Excavation Report

A Later Iron Age and Roman farmstead and a medieval windmill at Milton Park and Ride Milton Cambridgeshire

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A Later Iron Age and Roman farmstead and a medieval windmill at Milton Park and Ride, Milton, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

In April 2007 Oxford Archaeology East (formerly CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Field Unit) undertook an evaluation at land off Butt Lane, Milton, Cambridgeshire (TL 4690 6300), in advance of this land being redeveloped into a new Park and Ride site. This evaluation, which was preceded by systematic fieldwalking and geophysical survey, opened 18 trial trenches, in an area measuring 400m x150m, to a total of 1380m (approximately 5% of the development area). This work demonstrated that the bulk of the proposed development site was dominated by medieval / post-medieval agricultural activity (ridge and furrow). However, one area - the north-eastern quadrant of the site, did reveal earlier remains dating to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. On the basis of this evaluation, Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) requested a full investigation (preservation by record) of a limited area within the larger site, measuring 200m x 40m, which took in this north east quadrant. With the agreement of CAPCA and the client this excavation work proceeded directly on from the evaluation, and took place in July and August 2007.

This excavation identified the southern edge of a substantial, later Iron Age rural settlement, the agricultural land surrounding this settlement and the transitional zone between these different areas of use. The settlement itself originated in the Middle Iron Age with evidence of ditched fields, a roundhouse, a water hole, pits, post built structures and a trackway. The water hole contained a well preserved log ladder and a large number of associated working wood chips. The log ladder was subsequently carbon dated to between 400 – 200BC. In the subsequent phase the trackway and some earlier boundaries went out of use although the pattern of a relatively open farmstead continued.

In the Late Pre Roman Iron Age there was further re-organisation of the landscape. The settlement was characterised by a large rectangular enclosure with a smaller, internal sub-enclosure. Within the main enclosure was a 4-post structure. Scattered around the enclosure were several water holes.

The site continued to be occupied into the Roman period. This use of the site, while still settlement related, appeared to be much less intense and took place at a time when the previous Iron Age settlement had faded from the landscape and when the nucleus of the settlement had either moved north or shrunk in size. The Roman remains consisted of a single moderately sized enclosure.

After the Roman period the site was abandoned until the medieval period when a single, albeit substantial and significant, structure – a windmill – was constructed. Pottery retrieved from the windmill foundation trench and surrounding ditch was predominantly 13th to mid 14th century although a number of 11th to 12th century sherds may hint at the earliest date for the windmill. The presence of lava stone in direct association with the windmill was interesting as this material was believed to have been common use as a grinding stone at a much earlier period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between April and August 2007 an archaeological investigation (field survey, evaluation and excavation) was conducted by OA East (formerly CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Field Unit) at land off Butt Lane, Milton, Cambridgeshire (TL 4690 6300; Figure 1) in advance of the construction of a new Park and Ride. The site measured approximately 400m x 150m. OA East undertook a Desk-Based Assessment for the site in July 2006. This was followed by fieldwalking and a geophysical survey (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record ECB 2453). As a result of these non-intrusive investigations OA East undertook a trial trench evaluation (CHER ECB 3122) in April 2007 opening 18 trial trenches across the site, to a total of 1380m (approximately 5% of the development area). This work demonstrated that the bulk of the site was dominated by medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow activity. However, one area - the northern eastern quadrant of the site, did reveal earlier archaeological remains. On the basis of this work CAPCA decided to fully investigate a limited area within the larger site, measuring 200m x 40m, which took in this north-east quadrant. With the agreement of CAPCA and the client this excavation work rolled straight on from the evaluation.

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.

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).

1.1.4 A Post Excavation Assessment was produced for the site following the completion of fieldwork (Hounsell 2009).

1.1.5 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 site overlies Gault clay formation with sporadic capping of Quaternary third terrace gravel and sand deposits of the River Cam (Worssam & Taylor 1969, BGS sheet 188).The river itself is located 2km to the east.

1.2.2 The modern village of Milton is located less than 5km to the north-east of Cambridge and stretches along both sides of the High Street (Cambridge – Ely road) which was turnpiked in 1763 and later diverted to isolate Milton Hall in 1975. In relation to the nucleated village, the proposed development site lies to the south of Butt Lane, west of the A10 Milton By-pass. This site was in use, as arable agricultural land, at the time of the investigations and was fairly flat, lying at a typical height of 11.5m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A desk based assessment was prepared for this site and this forms the basis of the background (Casa-Hatton 2006). Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records (CHER) are referenced in Figure 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Until the early 1990's prehistoric activity within the parish of Milton was virtually unknown, the distribution of finds, including stray artefacts and cropmark features visible on aerial photographs, showing a bias towards the higher and better-drained gravel terraces to the north, east and south. In addition, traditional non-intrusive surveys, including fieldwalking, aerial photographic reconnaissance and geophysical perspectives, had failed to produce significant results.

1.3.3 Archaeological investigations over the last 15 years at the Milton Landfill site, immediately to the south and west of the park and ride site, have revealed prehistoric activity spread over approximately 50 hectares. Several different areas have been investigated at the landfill; they are discussed here and referenced in Figure 13. In the MILEW 96 excavation area residual struck and burnt flint dating to the Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period pointed to the presence of temporary campsites and associated activities (e.g. cooking) peripheral to possible areas of more intense occupation (Connor 1997; CHER CB15698). There was also evidence for ritual activity, as indicated by the presence of at least one cremation burial. This part of the landfill site, in the north close to Butt Lane, was settled from the Middle Bronze Age, reaching its peak of intensity during the Middle to Late Iron Age, as evidenced by the discovery of a roundhouse, fence lines, four-post structures, pits and a hearth, all suggesting that a range of domestic and, possibly, agricultural activities had taken place here. To the south, in the MILEW 98 area, further Middle Iron Age activity was present in the form of small timber structures, inter-cutting pits, and, most significantly, a series of parallel ditches interpreted as drainage or irrigation features, lazy beds or planting trenches (Connor 1999; CHER CB15708). Recent excavations in 2007 and 2008 have proved this area of settlement spread a further 2 hectares to the south (MILLAN07; Phillips, in prep.). A series of Middle – Late Iron Age waterholes were discovered containing large assemblages of pottery and waterlogged wood (including two log ladders). There was also evidence of fence lines, a possible post-built roundhouse, a 4-post structure, rubbish pits and boundary ditches. This overlapped with MILEW 97 where further timber structures were found along with pits, a quarry, ditches, a possible trackway and a buried soil (Connor 1998; CHER CB15707). A small quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from the buried soil hinting at an earlier phase of occupation. To the east of this, another area of Iron Age settlement was discovered during the 1994 excavations (Reynolds 1994; CHER 11669 and 11669A). It was characterised by several roundhouses and ditched fields.

1.3.4 The prehistoric evidence from Milton landfill indicates fairly intense settlement over a wide area. The form of the evidence shows many similarities across this area with the same features (timber structures, rubbish pits, water holes) appearing again and again. This area almost certainly relates to several communities or extended families rather than one, occupying this part of the landscape over several hundred years. The park and ride site should be seen as part of this landscape rather than something separate.

1.3.5 Other archaeological investigations in the Milton area have confirmed prehistoric occupation on the gravel terraces. At Coles Lane, less than 1km to the east, excavations have uncovered Bronze Age pits and ditches spanning the 2nd millennium

BC (Lucas 1998; CHER CB14682). An evaluation in 2009 at the former EDF energy site, Ely Road, just over 1km to the east, has revealed further evidence of Late Iron Age field systems and settlement (Rees 2008; CHER 2981). At Arbury, to the south of the park and ride site, work has been conducted at the site of the well-known defensive Late Iron Age ringwork at Arbury Camp (Evans 1991a; 1991b) and evidence of Iron Age field systems pre-dating phases of villa building has been uncovered at Kings Hedges School, Cameron Road (Lisboa 1995; CHER 05421b).

1.3.6 At Limes Farm, Landbeach, approximately 1.5km to the north-east, sample excavations in 1996 within a 25ha area of dense cropmarks have indicated that occupation here had begun at least in the Middle Iron Age, with features representing a multiphase circular timber structure of uncertain function, pits, and a complex of inter-cutting ditches and ditched enclosures (Connor and Sealey 2003; CHER 08312a, 08314). More marginal activity on the site continued throughout the Late Iron Age and beyond.

1.3.7 Slightly further afield is Greenhouse Farm along Newmarket Road in Cambridge, 4.3km to the south-east of the site. Part of an extensive Middle – Late Iron Age settlement was discovered (Hinman 1997). It was characterised by enclosure ditches and a vast number of rubbish pits, approximately 200. Significantly, a large and well preserved ceramic assemblage was recovered (Braddock and Hill 1999)

Roman

1.3.8 The Roman remains in the area to the north of Cambridge are relatively well documented. As with the previous period, until recently activity appeared to be largely confined to the gravel terraces. The main feature of the Roman landscape is represented by the stretch of Akeman Street between Cambridge and Littleport to the north (Margary Route 23b), also called Mere Way along the boundary between the parishes of Milton and Impington to the west. Recent work within the parish has offered the opportunity to excavate segments along its route (Ozanne 1991; CHER 07610; Evans 1991b; CHER 10087). Six 1st-2nd century cremations have also been found adjacent to the road during work at Kings Hedges Farm (Ette 1991; CHER CB15687). Occupation off the Roman road has long been known, with particular reference to Arbury, to the south of the park and ride site, where villa buildings and other remains have been the subject of investigations since the 1950s (Friend 1955; Alexander *et al.* 1967). More recent interventions in the same area (Kings Hedges School, Cameron Road) have revealed two phases of the Roman villa dating to the later 4th century and associated features (Lisboa 1995; CHER 05421b; Clarke 2005; MCB16897). Trial trenching carried out on the site of the proposed Rowing Lake, some 1.5km to the east, has revealed two Romano-British inhumation cemeteries, a Horningsea Ware pottery production site and evidence for cereal processing and animal husbandry in association with a cropmark settlements (Robinson & Guttmann 1996, Diez 2005). Later investigations have revealed pits on the edge of the first gravel terrace and linear drainage ditches across the floodplain. The evidence has also suggested that fen conditions developed during or after the Roman period (Simmonds 2003). The agricultural settlement identified at the former EDF Energy site to the east, which began in the Late Iron Age, continued in to the Roman period (Rees 2008; CHER 2981). A cremation burial dating to the 2nd century was also discovered.

1.3.9 The various investigations at Milton landfill have proved continuity of use in this part of the landscape from the Iron Age to Roman periods. During the MILEW 94 excavations a large Roman site, including remains of a farming settlement (a possible villa), industrial and religious activity and a Romano-British ditched barrow (burial mound)

were discovered on the site of the earlier Iron Age roundhouses and fields (Reynolds 1994; CHER11669 and 11669A; Reynolds 1995, 1997; CHER 11669, CB15701, CB15712). The barrow contained fifteen inhumations and three boxed cremations, dating from the 2nd to the 4th century. The cremations appeared to post-date the inhumations. Furthermore, all the burials contemporary with the mound belonged to adult males whereas the later ones represented females.

1.3.10 Further to the west, in the MILEW 97 excavations, Roman activity was represented by gravel extraction, possibly associated with the construction of Akeman Street/Mere Way, and by a series of parallel ditches which may have represented the maintenance of an earlier, Iron Age trackway (Connor 1998; CHER CB15707). Much more intense gravel extraction was discovered during the recent 2007 and 2008 excavations (Phillips, in prep.). Approximately 1ha was covered in quarry pits, lending weight to the theory of it being used for the construction of Akeman Street/Mere Way, which lies directly to the west.

1.3.11 To the north a significant quantity of Roman artefacts spread across an area of 10ha located between the park and ride site and Akeman Street/Mere Way to the west included Roman Samian and Horningsea ware (CHER 05273A), a Roman bronze jug handle, Late Iron Age and Roman coins, two bow brooches and a finger ring (CHER 08778, 8779, MCB16262 and MCB16263). It is possible that these finds were originally associated with the postulated villa site uncovered further to the south (Reynolds 1994).

1.3.12 With reference to the study area, a scatter of Roman pottery was found during field walking in 1970 to the north (CHER 05538).

Saxon and Medieval

1.3.13 Saxon Milton remains elusive and very few artefacts of this period are known in the area. A bronze wrist clasp generically assigned to the Saxon period was found during recording at Milton landfill immediately to the south (Connor 1999). Further to the south, at Kings Hedges School, Cameron Road, Arbury, a recent investigation has revealed a few Saxon features and medieval destruction layers (Lisboa 1995; CHER 05421b). More significantly, test pitting on the site of the proposed Rowing Lake, some 1.5km to the east, has revealed two scatters of Early Saxon artefacts consistent with domestic activity. One of these scatters was found in association with post-built structures, the other with a possible sunken-featured building and ditches which represented re-cuts of former Romano-British linear features (Robinson & Guttmann 1996).

1.3.14 A possible Saxon origin for Milton is suggested. The place is first recorded in *c.* 975 as *Middletune* meaning 'the middle farm', possibly due to its location between Impington and Fen Ditton. The current topographic name has been established since the late 13th century (Reaney 1943, 182).

1.3.15 Historic sources recount that the manor of Milton originally belonged to the canons of St Paul's London (AD 971) and later to Ely Abbey (AD 984). It was seized by Picot the sheriff after the Norman Conquest, although the abbey's rights were soon recognized again. The manor was subsequently held at a knight's fee of the Bishop of Ely whose successors remained the chief tenants into the 17th century. Remains of a moat (The Hall) possibly associated with the early manor house still survived north of Fen End (formerly Hall End) in the 20th century. Presently, the site is only visible as a soil discolouration on aerial photographs (CHER 05865). The manorial site was transferred close to the church probably in the middle of the 16th century by William Cook and refurbished by Samuel Knight in the 1770s. The extant Milton Hall (LB 50662, Grade II) was built by his son in 1794 (Wright & Lewis 1989, 179 ff.).

1.3.16 Documentary sources attest the existence of a church at Milton by the 12th century. The extant parish church of All Saints (LB 50663, Grade II*) retains medieval features in the Norman chancel arch and east nave wall. Repair work and rebuilding were carried out during the 19th century. A recent evaluation in the church nave has revealed a series of medieval features, as well as building debris, nails, tiles and occasional fragments of bone (Prosser 1999; Prosser & Hattersley 2001/CHER 05460).

1.3.17 During the medieval period the park and ride site to the south of Butt Lane was nominally part of the 'South Field' whereas the field to the north was located in the 'Middle Field', two of the three open fields of the parish. Butt Lane probably followed the alignment of an established medieval boundary or headland which would have originally separated the two fields. Remains of medieval cultivation within both sites are known from aerial photography (Palmer 1997). Excavations at Milton landfill have also confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow (Connor 1998; CHER CB15707, 1999; CHER CB15708). Scatters of pottery to the north (CHER 05273B) and to the south (Milton landfill, Oetgen 1990; CHER 10211 and 10211A-D) are consistent with manuring, indicating that the land was probably under cultivation and lay some distance away from any settlement.

