch		
306	fill	2.3	0.18	Ditch		
307	cut	2.5	0.72	Ditch		
308	fill		0.36	Gully		
309	cut		0.36	Gully		
310	fill	2.66	0.18	Ditch		
311	fill	2.78	0.3	Ditch		
312	fill	2.32	0.4	Ditch		
313	cut	3.2	0.86	Ditch		
314	fill	1.3	0.53	Ditch		
315	cut	1.3	0.53	Ditch		
328	fill	1.6	0.32	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
329	cut	1.6	0.32	Ditch		
330	fill	1.45	0.36	Ditch		
331	cut	1.45	0.36	Ditch		
332	fill	1.2	0.28	Ditch	Pot	2 nd C
333	cut	1.2	0.28	Ditch		

366	cut	1.8	0.35	Gully/Ditch		
367	fill	0.35	0.3	Gully/Ditch	Pot	LIA

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N/S
Contained ten features, nine ditches and one pit. Some modern truncation by cables. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, overlying chalk marl.				Avg. depth (m)		0.76
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.54	Subsoil	-	-
131	Layer			Layer		
258	cut	1.4	0.46	Ditch		
259	fill		0.42	Ditch		
374	fill	1.85	0.64	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 2 nd C
375	cut	1.85	0.64	Ditch		
376	fill		0.4	Ditch		
377	fill	1.1	0.4	Ditch		
378	cut	4	1.32	Ditch		
379	fill	4	1.32	Ditch		
380	fill	0.2	0.1	Ditch	Pot	IA
381	cut	0.75	0.3	Ditch		
382	fill		0.24	Ditch	Pot	IA
383	cut	0.85	0.24	Ditch		
393	cut	1.1	0.46	Ditch		
394	fill	0.6	0.28	Ditch		
395	fill	1.3	0.3	Ditch		
396	fill	1.1	0.28	Ditch		
411	fill	1.5	0.12	Ditch		
412	cut	1.5	0.12	Ditch		
413	fill	2.6	0.34	Ditch	Pot Pot	16 th C 1 st - 4 th C
414	fill	0.64	0.72	Ditch		
415	cut	2.6	1.1	Ditch		
416	fill		0.38	Pit		

417	cut	0	0.38	Pit		
418	fill	1.07	0.1	Pit		
419	cut	1.07	0.1	Pit		

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E\W
Topsoil and subsoil became considerably thicker to the west. Possibly representing deliberate garden landscaping. Some modern truncation by services. Contained fifteen features, seven ditches, two pits and six postholes. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions overlying chalky marl.					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.46	Subsoil	-	-
118	cut	1	0.25	Ditch		
119	fill	0.4	0.06	Ditch		
120	fill	0.72	0.17	Ditch		
121	cut	1.95	0.48	Ditch	Lithic	
122	fill	1.84	0.28	Ditch		
123	fill	1.48	0.2	Ditch		
124	cut	1.8	0.7	Ditch		
125	fill	1.8	0.7	Ditch		
126	cut	4.5	1.2	Ditch		
127	fill	3.5	0.8	Ditch		
128	fill	2.6	0.25	Ditch		
129	fill	1.2	0.07	Ditch		
130	fill	2.4	0.15	Ditch		
166	fill	0.33	0.15	Posthole		
167	cut	0.33	0.15	Posthole		
232	fill	0.6	0.39	Pit		
233	cut	0.5	0.45	Pit		
234	fill	0.5	0.45	Pit		
235	cut	0.4	0.2	Posthole		
236	fill	0.3	0.26			
237	cut	1.2	0.27	Ditch		
238	cut	1.65	0.55	Ditch		

239	cut	0.4	0.35	Posthole		
240	fill	0.4	0.35	Posthole		
241	cut	0.3	0.26	Posthole		
242	fill	0.4	0.2	Posthole		
320	fill	1.2	0.27	Ditch		
321	fill	1.65	0.55	Ditch	Lithic	
356	cut	0.32	0.26	Posthole		
357	fill	0.32	0.26	Posthole		
358	cut	0.32	0.21	Posthole		
359	fill	0.32	0.21	Posthole		
360	cut	0.41	0.19	Posthole		
361	fill	0.41	0.19	Posthole		
362	cut	0.36	0.18	Posthole		
363	fill	0.38	0.18	Posthole		

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N/S
Topsoil was considerably thicker to the north. Subsoil was of constant depth but differed from that elsewhere on site. It may have been brought in from else where. Trench contained ten features all of which were ditches. Natural was a reddish sandy silt with 50% gravel inclusions and lenses of pea gravel and chalky marl.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	27
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
341	Layer	6	0.42	Layer \ Subsoil	-	-
293	fill	1.18	0.35	Ditch		
294	cut	1.18	0.35	Ditch		
295	fill	0.36	0.17	Ditch		
296	cut	0.36	0.17	Ditch		
297	fill	1	0.18	Ditch		
298	fill	1.44	0.3	Ditch		
299	cut	1.44	0.3	Ditch		
342	cut	1.7	0.54	Ditch		
343	fill	1.7	0.54	Ditch		
344	fill	1.1	0.44	Ditch	Lithic	
345	cut	1.1	0.44	Ditch		

350	cut	2	0.4	Ditch		
351	fill	2	0.4	Ditch	Lithic Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
352	cut	1.24	0.28	Ditch		
353	fill			Ditch		
387	fill	1.3	0.3	Ditch		
388	cut	1.3	0.3	Ditch		
389	fill	1.14	0.2	Ditch		
390	cut	1.14	0.2	Ditch		
489	fill			Ditch		
490	cut			Ditch		

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E\W
There were no features in this trench. It was overlain by 0.29m of concrete overburden. Topsoil was truncated and subsoil was contaminated with modern chemicals. Multiple modern intrusions. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	34
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NE\SW
Topsoil almost completely truncated by modern activity. Subsoil overlain by 0.25m of hardcore levelling and concrete. Trench contained two ditches. Natural was an yellowy orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and patches of chalky marl.					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	21.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil	-	-
265	fill	0.4	0.2	Ditch	Pot	2 nd - 3 rd C
266	cut	0.4	0.2	Ditch		
267	fill			channel		
268	cut		0.3	Ditch		

269	fill		0.19	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
270	fill			Ditch		
271	fill		0.08	Ditch		
272	cut		0.6	Ditch		

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	N/S
A 'Z' shaped trench. It contained a few modern intrusions that did not truncate the archaeology. It contained seven linear features. Natural was a reddish sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	56, 43 and 28
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
93	fill	0.8	0.3	Ditch		
94	fill	1.5	0.3	Ditch	Pot	Mid 3 rd - 4 th C
95	fill	1.1	0.25	Ditch		
96	cut	2	0.7	Ditch		
97	fill	1.4	0.34	Ditch		
98	cut	1.4	0.34	Ditch		
99	fill	0.65	0.28	Ditch		
100	cut	0.65	0.28	Ditch		
101	fill	1.15	0.38	Ditch	Pot	2 nd - 4 th C
102	fill	0.5	0.15	Ditch		
103	fill	0.3	0.15	Ditch		
104	cut	1.15	0.4	Ditch		
105	fill	0.8	0.54	Ditch		
106	fill	0.7	0.22	Ditch		
107	cut	1.5	0.54	Ditch		
108	fill	17	0.7	Ditch		
109	cut	1.7	0.7	Ditch		
110	fill	2.1	0.35	Ditch		
111	fill	1	0.3	Ditch		
112	cut	2.1	0.45	Ditch		
334	fill	1.6	0.34	Ditch		
335	fill	0.73	0.3	Ditch		

336	fill	0.9	0.28	Ditch		
337	fill	1	0.75	Ditch		
338	cut	1.7	0.5	Ditch		
339	fill	0.9	0.35	Ditch		
340	cut	0.9	0.35	Ditch		

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	N/S	
An 'L' shaped trench containing six linear features. An unusually high outcrop of chalky marl appeared in this trench. This implies that no deep ploughing ever took place here and may account for the high resistance geophysical anomaly. Natural was reddish sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	19.5 and 12.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
199	fill	0.74	0.45	Ditch		
200	fill	0.58	0.55	Ditch		
201	cut	1.9	0.55	Ditch		
202	fill	1	0.3	Ditch	Pot	Mid 2 nd C
203	fill	0.64	0.16	Ditch		
204	cut	1	0.45	Ditch		
205	fill	1.9	0.55	Ditch		
206	fill	0.54	0.14	Ditch		
207	cut	0.54	0.36	Ditch		
208	fill	1.48	0.28	Ditch		
209	fill	0.66	0.2	Ditch	Pot	LIA
210	cut	1.48	0.44	Ditch		
280	fill	1.14	0.32	Ditch		
281	fill	0.92	0.26	Ditch		
282	cut	1.4	0.54	Ditch		
283	fill	2.2	0.58	Ditch		
284	fill	0.65	0.12	Ditch		
285	cut	2.2	0.74	Ditch		

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	NW\SE	
Three linear features were identified in this trench. There was some modern truncation at the north western end but it did not affect the archaeology. The natural was a reddish sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	38	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
191	fill	2.3	0.4	Ditch		
192	fill	2.22	0.58	Ditch		
193	cut	2.3	0.58	Ditch		
194	fill	1.03	0.59	Ditch		
195	fill	0.5	0.2	Ditch		
196	cut	1.05	0.75	Ditch		
197	fill	0.94	0.27	Ditch		
198	cut	0.94	0.27	Ditch		

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	NE\SW	
This trench was an 'F' shape. It was contained a large amount of modern intrusions to the north west in the form of mini-digger training slots. Also telegraph pole postholes and cables. Contained seven linear features. Natural was a reddish silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.7m	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	70.8, 32.5, 26.3 and 8.3	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	Lithic	-
71	fill	-	0.57	Ditch		
72	cut	-	0.57	Ditch		
73	fill	1.4	0.32	Ditch		
74	cut	1.4	0.32	Ditch		
75	fill	1.4	0.54	Ditch		
76	cut	1.4	0.54	Ditch		
77	fill	0.6	0.3	Ditch		
78	cut	0.6	0.3	Ditch		

79	fill	1.05	0.36	Ditch		
80	cut	1.05	0.36	Ditch		
81	fill	1.4	0.45	Ditch		
82	cut	1.4	0.45	Ditch		
364	fill	0.25	0.9	Gully		
365	cut	0.25	0.09	Gully		

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	E\W
This trench contained five linear features. Some modern intrusions to the west did not affect the archaeology. Natural was a reddish silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	22
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
14	fill	0.53	0.09	Ditch		
15	cut	0.53	0.09	Ditch	Lithic	
16	fill	1.32	0.32	Ditch		
17	cut	1.32	0.32	Ditch		
18	fill	1	0.5	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1st-4th C
19	cut	1	0.5	Ditch		
20	fill	0.74	0.3	Ditch		
21	fill	0.6	0.1	Ditch		
22	cut	0.9	0.41	Ditch		
23	cut	0.64	0.34	Ditch		
190	fill	0.64	0.34	Ditch		

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	N\S
This trench contained two linear features the southern most of which was partially truncated by a modern intrusion. The natural was reddish orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	32
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
113	cut	2	0.55	Ditch		
114	fill	0.7	0.2	Ditch		
115	fill	2	0.35	Ditch		
116	cut	0.5	0.14	Gully		
117	fill	0.5	0.14	Gully		

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	E\W
An 'L' shaped trench extended to both the south and north at its western end. It contained a posthole alignment and four linear features. There was one modern intrusion in this trench that truncated ditch 137. The natural was a reddish sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	35 and 22
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
132	fill	0.81	0.3	Posthole		
133	cut	0.81	0.3	Posthole		
134	fill	0.82	0.32	Pit		
135	cut	0.82	0.32	Pit		
136	fill	2.01	0.39	Ditch		
137	cut	2.01	0.39	Ditch		
138	fill	1.01	0.28	Ditch		
139	cut	1.01	0.28	Ditch		
140	fill	1.2	0.38	Ditch		
141	fill	0.62	0.12	Ditch		
142	cut	1.2	0.38	Ditch		
143	fill	1.01	0.21	Ditch		
144	fill	1	0.2	Ditch		
145	cut	1.01	0.4	Ditch		
146	fill	0.8	0.62	Pit		
147	cut	0.8	0.62	Pit		
148	fill	0.82	0.48	Posthole		
149	cut	0.82	0.48	Posthole		
150	fill	0.8	0.38	Posthole		
151	cut	0.8	0.38	Posthole		

157	fill	0.36	0.17	Gully		
158	cut	0.36	0.17	Gully		
322	fill	0.8	0.1	Posthole		
323	cut	0.8	0.1	Posthole		
324	fill	0.3	0.14	Posthole		
325	cut	0.3	0.14	Posthole		
326	fill	0.28	0.14	Posthole		
327	cut	0.28	0.14	Posthole		

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	EW
<p>There were five sub-circular features in this trench and twenty seven linear features. There was a single modern intrusion at the southern end of the trench. The subsoil increased in depth from east to west; the topsoil was of relatively uniform depth. The natural was a reddish silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.</p>					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	102 and 54
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
24	cut	2.04	0.83	Ditch		
25	fill	2.04	0.58	Ditch	Pot	3 rd - 4 th C
26	fill	1	0.12	Ditch	Pot	Mid 2 nd C
27	cut	1.94	0.83	Ditch		
28	fill			Ditch	Pot	Mid 2 nd C
29	fill	1.5	0.18	Ditch		LPRIA
30	cut	0.58	0.24	Ditch		
31	fill	0.58	0.24	Ditch		LPRIA
32	fill	0.5	0.2	Ditch		
33	fill	2	0.25	Ditch		LIA
34	fill	1.8	0.6	Ditch		Mid 3 rd - 4 th C
35	cut	1.58	0.36	Ditch		
36	fill	1.2	0.32	Ditch		2 nd - 4 th C
37	fill	1.6	0.24	Ditch		IA
38	cut	0.42	0.33	Ditch		
39	fill	0.6	0.12	Ditch/furrow		
40	cut	0.6	0.12	Ditch/furrow		
41	cut	2.04	0.55	Ditch		