Post Medieval and Modern

1.3.18 The more recent history of the study area can be reconstructed from cartographic evidence. The Enclosure Map of 1802 shows the present route of Butt Lane that was created at this time by extending the original village lane westwards, towards Impington. It has been suggested that Butt Lane was probably superimposed over an established medieval boundary or headland, which would have originally separated the 'Middle Field' to the north and the 'South Field' to the south. In fact, the subject site to the south of Butt Lane is depicted as enclosing a series of allotments (159, 160 and the western parts of 151-153 and 158) still described as being located in the 'South Field'.

1.3.19 By the time of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS Map of 1887-1889) the former allotment 159 was subdivided into series of smaller plots. Based on cartographic evidence, no major changes are apparent until the beginning of the 20th century, when Milton acquired land from Chesterton and the parish boundary was moved further south. Until recently former arable land in the northern half of the old Enclosure plot 159 was used as allotment gardens, reflecting the progressive growth of market garden produce in the Milton area throughout the 20th century. Substantial alterations to the field layouts and boundaries were caused by the construction of the A10 Milton by-pass in the later part of the 1970s, with the western stretch of Butt Lane being bisected and cut-off from the village.

1.3.20 The park and ride site was under cultivation at the time of the excavations.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Cambridge County Council Office of Environment and Community Services who commissioned and funded the archaeological works. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay, Dan Hounsell directed the field work with the assistance of Glenn Bailey (supervisor), Tom Eley, Tom Lyons, Chris Faine, Dave Brown, James Fairbairn, Nick Gilmour, Ross Lilley, Dave Lamb, Steve Graham and Susan Turnbull. A number of specialists contributed to this report; Mike Bamforth, Ian Baxter, Steve Boreham, Nina Crummy, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry, Val Fryer,

Alice Lyons, Peter Masters, Sarah Percival and Ruth Shaffrey. The illustrations were done by Crane Begg and Louise Bush.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this excavation was to preserve by record all archaeological deposits and features within the part of the development area opened up for full investigation.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Following the compilation of a desk-based assessment (Casa Hatton 2006), a fieldwalking and geophysical survey was undertaken. The full results of the fieldwalking are discussed separately (Cooper 2007) and summarised in section 3. The results of the geophysics can be seen in figure 3 and are also summarised in section 3.

2.2.2 The initial intrusive investigation at the site was a trial trench evaluation that opened 18 trenches across the entire site, a total of 1380m (approximately 5% of the development area).On the basis of this work CAPCA decided to more fully investigate a limited area within the larger site, which took in this north east quadrant, an area measuring approximately 200m x 40m.

2.2.3 The Brief required that the area subject to full archaeological investigation was excavated under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. It was also agreed that should significant archaeological features be seen to run beyond the agreed limits of the excavation area the area could be expanded to chase these features, in order to more fully understand them.

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 were taken from features as deemed necessary, to be processed in house.

2.2.7 The water table on site was very high (despite the investigation taking place in July and August) and this resulted in many of the features, (and indeed on occasion the whole site), being water logged and flooded. However proper management of the works and allocation of necessary resources, such as pumps, meant that this did not result in undue hindrance of the work, nor prevent the recognition of archaeological remains.

3 Summary of Non Intrusive Survey Results

3.1 Geophysics

3.1.1 A geophysical survey was carried out in October 2006 by Peter Masters of Cranfield University. A fluxgate gradiometer was used to survey 5.5ha which covered the area of the evaluation and excavation. The survey identified a wide range of magnetic variation (Figure 3). Possible buried archaeological features were located close to Butt Lane (marked in orange) and a series of parallel linear anomalies represented the pre enclosure system of ridge and furrow (marked in green). The presence of modern ferrous material on the surface hindered the detection of further archaeological features.

3.1.2 The full geophysical report can be found in Appendix D.

3.2 Fieldwalking

3.2.1 The fieldwalking took place in December 2006, the full results of which are discussed separately (Cooper 2007). Ceramics collected included eight sherds of Roman pottery, scattered across the west of the site and nineteen sherds of post-medieval pottery, again, mostly in the west. There were also several fragments of bone, slag, ceramic building material, glass and cinder. The results provided evidence of possible earlier land use on the site but did not identify any definite focus of occupation or areas of the site where archaeological remains were concentrated.

4 Summary of Evaluation Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Eighteen trenches were opened during the evaluation phase (Figure 4), totalling 1380m. The majority of the trenches contained evidence of medieval / post-medieval ridge and furrow, as well as undated features. Only trenches 9 and 10 revealed archaeology of a higher density with ditches, pits and post holes dating to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. The trenches are summarised below. Full context descriptions can be found in appendix A.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. It contained seven linear features all aligned roughly north-east to south-west. Two of these were remnants of ridge and furrow. The other five were relatively narrow (less than 1m wide), undated ditches that were on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow and could be contemporary. Two of the undated ditches, **103** and **105**, may equate to ditches in the eastern ends of trenches 3 and 7.

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-west of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 50m in length. There were four features, all of which were undated. Two of the features, **207** and **209**, were moderately sized pits (*c.* 1.50m in diameter) that inter cut each other. The other two features were well defined, narrow, u-shaped ditches,

both west-north-west to east-south-east aligned, one ending in a rounded terminus within the trench. The other, **204**, equated to boundary ditch **1031** in the excavation.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the west of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. Within this trench six features were recognised. All were linear features aligned north-east to south-west. Two, **315** and **317**, appeared to be continuations of the narrow boundary ditches first recognised in trench 1. The other four features were ridge and furrow scars, two of which appeared to be continuations of ridge and furrow features noted in trench 1.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Trench 4 was located in the north-west of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 50m in length. This trench did not contain any archaeological features.

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 Trench 5 was located in the west of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 100m in length. This trench contained five features. Furrow **509** was aligned north-east to south-west. In addition there were two moderately sized undated pits (**504** and **507**) and two narrow, u-shaped west-north-west to east-south-east aligned linear features (**505** and **511**), also undated. These may have been continuations of ditches **203** and **205** in trench 2, representing an early field boundary system.

4.7 Trench 6

4.7.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-west of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 50m in length. This trench contained a single remnant of ridge and furrow activity, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west across the trench. The shallow depth of this feature meant that initially it was not visible as a single complete feature across the trench and was recorded as two features.

4.8 Trench 7

4.8.1 Trench 7 was located in the south-west of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. Fourteen features were identified within this trench. Six of these proved to be medieval ridge and furrow remnants, aligned north-east to south-west. Four of these furrows ran for some distance across the site (for a length of up to 140m in 2 cases), being recognised in trenches 1, 3 and 6. Of the other features two (**703** and **725**) turned out to be tree throw features. The remaining three were fairly narrow linear ditch features, aligned north-east to south-west, which may have been contemporary with the furrows given the similarity of alignments. Ditch **711** had also been recognised in trenches 1 and 3, indicating a long running ditch at least 140m long. There were three undated pits at the western end of the trench (**713**, **715** and **719**).

4.9 Trench 8

4.9.1 Trench 8 was located in the south of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 50m in length. Within this trench there was noted one, fairly small irregular pit, **806**. Upon excavation this was revealed to be a tree throw feature.

4.10 Trench 9

4.10.1 Trench 9 was located in the north of the site, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 100m in length. It was deliberately positioned to target features identified in the geophysical survey. A total of twenty-five ditches, pits and post holes were identified in this trench, dating to the Iron Age and medieval periods. Most of the features equate with ones encountered in the excavation. For example, ditches **935**, **937**, **942** and **944** equate with the windmill enclosure ditch and ditch **947** equates with the Late Iron Age enclosure. None of the features appeared to continue in to the other evaluation trenches apart from trench 10. Significantly, two small finds were collected from the subsoil (901). Firstly, a fragment of a palstave (bronze axe head) was retrieved (SF 100). Palstaves are a particular form of axe head and date predominantly to the Middle Bronze Age, although some date to the Late Bronze Age. Secondly, a biconical lead weight of Roman date with the remains of an iron suspension loop was also found (SF 107).

4.11 Trench 10

4.11.1 Trench 10 was located in the north of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 50m in length. Again, it was deliberately positioned to target features identified in the geophysical survey and intersected with trench 9. Ten features were identified comprising five ditches, three post holes and two furrows. The ditches (**10070**, **10080**, **10090**, **10240**, **10260**) related to the Late Iron Age enclosure first seen in the geophysics and later fully investigated in the excavation. Post holes **10040** and **10060** were part of four post structure **1295** (see 5.2.19). The two furrows, **10210** and **10230**, were orientated north-west to south-east.

4.12 Trench 11

4.12.1 Trench 11 was located in the east of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 100m in length. This trench contained five remnant medieval ridge and furrow scars, all aligned north-west to south-east.

4.13 Trench 12

4.13.1 Trench 12 was located in the centre of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. A single north-east to south-west aligned furrow remnant was present in this trench. In addition two small shallow undated pits were also identified (**12050** and **12080**), each less than 1m in diameter.

4.14 Trench 13

4.14.1 Trench 13 was located in the centre of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. No archaeological features were present within this trial trench.

4.15 Trench 14

4.15.1 Trench 14 was located in the south of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. The trench contained nine regularly spaced furrows, all aligned north-east to south-west.

4.16 Trench 15

4.16.1 Trench 15 was located in the south of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 100m in length. Six furrows were identified, aligned north-east to south-west, as well as two narrow undated ditches (**15140** and **15160**) which were on the same alignment

4.17 Trench 16

4.17.1 Trench 16 was located in the south-east of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 50m in length. This trench contained a single north-east to south-west aligned furrow.

4.18 Trench 17

4.18.1 Trench 17 was located in the south-east of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 30m in length. It contained a single undated pit, **17110**, which measured 3m wide and 0.95m deep.

4.19 Trench 18

4.19.1 Trench 18 was located in the south-east of the site, orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 43m in length. It intersected with trench 17 to form a cross. This trench contained three ditches, a post hole (all undated) and a single furrow. Two of the ditches were on the same alignment as the furrow (north-west to south-east) and may have been contemporary but the third, **18040**, was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, different than all the medieval and post-medieval

5 Excavation Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavation phase continued straight on from the evaluation and investigated an area measuring 200m x 40m in the north of the site where geophysics had identified an enclosure and other features and where trenches 9 and 10 in the evaluation had confirmed the presence of a high density of archaeological remains (Figure 5). The excavation revealed four principal periods of use and occupation, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval. Definitions of the periods and phases represented on the site are presented in table 1.

Period Definition	Sub Period Definition	Date Range	Period Number	Phase Number
Iron Age	Later Iron Age	350 BC – AD 43	1	1.1 – 1.2
	Late Pre Roman Iron Age	*c*. 50 BC – AD 43	1	1.3
Roman		AD 43 – 410	2	
Medieval		1066 – 1550	3	
Post medieval		1550 – 1800	4	

Table 1: Breakdown of periods and phases represented on the site

5.1.2 The only evidence for earlier prehistoric land use on the site came from four worked flints, found in later features (residual). The main period of activity was in the later Iron Age. The term 'later' Iron Age is based on the pottery dates and encompasses the periods traditionally called the Middle Iron Age (c.350 to 100 BC) and Late Iron Age (100 BC to AD 43). It is used here as it is recognised that in some parts of eastern England 'Middle Iron Age' handmade pottery styles continued in use into the early Roman period. As such, 'Middle Iron Age' pottery on some sites was in fact contemporary or later than characteristic wheel made Late Iron Age pottery found on other sites. The pottery assemblage was poorly preserved and lacking in enough diagnostic sherds to say it was conclusively Middle or Late Iron Age, hence the more broad 'later Iron Age' designation. However, given the date range and corroborating evidence in the form of the log ladder which was C14 dated to between 400-200 BC it is likely the settlement originated in the Middle Iron Age.

5.1.3 During the later Iron Age (phases 1.1 – 1.2) the southern part of a large settlement was identified, the rest of which must lie under Butt Lane itself and run into the field immediately north. It certainly did not continue to the south as the evaluation picked up no traces of it. This prehistoric settlement contained the remains of large enclosure or boundary ditches, a roundhouse, watering holes, pits, and structures characterised by post holes. The pottery was predominantly sand tempered (80%) with a small proportion of flint tempering (11.6%). The presence of these flint tempered sherds may represent the earliest Iron Age evidence on the site but stratigraphically did not always come from the earliest features and so may be residual.

5.1.4 Following the later Iron Age phases there was a re-organisation of the site. Activity focused on one rectangular enclosure and several large pits, interpreted as water holes, which surrounded this enclosure. This phase (1.3) has been dated to the Late Pre Roman Iron Age (50 BC – AD 43; hereafter LPRIA) on the basis of distinct ceramic fabrics and forms. This small assemblage was probably in use alongside the later Iron Age wares but was marked by an increase in grog tempered fabrics. Grog temper was introduced into East Anglia in the 1st century BC (Thompson 1982), however its adoption in Cambridgeshire, which lies outside the core grog-using areas of Hertfordshire and Essex, is patchy.

5.1.5 The Roman activity on the site was on a much smaller scale with only a single large enclosure being encountered. Presumably, the focus of the site had moved even further by the Roman period, possibly to the north, west and east.

5.1.6 The medieval use of the site was focused on a single structure, a windmill, dated to some time between the 11th and 13th centuries, located along the northern edge of the excavation area, partially under Butt Lane. Examples of excavated early medieval windmills are relatively rare. In addition there was a boundary ditch and evidence of medieval agriculture in the form of furrows. In the post-medieval period the orientation of the furrows changed and cut through the medieval boundary.

5.1.7 Fills are only described where necessary. Full context descriptions can be found in appendix A.

5.2 Period 1: Iron Age

Phase 1.1: Later Iron Age (Figure 6)

Introduction

5.2.1 The earliest phase of land use on the site sees a division of the land by a number of field boundaries, some of which may have formed a track or droveway. There was also a circular enclosure ditch which lay mostly beyond the northern limit of excavation. Accompanying these were several settlement features. An Iron Age roundhouse was identified through the remains of an eaves drip gully which would have caught water from the roof of the roundhouse and collected any surface water also, helping to keep the roundhouse dry. A six post structure lay directly to the north of the roundhouse and a four post square structure lay to the west. In the west of the area was a water hole, basically a large pit originally constructed to collect water for use by the inhabitants of the settlement, either for themselves or their animals. In addition there were several pit groups and discrete pits and post holes.

Ditches

5.2.2 A long running feature in the centre of the site was ditch **1325**. This north-east to south-west aligned ditch ran for *c.* 47m across the site, running from under the southern baulk of the site at one end and being truncated by a later medieval ditch at the other. The ditch had a steep sided, u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.5m and 1.32m wide and between 0.15m and 0.56m deep. The single silty fill did not contain any artefacts. The form of this ditch suggests it may have been a hedge line. None of the excavated sections indicated which side any accompanying bank was on.

5.2.3 Directly to the west, and running parallel, was ditch **1235**. This only ran for 15m from the southern baulk before terminating. The ditch had a steep sided, u-shaped profile, measuring 0.8m wide and between 0.21m and 0.3m deep. The single silty fill did not contain any artefacts. This ditch was probably a re-working or cleaning out of ditch **1325**.

5.2.4 Ditch **2063** to the east of **1325** had a similar function. It measured between 0.37m and 0.4m wide and between 0.12m and 0.18m deep with a steep sided, u-shaped profile. Its single fill contained one sherd (20 g) of later Iron Age pottery. There was evidence of a post hole cut in to the northern end, although it may simply have been undulating ground. Directly to the south there was a pit, which has been included as part of the ditch line.

5.2.5 Feature **1128** was either a pit or ditch with a similar function to **1235** and **2063**, part of the hedge line. It was only partially excavated and was truncated by later features. It contained no datable artefacts.

5.2.6 Approximately 3m to the east of ditch **1325**, and again running parallel, was ditch **1610**/**1743** (figure 12, section 216), which ran across the excavation area from north to south although was truncated by the medieval windmill. The ditch was fairly substantial, measuring between 0.9m and 2.82m wide and between 0.32m and 1.05m deep with a steep and deeply concave u-shaped profile. The ditch contained up to five fills with inclusions of cattle, pig, water vole and mouse bone, and twelve sherds (52g) of later Iron Age pottery. Given the size of the ditch it is more likely this was a boundary ditch with **1325** and **1235** to the west representing a hedge line.

5.2.7 To the east of ditch **1610** there was a gap of approximately 12m before a number of short ditches were encountered, some of which were parallel to **1610**. Ditch **1748** was one of these, running for approximately 15m from the northern limit of excavation. It was truncated by the medieval windmill to the south and did not re-appear on the other side. The ditch had a wide u-shaped profile, measuring 1.55m wide and 0.48m deep. Its two fills contained no datable artefacts. There was evidence of a re-cut at the northern end represented by **1888**. It was of a similar form although deeper at 0.85m. It contained three fills with a single cattle bone and one sherd (3g) of later Iron Age pottery.

5.2.8 Curvilinear ditch **1500** ran from beyond the southern baulk for approximately 30m before being truncated by later ditch **1891**. It measured between 0.2m and 0.75m wide and between 0.14m and 0.28m deep with moderate sides and a u-shaped profile.

5.2.9 Ditch **1875**, in the south-east corner of the site, may be the continuation of ditch **1500**, the rest of it being truncated away by the enclosure ditch. It was on a similar alignment, measuring 1.05m wide and 0.5m deep. Its single fill contained no datable artefacts.

5.2.10 Ditches **1376** and **1495** represent minor, possibly ephemeral, components of the field system. All had u-shaped profiles, measuring between 0.19m and 1.5m wide and between 0.07m and 0.35m deep. No artefacts were retrieved from the ditches.

5.2.11 Linear ditch **1993** ran for approximately 10m on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch had a steep sided, wide u-shaped profile, measuring between 1.09m and 1.6m wide and between 0.39m and 0.5m deep. Its single fill contained no datable artefacts.

5.2.12 One of the most substantial features of this phase was a semi circular ditch, possibly part of an enclosure, located toward the eastern end of the excavation area, against the northern limit of excavation. This feature had a rough diameter of 13m and had clearly

been maintained over a number of years as the original ditch, **1739**, had been re-cut, represented by **1736** (figure 12, section 180). The re-cut moved 'off line' slightly and so expanded the diameter of the feature. This large circular ditch probably represented some sort of early settlement enclosure. However, as the majority of the interior space defined by the ditch existed beyond the northern limit of excavation it was impossible to be certain what the ditch enclosed. The earliest version of the ditch, **1739**, had a steep sided v-shaped profile, measuring between 1m and 1.85m wide and between 0.32m and 1.08m deep. The later version, **1736**, had moderately steep sides and a u-shaped profile, measuring betweeen 0.78m and 0.9m wide and between 0.19m and 0.5m deep The various fills of these ditches were largely naturally derived and deposited although there were small amounts of deliberately dumped material mixed in with this material, including a medium sized mammal bone and two sherds (6g) of later Iron Age pottery. Charcoal, cereals and legumes were retrieved from environmental samples.

5.2.13 Curvilinear ditch **1794** has been placed in this phase. This semicircular ditch loops out, in a southward direction, from under the north-west corner of the later rectangular enclosure ditches (see phases 1.2 and 1.3) all of which appeared to truncate this feature. This curvilinear ditch was 6.20m long. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.32m deep with a u-shaped profile, and contained a single naturally derived and deposited fill which contained cattle bone and a single sherd (8g) of a later Iron Age jar.

5.2.14 Ditch **1745** was located to the east of the contemporary 4 post structure **1296**. It was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and was 10m in length. It had a wide u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.6m and 0.8m wide and between 0.08m and 0.3m deep. Its single, sandy clay fill contained no artefacts.

5.2.15 An L shaped ditch, **1768**, was located toward the eastern edge of the site. This ditch was 25.75m long in total length (the north-west to south-east leg was 14m, the north-east to south-west leg 11.75m), roughly 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep with an irregular u-shaped profile. The single leeched, silty fill of this feature did not contain any datable artefacts.

5.2.16 Ditch **1929** was encountered in the south-east corner of the site. It was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and ran for 20m, extending beyond the baulk to the east and west. It measured between 0.4m and 2.07m wide and between 0.15m and 0.42m deep with a u-shaped profile. There was evidence of maintenance at the western end. The ditch contained no datable artefacts.

Structures

5.2.17 Roundhouse **1469** (figure 11, section 127, Plate 3) was formed by two separate curvilinear gullies which represent the remains of the eaves drip gully. Originally the gully may have been continuous with an entrance on one side, typically the east or south-east. This eaves drip gully had been truncated by the later Roman enclosure and by a medieval furrow. The diameter between the two gully elements was approximately 10m. The gullies had a wide u-shaped profile with shallow sides, measuring between 0.5m and 0.7m wide and between 0.19m and 0.24m deep. The single, sandy clay fill contained a single sherd (18g) of a later Iron Age jar and two sheep/goat bones. Evidence from environmental samples in the form of charcoal and cereals could relate to cooking or crop processing, which is consistent with this being a dwelling. There were no internal features; two pits lay directly to the west, **1510** and **1512**, which contained only rare animal bone and charcoal.

5.2.18 Six post structure **1423** (Plate 4) was located directly to the north of roundhouse **1469**/**1494**. It consisted of six post holes forming a rectangle, which measured 3m long (east to west) and 2.20m wide (north to south). The post holes measured between 0.3m and 0.4m wide and between 0.17m and 0.47m deep with steep to near vertical sides and a u-shaped profile (figure 11, section 120). None of the post holes contained datable artefacts. It was difficult to phase this structure, in fact it could easily belong in the subsequent phase. An association with the roundhouse is the strongest evidence for attributing it to this phase although it was in very close proximity. It also sat directly in line with the entrance to the phase 1.3 enclosure **1598** but was not believed to be associated.

5.2.19 A third structure attributed to this stage was a four post structure **1295**, which lay 30m to the west of the roundhouse. It comprised four post holes that, when viewed together, formed an almost square structure with a diameter of approximately 3m. The post holes had steep sides with a u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.3m and 0.6m wide and between 0.18m and 0.25m deep. In post hole **1294** (figure 11, section 85) there was evidence of a post pipe (the 'shadow' of the post which once stood in the hole, surviving as a different coloured soil). Only a single sheep bone and a small quantity of charcoal were retrieved from the four post structure.

Water holes

5.2.20 The first of several water holes on the site was attributed to this phase. Water hole **1071** (figure 11, section 31, Plate 1) lay in the west of the site close to the limit of excavation. It was circular, measuring 4.25m wide and 1.5m deep with a steep sided, flat based v-shaped profile. The water hole had been cleaned out or maintained as it showed two phases of construction, the original **1089** being re-cut as **1071**. In its latest phase the water hole contained up to 11 fills. The lower fills showed signs of having accumulated in wet conditions and were waterlogged. They contained cattle, pig and sheep/goat bones and thirty-two sherds (138g) of later Iron Age pottery. Significantly, fill 1154 contained an oak log ladder (SF 8, Plate 2), subsequently C14 dated with a 95% probability to between 400 - 200BC. This date places the felling of this oak at least, firmly in the Middle Iron Age. The presence of so many wood working chippings suggested that this ladder was made on site, possibly for use in the excavation of the pit and that it broke during this work and was discarded into the feature. The upper fills contained cattle and horse bone, charcoal and 147 sherds (approximately 1.6kg) of later Iron Age pottery suggesting the water hole had become a rubbish pit as it went out of use. It may have been deliberately backfilled to level off the feature and signify the closure of the water hole.

Pits

5.2.21 There were two pit groups in the west of the site which fit well with this early phase when this part of the site was still quite open. Pit group **1011** (figure 11, section 5) was located 10m to the east of water hole **1071** and may even have been associated. It consisted of ten pits of varying size, the smallest measuring 0.26m wide and 0.25m deep, the largest measuring 1.5m wide and 0.15m deep. All the pits contained a single fill. Five of the pits contained a small quantity of animal bone and a moderate assemblage (114 sherds; 655g) of later Iron Age pottery. One pit contained charcoal and cereals.

5.2.22 Pit group **1030** consisted of thirteen pits located close to the southern baulk. One of the pits had been truncated by phase 1.2 ditch **1009**. The pits were mostly of a similar size, the smallest measuring 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep, the largest, **1120** (figure 11,

section 36) measuring 1.68m wide and 0.58m deep. The pits contained up to two fills. Five of the pits contained a mixture of cattle, horse, pig and sheep/goat bone and a small assemblage (40 sherds; 480g) of later Iron Age pottery.

5.2.23 Pit group **1949** consisted of five pits located towards the east of the site. They have been grouped together as all contained a dark fill with burnt inclusions. One pit was truncated by the phase 1.3 enclosure ditch **1598**. The pits were of varying size, the smallest measuring 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep, the largest measuring 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep. All the pits contained a single fill but only two contained artefacts; pit **1949** contained 8 cattle bones and twenty-three sherds (140g) of later Iron Age pottery. Pit **1955** contained a small cylindrical bead (SF 64) which could be Roman or modern. Although this might point to a later date for the pit, the similarity of fill and proximity to the other pits suggests the bead could be intrusive. Given the dumped burnt material found in the pits it is possible to suggest this was a group of rubbish pits.

5.2.24 In addition several other pits have been attributed to this phase.

- Pits **1005**, **1039** (figure 11, section 13) and **1043** in the west of the site were all truncated by phase 1.2 ditch **1031**, similar to one of the pits in pit group **1030**. Pit **1005** contained four sherds (25g) of later Iron Age pottery.
- Pit **1368** was associated with ditch **1495**. It was fairly large, measuring 2.4m wide and 1.04m deep and was possibly cut to aid drainage of the near by shallow ditches.
- Pits **1372** and **1374** were associated with ditch **1376**, while pits **1329** and **1495** were associated with ditch **1500**.
- Pit **1395** lay to the west of ditch **1495** and had no clear function.
- Pit **1307** may have been associated with four post structure **1295** and ditch **1745**. This large circular feature was 1.50m in diameter and 0.39m deep with a wide, shallow, flat based profile. The single fill was naturally derived and contained a loom weight (SF 58).
- Pits **1655**, **1656** and **1673** were located between the roundhouse and four post structure **1295** and may have been associated with this area of domestic activity. All three were fairly small, measuring between 0.3m and 0.56m wide and between 0.07m and 0.3m deep. None contained dating evidence.
- Pits **1481** and **1490** truncated the northern end of ditch **1993**. However, both appeared to be associated with it and so have been placed in this phase. Pit **1481** measured 2m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained three fills with only a single cattle bone. Pit **1490** measured 1.7m wide and 1.54m deep. It contained up to three fills and no datable artefacts.
- Pit **1592** was located to the west of ditch **1736**. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep with a u-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no datable artefacts.

Phase 1.2: Later Iron Age (Figure 7)

Introduction

5.2.25 Phase 1.2 was represented by a re-organisation of boundary ditches. The trackway or droveway appeared to have gone out of use as new ditches cut across its course. The main area of habitation also seemed to have shifted, probably to a location outside the excavation area. However, there was a four post structure located in the centre of the

site along with another possible post built structure. The circular enclosure ditch heading off to the north of the site was also re-worked.

Ditches

5.2.26 Boundary ditch **1031** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and was linear although it curved slightly. This feature emerged from the western edge of site and ran for 85m before being truncated by later features. It appears that ditch **1031** may have continued beyond these pits (running further to the east) as slightly curvilinear ditch **1303** (see below). The ditch was mainly steep sided with a u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.58m and 1.27m wide and between 0.14m and 0.38m deep (figure 11, section 13). There was evidence of an earlier version of the ditch at the eastern end in the form of **1009** but ditch **1031** had truncated most of it away. Ditch **1031** also truncated the earlier phase 1.1 ditch **1325**. The ditch contained up to two fills and contained animal bones; mainly cattle but also single pig, horse and mouse/vole bones. Only fifteen sherds (270g) of later Iron Age pottery including two sherds from jars, were collected from the entire length of the ditch.

5.2.27 Ditch **1056** was located in the far north-west corner of the site. It extended from beyond the northern baulk on a north-west to south-east alignment and was slightly curvilinear in plan. It was heavily truncated and only ran for 7m at which point it had been completely truncated away. It measured between 0.15m and 0.5m wide and between 0.02m and 0.05m deep. The single fill contained no artefacts. The ditch was re-worked along similar lines in the form of **1054**. This re-cut measured between 0.35m and 0.4m wide and between 0.06m and 0.07m deep. Again, no artefacts were recovered.

5.2.28 To the east was ditch **1064** which was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and was 10m in length. It measured between 0.3m and 0.35m wide and between 0.02m and 0.04m deep. Post hole **1060** was cut directly in to the western end of **1064** suggesting there may have been a structural element to the ditch. The single fill contained no artefacts. The similarity in form and alignment of ditches **1064** and **1056**/**1054** suggests they were probably part of the same boundary. When viewed together they form a boundary parallel to ditch **1031** to the south.

5.2.29 Linear ditch **1026** was located to the north of, and perpendicular to, ditch **1031**. It consisted of two short elements, the northern of which was 2m long and the southern 1m long. There was a gap of 2m between the two elements although this was probably due to truncation. It measured between 0.3m and 0.5m wide and between 0.07m and 0.13m deep with a shallow u-shaped profile. The single silty sand fill contained a single dog bone and a small fragment (2g) of later Iron Age pottery.

5.2.30 Curvilinear ditch **1303** and its earlier version **1257** may have been a continuation of ditches **1031** and **1009** to the east of a group of later features. It was approximately 20m in length and part of it followed the course of phase 1.1 ditch **1500**. The ditch was mainly steep sided with a wide u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.52m and 1.2m wide and between 0.09m and 0.4m deep. Ditch **1303** contained a single fill with twenty-five sherds (99g) of later Iron Age pottery. There was evidence of an earlier version of the ditch in the form of **1257**, the western end of which appeared close to ditch **1031**.