42	fill	2.6	27	furrow	2xCoin Pot	3 rd - 4 th C 3 rd - early 5 th C
43	cut	2.6	0.27	furrow		
44	fill	0.8	0.4	Ditch	Pot	Late 1 st - 3 rd C
45	cut	0.8	0.4	Ditch		
46	fill	0.86	0.33	ditch	Pot	Mid - late 1 ^s C
47	cut	0.86	0.33	Ditch		
48	fill	3.3	0.16	Pit	Pot	LPRIA?
49	cut	3.3	0.16	Pit		
50	fill	2.6	0.34	Pit	Pot	LIA
51	cut	2.6	0.34	Pit		
52	fill	0.72	0.34	Ditch	Pot	LIA
53	cut	0.72	0.34	Ditch		
54	fill	0.95	0.1	Ditch terminus	Pot	LIA
55	cut	0.95	0.1	Ditch terminus		
56	fill	0.29	0.2	Pit	Pot	LIA
57	cut	0.29	0.2	Pit		
58	fill	1.3	0.41	Ditch	Pot	1 st - 3 rd C
59	cut	1.3	0.41	Ditch		
60	fill	1.9	3	Ditch		
61	fill	1.24	0.26	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
62	cut	1.9	0.56	Ditch		
153	fill	0.5	0.3	Ditch		
154	cut	0.5	0.3	Ditch		
155	fill	0.75	0.3	Ditch		
156	cut	0.75	0.3	Ditch		
173	fill	2.04	0.55	Ditch	Pot	2 nd -3 rd C
174	cut	1.26	0.44	Ditch		
175	fill	0.8	0.25	Ditch	Pot	LIA
176	fill	1.2	0.32	Ditch		
177	cut	2.35	0.56	Ditch		
178	fill	1.2	0.3	Ditch	Pot	2 nd - 3 rd C
179	fill	1.6	0.25	Ditch		
180	fill	2.3	0.25	Ditch		
181	cut	4.6	0.5	Pit		
182	fill	1.9	0.04	Ditch		
183	fill		0.18	Ditch		

184	fill		0.1	Ditch		
185	fill		0.28	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
186	cut	0.75	0.2	Pit		
187	layer		0.1	dump		
188	fill	0.75	0.2	Pit	Lithic	
189	layer		0.42	dump		
211	fill	0.22	0.1	Ditch		
212	cut	0.22	0.1	Ditch		
213	fill	1.1	0.42	Ditch	Pot	2 nd - 3 rd C
214	cut	1.1	0.42	Ditch		
215	fill	0.23	0.12	Posthole		
216	cut	0.23	0.12	Posthole		
217	fill	1.4	0.23	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
218	cut	1.4	0.23	Ditch		
219	fill	0.5		Ditch		
220	cut	0.5		ditch		
221	fill	0.9	0.15	Ditch		
222	cut	0.9	0.15	Ditch		
223	fill	0.84	0.32	Ditch		
224	cut	0.84	0.44	Ditch		
225	fill	0.5	0.03	Ditch		
226	fill	0.34	0.08	Ditch		
227	fill	0.22	0.18	channel		
228	cut	0.22	0.18	channel		
229	fill	0.2	0.1	Gully		
230	fill	0.15	0.28	Gully		
231	cut	0.6	0.39	Pit		
260	cut	0.28	0.22	Ditch		
261	fill	1.8	0.34	Ditch		
262	fill	1.78	0.8	Ditch		
263	fill	1.1	0.8	Ditch		
264	cut	1.82	0.6	Ditch		

Trench 19						
General description				Orientation	NE\SW	
Topsoil and subsoil increased in depth from north east to south west. No archaeological features were present. A pylon foundation about 10m wide was located in the centre of the trench. Natural was a reddish sandy silty with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	39	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 20						
General description				Orientation	N\S	
This trench contained nine linear features, seven postholes and one urned Roman cremation. The trench was extended to the west at its southern end to uncover a high resistance feature. This was not located. The natural was a reddish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	43.5 and 21.5	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	Brooch	10-40AD
3	fill	0.9	0.55	Modern		
4	cut	0.9	0.55	Modern		
5	fill	1.4	0.37	Ditch		
6	cut	1.4	0.37	Ditch		
7	fill	2.6	0.7	Ditch	Coin Pot	4 th C 4 th C
8	fill	1.38	0.45	Ditch	Pot	3rd-4 th C
9	cut	2.6	0.95	Ditch		
10	fill	0.58	0.18	Ditch		
11	cut	0.58	0.18	Ditch		
12	fill	1.37	0.56	Ditch	Pot	LIA
13	cut	1.37	0.56	Ditch		
63	fill	1	0.17	Ditch	Pot	2 nd - 3 rd C
64	fill		0.7	Ditch	Pot	3 rd - 4 th C
65	fill		0.6	Ditch	Pot	3 rd - 4 th C
66	cut		1.15	Ditch	Pot	3 rd - 4 th C
67	cut	1	0.17	Ditch		

83	cut	0.32	0.13	Posthole		
84	fill	0.32	0.13	Posthole		
85	cut	0.15	0.16	Posthole		
86	fill	0.15	0.16	Posthole		
87	cut	0.32	0.15	Posthole		
88	fill	0.25	0.15	Posthole		
89	cut	0.25	0.15	Posthole		
90	fill	0.12	0.11	Posthole		
91	cut	0.12	0.11	Posthole		
92	fill	0.19	0.08	Posthole		
163	fill	0.32	0.15	Posthole		
164	fill	0.22	0.08	Posthole		
165	cut	0.22	0.08	Posthole		
168	cut	0.19	0.08	Posthole		
286	fill	0.15	-	Cremation	Pot	2 nd - 3 rd C
287	fill	1.4	0.68	Ditch	Pot	Mid 2 nd - 3 rd C
288	cut	0.14	0.68	Ditch		
289	fill	1.08	0.6	Ditch	Pot	3 rd C
290	cut	1.08	0.6	Ditch		
291	fill	0.38	0.36	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4th
292	cut	0.38	0.36	Ditch		
488	cut	0.15	-	Cremation Pit		

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NW\SE
This trench was overlain by up to 0.4m of modern over-burden forming a levelling layer for a car park. The topsoil was partially truncated. Contained five linear features and five rounded features. The natural was a reddish orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
397	cut	0.4	0.19	Posthole		
398	fill	0.4	0.19	Posthole		
399	cut	0.94	0.3	Pit		
400	fill	0.94	0.3	Pit		

401	cut	1.3	0.16	Ditch		
402	fill	1.3	0.16	Ditch		
403	cut	1.34	0.5	Pit		
404	fill	1.34	0.5	Pit		
405	fill	1.34		Pit		
406	cut	0.3	1.3	Pit		
407	fill	0.3	1.3	Pit		
408	cut	0.7	0.43	Ditch		
409	fill	0.7	0.43	Ditch		
410	cut	0.83	0.18	Posthole		
455	fill	0.83	0.18	Posthole		
456	cut	1.46	0.6	Ditch		
457	fill	0.4	0.14	Ditch		
458	fill	1.42	0.3	Ditch		
459	cut	2.22	0.12	Ditch		
460	fill	2.22	0.12	Ditch	Pot	Mid 1 st - 4 th C
461	cut	0.5	0.21	Posthole		
462	fill	0.5	0.21	Posthole		

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	ENEWSW
<p>The topsoil had been truncated from this trench by the levelling of this area for the construction of a car park. Subsoil remained to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Large dumps of oyster shell were present and appeared to have been cut into the topsoil. There were seven linear features. Natural was orangey red sandy clay with frequent gravel and pea gravel inclusions and lenses of fine sand and gravel.</p>					Avg. depth (m)	0.71
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	-	Topsoil (truncated)	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
420	fill	3.4	0.3	Ditch	Pot	13 th C
421	fill	0	0.5	Ditch	Pot	Late 12 th –late 13 th C
422	cut		0.5	Ditch		
423	fill	0.35	0.3	Ditch		
424	cut	0.35	0.3	Ditch		
425	fill	0.45	0.16	Ditch		
426	cut	0.45	0.16	Ditch		

427	fill	0.85	0.1	Ditch	Pot	Mid 11th-mid 12 th C
428	cut	0.85	0.1	Ditch		
429	fill	0.6	0.1	Ditch		
430	cut			Ditch		
431	fill	0.83	0.18	Ditch		
432	cut	0.83	0.18	Ditch		
433	fill	1.3	0.1	Ditch		
434	cut	1.3	0.1	Ditch		
435	fill	0.45	0.08	Ditch	Pot	1 st C
436	cut	0.45	0.08	Ditch		

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	NE\SW
Contained two linear features and a modern pit. Natural was reddish yellow sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.	Avg. depth (m)	0.6
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	17.6

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0425	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	02	Subsoil	-	-
478	fill	0.85	0.26	Ditch		
479	cut	0.85	0.26	Ditch		
480	fill	1.2	0.54	Ditch		
481	cut	1.2	0.54	Ditch		

Trench 24

General description	Orientation	NNW\SSE
This trench contained three linear features, two pits and a posthole. Topsoil and subsoil were of uniform depth throughout. Natural was reddish yellow sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	Avg. depth (m)	0.73
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	16.5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	Selected Finds	Date Range
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
437	fill	0.7	0.3	Ditch	Pot	Late 12th-mid 13 th C
438	cut	0.7	0.3	Ditch		
439	fill	1	0.32	Ditch	Pot	Late 12th-mid 14 th C

					Pot	1 st - 4 th C
440	cut	1	0.32	Ditch		
441	fill	1	0.32	Ditch	Pot	Late 12th-late13th C
442	cut	1	0.32	Ditch		
443	fill	1.4	0.48	Pit		
444	cut	1.4	0.48	Pit		
470	fill		0.14	Pit		
471	cut		0.14	Pit		
472	fill	0.6	0.12	Ditch		
473	cut	0.6	0.12	Ditch		
474	fill		0.16	Ditch		
475	cut		0.16	Ditch		
486	fill	0.3	0.1	Posthole		
487	cut	0.3	0.1	Posthole		

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Assessment of the Metalwork

By Nina Crummy

The assemblage

The assemblage consists of four certain coins and possibly a fifth, together with a Late Iron Age brooch, a ring of uncertain function, a post-medieval or modern curtain ring, and a fragment of a modern object. The objects are described more fully in the summary catalogue below.

The brooch is an imported Gallo-Roman type belonging to the first half of the 1st century AD. Such brooches occur chiefly in the *oppida*, and the high number recovered from sites such as Camulodunum and Verlamion, as well as the wider territory of the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes, suggests that trade may have been controlled by Cunobelin through the port at Camulodunum.

The coins, where legible, are all late Roman and belong to periods of high coin loss, largely due to their small size and low value. Coins of this date are often found in dark earth contexts within Roman towns and in subsoil and ploughsoil on rural sites. In the latter instance they may have been transported from settlements and villas in midden waste used to manure the fields.

Recommendations and Research Objectives

The brooch and coins should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator to ensure their long-term survival. This will also facilitate more accurate identification, recording, dating, and illustration.

The brooch and coins should be included in any publication level report on the site. The brooch relates to territorial boundaries in the region and to the commercial relationship

between Late Iron Age Britain and the Roman province of Gaul. The coins provide information concerning the links between Roman Cambridge and its hinterland in the late Roman period.

Summary catalogue

Coins

SF 5. (302). Commemorative copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Claudius II, reverse *Consecratio*, eagle, AD 270.

SF 3. (42). Copy of a House of Constantine issue, reverse *Gloria Exercitus*, two standards, AD 330-45.

SF 1. (7). Copy of a House of Constantine issue, reverse *Gloria Exercitus*, one standard, AD 335-45.

SF 4. (42). Illegible coin, much encrusted with soil and corrosion products, probably late 3rd or 4th century.

SF 8. (2). Copper-alloy disc with thick iron accretions on each face. Either a late Roman coin or a post-medieval to modern button.

Other objects

SF 9. (2). Copper-alloy Rosette brooch, in two fragments. Date range: c 10-40 AD.

SF 2. (63). Small copper-alloy ring. Date range uncertain, but of some antiquity.

SF 7. (2). Copper-alloy curtain ring. Date range: Post-medieval to modern.

F 20. (2). Fragment of tooled object made from a modern alloy. Modern.

C.2 Lithic Assessment

By Barry John Bishop

Introduction

A total of nineteen pieces of flint recovered from the above site were submitted for examination (Table 1). Ten of these consisted of natural 'starch' or 'potlid' fractures and are not discussed further. This report quantifies and describes the remaining deliberately struck pieces, assesses their significance and recommends any further work needed for the assemblage to attain its full research potential.

Quantification

Context	Flake Fragment	Flake	Blade-like Flakes	Blade	Retouched	Suggested Date	Comments
Tr14 02			1			M-EBA	Slightly chipped and abraded, recorticated, hinged fractured
018			1			M-EBA	Chipped and abraded
025							?Natural water rolled cobble
028							2 pieces, all natural
064					1		Plus one natural spall
121		1				M-BA	Slightly chipped and abraded

188		1				N-EBA	
259							3 pieces, all natural
271							1 piece, natural
321	1					M-BA	
344				1		M/EN	Systematically produced, made from opaque grey flint
351		2				N-BA	Both chipped and abraded. One natural 'potlid' spall also present
418							1 piece, natural

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context NB: (NB: M = Mesolithic, N = Neolithic, EN = Early Neolithic, BA = Bronze Age, EBA = Early Bronze Age)

Description

The assemblage consisted of a small collection of nine struck pieces. They were all in a slightly chipped and abraded condition, consistent with them being residually deposited, and no concentrations or refittable pieces, which could indicate the location of specific knapping events, were identified. The assemblage was mostly made from a dense, semi-translucent fine-grained flint with a thick but abraded cortex. It was of good knapping quality but exhibited frequent thermal flaws and the size of the flakes would suggest that the raw materials were relatively small. It would have been present as frost shattered nodules, commonly available in the local glacio-fluvial deposits. The only piece made from a different type of raw material was the blade from context [344]. This was made from a fine-grained opaque grey flint although no cortex was present that may have given a more precise indication of its source, but there were no reasons to indicate that the raw materials were not obtained from similar deposits to the rest of the material, as these can contain a wide variety of flint types (eg Edmonds *et al.* 1999).

The assemblage comprised mostly flakes, including two blade-like flakes, with a single blade and a single retouched piece also present. The blade, from context [344], was small and systematically produced, typical of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic examples. The retouched piece, from context [064], consisted of a flake with a dorsal surface almost entirely consisting of a thermal scar. It had slightly irregular, moderately steep, scalar retouch around its right ventral, distal ventral and parts of its left ventral margins. Its precise functions are uncertain but a cutting or sawing function may seem most likely. It was not closely dateable, the inverse retouch is unusual and perhaps most typical of Bronze Age industries, although it can be found, albeit less frequently, in industries from any period. The remaining flakes seem reasonably competently produced and, as a whole, would be perhaps most characteristic of Neolithic industries, although it is equally possible that they were produced over a longer time span, from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

Also recovered, from context [25], was a large spherical flint or chert rolled cobble, weighing 349g. Although of a suitable size to be used as a hammerstone or pounder, there was no convincing damage of such a use and, given the presence of thermal flaws visible throughout the cobble, any such use would probably have resulted in the cobble quickly shattering.

Discussion and Significance

The assemblage is small and consists of redeposited flakes, a blade and a retouched implement. The only chronologically diagnostic piece was the blade, which was most likely manufactured during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The other pieces may date accordingly although they were rather technologically heterogeneous and could have been manufactured over a longer time frame. Although indicative of prehistoric activity at the site, the assemblage is too small to inform on the precise nature of the occupation or the range of activities undertaken.

Recommendations

Due to the size of the assemblage and paucity of diagnostic pieces, this report is all that is required for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is warranted. It does indicate prehistoric activity at the site and has the potential to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of prehistoric settlement and landscape exploitation of this area. It should therefore be recorded with the local Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

C.3 Iron Age and Roman-British Pottery Assessment

By William S. Wadson

Introduction

A total of 305 sherds, weighing 4.923kg, of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered during the excavation of evaluation trenches at Milton Hall, Milton, Cambridgeshire (MIL MHA 08). Predominantly Romano-British in date the majority of the pottery was significantly abraded with some severely abraded sherds and had an average sherd weight of c.16g. The poor condition of some of the pottery indicates post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring, suggesting that much of this pottery was not found within its primary site of deposition.

Period	Qty. (Sherd Count)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Late Iron Age	65	0.688	14.0
Late pre Roman Iron Age	11	0.124	2.5
Early Romano-British	4	0.045	0.9
Romano-British	225	4.066	82.6
Total	305	4.923	100.00

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by period (in chronological order)

Methodology

The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram

and decoration and abrasion were also noted. The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

See Appendix A.

Assemblage

Iron Age Pottery

The Iron Age pottery assemblage contains 76 sherds, weighing 0.812kg and represents 16.5% (by weight) of the entire site assemblage. The assemblage has been split into two phases within the Iron Age, the Later Iron Age (100-50BC) and Late Pre Roman Iron Age (50BC-50AD).

The Late Iron Age

Excavations produced a total of 65 sherds, weighing 0.688kg (14% by weight) of Late Iron Age pottery recovered from eleven contexts. Comprised mainly of small abraded, undiagnostic fragments, the majority of these, 33 sherds (6.17% by weight) were produced in a sandy, quartz rich fabric with a flint temper. Other fabrics present include sandy reduced wares, 20 sherds (3.89% by weight) and sandy grey wares, 10 sherds (2.02% by weight) (Table 2). Although it is difficult to draw conclusions from so few sherds some of which are residual, this may represent an earlier phase of occupation on, or close to, the area of excavation.

The Late pre Roman Iron Age

A total of 11 sherds weighing 0.124kg were identified as being LPRIA (50BC-50AD). Four fabrics were identified in total all typical of locally produced coarse wares of the time (Table 2). The majority of the fragments are sandy reduced wares, 5 sherds (0.79% by weight) while the remaining 6 sherds are shell tempered wares (0.45% by weight), sandy coarse wares (0.20% by weight) and a fragment of reduced ware with a grog temper (1.08% by weight).

The Romano-British Pottery

A total of 229 sherds of weighing 4.111kg were recovered during excavations. Twenty two Romano-British pottery fabrics were identified (Table 2) some in very small quantities, the main fabric types are discussed below.

Coarse wares

The most common fabric within the assemblage is utilitarian sandy grey wares (37.75% by weight). Typical of locally produced (but unsourced) coarse wares, pottery of this type is common in most domestic assemblages in this region throughout the Roman period. The assemblage includes the partial remains of a single cremation urn (13.2% by weight). Produced in a SGW (Flint) fabric with oxidised surfaces the vessel is a local copy of a Gallo Belgic style Butt beaker. Damaged by ploughing, only the lower third of the vessel remains intact.

The second most common fabric are sandy oxidised coarse wares (13.43% by weight). Manufactured locally (but unsourced) the majority of these sherds are from storage jars and includes a typical large everted rim of the type seen on Horningsea vessels. In fact

many of these SOW (coarse) storage jar fragments may have been produced in less well documented be Horningsea fabrics.

Horningsea type storage jar fragments are only the third most common fabric within the assemblage (7.40% by weight). The Horningsea kilns (Tomber & Dore 1998, 116) lay c.3km to the east of Milton and have a distinctive fabric and form making it easily identifiable in northern East Anglian assemblages. Produced throughout most of the Roman period, storage jars were most common in the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Evans 1991).

Fine wares

There are few early fine wares in the assemblage with only three sherds of Samian (0.54% by weight) recovered from site, all three produced at Lezoux in Central Gaul (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30-33). The largest sherd is from a Dr. 31 bowl dating to the mid second century (Webster 1996, 34-35) while a further rim sherd from a Dr. 33 cup dating to the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 45) was also retrieved.

The majority of the fine ware assemblage is late Roman mainly Late Roman Nene Valley colour coated wares (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118) this includes flanged bowls and dishes and accounts for 9.20% of the assemblage by weight. Other late Roman fine wares present were Oxfordshire red colour coat (Tomber & Dore 1998, 174) and Hadham (Hertfordshire) red ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151). These late Roman fabrics were imported into northern East Anglia from the end of the 3rd century, a trade which continued into the early 5th century.

Period	Fabric	Code (Appendix 1)	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
Iron Age	Flint and Quartz tempered Ware	F&QTW	33	0.304	6.17
	Reduced Ware (Grog) (P)	RW (Grog) (P)	1	0.083	1.68
	Sandy Grey Ware	SGW	6	0.033	0.67
	Sandy Grey Ware (Flint)	SGW (Flint)	1	0.004	0.08
	Sandy Grey Ware (Flint) (Grog)	SGW (Flint) (Grog)	1	0.009	0.18
	Sandy Grey Ware (Grog)	SGW (Grog)	2	0.054	1.09
	Sandy Reduced Ware	SRW	15	0.140	2.84
	Sandy Reduced Ware (Flint)	SRW (Flint)	5	0.052	1.05
	Shell Tempered Ware	STW	1	0.009	0.18
Late Pre Roman Iron Age	Reduced Ware (Grog) (P)	RW (Grog) (P)	1	0.053	1.07
	Sandy Coarse Ware	SCW	2	0.010	0.20
	Sandy Reduced Ware	SRW	5	0.039	0.79
	Shell Tempered Ware	STW	3	0.022	0.44
Early Romano-British	Sandy Grey Ware (Proto)	SGW (Proto)	1	0.025	0.51
	Sandy Coarse Ware	SCW	3	0.020	0.40
Roman- British	Amphorae	AMP	4	0.203	4.12
	Grey Ware (Grog)	GW (Grog)	1	0.025	0.51
	Hadham Red Ware	HAD RW	3	0.011	0.22
	Horningsea	HORN	5	0.363	7.40
	Nene Valley Colour Coat	NVCC	18	0.453	9.20
	Oxfordshire Red Colour Coat	OXRCC	3	0.009	0.18

Reduced Fine Ware	RED FW	5	0.010	0.20
Samian (Central Gaul)	SAMCG	3	0.027	0.54
Sandy Coarse Ware	SCW	7	0.130	2.64
Sandy Grey Ware	SGW	83	0.984	19.99
Sandy Grey Ware (Flint)	SGW (Flint)	26	0.648	13.2
Sandy Grey Ware (Flint) (P)	SGW (Flint) (P)	3	0.048	0.98
Sandy Grey Ware (Mica)	SGW (Mica)	3	0.011	0.22
Sandy Grey Ware (Ox Core)	SGW (Ox Core)	1	0.018	0.37
Sandy Grey Ware (Ox Surface)	SGW (Ox Surface)	2	0.010	0.20
Sandy Grey Ware (Proto)	SGW (Proto)	5	0.112	2.28
Sandy Oxidised Ware	SOW	8	0.089	1.81
Sandy Oxidised Ware (Flint)	SOW (Flint)	3	0.030	0.61
Sandy Oxidised Ware Coarse	SOW (Coarse)	14	0.661	13.43
Sandy Oxidised Ware Gritty	SOW (Gritty)	12	0.068	1.38
Sandy Reduced Ware	SRW	7	0.021	0.43
Shell Tempered Ware	STW	9	0.135	2.74
Total		305	4.923	100.00

Table 2: Pottery quantified by period and fabric

Specialist wares

Fabrics traditionally viewed as specialist wares are limited within the assemblage and only four fragments of amphora (4.12% by weight) most probably from a Dressel 20/Peacock and Williams class 25 vessel (Tomber & Dore 1998, 84) were recovered.

No fragments from either flagons or mortarium were identified within the assemblage .

Forms

The majority of the assemblage is comprised of undiagnostic body sherds, where form can be identified coarse ware jars, including storage jars are the most common vessel type recovered. Early forms include a Gallo-Belgic style Butt beaker used as a cremation urn while later Roman forms include NVCC flanged dishes. Continental forms include several sherds from Dressel 20 amphorae and a single samian rim sherd from a Drag. 33 cup and a Drag.31 bowl.

Provenance

Fabrics present are a mixture of local and non local origin. The majority of the assemblage, all Iron Age and Romano-British coarse wares are locally produced but their production centres are mainly unsourced. Only the sherds of Horningsea ware can be located with certainty to a specific area of production within Cambridgeshire.

In contrast the origin of Romano-British fine wares are well know and were imported from domestic regional centres. The majority of fine wares are Nene valley colour coated wares and were manufactured to the west of Peterborough in the Lower Nene valley. Centred on Water Newton the production of NVCC wares originated in the in the mid 2nd century and continued to the end of the 4th.

Other Romano-British fine wares recovered include Oxfordshire red colour coat and Hadham red wares . Production at the Oxfordshire potteries had started by c.AD240

and continued into the early 5th century while Hadham red wares, produced in kilns in Little Hadham and Much Hadham (Hertfordshire) were manufactured from the mid 3rd century continuing to the end of the 4th.

Continental imports include a small quantity of olive oil amphorae from the Baetica region of Southern Spain (LIA-MC3) and several sherds samian from Lezoux, central Gaul, produced from AD120 to the end of the second century.

Discussion

This is a relatively small predominantly Romano-British assemblage with a smaller element of later Iron Age pottery.

Comprised mainly of undiagnostic locally produced coarse wares and Roman colour coated wares it is typical of a late Roman utilitarian domestic assemblage in this area (Evans 2003, 105). The small number of sherds recovered during excavation is common on many sites, suggesting there is an as yet unlocated Romano-British settlement or farmstead nearby.

The pottery assemblage spans a wide chronological period from the Late Iron Age to the early 5th century and suggests continuous activity in the area over a long period of time. The bulk of the assemblage however dates from the later Romano-British period (3rd to 4th century).

Further Work and Methods Statement

It is recommended that the results of this work should be compared with material previously excavated in the area. This will involve an examination of published works and recently generated 'grey literature'.

A full fabric and form analysis of this material to be undertaken and integrated with the phased site data.

Preparation of a short illustration catalogue.

C.4 Post Roman Pottery Assessment

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

The evaluation at Land at Ely Road, Milton, Cambridgeshire produced a small pottery assemblage of 116 sherds, weighing 2.084kg, from 6 of the 26 trenches excavated. The assemblage includes a small number of sherds of NEOT a fabric present in the late Saxon and early medieval periods. In this assemblage NEOT is found alongside early medieval fabrics EMEMS and SCMW suggesting a post conquest date for the vessels. The mid 12th, 13th and 14th centuries are also represented with the presence of MEL, MEMS and SHW. The post medieval element of the assemblage is small only three sherds, a transitional or PMR jar and a single PEARL sherd from the subsoil of trench 16.