5.2.31 Little can be said of ditch **1206** in the centre of the site as it was truncated by later features. The ditch had a steep sided, u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.35m and 1.4m wide and between 0.15m and 0.34m deep. Only single mouse and anuran (amphibians including frogs and toads) bones were retrieved from its fill.

5.2.32 Ditch **1891** was seen in the centre of the site, running roughly north-west to south-east. This 15m long linear ditch feature was truncated at its south eastern end by the south west corner of the later rectangular enclosure ditch (see phase 1.3) and by an even later, medieval, windmill ditch feature at its north western end. The northern end also seemed to respect and turn towards the earlier phase 1.1 ditch **1748**. The ditch had a steep sided, u-shaped profile, measuring between 1.2m and 2.18m wide and between 0.47m and 0.75m deep (figure 12, section 205). This feature contained a number of naturally derived and deposited fills. These contained small sherds (55g) of later Iron Age pottery, cattle, pig and anuran bone, shell, burnt stone and some evidence for the past environment in preserved microflora and fauna. Ditch **1891** appeared to overly, and largely re-cut an even earlier ditch feature **1897**.

5.2.33 The impression given by ditch **1891** was of a land boundary which was believed to equate with a series of boundary ditches, **1530**, **1540** and **1342** (figure 11, section 141), to the south-east, re-organising and extending an existing boundary. The earliest of these boundary ditches, **1540**, extended from beyond the western limit of excavation and ran for 40m on a east-south-east to west-north-west alignment before being truncated by the later enclosure ditch. The ditch had a u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.7m and 0.8m wide and between 0.2m and 0.45m deep. Its single fill contained no datable artefacts. It was then re-cut along the same course as ditch **1530**. This ditch had a u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.7m and 1.5m wide and between 0.5m and 0.73m deep. Its single fill again contained no datable artefacts. The final version of this boundary was ditch **1342** which followed the same course but was larger. It measured between 0.7m and 2.62m wide and between 0.44m and 0.97m deep with a u-shaped profile. Only two animal bones (cattle and horse) and four sherds (20g) of later Iron Age pottery were collected from along the entire length of ditch. The fact that the ditch was re-cut always to the north of the previous version suggests any accompanying bank was to the south.

5.2.34 Semicircular ditch **1732** saw the final version of the possible enclosure ditch that extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. The ditch was much larger in its latest phase, measuring between 1.51m and 1.7m wide and between 0.64m and 0.68m deep with a steep sided rounded v-shaped profile (figure 12, section 180). It contained up to three fills with inclusions of rare animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig), six sherds (77g) of later Iron Age pottery, charcoal and cereals.

Structures

5.2.35 Four post structure **1166** was located in the centre of the site. It comprised four post holes and was similar in size to the earlier four post structure **1295** although it was not quite as square (Plate 5). The post holes had vertical sides with a u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.3m and 0.55m wide and between 0.3m and 0.43m deep. Three of the post holes, including **1228** (figure 11, section 65), had evidence of a post pipe and the fills contained charcoal, cereals and three small sherds (8g) of later Iron Age pottery. Cereals are the sort of evidence that should be expected if it is believed these structures are granaries.

5.2.36 To the north of the four post structure was a series of five post holes in a roughly semicircular arc which together made up structure **1156**. The post holes had steep sides and a u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.26m and 0.46m wide and between 0.05m and 0.23m deep (figure 11, section 49). It is difficult to determine a function for this structure. There may have been more post holes, either outside the excavation area or under later pit **2011**. The diameter would have been approximately 9m which

would fit with a small roundhouse, but it was not perfectly circular. The fills did not aid interpretation, as they only contained three sherds (14g) of later Iron Age pottery. However, the proximity of this structure to the four post structure suggests this area may have been a focus of settlement during this phase.

Pits and post holes

5.2.37 Pit group **1217** lay directly to the south of four post structure **1166**. It consisted of five pits with gradual or steep sides and u-shaped profiles, measuring between 0.95m and 1.7m wide and between 0.27m and 0.9m deep (figure 11, section 63). The pits contained up to two naturally deposited fills; four pits contained a mixture of cultural debris including cattle, horse, sheep/goat and anuran bone, a moderate assemblage of later Iron Age pottery (54 sherds; 561g) and environmental evidence in the form of charcoal and cereals. The rubbish in these pits in close proximity to structures **1156** and **1166** lends weight to this part of the site being a focus of settlement.

5.2.38 Pit group **1137** was located directly to the east of ditch **1206** in the centre of the site. In fact the pits appeared to respect the ditch, following its eastern edge. For this reason the pit group has been phased as contemporary to the ditch. It consisted of seven sub-circular pits, all of a similar size, measuring between 0.4m and 1.27m wide and between 0.12m and 0.56m deep. Three of the pits contained small assemblages of later Iron Age pottery.

5.2.39 In addition several other pits and a two post holes have been attributed to this phase.

- Pits **1212**, **1247** and **1704** have been assigned to this phase because of their proximity to structures **1156** and **1166**. Pit **1247** was the largest of the three, measuring 1.75m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained three fills but no datable artefacts. Pits **1212** and **1704** contained charcoal, cereals and legumes. Significantly, pit **1704** also contained a layer of heat affected stones in the bottom. The stones had been heated elsewhere and then deposited in the pit (Plate 6).
- Pit **2009** was located 20m to the west of structures **1156** and **1166**. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.11m deep and contained no artefacts.
- Shallow pit **1193** was located to the south-west of pit group **1137**, close to the southern baulk. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill contained no artefacts but it truncated phase 1.1 ditch **1610**.
- Pits **1882** and **1927** were located in the south-eastern corner of the site. No relationship could be seen between the two pits but **1927** truncated phase 1.1 ditch **1929**. They were both a similar size; pit **1882** measured 1.1m wide and 0.57m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile. Neither contained any artefacts.
- Post hole **1151** was located directly to the south of pit group **1137**. There were no other associated post holes and no artefacts.
- Post hole **1225** lay directly to the south of four post structure **1166** and may have been associated although it was of a slightly different form. It measured 0.3m wide and 0.11m deep with gradual sides and a u-shaped profile.

Phase 1.3: Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) (Figure 8)

Introduction

5.2.40 In the LPRIA activity was focused on a rectangular enclosure in the east of the site which partly referenced earlier boundaries. Within the enclosure there was a sub-enclosure which may have held a structure of some kind. In addition, a series of water holes were established in the surrounding area. Other settlement features were absent but given the size of the area it is entirely possible that activity lay to the north and south.

Enclosure ditches

5.2.41 A rectangular enclosure was established in the north-east corner of the site. There were two versions of the enclosure ditch but as they followed an identical course and are different than anything that went before, both have been attributed to this phase. The enclosure was four sided with an entrance in the north-east corner. It enclosed an area measuring 46m (east to west) x 23m (north to south). Starting in the east it ran north-north-east to south-south-west for 25m before turning east-south-east to west-north-west where it followed the course of the phase 1.2 boundary ditch **1342**. It ran on this course for 39m before turning to run parallel with the eastern arm for 20m. It then turned again and the northern arm ran for 40m. The entrance to the enclosure was approximately 2m wide. The earlier version, **1623**, was only present in plan along the eastern arm and part of the northern arm. It measured between 0.67m and 1.6m wide and between 0.24m and 0.88m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile (figure 11, section 146). It contained up to three fills and only one excavated slot contained artefacts; cattle, horse, sheep/goat, mouse/vole and anuran bone and two sherds (11g) of later Iron Age pottery.

5.2.42 The later version of the enclosure ditch, **1598**, had steep sides and either a u-shaped or v-shaped profile. It measured between 1.15m and 3.16m wide and between 0.52m and 1.03m deep (figure 11, section 126 and 146, Plate 8). The later ditch contained between one and four fills, most of which had accumulated naturally. Eight of the twelve excavated slots contained cultural debris. Cattle bone was most common in the faunal assemblage. Sheep/goat, horse, pig and four dog bones from the terminal of the northern arm were also recovered. There was a moderate assemblage of later Iron Age pottery (60 sherds; 800g) distributed across the slots and 5 sherds (153g) of LPRIA pottery retrieved from three separate slots. A fragment of a shale bracelet was found in the north-west corner of the enclosure ditch (SF 56). Four slots produced environmental remains in the form of charcoal and cereals.

5.2.43 One additional feature which was integral to the enclosure ditch was gully/beamslot **1918**. This gully was 1.5m long, aligned north to south, with a post hole at each end. It was located across the entrance way. One of the two post holes contained 90 sherds (450g) of later Iron Age pottery. This feature could easily belong in another phase, possibly in association with the phase one roundhouse and six post structure. In plan it was originally thought to truncate the later Roman enclosure and therefore be Roman in date, but this relationship was not clear and the pottery doesn't support this. This leaves the possibility of it being related to the enclosure entrance, some form of post-built structure or gate. Why such an intricate entrance would be required is not clear.

5.2.44 Within the rectangular enclosure was a smaller sub-enclosure in the north-west corner (Plate 7). The earliest version of this ditch was represented by **1991**. This ditch was only partially visible as it lay directly under the north-west corner of the main ditch.

While it may have partially defined the later route of the enclosure ditch it could not have defined the whole route as it was seen to terminate to the south (7m) of the later north-west corner.

5.2.45 The main sub-enclosure ditch, **1678**, consisted of a continuous sub-circular ditch that appeared to truncate the main enclosure ditch, **1598**. However, even though it may have been constructed later it still belongs to the same phase of activity. The ditch enclosed an area measuring 13m (east to west) x 10m (north to south). There was no obvious entrance in to the sub-enclosure; at some point the ditch may have been much shallower, forming a sunken entrance, but this was not encountered in any of the excavated slots. The ditch measured between 0.6m and 1.83m wide and between 0.22m and 0.76m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile (figure 11, section 146 and figure 12, section 207). It contained up to two fills with inclusions of later Iron Age pottery (75 sherds; 849g), sheep/goat, cattle, horse and pig bone, and charcoal and weed seeds.

Water holes

5.2.46 Water hole **2011** was located along the northern limit of excavation, only partially exposed. It was circular in plan, measuring 6.5m wide and 1.46m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile (figure 12, section 233). It contained nine fills; the basal fill was very organic and had accumulated under wet conditions. The upper two fills contained the majority of the artefacts; cattle, horse, and sheep/goat bones and 35 sherds (400g) of later Iron Age pottery. Charcoal and weed seeds were retrieved from environmental samples.

5.2.47 There was a series of intercutting water holes and pits in the centre of the site. Some of the pits are not necessarily water holes when viewed alone but this group of features were probably contemporary and so will be discussed here.

5.2.48 Pits **1231**, **1233** and **1269** were a series of three shallow intercutting pits. No relationship could be seen between the three pits but they were truncated by a large, shallow, pit, **1275**. This feature measured 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep with a flat base. One cattle bone was retrieved from its two fills. It may not have been a pit at all but rather an access feature in to adjoining water hole **1276**. Water hole **1276** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 4.9m wide and 1.5m deep with steep sides and a flat based u-shaped profile (figure 11, section 78). It contained eight fills which had accumulated naturally. Artefacts retrieved from throughout the fills included cattle, horse and sheep/goat bones, ninety-six sherds (630g) of later Iron Age pottery and a loom weight (SF 57). Charcoal and cereals were retrieved from environmental samples.

5.2.49 Another pit or water hole, **1504**, appeared to truncate **1276**. It measured 3m wide and 1.12m deep with steep sides and a flat based v-shaped profile. It contained four fills with a small amount of animal bone and later Iron Age pottery (3 sherds; 64g).

5.2.50 In the south-east of the site there were two water holes which cut through, or were close to, the phase 1.2 ditch **1342**. Water hole **1367** truncated the earlier ditch. The ditch may still have been in use at that point but would have partially silted up. The construction of the water hole would have aided drainage. Water hole **1367** was circular in plan, measuring 5m wide and 1.2m deep with steep sides and a flat based u-shaped profile (figure 11, section 107). It contained twelve fills. The lower fills were naturally derived and probably accumulated gradually. A small quantity of animal bone and 200 sherds (1.6kg) of later Iron Age pottery were collected from the lower fills. The upper fill was more silty and may have represented a deliberate backfilling of the remaining depression. It contained 21 sherds (305g) of LPRIA pottery.

5.2.51 Water hole **1519** was located 5m to the west of **1367**. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 6m wide and 1m deep with sloping sides and a u-shaped profile (figure 12, section 198). It contained five fills. The upper two fills contained the largest assemblages of pottery from the entire site. Fill 1524 contained 170 sherds (1.9kg), while the upper most fill (1523) contained 380 sherds (4.7kg). Both assemblages were dated as later Iron Age / LPRIA. Nothing was retrieved from the lower fills suggesting this was a deliberate dump of rubbish.

Pits

5.2.52 Pit **1168** was located in the centre of the site, immediately to the west of pits **1231**, **1233** and **1269**. It was similar in form to these pits and probably also had an association with water hole **1276**. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.36m deep. Its fill contained a single cattle bone.

5.2.53 Pit **1825** appeared to truncate the south-east corner of the rectangular enclosure ditch 1598. It measured 4.5m wide and 0.45m deep with a shallow u-shaped profile. It contained a single fill with inclusions of later Iron Age / LPRIA pottery (27 sherds; 300g). The dimensions and location suggest this was more of a scoop than a pit, probably cleaning out the corner of the enclosure ditch.

5.2.54 Pit **1932** was located 20m to the north-west of enclosure **1598**. It contained a single sherd (1g) of LPRIA pottery. From the dating evidence alone this pit has been attributed to the latest Iron Age phase.

5.3 Period 2: Roman (Figure 9)

Introduction

5.3.1 The Roman period saw only limited activity on the site in the form of the remains of a square enclosure. The enclosure cut through the entrance of the LPRIA rectangular enclosure. Although this might suggest the Roman enclosure was deliberately avoiding the earlier enclosure it is likely this had gone out of use and was not visible in the landscape, otherwise this would be a strange location for this new feature. The lack of further Roman features suggests that the focus of any settlement had shifted by this time, possibly to the north.

Enclosure ditch

5.3.2 The Roman enclosure, **1594**, was located in the east of the site. It was square although only three sides had survived. It enclosed an area 20m^2. The western arm ran south-south-west to north-north-east for 10m before turning to run west-north-west to east-south-east for 20m. It then turned again to run parallel with the western arm for another 20m. The ditch measured between 0.6m and 1.1m wide and between 0.2m and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat based u-shaped profile (figure 11, section 126, Plate 8). It contained a single fill in all eleven excavated slots. Two of the slots contained single sherds (46g in total) of late Roman Oxfordshire red colour coated ware . Four of the slots contained charcoal and weed seeds.

5.4 Period 3: Medieval (Figure 10)

Introduction

5.4.1 The medieval period on the site was dominated by a single structure, a windmill. The windmill generated a number of archaeological features. Only half of the windmill was visible, the other half lying beyond the northern limit of excavation. In addition there were a number of later medieval pits associated with the various elements of this structure. A single north to south aligned boundary ditch was also present, that did not appear to be associated with the windmill and a re-cut, small, irregular feature of uncertain function.

The windmill

5.4.2 The centre of the windmill consisted of an X shaped foundation trench, **1778,** (with each 'quarter' leg of the cross being *c.*3m long) in which the crossed beam foundations of the mill would have been set. The ditches had near vertical sides and a flat based u-shaped profile, measuring between 0.9m and 1.6m wide and between 0.6m and 1.05m deep (figure 12, section 188). The single re-deposited fill contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery (22 sherds; 113g) dating between 12th and 14th centuries AD and 293g of lava quern fragments. Within the foundation trench there was evidence for the beam slots which would have held the timbers. These measured between 0.5m and 1.05m wide and between 0.4m and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile. The single fill occupying the space where the timbers would have been contained no artefacts.

5.4.3 The cross beam foundation cuts showed that the mill underwent two phases of construction, the later structure, **1776**, occupying exactly the same location as the earlier one and on almost exactly the same alignment. In most of the sections this re-cut could be seen truncating the earlier beam slot (see figure 12, section 188, **1774** truncates **1772**. Also Plate 9). This later ditch measured between 0.8m and 1.2m wide and between 0.17m and 0.9m deep with near vertical sides and a flat based u-shaped profile. It contained up to three fills with inclusions of cattle, horse, mouse/vole and herring bone, a small assemblage of medieval pottery (17 sherds; 107g) dating between 12th and 14th centuries AD and 350g of lava rotary quern fragments.

5.4.4 At the centre of the cross beam foundation trench was a circular, pit, **1809**, that would have supported a substantial, vertically set, post - around which the mill would have pivoted, allowing it to catch the wind. This pit was associated with the later foundation trench as it truncated **1776**. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep with a shallow u-shaped profile (figure 12, section 197). It contained two fills but no datable artefacts.

5.4.5 The central foundation trench was surrounded by a large circular enclosure ditch, which enclosed an area of approximately 22m in diameter. This ditch probably served two functions. Firstly, excavation of the feature would have provided material to create a central mound which would have sat on top of the foundation beams and around the central pivot post – supporting and stabilising both, as well as providing a base for the body of the mill – raising it in the landscape and allowing it to catch the wind better. Secondly the ditch would have acted as a sump – pulling the high ground water away from the foundations of the mill.

5.4.6 The enclosure ditch was re-cut several times although these were acts of maintenance rather than a re-working of the layout. The original, **1557**, ran around the entire half of the windmill that was exposed in the excavation area. It measured between 2.2m and 3.2m wide and between 1.5m and 2.4m deep with steep sides and a v-shaped profile

(figure 12, section 152, Plate 10). It contained up to seven fills with inclusions of cattle and sheep/goat bones and seven sherds (39g) of medieval pottery dating to 13th - 14th centuries AD.

5.4.7 Ditch **1554** truncated **1557** along half of its length. It measured between 0.6m and 1.8m wide and between 0.2m and 1.4m deep with steep sides and a v-shaped profile. It contained up to two fills with inclusions of a single wood mouse bone and eighteen sherds (115g) of medieval pottery dating to 13th - 14th centuries AD.

5.4.8 Ditch **1353** followed a similar course to **1554**, truncating it on its southern edge. It measured between 0.8m and 1.7m wide and between 0.3m and 0.4m suggesting this was a shallow cleaning out episode. It contained up to two fills and the only artefacts were fifteen sherds (276g) of medieval pottery dating to 13th - 14th centuries AD.

5.4.9 The final episode of maintenance of the enclosure ditch was represented by ditch **2028**, on the eastern side only. It measured between 2.3m and 5.4m wide and between 0.32m and 0.8m deep with a shallow u-shaped profile. It contained up to three fills. Fifteen sherds (168g) of medieval pottery were retrieved, dating to between 12th and 14th centuries AD. Ditch **2028** truncated pit **2026**. The pit contained a single sherd (3g) of 11th - 13th century pottery and therefore has been attributed to this phase.

5.4.10 Truncating ditch **1353** was a large rubbish pit, **1859**. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 4.2m wide and 1.9m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile. Its six fills contained a moderate assemblage of animal bone including cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, duck and dog, eight sherds (200g) of 13th - 14th century pottery, a fragment of lava quern and environmental evidence in the form of charcoal, weed seeds and cereals. The dating and position of this rubbish pit suggests an association with the windmill.

5.4.11 Linear feature **1977** appeared to be truncated by the cross beam foundation trench but was medieval in date itself. It measured 5m long, east to west, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained two fills and 85 sherds (756g) of medieval pottery, dated to 13th - 14th centuries AD. The function of this feature was not clear.

5.4.12 Pit or ditch terminus **1983** appeared to be deliberately positioned next to the north-east corner of the cross beam structure. The feature disappeared beyond the northern limit of excavation. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.8m deep with a u-shaped profile. It contained six fills and 18 sherds (189g) of medieval pottery, dated to 13th - 14th centuries AD. There was a similar, unexcavated feature in the north-west corner of the cross beam and in the south-west corner a feature that was interpreted as a beam slot, **1884**. What these features represented was unclear but they seemed to respect the cross beam foundation trench and contained contemporary dating evidence.

Ditches

5.4.13 Ditch **1688** and its earlier version **1355** were located in the eastern half of the site. It was orientated north-east to south-west running between the northern and southern baulks. The earlier ditch **1355** was only seen in two out of five excavated slots and was heavily truncated. The later ditch **1688** measured between 1m and 1.6m wide and between 0.35m and 0.65m deep with steep sides and a u-shaped profile. It contained only charcoal and coal, retrieved from an environmental sample. It also truncated the Roman enclosure and followed the same alignment as the majority of the furrows on the site, apart from one which ran perpendicular and truncated it.

5.4.14 Five furrows were identified on the site, all located in the west of the excavation area. They were orientated north-east to south-west, measuring approximately 1m wide. It is

likely that ridge and furrow covered much of the site but have mostly been truncated away.

5.5 Period 4: Post Medieval (Figure 10)

5.5.1 The post-medieval land use on the site was represented by two furrows. They were aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and truncated the earlier medieval boundary. The one excavated furrow, **1300**, measured 1.1m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a sherd of 16th - 17th century pottery, confirming a post-medieval date.

5.6 Finds Summary

5.6.1 The majority of the pottery dated to the later Iron Age (2,104 sherds with a combined weight of 19,550; Appendix B.1). A small quantity dated to the Late Pre Roman Iron Age (94 sherds, 1706g). Only 22 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered (308g; Appendix B.2) from eight features. The excavation of features associated with the medieval windmill produced a small assemblage of 314 sherds weighing 3045g including unstratified material (Appendix B.3). The material recovered is mainly 13th to mid 14th century with some sherds earlier or later than this period.

5.6.2 A total of 265 “countable” fragments of animal bones were recovered by hand-collection from the site and a further 71 fragments retrieved from the sifted environmental sample residues (appendix B.4). Animal bones were recovered from Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval features although the majority came from Iron Age features. The animal bones were generally in reasonably good condition and were recovered from the fills of ditches and pits. The Iron Age assemblage was dominated by cattle with horse also common. Sheep and pig were a minor element.

5.6.3 Over 60 small finds were recovered from the evaluation and excavation although the majority were post medieval iron objects (Appendix B.5). During the evaluation a fragment of a Bronze Age palstave (bronze axe head)(SF 100) and a biconical lead weight of Roman date with the remains of an iron suspension loop (SF 107) were found in the subsoil of trench 9.

5.6.4 In the excavation a fragment of a curved antler plaque was found in the subsoil during cleaning in the centre of the excavation area (SF 5, Plate 11). The plaque is almost certainly Iron Age. Its combination of incised linear decoration and large ring-and-dot motifs links it stylistically to Iron Age toggles and combs. A fragment of a plain shale armlet may also be Iron Age but is most likely to be Roman (SF 56). It was found in ditch **1702**, part of the LPRIA rectangular enclosure **1598**. Two loom weights were found, one in a later Iron Age pit **1307** (SF 58), and one in a LPRIA pit, **1276** (SF 57), hinting at craft specialisation in the vicinity. Pit **1955** within pit group **1949** contained a small cylindrical bead (SF 64) which could be Roman or modern. This pit group has been interpreted as belonging to phase 1.1 in the later Iron Age, suggesting that the bead could be intrusive.

5.7 Environmental Summary

5.7.1 After an initial appraisal by OA East (Appendix C.1) of all of the environmental material sampled during the excavation, eight of the samples were submitted for detailed assessment (Appendix C.2).

5.7.2 The composition of all eight assemblages indicates that damp grassland conditions were locally prevalent. In most instances, this grassland appears to have been reasonably well managed with few, if any, incursions of colonising shrubs, although occasional patches of nettles and ruderal weeds are suggested. The abundance of sandwort seeds within water hole **1367** (LPRIA, phase 1.3) may suggest that areas of bare earth, possibly caused by animal activity, were also present. Nearby agricultural activity is indicated within both the Iron Age and medieval assemblages, although it is doubtful whether this impacted the site directly. One point of particular note within the assemblages from 4 of the samples is the presence of seeds of water cress and water crowfoot. Both species favour moving, shallow, marginal water within streams and brooks, possibly indicating that elements within these assemblages were deposited during flood episodes and may not be directly indicative of the local flora.

5.7.3 Pollen samples (Appendix C.3) were also taken the assemblages revealed were all rather similar, with grass-dominated spectra, and low frequencies of arboreal pollen strongly suggesting a post-clearance environment.

5.7.4 The pollen samples from water hole **1071** (later Iron Age, phase 1.1) could be interpreted as showing a potentially deep pool with water-lilies and fringing emergent vegetation, surrounded by damp meadow, riparian (bank-side), arable fields and grazing land

6 Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 Pre Iron Age

6.1.1 No features were dated earlier than later Iron Age. Four worked flints were collected, but these all came from later features. The presence of these do, at least, hint at earlier prehistoric land use. Along Butt Lane to the west during the MILEW 96 excavations (Figure 13), at the northern end of the landfill site, a larger assemblage of burnt and struck flints dating to the Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period pointed to the presence of temporary campsites and associated activities in the area (Connor 1999).

6.2 Iron Age

Phase 1.1: Later Iron Age

6.2.1 During the later Iron Age the first permanent settlement appeared on the site. As already mentioned, the term 'later' Iron Age encompasses the periods traditionally called the Middle Iron Age (c.350 to 100 BC) and Late Iron Age (100 BC to AD 43) and is used at the Park and Ride site because the ceramic assemblage contained elements which could be called both Middle and Late Iron Age in many of the contexts. However, the settlement most likely originated in the Middle Iron Age, if only because of the dating of the log ladder in water hole **1071**. The water hole also contained the largest assemblage of flint tempered pottery on the site

6.2.2 The evidence suggests that in its earliest form the settlement was part of a landscape partially divided by hedgerows and field boundaries. Ditch **1610**/**1743** was the most substantial of these boundaries. Along with ditches **1748**, **1495** and **1500** it formed a track or access route extending north-east to south-west through the centre of the excavation area. A possible accompanying hedgerow on the western side was represented by the more narrow and sinuous ditches **1235**, **1325** and **2063**. This track did not continue to the south as there was no evidence for it in the evaluation trenches. In fact the evaluation proved that the settlement did not extend any further south than the excavation area.

6.2.3 Evidence for habitation during this initial phase was provided by roundhouse **1469**, evidenced by the eaves drip gully which ran around the house, catching water from the roof and aiding drainage. Roundhouses are the most common form of dwelling on Iron Age settlements in southern Britain. They can vary in size but are typically between 10-12m in diameter, this one being approximately 10m. The entrance most commonly faces east or south-east. Roundhouse **1469** was heavily truncated but the most likely place for an entrance would be east facing. Some roundhouses have evidence of internal features such as hearths or the postholes that would have held the supporting timber posts. Many, including this one, lack such evidence. This means any internal features were probably cut in to, or sat on, the existing topsoil and subsoil, and have long since been truncated away.

6.2.4 Two structures were believed to be associated with the roundhouse; six post structure **1423** directly to the north and four post structure **1295**, which was 30m to the west. Four post structures are relatively common on prehistoric sites and are thought to represent a raised platform, possibly used as a granary for storing grain or even as an excarnation platform (for laying out the dead until all the flesh had been stripped from the bones prior to final deposition, by burial, cremation, or simply scattering the bones).

In this case a domestic structure such as a granary is more likely although there was no cultural debris or environmental remains such as cereals to support this theory. The six post structure probably had a similar domestic function but again, there were no associated finds.

6.2.5 A gap on the eastern side of the track and the curving ditch **1500**/**1875** provided access to this part of the site. Originally there may have been other hedgerows which have not survived. Curvilinear ditch **1736**/**1739**, which was only partially visible along the northern limit of excavation, has been interpreted as an enclosure. It is impossible to be certain of this as so little was exposed but it could have held a structure or been used as an animal pen.

6.2.6 To the west of the track the site appeared more open with scattered pits of unknown function and a large water hole **1071**. Water holes are closely related to settlement, an easy means of procuring water without travelling to the nearest natural supply. Water holes could have been used by humans or animals although all those at the Park and Ride site seemed too steep sided to be used by animals. The oak log ladder, carbon dated to between 400 – 200BC, provides a tight date for this earliest phase of settlement. This water hole would have served people living near by, either the roundhouse to the east, or another, outside of the excavation area. There was certainly a lot of cultural debris in this part of the site. The upper fills of the water hole contained 147 sherds (1.6kg) of later Iron Age pottery and five of the pits in pit group **1011** to the east contained a moderate assemblage (114 sherds; 655g) of contemporary pottery.

6.2.7 Pollen samples from water hole **1071** could be interpreted as showing a potentially deep pool with water-lilies and fringing emergent vegetation. They also showed that the water hole was surrounded by damp meadow, riparian (bank-side), arable fields and grazing land. The faunal assemblage in this early phase was relatively small; cattle predominated, with sheep/goat, pig and horse less common. This evidence suggests a mixed agricultural economy on land where some form of drainage was necessary, providing a duel or secondary function to many of the ditches. A loom weight in pit **1307** (SF 58) provides evidence of craft specialism in the vicinity.

Phase 1.2

6.2.8 The subsequent phase saw a re-design in the layout of field boundaries. Ditch **1031** extended for 85m from the western baulk on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and cut across the course of the former track/access route. This boundary continued as ditch **1303**, which turned roughly 90º at its end. A more substantial boundary in the east of the site followed a similar alignment. It was re-worked several times (**1530**, **1540**, **1342**) and was believed to be the same boundary as **1891** in the centre of the site. This boundary appeared to turn north-west as it approached **1031**/**1303** suggesting a deliberate act of controlling access to the south-west.

6.2.9 To the north of ditch **1031** there was limited evidence of the land being divided in to smaller plots. Parallel ditch **1064** was the truncated remains of a minor boundary. Ditch **1026** was similar but was perpendicular. Extrapolating these ditches would create a series of rectangular plots.

6.2.10 Within one of these plots in the centre of the site was evidence of two post built structures and several scattered pits. Structure **1156** consisted of five post holes arranged in a semicircle. This could have been the remains of a circular post built roundhouse but equally could have been some other form of structure such as a semicircular shelter or even two separate short fence lines. Apart from three sherds of

later Iron Age pottery there was no artefactual or environmental evidence to aid interpretation.