The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd from individual contexts moderate at approximately 18g.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

EMEMS	Early Medieval Type Micaceous Sandy wares
HEDI	Sible Hedingham ware
MEL/MELT	Ely/Ely type ware
MEMS	Medieval Essex Type Micaceous Sandy wares
NEOT/NEOTT	St Neots/St Neots type ware
PEARL	Pearlware
PMR	Post Medieval Red ware
SHW	Shelly ware
SCEMW	South Cambridgeshire Early Medieval ware
SW	Sandy ware
THET	Thetford
UNK	Unknown

Methodology

The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis.

The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

Trench 1

Four sherds from a NEOTT jar with a rim diameter of 260mm were recovered from context 279 the upper fill of ditch **386**, the pottery is moderately abraded and post dates the feature which is thought to be Roman

Trench 2

A single sherd of NEOTT was the only pottery recovered from a feature which was contaminated with diesel and described as modern by the excavator. Therefore the pottery does not accurately date the feature.

Trench 6

The ditch 415 produced only three sherds of pottery, a single sherd from a MELT jug and two unabraded sherds from a transitional redware or PMR jar. This context also contained brick fragments and dates to the 16th century or later, however it is unlikely to be later than 18th century.

Trench 16

A single unabraded rim sherd from a small PEARL drinking vessel possibly a coffee cup, was recovered from the subsoil in this trench. This sherd dating to the late 18th century was identified by Dr A. Brooks.

Trench 22

Three contexts in this trench produced post Roman pottery, ditch **422** context 420 produced 59 sherds weighing 0.954kg, the largest number of sherds from any single context. Dating to the 13th-14th century the pottery present includes a handle and rim sherd from two MEL jugs, rims and base sherds from several MEMS jars and a rim and body sherd from a SHW jug. Also present were sherds of EMEMS and SCEMW, these early medieval sherds were moderately abraded and present in smaller quantities, however there is some overlapping of dating of these fabrics with the medieval fabrics present and the context may therefore be 13th century. The presence of these fabrics alongside NEOTT also indicates 11th and 12th century activity on or close to the site. Context 421 from the same ditch produced further sherds of MEMS.

From a second ditch **428** a rim sherd from a mid 11th-12th century NEOTT bowl was recovered.

Trench 24

Context 439, **440** and context 441, **443** both ditch fills, are described by the excavator as being equivalent and both produced similar fabrics. 439 contained only four sherds, one of EMEMS, one of MEL and two MEMS. Context 441 by comparison produced 25 sherds, of these 20 are from EMEMS jars, in addition there is a rim sherd from a MEMS jar and large rim sherd from a MEL storage jar with applied strip decoration. A single abraded sherd from a THET storage jar was also recovered. These contexts are likely to be late 12th to mid-late 13th century.

Ditch **438** produced 14 sherds of pottery a mixture of early medieval and medieval that includes a rim sherd from a NEOT bowl, EMEMS and MEMS jar rims and a single sherd of MEL, overall this dates to the late 12th-mid to late 13th century.

Fabric

There are early medieval fabrics present in this assemblage, EMEMS and a few sherds of local SCEMW, the production centres for this ware have yet to be identified. Also present are late sherds of NEOT/NEOTT and a single abraded sherd of THET, which appears residual in this assemblage.

Medieval fabrics include MEMS and HEDI and MEL/MELT, in addition there are three medieval SHW sherds in the assemblage. Two sherds of PMR and the single sherd of PEARL represent the post medieval elements of the assemblage.

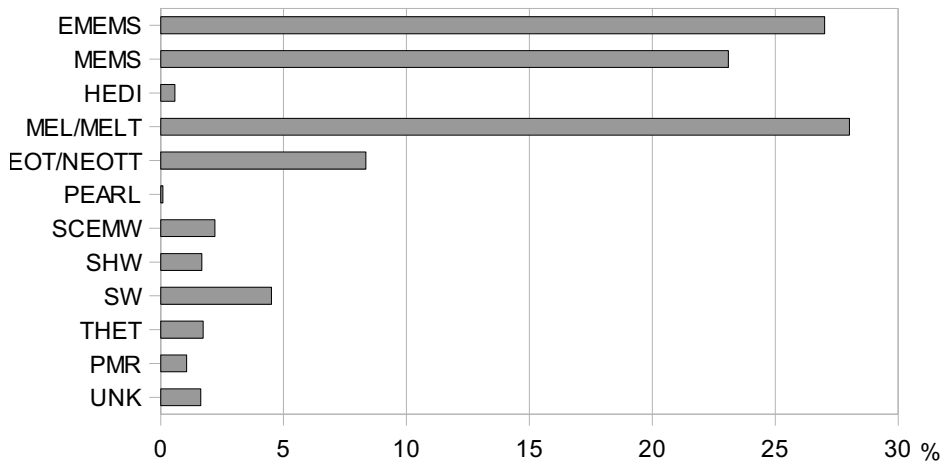


Figure 1: Fabric Type as Percentage of Stratified Assemblage (by weight kg)

The assemblage is almost entirely unglazed coarse wares, MEL/MELT is the most common by weight making up 28% of the assemblage, with only a single glazed sherd present. EMEMS is the next largest group and dominates the early medieval assemblage. The medieval MEMS is the next largest component with SHW and SW only a small element of the assemblage. The only other medieval glazed ware, HEDI makes up less than 1% of the assemblage.

Forms

The vessels present in the assemblage are all domestic in nature comprising of mainly jars, jugs and bowls which were only present in small numbers. The early medieval assemblage, contains three NEOT/NEOT bowl rims from three separate vessels, the medieval assemblage has only a single MELT rim sherd. Jars are the most common form identified forming more than 66% of the assemblage, this total includes both early medieval and medieval examples, only 13.% of the assemblage could not be assigned a form.

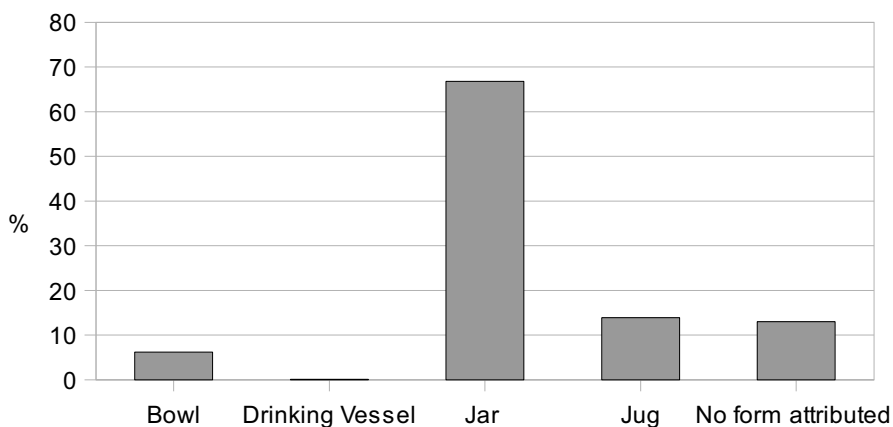


Figure 2: Vessel Type as Percentage of Assemblage (by weight kg)

The jars present in the assemblage are mainly EMEMS, 27% and MEMS at 20% by comparison MEL/MELT jars are only appropriately 11% of the assemblage. A small number of other jars were recognised in fabrics including NEOT/NEOTT and SCEMW.

Jugs are also present unglazed and glazed in MEL/MELT (11.6%) and also HEDI, however these only make up a little over 12% of the assemblage.

Provenance

Fabrics present are a mixture of wares of local and non local origin. Figure x shows that the majority of the assemblage is of non local origin and includes early medieval EMEMS and medieval MEMS both fabrics originating in Essex possibly on as yet unidentified sites close to the border of modern Cambridgeshire. Both fabrics are commonly found on early medieval and high medieval sites along the south Cambridgeshire border (authors own observations). The small number of glazed HEDI sherds are also part of the Essex group. of fabrics.

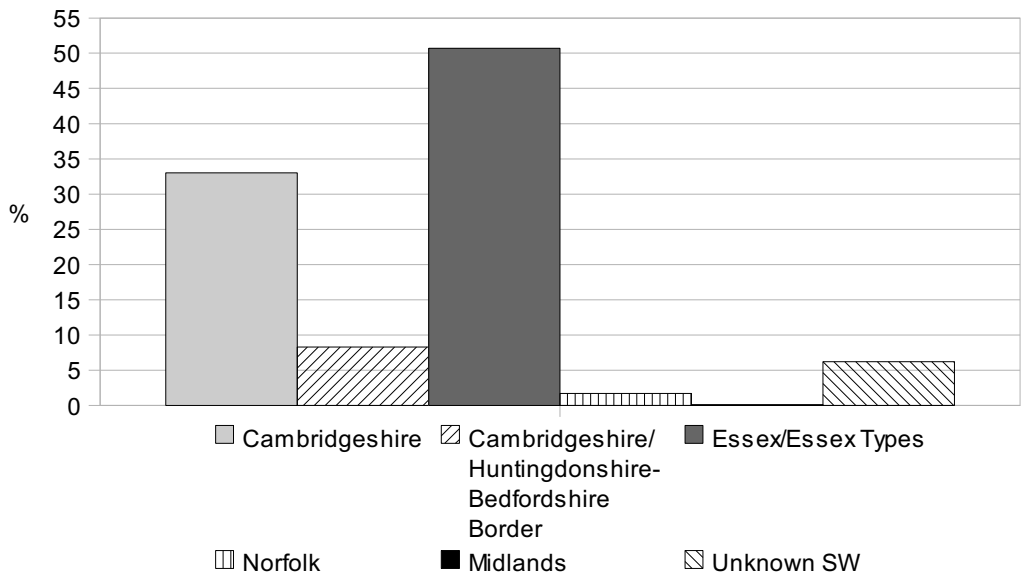


Figure 3 Provenance as Percentage of Stratified Assemblage (by weight kg)

The provenance of the small number of medieval SHW sherds present in the assemblage is uncertain, they may be from Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire or near Peterborough, as the same parent clay outcrops in all three areas. The absence of other Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire wares suggests that the SHW is a more local product from the Peterborough area, recently identified as a source of medieval SHW (A. Vince and P. Spoerry pers comm)

Locally produced wares from the Cambridgeshire region namely Ely, South Cambridgeshire and possibly the Peterborough area make up the second largest group. The NEOT/NEOTT sherds from the south western edge of the county make up the third largest group. The unknown SW which are probably local. The single sherd from Norfolk and from the industrial Midlands make up the remainder of the assemblage.

Discussion

The assemblage is domestic in nature and the fabrics present are commonly found in assemblages in the the south of the county (authors own observations). The recent excavation at Butt Lane, Milton (Hounsell 2008) approximately 1.2km to the west

produced a similar assemblage in terms of fabrics. The presence of large numbers of jars, some of which were sooted, in both the early medieval and in the medieval fabrics that cooking and storage are the the main functions of the assemblage and relate to medieval occupation close to the area of excavation.

The assemblage is moderately abraded and the ditches from where almost all of the of the material was recovered may not be the area of primary deposition.

Statement of Research Potential

The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from two trenches located relatively closely together within the evaluation area. The sherds are only moderately abraded and indicate domestic activity from the mid 11th to mid 14th century close to the area from which the pottery was recovered.

Should further work be undertaken the assemblage would have the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities and to inform and update the medieval type series for the county.

Dating Table

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight in kg	Date Range for the Context
2	PEARL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.002	Late 18th century
275	NEOTT	Bowl	2	0.030	Mid 11th to mid 12th century
279	NEOTT	Jar	4	0.050	Mid 11th to mid 12th century
413	MELT	Jug	1	0.008	16th century
	TRANSITIONAL/PM R	Jar	2	0.022	
420	EMEMS	Jar	9	0.107	13th century
	HEDI	Jug	3	0.012	
	MEL/MELT		6	0.078	
	MEL/MELT	Jug	8	0.235	
	MEL/MELT	Bowl	1	0.027	
	MEMS		1	0.004	
	MEMS	Jar	15	0.287	
	NEOT/NEOTT		3	0.022	
	SCEMW	Jar	4	0.046	
	SHW	Jug	3	0.035	
	SW		3	0.086	
	UNK	Jar	3	0.019	
421	MEMS	Jar	3	0.073	Late 12th to late 13th century
427	NEOTT	Bowl	1	0.035	Mid 11th to mid 12th century
437	EMEMS	Jar	6	0.078	Late 12th-mid 13th century
	EMEMS/MEMS	Jar	2	0.018	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.016	
	MEL		1	0.015	
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.037	
	UNK		2	0.015	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight in kg	Date Range for the Context
439	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.009	Late 12th-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jar	1	0.069	
	MEMS		2	0.034	
441	EMEMS	Jar	20	0.369	Late 12th-late 13th century
	MEL	Jar	1	0.152	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.050	
	SW		1	0.008	
	THET	Jar	1	0.036	

C.5 Post Medieval Building Material

By Rob Atkins

Brick from context 413 comprised a part brick (c.1350+ long, c.1100mm wide and c.450mm thick) and two fragments collectively weighing (1267g). The part brick had been cut down in size before use (lime mortar on all four surfaces). It was a very crudely made red brick c. late 17th to early 18th century in date. A single small fragment of post medieval white roof tile (21g) was found within this context.

C.6 Assessment of the Cremated Bone

By Zoë Ui Choileáin

Introduction

A single urn cremation was identified during the excavations at Milton Hall.

Cremation deposit

The single cremation deposit was categorised as an urned burial following the definitions of McKinley (2000a). The cremation urn was identified in the subsoil layer (2). The cut of the urned burial (488) was so shallow as to be almost indiscernible. The fill of the vessel was 286. The burial was situated close to Roman boundary ditch (cuts 9 and 13).