6.2.11 One reason for supposing structure **1156** had a domestic function was its proximity to four post structure **1166**. This time one of the postholes did contain cereals, providing some evidence that this could have been a granary. A group of rubbish pits, **1217**, directly to the south also contained cereals, as well as cattle, horse and sheep/goat bone, and a moderate assemblage of later Iron Age pottery (54 sherds; 561g). Pits **1212** and **1704** to the east of the structures contained charcoal, cereals and legumes. Pit **1704** also contained a layer of heat affected stones in the base. Many similar pits have been found on other sites, such as Love's Farm, St Neots (Hinman, forthcoming), often close to houses. They are thought to be some form of cooking pit; possibly the stones were heated and then placed in a pit of water to boil the water.

6.2.12 The circular enclosure by the northern baulk, first constructed in the earliest phase was also partially re-cut during this phase as **1732**. It was wider and deeper but did not run as far as the earlier versions.

Phase 1.3

6.2.13 In the Late Pre Roman Iron Age, there was a further change in the form of the site. The earlier field system was, on the whole, abandoned and in its place a rectangular enclosure, **1623**/**1598**, was constructed in the east of the site. It enclosed an area measuring 46m x 23m and the ditches were relatively large. The ditches partially respected earlier features. The southern enclosure arm truncated the line of the earlier boundary ditch **1342** and the north-west corner appeared to turn where it met the older circular enclosure. Therefore the shape of the rectangular enclosure was informed as much by the positioning of earlier features as it was by any other reason. There were no contemporary internal features although there was a beamslot type feature with post holes at either end positioned across the entrance in the north-east corner, suggesting an elaborate entrance. There was a sub-enclosure in the north-west corner, **1678**, which measured 13m x 10m and had no entrance. The function of the enclosure was unclear. It may have been used to contain animals and this is supported by the size of the ditches. Would such an enclosure require an elaborate entrance, perhaps some form of gate? Alternatively it could have had a domestic function and held structures for which no evidence survives. In this interpretation, the large ditches act as a barrier between domestic structures and livestock. The sub enclosure could just about have held a small roundhouse. A third possibility is that specialised activities such as crop processing or weaving took place in the enclosure although there was no evidence from the infilling of the ditches to support such a theory. It must be remembered that this rectangular enclosure was only one element of a larger site, most of which, in this phase, lay elsewhere and was not seen in the excavation.

6.2.14 Similarly, the several water holes attributed to this phase are unlikely to all relate to the rectangular enclosure. Water holes **1367** and **1519** were the closest, lying directly to the south-east. Both partially truncated earlier east to west boundary ditches suggesting the ditches may not have completely gone out of use by this time. Both contained very large assemblages of pottery, suggesting, as with the earlier water hole, they were used as a dumping ground once they had gone out of use. Water hole **1367** contained over 1.8kg of pottery including a small assemblage of LPRIA pottery in the upper fill. Water hole **1519** contained the largest assemblage on site, 6.6kg of Late Iron Age / LPRIA pottery coming from the upper two fills.

6.2.15 Water hole **1276** also truncated the line of an earlier ditch. Water hole **2011** almost certainly related to activity to the north. Both contained animal bone and pottery but not as much as in the two to the east. A loom weight (SF 57) from water hole **1276** points to craft specialism during this phase.

6.2.16 An indication of the environment at this time came from water hole **1367**. An environmental sample contained an abundance of sandwort, suggesting patches of bare earth, possibly caused by animal activity. Pollen analysis from water hole **1276** was very similar to the earlier water hole **1071**, indicating damp meadow, arable fields and grazing land, with some scrub nearby, but no continuous woodland. Pollen samples from the enclosure ditches were poor, but did indicate the surrounding landscape was probably grassland.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 There appeared to be a break in occupation between the end of the Iron Age and, if the scant dating evidence is to be believed, the later Roman period. The Roman evidence on the site was limited and it is likely the settlement had moved to the north, east and west by this time. It consisted of a square enclosure, **1594,** which enclosed an area of 20m^2 and was delineated by a narrow ditch. It was also on a completely orientation than the Iron Age features. Only two sherds of Late Roman pottery were retrieved from the enclosure ditch. Such a small quantity of Roman pottery would again suggest the focus of occupation was elsewhere. The function of the enclosure was unclear. Roman temples are often marked by square enclosures with narrow ditches but they are smaller than this. Also there was no artefactual evidence or associated features to support such a theory. It is more likely the enclosure was an outlying field within an agricultural settlement, similar to the one that had gone before it. An indication of a wider Roman presence came from several sherds of Roman pottery in later features.

6.4 Medieval

6.4.1 Following the Roman period there is no activity on the site until the medieval period with the establishment of a windmill directly to the south of Butt Lane. The majority of the dating evidence suggests a date sometime between the 13th and 14th centuries for the use of the windmill although a number of sherds were earlier and later. There were also two phases visible, one constructed over the top of the other, although there was no noticeable difference in the dating evidence.

6.4.2 The windmill at Milton Park and Ride was a typical 'post mill' structure which has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Wailes 1975; Hills 1996). Early mills, such as those mentioned in Domesday were either watermills or cattle mills. The earliest references to windmills in Western Europe come from the 12th century and in England, the late 12th century where they are described as 'molendinum ad ventum' (mill of wind) opposed to the usual 'molendinum'. Wind mills have an advantage over watermills as they can be used in areas where water is absent or a water supply unreliable. These early mills were of the post mill type, a design which endured for hundreds of years. Under the laws of milling, soke mills could only be erected by the lord of the manor and all corn had to be ground in the manorial mill. The lord therefore had control over this essential activity and was able to profit from it.

6.4.3 Post mill structures consisted of a cross beam foundation trench (**1778** representing the earlier structure at Milton, **1776** the later) in which horizontal cross tree timbers would have sat. At the Park and Ride site the timbers had either rotted away, or more likely

been removed. They would have been sizeable timbers that would have left more of a mark, even if they had rotted. If they were still in a reasonable condition they may have been removed for re-use elsewhere. In the centre of the cross beam trench a vertical timber beam would have stood (pit **1809** possibly relates to this), which would have supported the weight of the mill above. The beam was steadied by means of diagonal 'quarter bars' running between it and the cross trees. Socketed on top of the post like the top stroke of a T was the 'crowntree' on which the body of the mill was built and with which it was free to turn around (Wailes 1975, 2). Therefore the structure of the mill was suspended above ground level. It was necessary for the mill to be able to turn because changes in the direction of the wind would require changes in the position of the sails. Many mills were given extra stability by construction of a mound around the base. This was probably the case with the Milton example, evidenced by the large ditch that was re-cut several times around the windmill (**1557**, **1554**, **1553**, **2028**). The excavated material would have been piled up to create a mound and the ditch could also have aided drainage. No evidence of a mound was found suggesting it had been completely ploughed away. There were no obvious signs that it had slumped in to the enclosing ditch.

6.4.4 There are several excavated examples which draw parallels with the Milton example. A local example has recently been discovered at Burwell, north of Cambridge (Muldowney 2007). In plan and size the Burwell example is remarkably similar to the Milton windmill. It was located on a headland and a few fragments of lava quern were found in association. It was early in date but had a relatively short lifespan from the end of the 12th century to sometime in the 13th century.

6.4.5 At Mucking in Essex the cross beam foundation trench was spotted as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. Each leg of the cross beam was 3m long, similar to Milton. Excavation proved that the foundation trench was 2m deep with a layer of clay in the bottom and the foundation timbers above (Jones 1980). However, as at Milton, the timbers had been removed and presumably re-used elsewhere. Dating evidence from the foundation trenches gave an approximate date of mid 15th century. There was no evidence of an enclosing ditch.

6.4.6 Excavations at a second site in Essex, Boreham Airfield, encountered evidence of an enclosed settlement containing a house, outbuildings, a granary and a windmill dating to between 12th and 13th centuries (Clarke 2003). This is significant because the windmill was found within the settlement rather than an isolated location. This early windmill was also of a different design with a pit supporting the central post but no cross beams. A mound built around the post would have added extra stability. The mound was enclosed by a ring ditch measuring 18m in diameter. Ten fragments of lava quern or millstone were also found associated with the windmill.

6.4.7 At Strixton, Northamptonshire excavation of a low mound measuring 20m revealed two phases of windmill construction dating to the 13th century (Hall 1973). The evidence for the first windmill was four post holes which may have held the quarter bars. This was then overlaid with a cross beam foundation trench in the second phase. Each leg of the trench again measured approximately 3m. No timbers remained, the trench being backfilled with clay after use. Dating suggested a late 13th century date and the fills also contained a few pieces of grinding stone made from millstone grit. Interestingly, the windmill was located to the south of the village on the head of a east to west running headland and is adjacent to the modern north to south running road. This is similar to Milton where the windmill is located directly to the south of Butt Lane, which may have been a medieval track or headland.

6.4.8 A mound measuring 27m at its base was investigated outside the village of Dogsthorpe, Peterborough, along the line of an ancient right of way (Pearce 1966). No structural evidence survived as it was believed the mill sat on top of the mound, which was badly disturbed. Many fragments of millstone and 13th - 14th century pottery were retrieved from sealed layers of the mound and within a surrounding ditch.

6.4.9 A windmill to the east of Great Linford, Buckinghamshire, was located next to a medieval track. It consisted of a low mound surrounded by a C shaped ditch about 30m in diameter (Mynard & Zeepvat 1992). Excavation of the mound revealed a cross beam foundation trench with arms of 4m cut in to the natural gravel. At this mill, the remains of the once substantial cross tree timbers were found. Pottery from the foundation trench was dated mainly to the 14th century.

6.4.10 All these examples, and the one at Milton Park and Ride show similarities in the form of construction and in location. They all seem to be located outside of villages, where there was a strong wind, and were positioned next to tracks or headlands so they could be easily reached. It is no coincidence therefore, that the windmill at Milton was located right next to Butt Lane, supporting the theory that this was a medieval track.

6.4.11 There are only a couple of historical references to mills within the parish. In addition to the two large open medieval fields in the west of Milton, named South Field and Middle Field, there was a third, Mill Field, to the north, close to the border with Landbeach. The Victoria County History states that a mill belonged to the manor by 1310 and probably stood in the northern part of this field (Wright & Lewis 1989, 185), which is too far north for the Park and Ride windmill. However, it also refers to a 'Millhill furlong and way' in the west part of South Field from a document dated *c.* 1635. The excavation area lies in the west part of the South Field and this must be the same site. It is not clear whether a mill still existed there in the 17th century but its existence is referenced in the name of the furlong. It is possible that the mill referred to as existing in 1310 was the one in the South Field. The dating evidence certainly suggests that the windmill was in use during the 13th and 14th centuries.

6.4.12 One interesting difference about the Milton windmill is the amount of lava quern found in association. The total quantity retrieved was over 6kg from 43 contexts, all associated with the windmill. The Lava could have been used for millstones but could equally have been used as more specialised quern stones. Chronologically the windmill falls in a period before native stone such as millstone grit began to dominate in the 14th century and geographically it is located within the known distribution of lava querns (see appendix B.6). However, compared to the other windmill sites mentioned, a lot more lava quern was recovered. At some there was no record of any quern or millstone being collected. At Strixton a few pieces of millstone grit were found, at Boreham Airfield ten fragments of lava quern or millstone were collected and at Dogsthorpe fifteen fragments of millstone and a single lump of lava stone were recovered. If any of the fragments at Milton are from millstones, they are indicative of a moderately wealthy site as lava quern would have been more expensive to obtain (from Germany) than native stone.

6.4.13 Medieval ditch **1355**/**1688** does not correlate to any field boundary on the 1802 enclosure map or the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1887-89.

6.5 Post Medieval

6.5.1 The windmill had almost certainly gone by the post-medieval period as none of the pottery dated later that the 14th century. As mentioned above (6.4.10), there was a 17th century reference to a Millhill furlong in this location but that is all the evidence there is.

6.6 Significance

6.6.1 The excavations at the Milton Park and Ride site have revealed evidence of an agricultural settlement (or farmsteads) which originated in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use through several phases of re-arrangement and reconstruction to the end of the Iron Age. There was only a limited Roman presence on the site in the form of a single square enclosure although the main focus of any Roman settlement may have shifted to the north. The Iron Age farmstead reinforces the dense settlement pattern of contemporary sites identified in the local area from previous work. Extensive Middle/Late Iron Age settlement has been found at Milton landfill directly to the west (Connor 1997, 1998, 1999; Phillips in prep.), at the former EDF Energy site, 1km to the east (Rees 2008), at Lime's Farm, Landbeach, 1.5km to the north (Connor and Sealey 2003) and at Greenhouse Farm in Fen Ditton (Braddock and Hill 1999). The density of sites raises questions regarding the relationship between the settlements, and whether this density of settlement is a local phenomenon or continues further along the Cam. Looking at the Milton landfill site alone, there are at least four separate settlement sites existing in the Middle and Late Iron Age, separated by no more than 400m (Figure 13). A similar distance separates the Park and Ride settlement from the closest settlement at the landfill, MILEW 96. Is there a similar density of settlement extending, for example, north towards Lime's Farm and beyond? The river Cam would have acted as a communication and trading route between these sites and settlements further north around Ely including Wardy Hill (Evans 2003), Hurst Lane (Evans *et al*. 2007) and West Fen Road (Mortimer *et al*. 2005).

6.6.2 Evidence of such communication and trading comes from studying the pottery. For example, there appears to be a local ceramic tradition of using predominantly 'sandy' wares. This is true not only at the Park and Ride, where 80% of the assemblage were sandy wares, but also at Lime's Farm, again around 80%, at Greenhouse Farm in Fen Ditton, 50.5%, and to a lesser extent at certain sites at the landfill, specifically MILEW 96, 97 and 98. There is also a similarity in form of vessel with slack-shouldered and slack s-shaped profile jars dominating at the Park and Ride, Lime's Farm and Greenhouse Farm. The Lime's Farm and Greenhouse Farm pottery in particular were large and well preserved Middle Iron Age assemblages and a comparison between these, the Park and Ride assemblage and that from Milton landfill would aid in defining a Middle Iron Age pottery tradition in South Cambridgeshire. The pottery also makes the site broadly contemporary with the cluster of sites around Ely, such as Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003), Hurst Lane (Percival 2007), West Fen Road (Percival 2005) and Little Thetford (Braddock and Hill 1998), all of which would have been linked to Milton via the river Cam.

6.6.3 The Middle Iron Age log ladder discovered at the Park and Ride site is significant as these artefacts are more commonly associated with Bronze Age sites. Two further examples have been discovered during the 2007-2008 excavations at Milton landfill, one of which has been C14 dated to the Early Iron Age.

6.6.4 The medieval windmill is a significant discovery as excavated examples are relatively rare in Cambridgeshire and although there are historical references to mills in the parish it was not known that one existed in this location.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
100				layer	topsoil			0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
101				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
102				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
103	103			cut	ditch	1.8	0.55	0.15			linear	NE - SW	wide U
104	103			fill	ditch	1.8	0.55	0.15	mid orangey grey	clayey silt			
105	105			cut	ditch	1.8	0.35	0.1			linear	NE - SW	wide, flat-based U
106	105			fill	ditch	1.8	0.35	0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
107	107			cut	ditch	1.8	0.65	0.31			linear	NE - SW	
108	107			fill	ditch	1.8	0.65	0.31	mid greyish orange	clayey silt			
109											linear	NE - SW	wide U
110	109			fill	ditch	1.8	0.44	0.12	pale brownish orange	clayey silt			
111	111			cut	ditch	1.8	0.1	0.06			linear	NE - SW	flat-based V
112	111			fill	ditch	1.8	0.1	0.06	pale orange brown	clayey silt			
113	113			cut	furrow	1.8	1.1	0.12			linear	NE - SW	asymmetric V
114	113			fill	furrow	1.8	1.1	0.12	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
115	115			cut	furrow	1.8	1	0.09			linear		wide U
116	115			fill	furrow	1.8	1	0.09	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
117	117			cut	ditch	1.8	0.45	0.16			linear	NE - SW	wide, flat-based
118	117			fill	ditch	1.8	0.45	0.1	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
200				layer	topsoil			0.24	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
201				layer	subsoil			0.2	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
202				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
203	203			cut	ditch	1.8	0.7	0.18			linear	NW - SE	wide V
204	203			fill	ditch	1.8	0.7	0.18	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
205	205			cut	ditch	1	1.05	0.06			linear	NW - SE	wide U
206	205			fill	ditch	1	1.05	0.06	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
207	207			cut	pit	1.22	1.22	0.41			circular		V shaped
208	207			fill	pit		1.22	0.41	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
209	209			cut	pit		1.25	0.2			sub-circular		U shaped
210	209			fill	pit		1.25	0.2	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
300				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
301				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
302				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
303	305			fill	furrow		3.6	0.15	mid orangey grey	sandy loam			
304	305			fill	furrow		1.3	0.1	pale orangey grey	silty sand			
305	305			cut	furrow		3.6	0.2			linear	N - S	shallow U
306	307			fill	furrow		3.7	0.15	mid orangey grey	sandy loam			
307	307			cut	furrow		3.7	0.15			linear	N - S	shallow U
308	309			fill	furrow		2.6	0.15	mid orangey grey	sandy loam			
309	309			cut	furrow		2.6	0.15			linear	N - S	shallow U
310	311			fill	furrow		2.9	0.2	mid orangey grey	sandy loam			
311	311			cut	furrow		2.9	0.2			linear	N - S	shallow U
312	313			fill	ditch		0.6	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty loam			
313	313			cut	ditch		0.6	0.2			linear	N - S	U shaped
314	315			fill	ditch		0.35	0.45	dark brownish grey	silty loam			
315	315			cut	ditch		0.35	0.45			linear	N - S	V shaped
316	317			fill	ditch		0.6	0.6	dark brownish grey	silty loam			
317	317			cut	ditch		0.6	0.6			linear	N - S	U shaped
400				layer	topsoil			0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
401				layer	subsoil			0.32	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
402				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
500				layer	topsoil			0.23	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
501				layer	subsoil			0.21	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
502				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
503	504			fill	pit		0.5	0.17	mid orangey brown	sandy clay			
504	504			cut	pit		0.5	0.17			sub-circular		U shaped
505	505			cut	ditch		0.5	0.16			curvilinear	E - W	U shaped
506	505			fill	ditch		0.5	0.1	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
507	507			cut	pit		0.75	0.3			circular		U shaped
508	507			fill	pit		0.75	0.3	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
509	509			cut	ditch		0.55	0.11			linear	N - S	U shaped
510	509			fill	ditch		0.55	0.11	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
511	511			cut	ditch		0.8	0.23			linear	E - W	wide U
512	511			fill	ditch		0.8	0.23	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
600				layer	topsoil			0	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
601				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
602				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
603	603			cut	furrow		1.37	0.36			linear	NNE - SSW	shallow U
604	603			fill	furrow		0.56	0.17	pale brownish grey	sandy silt			
605	603			fill	furrow		1.37	0.19	mid yellowish brown	silty clay			
606	606			cut	furrow		0.4	0.27			linear	N - S	shallow U
607	606			fill	furrow		0.4	0.27	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
700				layer	topsoil			0	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
701				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
702				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
703	703			cut	natural		0.79	0.41			sub-rectangular		rounded V
704	703			fill	natural		0.4	0.41	dark orangey brown	silty clay			
705	703			fill	natural		0.94	0.28	pale grey	silty clay			
706	703			fill	natural		0.7	0.12	pale grey	silty clay			
707	703			fill	natural		0.8	0.16	greyish brown	silty clay			
708	708			cut	ditch		1.79	0.55			linear	NNE - SSW	complex

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
709	708			fill	ditch		0.54	0.43	mid greyish orange	sandy clay			
710	708			fill	ditch		0.54	0.45	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
711	711			cut	ditch		4.1	0.58			linear	NNE - SSW	complex
712	711			fill	ditch		4.1	0.58	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
713	713			cut	pit		0.45	0.49			circular		irregular
714	713			fill	pit		0.45	0.49	pale grey	sandy clay			
715	715			cut	pit		0.75	0.43			sub-circular		U shaped
716	715			fill	pit		0.56	0.43	dark orangey brown	clayey sand			
717	715			fill	pit		0.53	0.26	pale brownish grey	silty clay			
718	715			fill	pit		0.69	0.16	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
719	719			cut	pit		0.75	0.27			sub-circular		U shaped
720	719			fill	pit		0.75	0.27	mid brownish grey	sandy clay			
721	721			cut	ditch		0.97	0.42			linear	NE - SW	flared U
722	721			fill	ditch		0.97	0.42	dark brownish grey	sandy clay			
723	723			cut	ditch		2.33	0.57			linear	NNE - SSW	flared U
724	723			fill	ditch		2.33	0.57	dark yellowish brown	sandy clay			
725	725			cut	natural		0.7	0.22			irregular		U shaped
726	725			fill	natural		0.7	0.22	pale greyish brown	sandy clay			
800				layer	topsoil			0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
801				layer	subsoil			0.2	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
802				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
803	806			fill	natural		0.2	0.3	mid brownish orange	clayey sand			
804	806			fill	natural		0.8	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
805	806			fill	natural		0.25	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
806	806			cut	natural		0.8	0.5			irregular		irregular
900				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
901				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
902				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
903				layer	disturbed subsoil		1.14	0.37	light orangey brown	clayey silt			
904	907			fill	pit		2.84	0.43	very dark brownish grey	clayey silt			
905	907			fill	pit		3.24	0.57	mid greyish brown	sandy silt			
906	907			fill	pit		0.87	0.22	mid greyish orange	silty sand			
907	907			cut	pit		6.8	1			sub-circular		steep sided U
908	910			fill			1.1	0.49	mid yellowish orange	sand			
909	910			fill			1.1	0.23	light brownish orange	silty clay			
910	910			cut			1.1	0.6					
911	913			fill	pit		0.88	0.4	very dark brownish grey	clayey silt			
912	913			fill	pit		1.13	0.39	mid greyish brown	sandy silt			
913	913			cut	pit		6.8	0.78			sub-circular		
914	915			fill	ditch		1.16	0.29	mid yellowish brown	silty clay			
915	915			cut	ditch		1.16	0.29			curvilinear	N - S	U shaped
916	918			fill	pit		1.06	0.44	light brownish orange	sandy clay			
917	918			fill	pit		1.02	0.65	dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
918	918			cut	pit		4.5	0.95			unknown		flat based U
919	918			fill	pit		0.67	0.31	mid brownish orange	silty sand			
920	921			fill	ditch		0.27	0.11	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
921	921			cut	ditch		0.27	0.11			linear	N - S	U shaped
922	924			fill	ditch		0.65	0.13	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
923	924			fill	ditch		0.86	0.39	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
924	924			cut	ditch		0.27	0.11			linear	N - S	U shaped
925	926			fill	ditch		0.76	0.38	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
926	926			cut	ditch		0.76	0.38			linear	N - S	U shaped
927	927			cut	pit		1.3	0.4			semi circular		wide U
928	927			fill	pit		1.3	0.4	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
929	929			cut	post hole		0.38	0.08			sub-circular		flat based U

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
930	929			fill	post hole		0.38	0.08	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
931	932			fill	pit		1.06	0.27	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
932	932			cut	pit		1.06	0.27			sub-circular		U shaped
933	934			fill	ditch		1.35	0.4	light orangey brown	silty clay			
934	934			cut	ditch		1.34	0.4			linear	NNE - SSW	U shaped
935	935			cut	ditch		0	0			linear	NE - SW	not bottomed
936	935			fill	ditch		0.62		mid brownish grey	silty clay			
937	937			cut	ditch		2.34	0.32			linear	NE - SW	not bottomed
938	937			fill	ditch		2.2	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
939	937			fill	ditch		0.98	0.24	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
940	937			fill	ditch		1.44	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
941	937			fill	ditch		2.9	0.6	dark brownish grey	silty clay			
942	942			cut	ditch		2.9	0.8			linear	E - W	flat based U
943	944			fill	ditch		2	0.8	mid brownish orange	silty clay			
944	944			cut	ditch		2	0.8			linear	NE - SW	flat based U
945	947			fill	ditch		1.45	0.87	dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
946	947			fill	ditch		0.68	0.11	mid orangey grey	silty clay			
947	947			cut	ditch		1.51	0.87			linear	NE - SW	U shaped
948	951			fill	ditch		1.7	0.28	very dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
949	951			fill	ditch		1.92	0.22	dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
950	951			fill	ditch		1.88	0.2	pale greyish brown	silty clay			
951	951			cut	ditch		1.7	0.71			linear	N - S	wide U
952	942			fill	ditch		1.5	0.24	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
953	953			cut	post hole		0.4	0.38			sub-circular		U shaped
954	953			fill	post hole		0.4	0.38	mid orangey brown	sandy silt			
955	935			fill	ditch		0.7	0.8	mid brownish orange	silty clay			
956	956			cut	ditch		1.08	0.34			linear	E - W	U shaped
957	956			fill	ditch		1.08	0.34	mid blackish grey	clayey silt			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
958	960			fill	pit		1.27	0.17	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
959	960			fill	pit		1.27	0.07	mid brownish yellow	clayey silt			
960	960			cut	pit		1.27	0.24			sub-circular		wide U
961	962			fill	ditch		0.75	0.26	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
962	962			cut	ditch		0.75	0.26			linear	N - S	flared V
963	963			cut	ditch		0.97	0.24			linear	NE - SW	U shaped
964	963			fill	ditch		0.97	0.24	dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
965	965			cut	ditch		0.49	0.08			linear	NE - SW	U shaped
966	965			fill	ditch		0.49	0.08	light orangey grey	sandy silt			
967	969			fill	ditch		1.24	0.34	dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
968	969			fill	ditch		1.7	0.54	mid orangey brown	sandy silt			
969	969			cut	ditch		2.36	0.94			linear	NE - SW	U shaped
970	969			fill	ditch		1.96	0.4	dark brownish orange	sandy silt			
1000	1001	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	1	1.27	0.35	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1001		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	1	1.27	0.35			linear	E - W	u shaped
1002	1003	1.2	1009	fill	ditch	1	0.64	0.31	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1003		1.2	1009	cut	ditch	1	0.64	0.31			linear	E - W	u shaped
1004	1005	1.1		fill	pit				mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1005		1.1		cut	pit	1.2	0.55	0.2			sub-circular		u shaped
1006	1007	1.2	1031	fill	ditch				mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1007		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	65	0.58	0.2			linear	E - W	u shaped
1008	1009	1.2	1009	fill	ditch				mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1009		1.2	1009	cut	ditch	65	0.32	0.16			linear	E - W	u shaped
1010	1011	1.1	1011	fill	pit		0.66	0.21	mid greyish brown	sandy silt			
1011		1.1	1011	cut	pit		0.66	0.21			sub-circular		u shaped
1012	1013	1.1	1011	fill	pit				mid brown grey	silty sand			
1013		1.1	1011	cut	pit	0.9	0.4	0.1			circular	NE - SW	u shaped
1014	1015	1.1	1011	fill	pit				mid brown grey	silty sand			
1015		1.1	1011	cut	pit	1.4	1.4	0.2			sub-circular		wide u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1016	1017	1.1	1011	fill	pit			0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1017		1.1	1011	cut	pit	0.9	0.8	0.15			sub-circular		wide u shaped
1018	1020	1.1	1011	fill	pit				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1019	1020	1.1	1011	fill	pit				mid brown grey	silt sand			
1020		1.1	1011	cut	pit	0.75	0.7	0.45			sub-circular		v shaped
1021	1022	1.1	1011	fill	pit		1	0.2	light brownish grey	sandy silt			
1022		1.1	1011	cut	pit		1	0.2			sub-circular		u shaped
1023	1024	1.1	1011	fill	pit		0.54	0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt			
1024		1.1	1011	cut	pit		0.55	0.3			sub-circular		u shaped
1025	1026	1.2	1026	fill	ditch	1.1	0.5	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1026		1.2	1026	cut	ditch	1.1	0.5	0.07			sub-rectangular	NE - SW	shallow u shaped
1027	1028	1.2	1026	fill	ditch	2.2	0.35	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1028		1.2	1026	cut	ditch	2.2	0.35	0.13			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1029	1030	1.1	1030	fill	pit	1.9	1.4	0.29	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
1030		1.1	1030	cut	pit	1.9	1.4	0.29			sub-circular	NW - SE	flat based u
1031		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	1	1.02	0.27			linear	E - W	wide u shaped
1032	1031	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	1	1.02	0.27	mid browny orange	clayey silt			
1033		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	1	0.94	0.19			linear	E - W	wide u shaped
1034	1033	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	1	0.94	0.19	mid brown orange	clayey silt			
1035		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	1	1.04	0.25			linear	E - W	u shaped
1036	1035	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	1	1.04	0.25	mid orange brown	clayey silt			
1037		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	1	1.05	0.38			linear	E - W	v shaped
1038	1037	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	1	1.05	0.38	dark orangey brown	clayey silt			
1039		1.1		cut	pit	0.77	5	0.15			sub-circular		wide u shaped
1040	1039	1.1		fill	pit	0.77	1.05	0.15	light orangey brown	clayey silt			
1041		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	1	0.84	0.33			linear	E - W	wide flat based u shape
1042	1041	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	1	0.84	0.33	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1043		1.1		cut	pit	0.85	0.95	0.74			circular		wide u shaped
1044	1043	1.1		fill	pit	0.85	0.95	0.74	dark blackish brown	clayey silt			
1048	1050			fill	pit	0.8	1.05	0.23	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
1049	1050	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.8	1.05	0.23	mid yellowish brown	silty sand			
1050		1.1	1030	cut	pit	0.8	1.6	0.23			sub-circular		sloping based wide u shape
1051	1052	1.2	1056	fill	ditch		0.5	0.05	light brownish grey	silty sand			
1052		1.2	1056	cut	ditch	0.6	0.5	0.05			linear	NW - SE	
1053	1054	1.2	1054	fill	ditch		0.35	0.07	light brownish grey	silty sand			
1054		1.2	1054	cut	ditch	0.6	0.35	0.07			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1055	1056	1.2	1056	fill	ditch		0.15	0.02	light brownish grey	silty sand			
1056		1.2	1056	cut	ditch	1	0.15	0.02			linear	NW - SE	wide u shaped
1057	1058	1.2	1054	fill	ditch		0.4	0.06	light brown grey	silty sand			
1058		1.2	1054	cut	ditch	1	0.4	0.06			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1059	1060	1.2	1064	fill	pit		0.3	0.21	light brown	silty sand			
1060		1.2	1064	cut	post hole		0.3	0.21			circular		u shaped
1061	1062	1.2	1064	fill	ditch		0.3	0.04	light brown grey	silty sand			
1062		1.2	1064	cut	ditch	0.2	0.3	0.04			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1063	1064	1.2	1064	fill	ditch		0.35	0.02	light grey brown	silty sand			
1064		1.2	1064	cut	ditch	0.5	0.35	0.02			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1065	1067	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	2	1.05	0.32	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
1066	1067	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	0.15	1.23	0.38	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay			
1067		1.2	1031	cut	ditch		1.23	0.38			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1068	1070	1.1	1030	fill	pit	2	1.41	0.54	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
1069	1070	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.25	0.15	0.41	mid orangey brown	silty sand			
1070		1.1	1030	cut	pit	2	1.5	0.54			sub-circular	NW - SE	u shaped
1071		1.1	1071	cut	pit		4.25	1.5			circular		flat based v
1072	1073	1.1	1030	fill	pit	1.07	0.7	0.28	mid brown	silty sand			
1073		1.1	1030	cut	pit	1.07	0.7	0.28			sub-circular	NW - SE	flat based u shape