Context	Type	Details
286	Urned	Furnished burial. Cremated bone recovered from single urn

Table 1: Summary of cremation deposit according to type

Methods

The vessel was removed intact and was excavated in the laboratory following the procedures outlined by McKinley (2004b). The soil contained within the deposit was passed through a sieve of 2mm mesh size in order to maximise the recovery of cremated bone, charred plant remains and small artefacts. In the case of this cremation the deposit was processed using bucket flotation and the fragments were sorted into two size groups - above 10mm and below 10mm. The bone from these two categories was weighed and calculated as a percentage of the total weight of the deposit thus allowing the degree of fragmentation to be calculated. It is possible to judge from the

degree of fragmentation whether the cremated remains were further processed after the body was burnt.

In order to explore whether certain elements were better represented than others the bones recovered were examined in detail and sorted into five groups comprising skull (including mandible), axial skeleton (ribs and vertebrae), upper limb and lower limb (including pelvic elements). The reason for sorting elements using this approach was due to the fact that the relative representation of elements may reflect a deliberate bias in the collection of skeletal elements for burial.

Each deposit was weighed on digital scales and details pertaining to colour, the size of the largest fragment and, where possible, the presence of individual bones within the defined bone groups were recorded. While the survival of cremated bone and therefore the total weight of the surviving deposit can be significantly affected by taphonomic factors a low weight can represent the effort expended by mourners in collecting the remains off the pyre following cremation (for example in a lower status burial only a token amount of bone may be considered sufficient for interment).

The remains were examined in accordance with the standards set out by Brickley and McKinley (2004). This involved creating a full skeletal inventory, estimation of biological parameters (age, sex, stature and metric and non metric skeletal variation) and recording of pathology or bony abnormality. Residual bone fragments were also examined to determine the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present. The MNI was calculated based on the number of the most frequently repeated elements within the context, combined with any differences relating to skeletal age.

In the case of this individual both fusion of the long bones and vertebrae and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985) was used as a general guide for age.

Results

Disturbance and condition

The top of the burial had been truncated most likely as the result of medieval ploughing. As a result of this the top part of the cremation urn and presumably at least a small part of the cremated bone has been lost. However the lower third of the urn was discovered intact and it is moderately safe to assume that the remains inside were probably a good representation of the bone that was originally deposited.

The condition of bone fragments was graded in accordance to the grading system presented by McKinley (2004a 16). Overall the condition of the bone seemed consistent with grade 2 meaning that the condition of the bones was mainly due to their cremation with little other post-mortem erosion and the overall integrity of the bones remaining had been preserved. The condition of the bone in accordance with this grading system also supports the fact that the bone was not very well cremated.

Demography and pathology

The non-repetition of elements indicated that a minimum of one individual was represented by the deposit.

The fused epiphyses of the long bones and that of the vertebrae indicated that the individual was a young adult. The skull bones allowed ectocranial suture closure to be used in order to further tentatively define the skeleton as that of an adolescent.

It was not possible to determine a sex for this individual.

The bones showed no signs of any common pathological conditions. This may be due to the young age of the individual although it is possible that any pathological condition that was present was so slight at time of death that and evidence was destroyed during cremation of the bones.

<i>context</i>	<i>type</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
286	Urned burial	1	Young adult	?

Table 2: demography of the cremated bone assemblage. ?=unknown

Pyre technology and funerary rite

Colour

The heat of the funeral pyre was determined from the colour of the cremated bone as laid out in McKinley (2000b 405). The colour of cremated bone can range from brown or black (slightly charred) to hues of grey and finally to the white of full oxidation. Full oxidation depends on numerous factors such as the construction of the pyre, quality of wood, body position, amount of body fat, the length of time that the body remains in the pyre oxygen supply and the age of an individual. The bone present here was a light greyish brown with some rib and skull fragments, which would have been in the hottest part of the fire, showing more of a bluish grey hue. The bone colour suggests that the temperature did not rise above 500 degrees Celsius. In addition to this the remains are that of a young adult which do not burn as well as those of older adults. From the remains recovered it would appear that complete cremation of the corpse was not necessarily significant for the mourners of this particular individual.

Fragmentation and skeletal part representation

The largest fragment was an occipital fragment from the skull that measured 85mm. The smallest bone fragments were below 10mm and were unidentifiable.

The deposit was represented by bones from all elements of the skeleton. The majority of the identified bone was from the skull and the ribs with the skull fragments being the best preserved. This is not unusual as the skull tends to survive better than most bones. Very little was recovered from the upper or lower limbs suggesting that maybe these elements were not as important in the eyes of the mourners. However a large proportion of the assemblage could not be identified to skeletal part therefore any preference towards, or exclusion of body parts cannot be adequately explored.

<i>Recovered Element</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>% of Recovered HSR</i>	<i>% of Total Urn Fill</i>
Total urn fill	0.825		
<i>Soil and other non skeletal matter</i>	0.615		74.5%
<i>Total skeletal remains</i>	0.210		25.5%
Femur	0.005	2.38%	0.6
Pelvis	0.020	9.52	2.4
Skull- occipital	0.038	18.1	4.6
Skull- temporal	0.003	1.42	0.4

Skull- parental	0.019	9.04	2.3
Skull unid	0.004	1.9	0.5
Radius	0.003	1.42	0.4
Long bone frag	0.025	11.9	3
Ribs	0.024	11.43	2.9
Vertebrae	0.012	5.71	1.5
Un id >10mm	0.042	20	5
Un id <10mm	0.014	6.67	1.7
phalanges	< 0.001	< 0.5	< 0.1

Table 3: percentage of weight of skeletal elements

Total weight of urn fill: 0.825kg; Total weight of skeletal remains: 0.210kg; Total weight of soil: 0.615kg

Conclusion

Cremation burial 488 appears to be that of a young adult. The cremation urn was dated to the second century AD. The colour of the cremated remains suggest that mourners of the individual did not require that the corpse be fully cremated. There seems to be a greater percentage of skull and rib fragments present suggesting that these elements were the most preferable for deposition. As this individual does not appear to have been cremated at a high temperature it is possible that the preference for skull and axial skeleton was merely a preference to gather those areas that were best cremated. It is possible that the young age of the individual meant that less effort was required in the building of the funeral pyre. In addition to this the small percentage of fragmentation below 10mm and the number of large identifiable fragments present suggests that no further post cremation processing was carried out.

Recommendations for further work

Due to small sample size and the nature of the surviving remains it is not foreseen that any further work will be required at this stage.

C.7 Faunal Remains Assessment

By Chris Faine

The Site

The evaluation consisted of 26 trenches and was carried out in August 2008 at Milton hall, south Cambridgeshire adjacent to Ely Road. The site was directed by Gareth Rees.

The Animal Bone Assemblage

Recovery

The bones forming this assessment were collected by hand, with the addition of identifiable sieved material from 16 contexts.

Residuality and contamination

No information about residuality and contamination is available at this time.

Context

Animal bones are mostly derived from ditch and pit fills.

Preservation

The preservation of the bone is extremely good albeit frequently fragmented.

Storage and quantity

The total weight of the hand collected animal bones is 13.2 kg. The material is stored by context at the OA East offices, Bar Hill.

Assessment

Methods:

Initially the entire assemblage (both hand recovered and sieved) was scanned, with numbers of “countable” bones, ageable mandibles and measurable bones recorded. These can be seen in tables 1-3. The counting system is based on modified versions from Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994).

Variety:

As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by domestic mammal remains, with cattle being the most prevalent species. Sheep/Goat and pig remains are present in roughly equal numbers. Of interest is the large number of horse remains relative to the other domesticates. However, this could simply be the result of sampling. In addition to the domestic mammals, bird, dog, rabbit and cat remains were also recovered. Three feature groups were noted by the excavator as being of particular interest. Fills of a single Romano-British ditch (<66>) contained butchered horse and cattle remains. Cattle and pig remains were recovered from a Roman-British boundary ditch represented by <9, 24, 27 & 28>. A Romano-British “D” shaped enclosure represented by <96,98,107,109,142,145, 193 & 196> contained no identifiable faunal remains.

An unusually large amount of remains were recovered from sieved samples. Anuran amphibian remains, most likely common frog (*Rana temporaria*) were recovered from contexts **101, 271, 321, 421 & 458**. Small mammal remains including field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), were recovered from contexts **64 & 245**. Interestingly two fragments of hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) were recovered from contexts **302 & 332**. Fish remains were extremely rare, being limited to two unidentifiable vertebrae from **332 & 362**. The species present in these samples suggests an environment consisting of fields/ cultivated land with a significant water source nearby. Hedgehogs and field voles are commonly attracted to such areas because the habitat and food (both plant and insect) available.

Potential:

This is a small to medium sized assemblage with some potential for further work given a larger sample. Whilst the assemblage may not be large enough to identify composition and characteristics of the domestic mammal within the phases of the site itself, there remains the potential for comparison with other contemporary sites in the area such as Milton Landfill and the Park and Ride site.

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Others	Bird
Total:	25	9	7	19	3

Table 1: Number of countable fragments

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Others
Total:	4	1	4	2

Table 2: Number of ageable mandibles

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Others	Bird
Total:	25	7	4	18	2

Table 3: Number of measurable fragments

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

Environmental Assessment

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

Sixty-two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains, bones and artefacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Features sampled include secure archaeological contexts within pits, ditches and a cremation vessel primarily from the Iron Age to Medieval period.

Methodology

The volume of bulk soil samples collected was between 10 – 20L

The total volume of each sample were processed by water flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flots were collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through a 1mm mesh. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residues were passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for ecofacts (e.g. animal bone, fish bone, charcoal, shell, etc..) and artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification. Identifications were made by the author without comparison to the OA East reference collection and should be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant classification follows Stace (1997).

Quantification

Table 1 summarises the results obtained

Results

Preservation

The plant remains were predominantly preserved by carbonisation. Preservation was variable but in the majority of the samples the grains had become severely puffed and distorted during charring and/or had abraded before deposition. The exception is Sample 26 which has excellent preservation of charred plant remains

Three samples (Samples 38,41 and 53) were preserved by waterlogging (survival due to anoxic conditions). None of these samples produced significant preservation of plant remains.

Plant Remains

Cereals

Charred cereal grains are present in just under half of the samples. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains predominate and both Spelt wheat (*T. Spelta*) and free-threshing wheat are present. Barley and oats are also common especially in Sample 26.

Chaff elements occur in three samples and include a spelt glume base (Sample 11), culm nodes (Sample 13) and rachis fragments (Sample 26).

Weed seeds

Weed seeds are rare in the majority of the samples except for Sample 26 which contains numerous seeds associated with crops e.g. cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), grass seed (*Poaceae* sp.), and wet-land plants such as sedges (*Carex* sp.). Another exception is Sample 13 which contained Cleavers (*Gallium* sp.), two unidentified weed seeds and a possible grape (*Vitis* sp.) pip.

Other plant remains

The waterlogged samples produced plant remains of elderberry seeds (*Sambucus* sp.) and leaf buds (Sample 41) and fine organic plant matter that has been tentatively identified as moss (*Sphagnum* sp.) (Sample 53)

Ecofacts and Artefacts

Bone

Small fragments of animal bone are present in the majority of the residues. Elements of fish bone and small mammal bones are common in many of the residues and also in ten of the flots.

Pottery

Small sherds of pottery were recovered from many of the residues. One of these residues was from a previously undated feature Context 458 (Sample 62).

Contamination

Modern roots were present in most of the samples.

Discussion

The plant remains in this assemblage are dominated by cereal grains along with weed seeds (possibly crop contaminants). The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over open fires prior to being deliberately deposited (as is probably the case in sample 26) or accumulating in features as general scatters of burnt refuse.

Conclusions and recommendations

The preliminary appraisal of a selection of samples from this site have shown that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains, however, with the exception of Sample 26, the low density of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled.

If further excavation is planned, sampling should be undertaken as investigation on the nature of cereal waste and weed assemblages is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this period.

A number of elements of small mammal and fish bones were picked out of the flots during sorting. While these bones have not been assessed in this report due to time constraints, analysis of these materials should be included in the final report due to their research potential.

Samples 26 merits detailed assessment and species identification is required for the plant remains in Sample 13. It is recommended that they are submitted to an Archaeobotanical Specialist for the completion of this work (to include species identification, data tabulation, outline interpretation, recommendations for additional analysis and costing for any further work).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Comments	Flot Volume (m)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Marine molluscs	Snails from residue	Pottery	CBM	Slag	Magnetic residues	Metal	Burnt flint	Residue comments
1	25	24	ditch	10	fill of boundary ditch?	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2300	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	seeds +, burnt flint in mag res
2	36	35	ditch	10	shallow Roman ditch	1#	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2000	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	very small frag of fired clay, big bit of magnetite
3	31	30	ditch	10	basal fill of ditch	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		3100	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	stone +, possible Fe bit of object?
4	33	27	ditch	10	large ditch	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		1600	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	small pot frag kept in sample
5	173	41	ditch	10	Roman ditch	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		4400	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	burnt bone
6	46	47	ditch	10	basal fill of Roman ditch	10	0	0	0	0	#	0	0		1800	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	CPR +
7	52	53	ditch	10	basal fill of Iron Age ditch	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2600	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	very little CPR
8	8	9	ditch	10	basal ditch fill	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2400	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	
9	54	55	ditch	10	basal ditch terminus fill	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2400	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	charcoal +, burnt bone
10	114	113	ditch	10	basal fill of ditch, no finds	10	0	0	0	0	#	0	0		3400	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	large bit of mag res, worked flint
11	64	66	ditch	10	ditch/possible large pit?	15#	#	0	0	##	##	##	##	Spelt glume base. Looks a bit cussy	2800	+++	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	+++	0	0	
12	175	174	ditch	10	round-based, V-shaped ditch	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2000	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	small frags of bone
13	120	118	ditch	20	basal fill of ditch	20##	#	0	##	#	##	###	###	Wheat, barley, culm nodes, burnt and broken fish bones, Poss grape seed plus un-id seeds incl. Mineralsied	3000	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	charcoal ++, burnt bone
14	178	177	ditch	10	basal ditch fill, no datable finds	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	#		2200	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	burnt bone, no pottery
15	182	181	pit	10	v-shaped ditch basal fill, no pottery	10	0	0	0	0	##	#	#	charcoal only	2200	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	charcoal ++, cinder +, other burnt residues, no finds

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Comments	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Molluscs	Snails from residue	Pottery	CBM	Slag	Magnetic residues	Metal	Burnt flint	Residue comments		
16	185	181	ditch	10	back fill of pit/ditch	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		1200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no finds	
17	321	238	ditch	10	basal fill of ditch	1	#	0	0	0	#	#	0		2900	+	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0		
19	265	266	ditch	10	small drainage channel	10	#	0	#	0	0	##	##		2300	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	CPR	
20	269	272	ditch	10	drainage ditch	2	#	0	0	0	#	#	#		3900	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0		
21	271	272	ditch	10	large ditch, organic?	10	0	0	0	0	##	#	#		2500	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24	209	210	ditch	10	basal fill of Roman ditch	1	#	0	0	0	0	##	#		1900	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+		
25	95	96	ditch	10	Basal fill of enclosure ditch	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	#		2000	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	burnt stone +, burnt residues ++, roots ++	
26	102	104	ditch	10	Secondary fill of ditch- high organic content	500	###	###	0	##	0	###	#	Amazing sample – mainly charred grain with mixed chaff, numerous weed seeds	2000	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
27	108	109	ditch	10	Basal fill of enclosure ditch	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		2300	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+			
28	339	340	ditch	10	Fill of ditch	1	##	0	0	0	0	#	0		2000	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	CPR ++	
29	243	244	ditch	10	basal fill of Roman ditch	1	#	0	0	0	#	#	#	fish scale	1200	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	charcoal ++	
30	245	246	ditch	10	basal fill of ditch, no pottery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2100	++	++	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0		
31	132	133	post hole	10	p/h of building (granary?)	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	#		2000	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0		
32	144	145	ditch	10	P-shaped ditch	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	#		1200	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	possibly a piece of modern clay pigeon? Modern context? Intrusive?	
33	141	142	ditch	10	D-shaped ditch	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	#		3200	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	a lot of burnt sand
34	148	149	post hole	10	p/h part of granary	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	#		3000	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0		
35	286	cremation	10	fill in middle of cremation pot	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
36	250	248	pit	10	no datable material	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2600	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
38	368	369	ditch	10		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waterlogged – no seeds	300	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	CPR+	
39	370	371	ditch	10		5	0	#	0	0	#	#		800	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+		
40	252	251	ditch	10	no datable finds	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		3300	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PR +
41	254	253	ditch	10	pit/ditch? No datable finds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waterlogged – Sambucus sp..buds	800	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	charcoal +, cinder +, PR/CPR ++
42	306	307	ditch	10	boundary ditch	2	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		2800	++	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0		

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Comments	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Marine molluscs	Snails from residue	Pottery	CBM	Slag	Magnetic residues	Metal	Burnt flint	Residue comments	
43	302	303	ditch	10	possible Roman boundary ditch	20	0	0	0	0	##	#	#		2900	++	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0		
44	312	313	ditch	10	boundary ditch	20	0	0	0	0	0	#	#		3000	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	burnt bone, charcoal +
45	367	366	ditch	10	single fill of gully/ditch	20	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		1200	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0		
46	332	333	ditch	10		1	#	0	0	0	##	#	##	lemna	1600	++	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	389	390	ditch	10	dark ditch fill	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	#		2500	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	burnt residues +++
48	328	329	ditch	10		10	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		2000	++	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	++		
49	330	331	ditch	10		10	0	0	0	0	0	#	0		2600	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0		
51	259	258	ditch	10	no finds, slump	1	##	0	0	0	#	#	#	fish scale	1000	++	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	377	378	ditch	10	basal fill	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2500	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	burnt bone, CPR, fired clay
54	380	381	ditch	10		20	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	Waterlogged – fine organic matter – moss?	3900	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	CPR +
55	382	383	ditch	10		2	##	0	#	0	0	#	#		2800	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+		
56	421	422	ditch	10	contaminated fitch fill	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	#		2900	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CPR+
58	351	350	ditch	10		40	0	0	0	0	0	#			1800	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
59	460	459	ditch	10	shallow feature, Roman	1	#	0	#	0	0	#	#		4800	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	409	408	ditch	10	shallow , ditch, no datable finds	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	0		2000	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	0		
61	458	456	ditch	10	no pottery	1	#	0	#	#	0	#	#		1600	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	cinder +
62	439	440		10		1	#	0	#	0	0	#	#		1900	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0		

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5 OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3_46696		
Project Name	Evaluation at land off Ely road, Milton		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	10-07-2008	Finish	30-07-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	MIL MHA 08	Planning App. No.	Pre- Application
HER No.	-	Related HER/OASIS No.	-

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Settlement	Roman 43 to 410	Coins and brooch	Roman 43 to 410
Settlement	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Cremation	Roman 43 to 410
Garden	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire		
Parish	Milton		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area		National Grid Reference	TL 482 629

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Steve Macaulay, Suzanne Gailey
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
MILMHA 08	MILMHA 08	MILMHA 08

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Drawing Conventions

Sections	Plans
Limit of Excavation -----	Limit of Excavation _____
Cut _____	Deposit - Conjectured -----
Cut - Conjectured -----	Sondages/Machine Strip -----
Soil Horizon -----	Illustrated Section S.14 _____
Soil Horizon - Conjectured -----	Cut Number 118
Intrusion/Truncation -----	Deposit
Top of Natural _____	Excavated Slot
Top Surface _____	Modern
Break in Section -----	Low Resistivity Geophysics
Cut Number 118	High Resistivity Geophysics
Deposit Number 117	Aerial Photography
Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ OD	

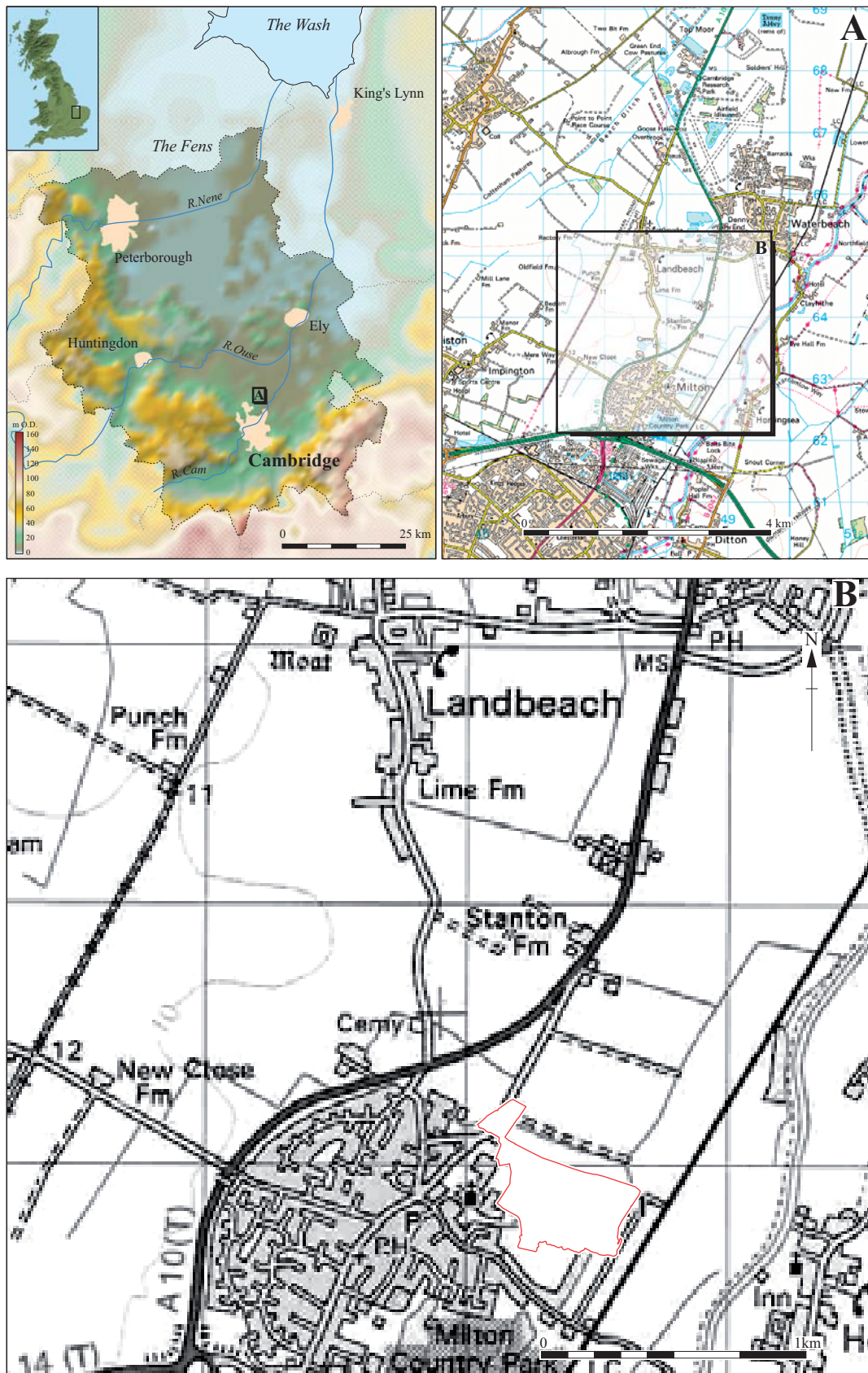


Figure 1: Location of development area outlined (red)

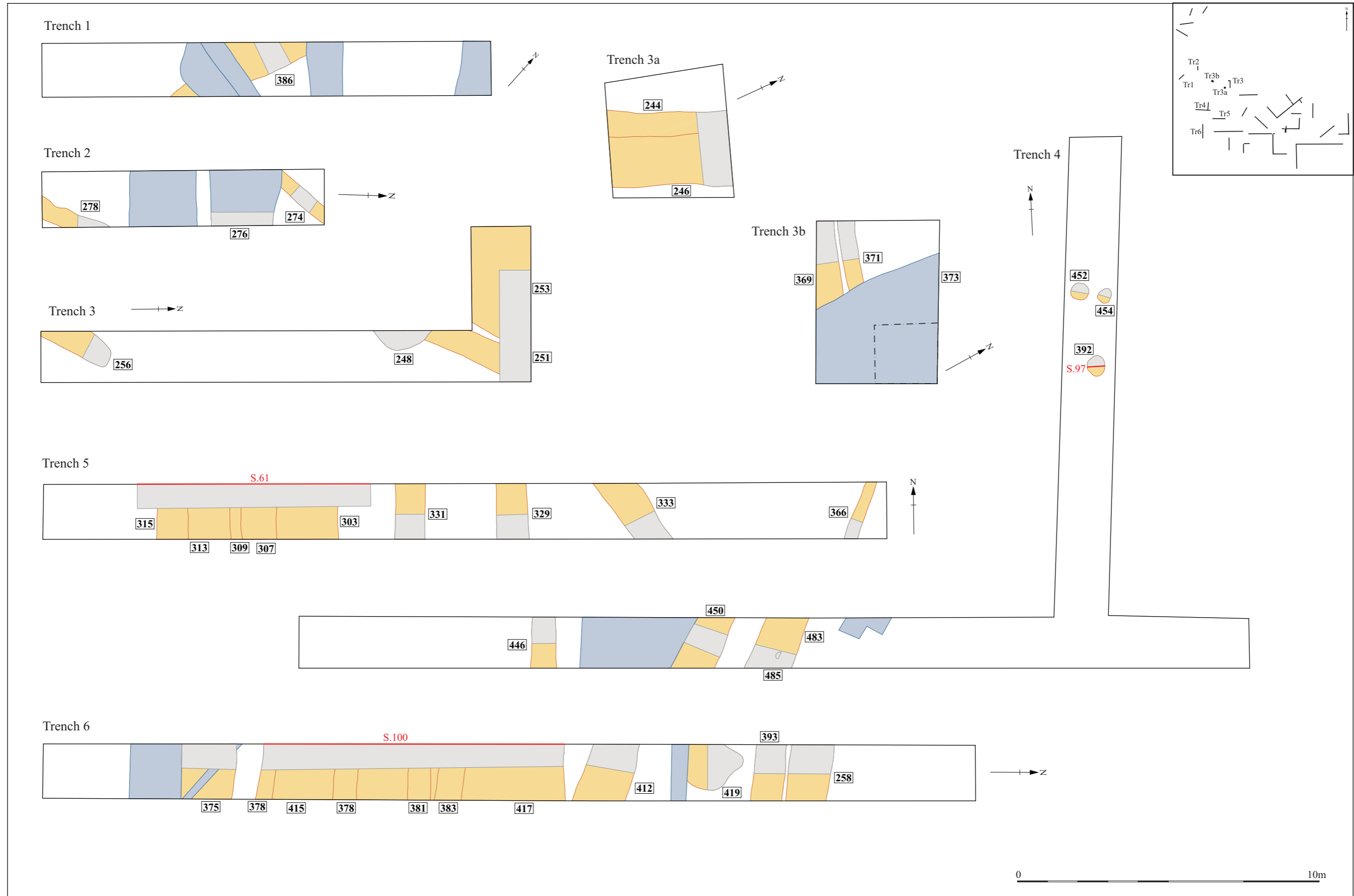


Figure 2: Trench plans

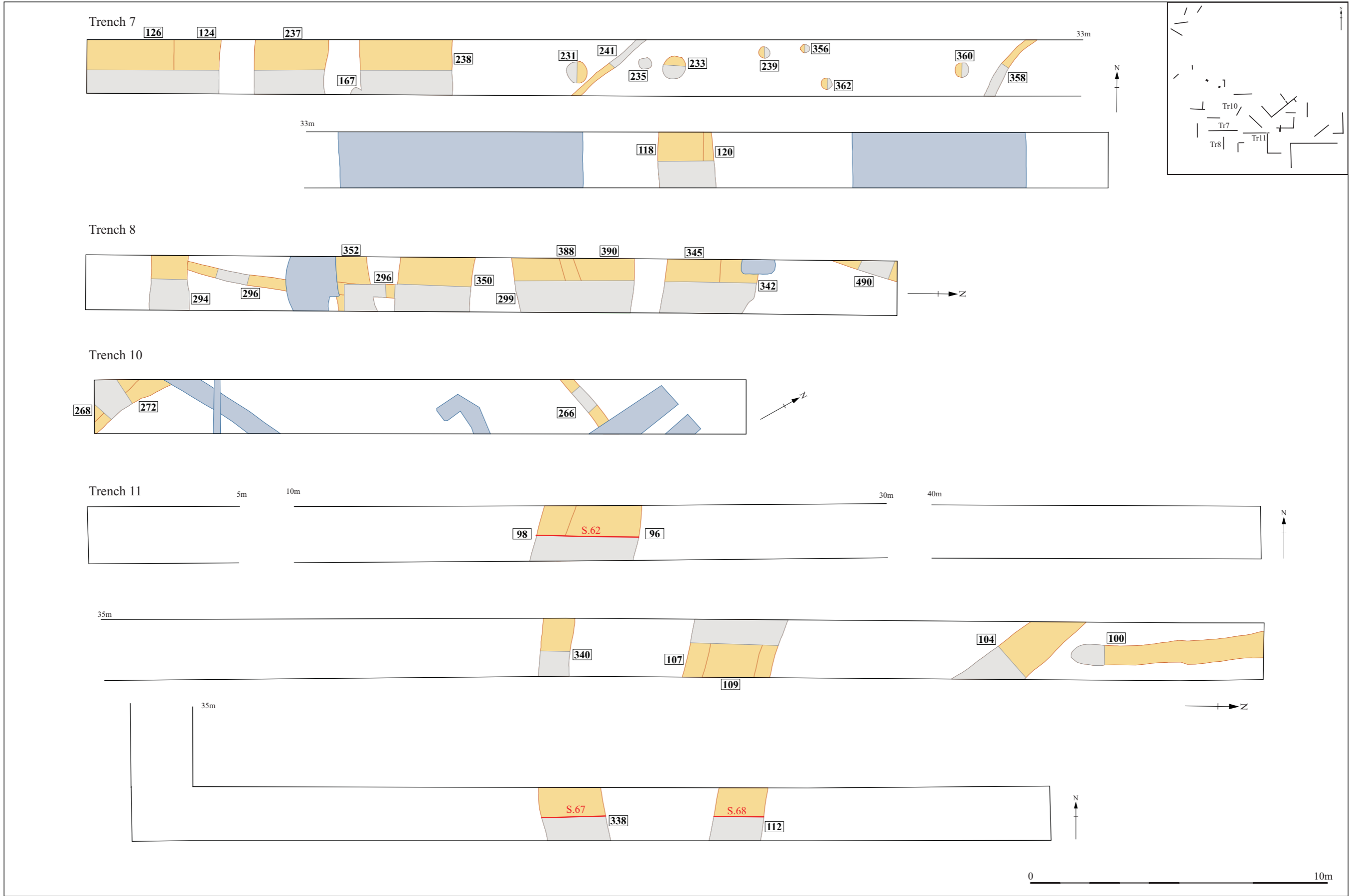


Figure 2a: Trench plans

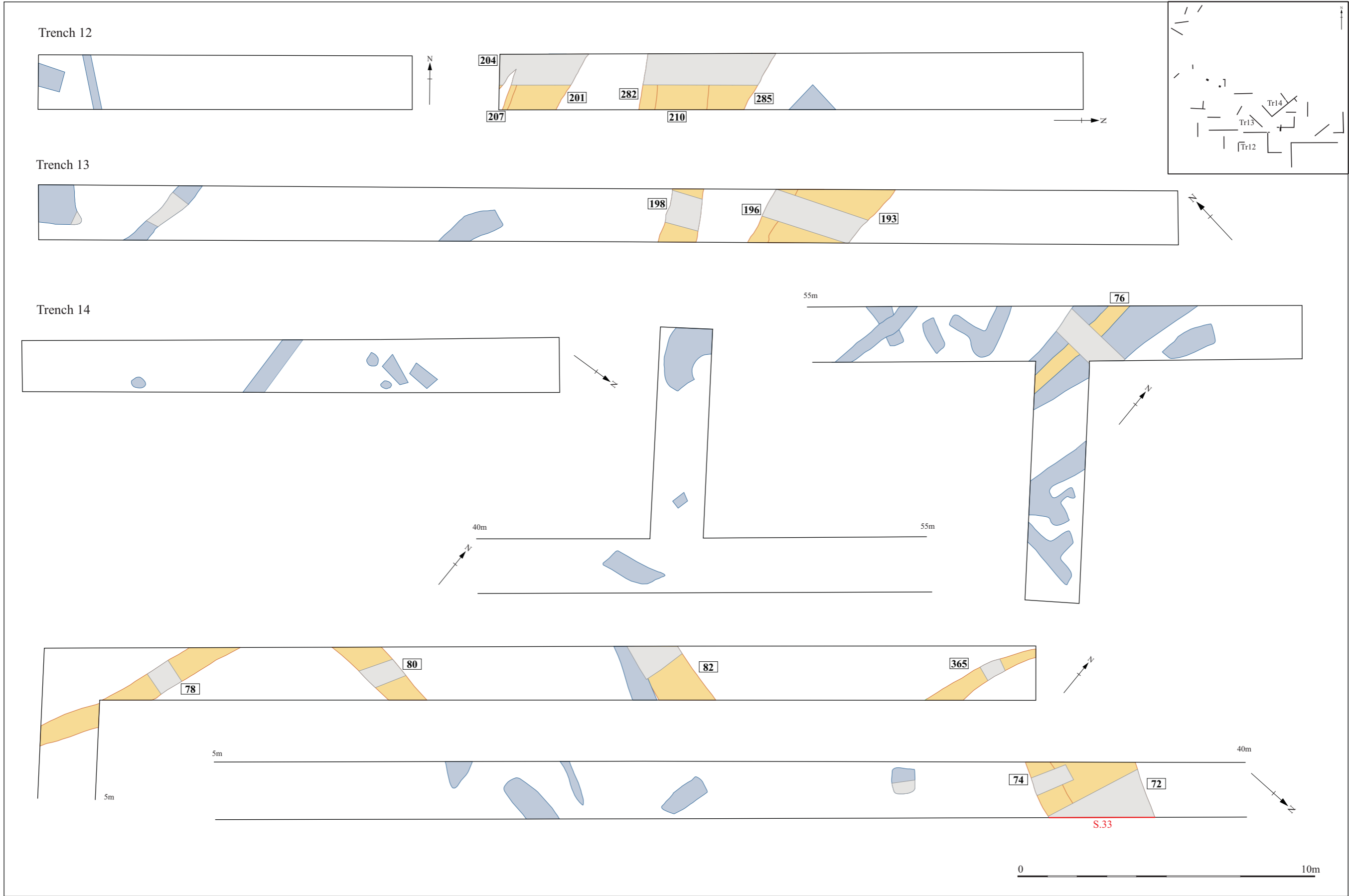


Figure 2b: Trench plans

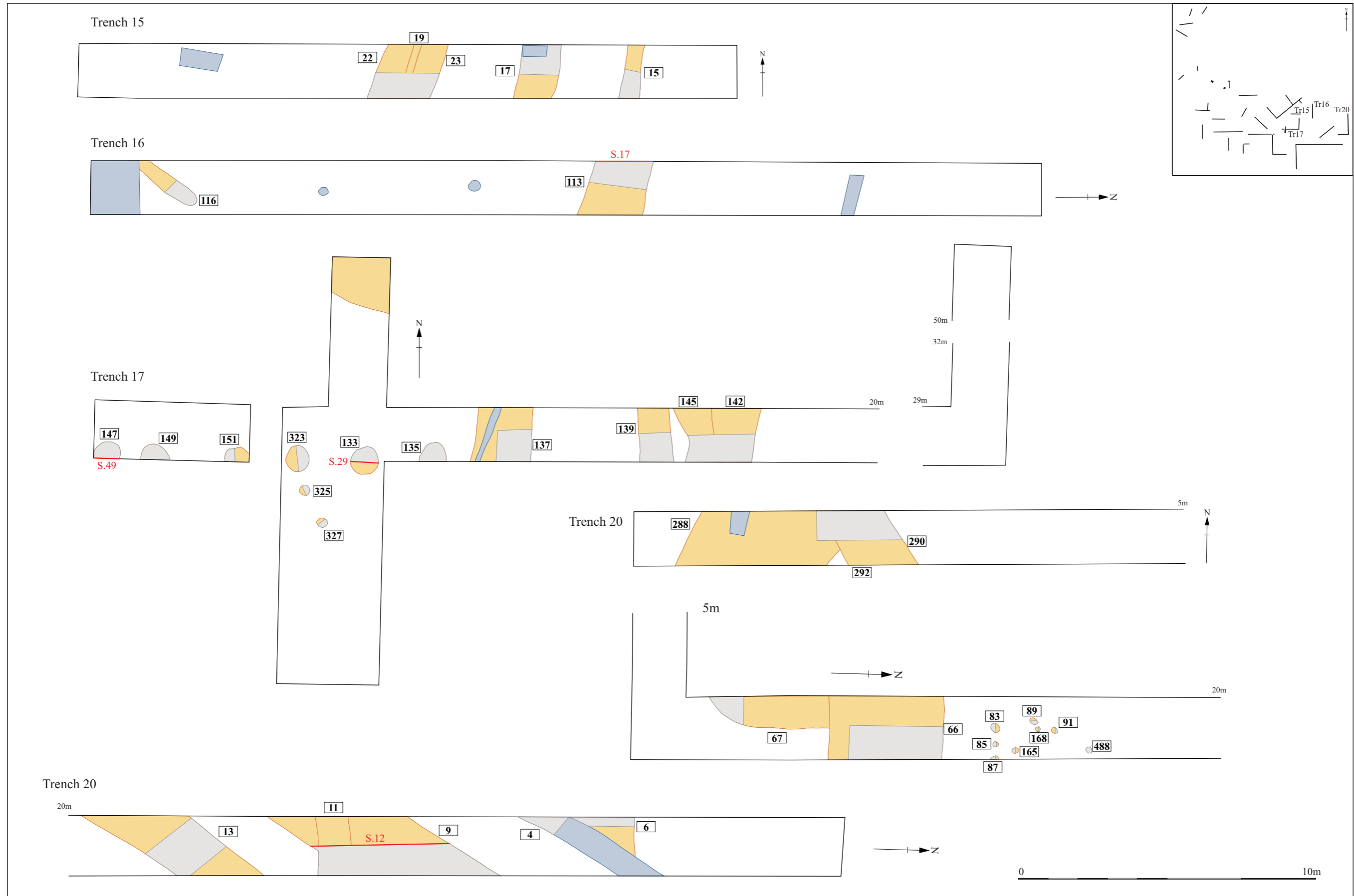


Figure 2c: Trench plans

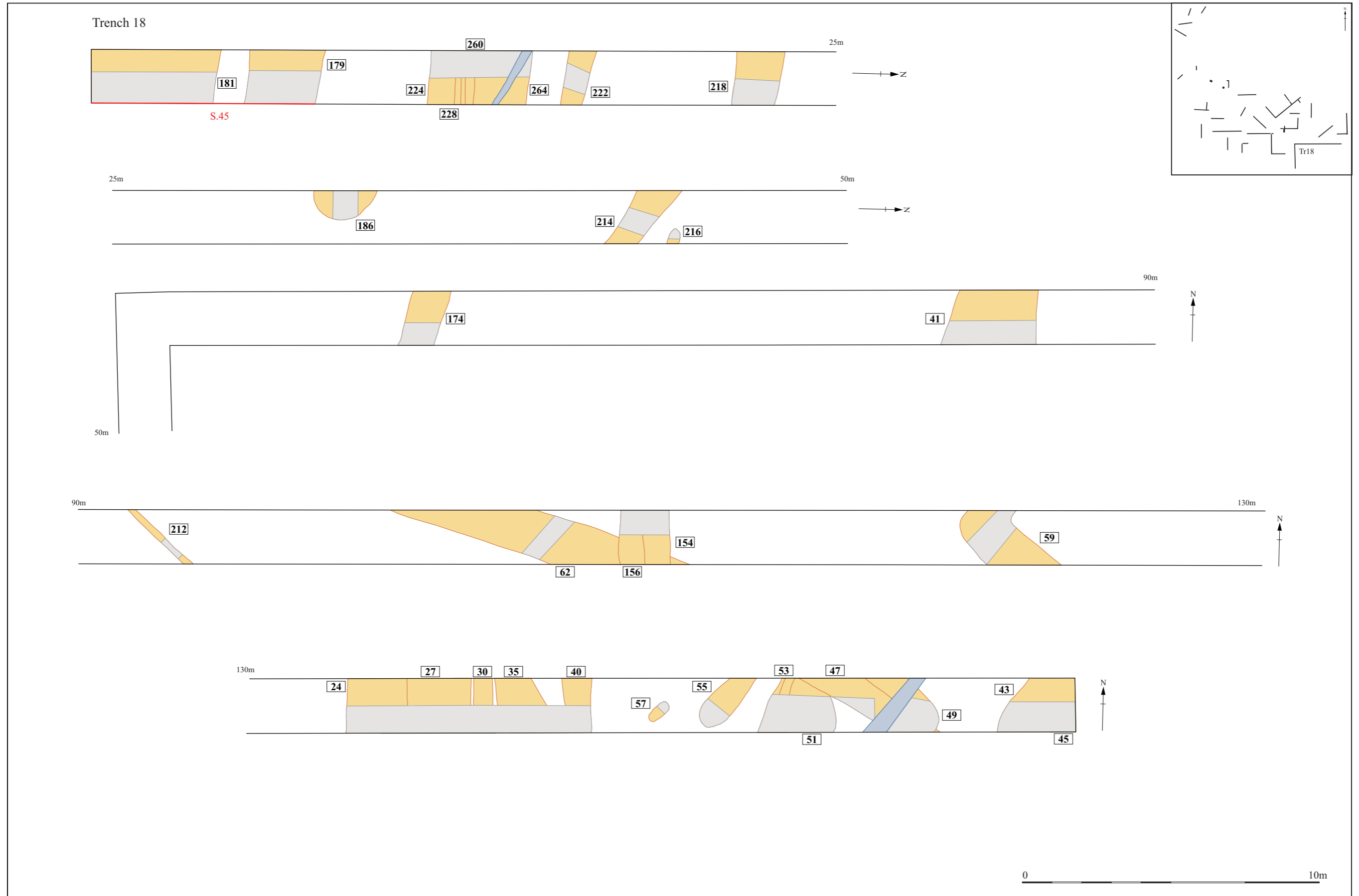


Figure 2d: Trench plans

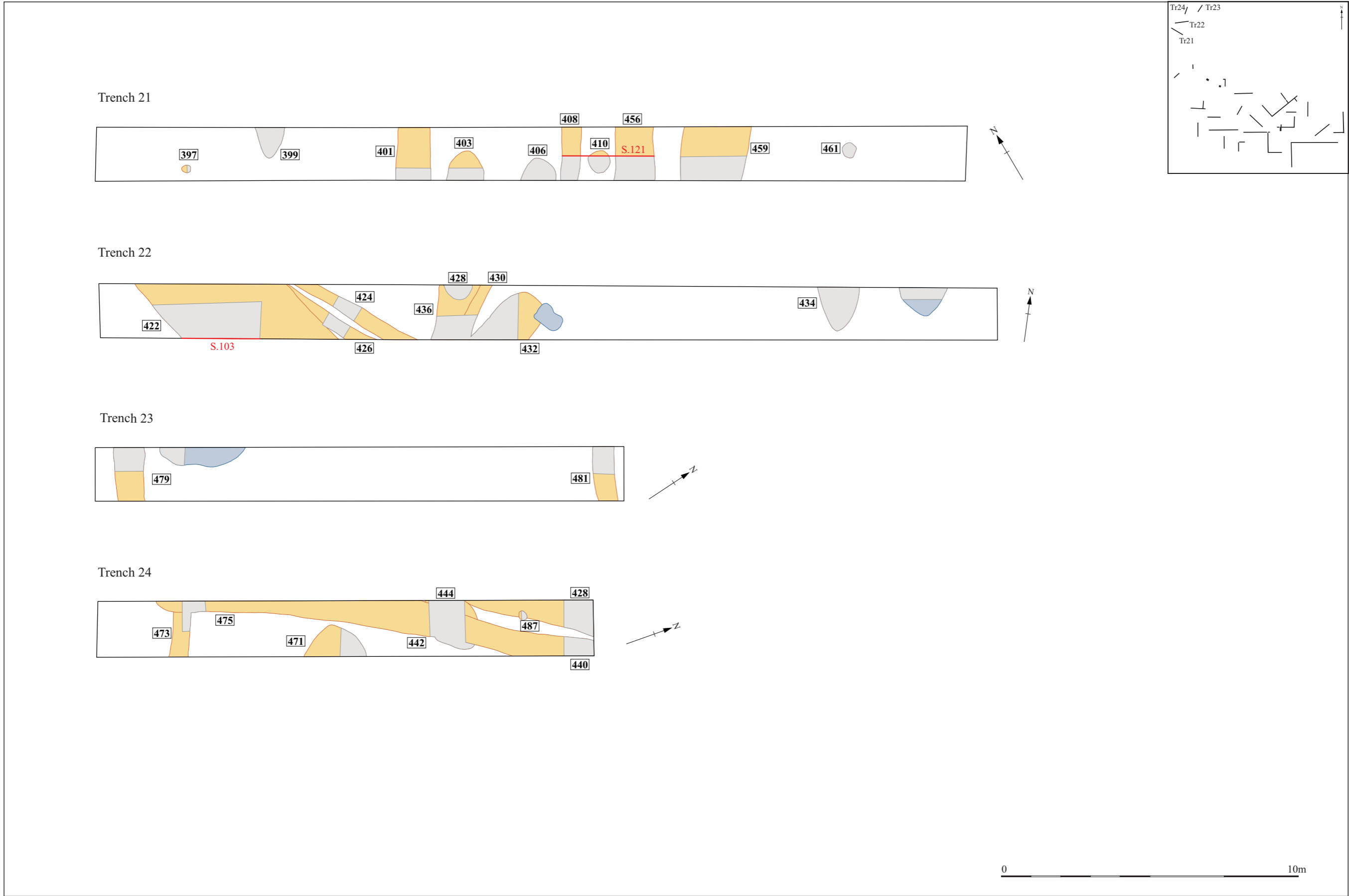


Figure 2e: Trench plans



Figure 3: Trench plans overlain on geophysics

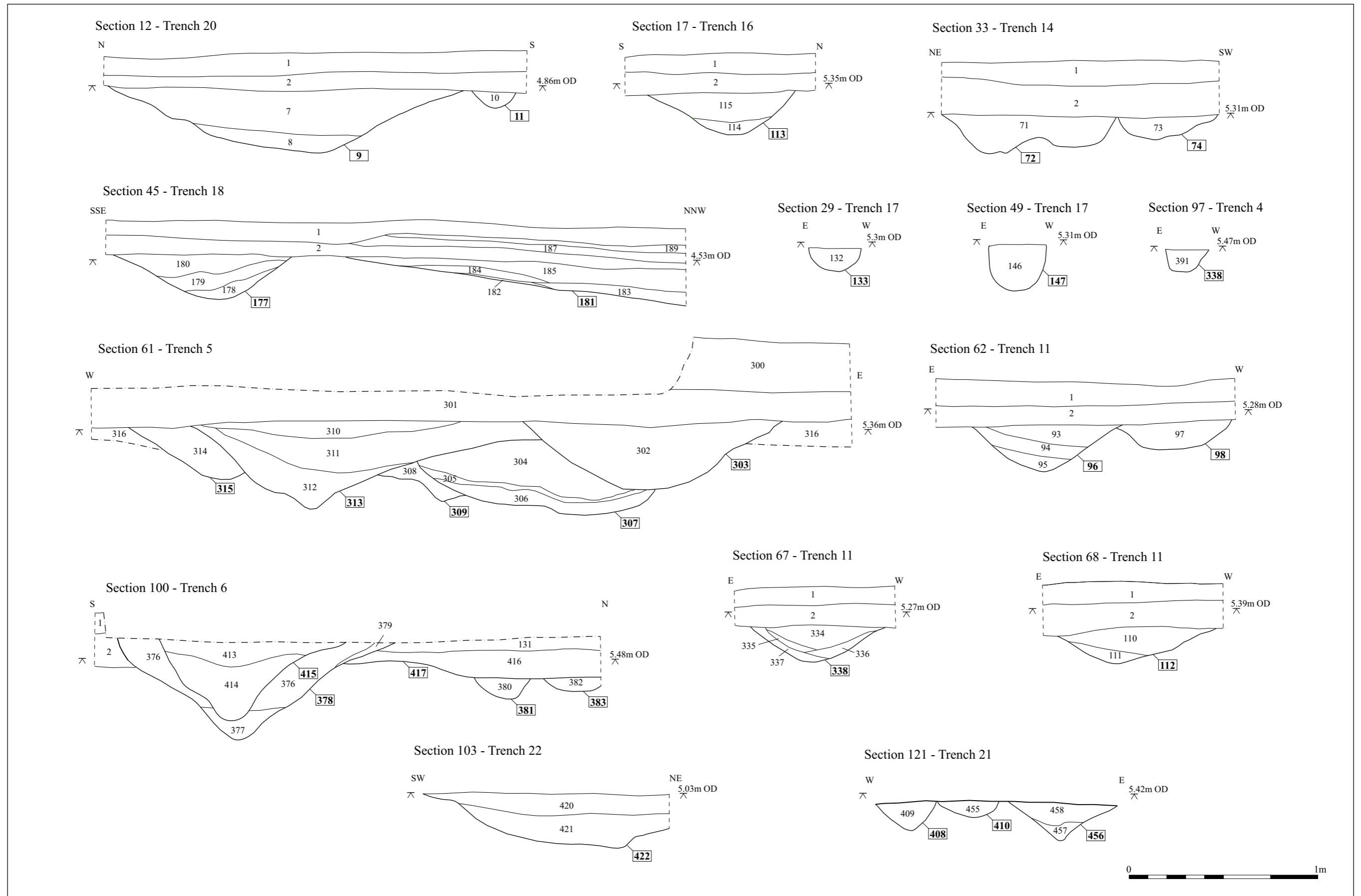


Figure 4: Sections



Figure 5: Geophysics and aerial photography survey

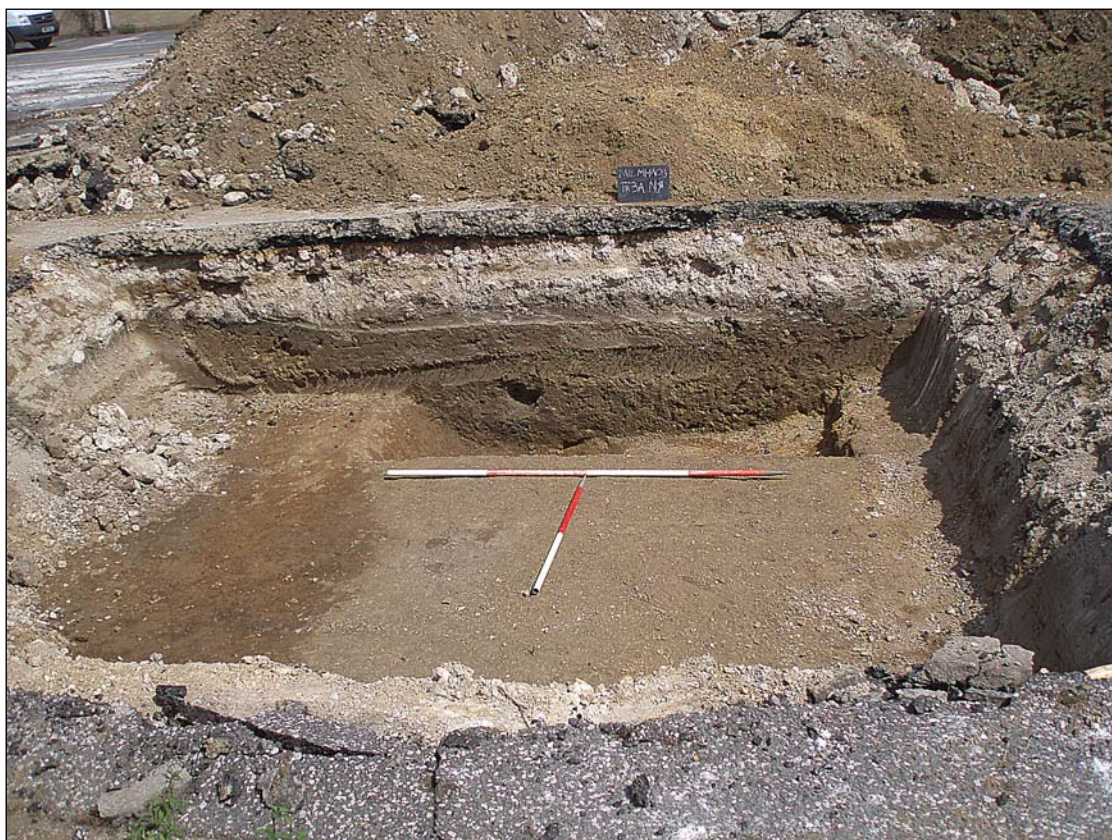


Plate 1: Ditches [244] and [246], Trench 3a



Plate 2: Pits [392], [452], [454], Trench 4



Plate 3: Ditches [124] and [126], Trench 7



Plate 4: Ditch [104], Trench 11



Plate 5: Enclosure ditch [107] and [109], Trench 11



Plate 6a



Plate 6b

Plate 6: Roman Boundary Ditch [27] and [24] Section 13; 6a west end, 6b east end



Plate 7: Roman boundary ditch [66], Trench 20



Plate 8: Cremation [488], Trench 20



Plate 9: Pit [399], Trench 21



Plate 10: Ditch [442] and pit [444], Trench 24



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