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1074	1075	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.85	0.65	0.14	mid brown	sandy silty clay			
1075		1.1	1030	cut	pit	0.85	0.65	0.14			sub-circular		u shaped
1076	1077	1.1		fill	pit		0.25	0.03	light brown grey	silty sand			
1077		1.1		cut	pit		0.25	0.03					
1078	1079	1.1	1030	fill	pit	1.05	1.1	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1079		1.1	1030	cut	pit	1.05	1.1	0.25			sub-circular	E - W	u shaped
1080	1081	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.93	0.88	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1081		1.1	1030	cut	pit	0.93	0.88	0.2			sub-circular		u shaped
1082	1083	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.55	0.68	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clayey sand			
1083		1.1	1030	cut	pit	0.55	0.68	0.15			sub-circular	E - W	u shaped
1084	1085	1.1	1030	fill	pit				mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1085		1.1	1030	cut	pit	0.5	0.4	0.12			sub-circular		u shaped
1086	1088	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.15	0.3	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1087	1088	1.1	1030	fill	pit	1	1.4	0.22	light greyish brown	silty sand			
1088		1.1	1030	cut	pit	1	1.4	0.23			sub-circular	NW - SE	flat based u shape
1089		1.1	1071	cut	pit						circular		uncertain
1090	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.9	0.25	mid brown grey	silty sand			
1091	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	0.8	1.4	0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1092	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	2.2	1.3	0.4	mid grey brown	silty sandy clay			
1093	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	2.1	1.8	0.3	pale brown grey	silty clayey sand			
1094	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1.1	0.4	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1095	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1	0.2	mid orange brown	silty sand			
1096	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.9	0.2	mid orange brown	silty sandy clay			
1097	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	0.6	1.5	0.3	mid grey	silty clay			
1098	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.7	0.15	mid orangey brown	silty sand			
1100	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.8	0.3	mid brown grey	silty sand			
1101	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.9	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1102	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	1.3	0.8	0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand with			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
										clay			
1103		1.1	1071	fill	pit	1.6	1	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1104	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1.5	0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1105	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.9	0.2	mid yellow brown	silty sand			
1106	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.5	0.05	mid orange brown	silty sand			
1107	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.6	0.1	mid brown grey	sandy loam			
1108	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1	0.2	mid yellow brown	silty sand			
1109	1089	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.7	0.2	mid yellow brown grey	silty sand with clay			
1110	1111	1.1	1011	fill	pit		1.5	0.15	light brown grey	silty sand			
1111		1.1	1011	cut	pit		1.5	0.15			sub-circular	NE - SW	u shaped
1112	1113	1.1	1011	fill	post hole		0.26	0.25	light greyish brown	silty sand			
1113		1.1	1011	cut	post hole		0.26	0.25			circular		u shaped
1114	1115	1.1	1011	fill	post hole		0.45	0.1	light brown grey	silty sand			
1115		1.1	1011	cut	post hole		0.45	0.1			sub-circular		u shaped
1116	1117	1.1	1011	fill	post hole		0.47	0.05	light brown grey	silty sand			
1117		1.1	1011	cut	post hole		0.47	0.05			sub-circular		u shaped
1118	1120	1.1	1030	fill	pit	1.6	1.68	0.38					
1119	1120	1.1	1030	fill	pit	1.6	1.2	0.2	light brownish grey	clayey silty sand			
1120		1.1	1030	cut	pit	1.6	1.68	0.58			sub-circular		sloping u shaped
1121	1122	1.1	1030	fill	pit	0.67	0.78	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1122		1.1	1030	cut	pit	0.87	0.78	0.12			sub-circular		shallow v shaped
1123													
1124		1.2	1257	cut	ditch	2.75	0.65	0.33			linear	NNW - SSE	U shaped
1125	1124	1.2	1257	fill	ditch				mid yellow brown	silty clay			
1126		1.3	1504	cut	pit	0.7	1	0.61			sub-circular		u shaped
1127	1126	1.3	1504	fill	pit	0.7	1	0.61	moderate dark grey brown	silty clay			
1128		1.1		cut	ditch	1.5	0.72	0.35			linear	NNW - SSE	u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1129	1128	1.1		fill	ditch				mid brownish grey	silty clay			
1130	1128	1.1		fill	ditch				mid brown	silty clay			
1131		1.1		cut	post hole	0.9	0.45	0.24			sub-circular	NW - SE	u shaped
1132	1131	1.1		fill	post hole				mid brown	silty clay			
1133		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	65	0.35	0.14			linear	E - W	u shaped
1134	1133	1.2	1031	fill	ditch	65	0.35	0.14	mid brown	silty clay			
1135		1.2	1009	cut	ditch	65	0.4	0.15			linear	E - W	u shaped
1136	1135	1.2	1009	fill	ditch				mid brown	silty clay			
1137		1.2	1137	cut	pit		1.25	0.56			sub-circular	N - S	flat u shaped
1138	1137	1.2	1137	fill	pit		1.25	0.31	dark yellowish brown	sandy loam			
1139	1137	1.2	1137	fill	pit		1.18	0.26	dark greyish brown	silty loam			
1140		1.2	1137	cut	pit		0.76	0.21			circular		u shaped
1141	1140	1.2	1137	fill	pit		0.76	0.21	dark greyish brown	sandy loam			
1142	1143	1.2	1137	fill	pit				mid to light brown	sandy loam			
1143		1.2	1137	cut	pit	1.6	0.65	0.12			sub-circular	N - S	wide u shaped
1144	1145	1.2	1137	fill	post hole				mid brown	silty sandy loam			
1145		1.2	1137	cut	post hole		0.4	0.26			circular		u shaped
1146	1148	1.2	1137	fill	pit				mid to light brown	sandy loam			
1147	1148	1.2	1137	layer	floor				light brown	sandy silt			
1148		1.2	1137	cut	pit	1.18	1.1	0.23			circular		wide u shaped
1149	1149	1.2	1137	fill	pit				mid to light brown	sandy loam			
1150		1.2	1137	cut	pit	0.8	0.4	0.4			linear		
1151		1.2		cut	post hole		0.38	0.23			circular		u shaped
1152	1151	1.2		fill	post hole		0.38	0.23	dark yellowish brown	silty sand			
1153	1151	1.2		fill	post hole		0.26	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1154	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	0.9	0.9	0.3	mid brown grey	silty sand with clay			
1155	1156	1.2	1156	fill	post hole	0.3	0.28	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1156		1.2	1156	cut	post hole	0.3	0.28	0.12			circular		u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1157	1158	1.2	1156	fill	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.11	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1158		1.2	1156	cut	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.11			circular		u shaped
1159	1160	1.2	1156	fill	post hole	0.28	0.26	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1160		1.2	1156	cut	post hole	0.28	0.26	0.05			circular		u shaped
1161	1163	1.2	1156	fill	post hole	0.35	0.22	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1162	1163	1.2	1156	fill	post hole	0.43	0.46	0.23	mid brown	silty sand			
1163		1.2	1156	cut	post hole	0.43	0.46	0.23			circular		u shaped
1164	1166	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.22	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
1165	1166	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.36	0.3	0.3	mid brown	silty sand			
1166		1.2	1166	cut	post hole	0.36	0.3	0.3			circular		u shaped
1167	1168	1.3		fill	pit				mid orangey grey	sandy silt			
1168		1.3		cut	pit		1.4	0.36			circular		wide u shaped
1169	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	0.3	0.2	0.2	bright brown orange	sandy clay			
1170	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	0.4	0.3	0.12	dark brown grey	sandy silt			
1171	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.6	0.03	pale brown yellow	silty sand			
1172	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1	0.6	mid reddish brown with grey patches	silty sand			
1173	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit	1.3	1	0.15	mid brown grey	silty loam			
1174	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.4	0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand			
1175	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.6	0.08	mid grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1176	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1.1	0.2	mid grey brown	sandy loam			
1177	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.8	0.2	pale - mid grey brown	silty sand			
1178	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.5	0.05	mid yellow brown	silty sand			
1179	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		1.2	0.4	mid orange brown with grey brown patches	sandy loam			
1180	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.4	0.3					
1181		1.3	1276	cut	pit	1.6	1.08	0.65			sub-circular		u shaped
1182		1.3	1276	fill	pit	1.35	0.6	0.05	dark black	sandy clay			
1183	1181	1.3	1276	fill	pit	1.55	0.75	0.22	orangey grey brown	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1184	1181	1.3	1276	fill	pit	1.6	1.08	0.41	greyish brown	sandy clay			
1185		1.2	1137	cut	pit	0.8	1.27	0.4			circular		u-shaped
1186	1185	1.2	1137	fill	pit	0.8	1.27	0.4	orangey grey	sandy silty clay			
1187	1071	1.1	1071	fill	pit		0.3	0.05	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1188		1.1	1610	cut	ditch	1	1.95	0.74			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1189	1188	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	1	0.72	0.16	dark yellowish brown	clayey sand			
1190	1188	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	1	1.48	0.58	mid brown	silty sand			
1191	1188	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	1	1.24	0.3	dark brown	sandy loam			
1192	1193	1.2		fill	pit				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1193		1.2		cut	pit	2.7	1.7	0.2			sub-circular	N - S	wide u shape
1194	1181	1.3	1276	fill	pit	1.3	0.65	0.09	orangey grey brown	sandy clay			
1195		1.2	1303	cut	ditch	1.5	1.2	0.35			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1196		1.2	1257	cut	ditch		0.7	0.27			linear		u shaped
1197		1.2	1303	cut	ditch		0.9	0.4			linear		wide u shaped
1198	1195	1.2	1303	fill	ditch				light brown	sandy silt			
1199	1197	1.2	1303	fill	ditch				greyish brown	sandy silt			
1200	1196	1.2	1257	fill	ditch				light brown	sandy silt			
1201	1238	1.3	1276	fill	pit	0.7	0.45	0.28	greyish brown	sandy clay			
1202	1204	1.1	1206	fill	ditch		0.76	0.29	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1203				layer	natural		0.36	0.07					
1204		1.1	1206	cut	ditch	1.4	0.76	0.29			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1205	1206	1.1	1206	fill	ditch	1.4	1.4	0.34	light greyish brown	silty sand			
1206		1.1	1206	cut	ditch	1.4	1.4	0.34			linear	NE - SW	extended u shape
1207	1210	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		2.1	0.4	mid blueish grey brown	silty clay			
1208	1210	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		1.6	0.6	light grey brown	silty sand			
1209	1210	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.87	0.64	bluey grey	silty clay			
1210		1.1	1610	cut	ditch		2.82	0.64			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1211	1212	1.2		fill	pit				mid greyish brown	sandy silt			
1212		1.2		cut	pit		0.75	0.14			circular		wide u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1213		1.2	1137	cut	pit	1.05	0.51	0.12			sub-circular		u shaped
1214	1213	1.2	1137	fill	pit	1.05	0.61	0.12	pale greyish orange	sandy clay			
1215	1217	1.2	1217	fill	pit		1.25	0.5	very dark grey	sandy loam			
1216	1217	1.2	1217	fill	pit		1.19	0.42	mid orangey brown	clayey sand			
1217		1.2	1217	cut	pit		1.52	0.81			circular	E - W	u shaped
1218	1219	1.2	1217	fill	pit		0.95	0.3	mid orangey brown	silty sand			
1219		1.2	1217	cut	pit		0.95	0.3			circular		open u shaped
1220	1210	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.75	0.34	light orangey brown	silty sand mixed with clay			
1221		1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.9	0.34					
1222		1.1	1206	cut	ditch	0.55	0.35	0.15					
1223	1217	1.2	1217	fill	pit		0.65	0.42	mid orangey brown	sandy loam			
1224	1225	1.2		fill	post hole	0.29	0.3	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1225		1.2		cut	post hole	0.29	0.3	0.11			circular		u shaped
1226	1228	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.24	0.27	0.36	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
1227	1228	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.41	0.55	0.43	mid brown	silty sand			
1228		1.2	1166	cut	post hole	0.43	0.55	0.43			circular		u shaped
1229	1231	1.3		fill	pit	1.7	0.9	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1230	1231	1.3		fill	pit	1.7	0.55	0.15	mid brownish orange	silty sand			
1231		1.3		cut	pit	1.7	0.9	0.3			amorphous		wide flat based u shape
1232	1233	1.3		fill	pit	1.5	1.6	0.33	pale brownish grey with orange mottling	silty clay			
1233		1.3		cut	pit	1.5	1.6	0.33			circular		broad shallow u shaped
1234	1235	1.1	1235	fill	ditch				light brown	silty sand			
1235		1.1	1235	cut	ditch	1.5	0.8	0.3			linear	N - S	u shaped
1236	1237	1.1	1325	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1237		1.1	1325	cut	ditch	1.2	0.6	0.2			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1238		1.3	1276	cut	pit	0.7	0.45	0.28			sub-circular		u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1239	1238	1.3	1276	fill	pit	0.54	0.25	0.05	dark brown black	sandy clay			
1240		1.1	1206	cut	ditch	1.3	0.6	0.26			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1241	1240	1.1	1206	fill	ditch	1.3	0.6	0.26	orangey grey brown	sandy clay			
1242	1238	1.3	1276	fill	pit	0.45	0.1	0.05	orangey grey brown	sandy clay			
1244	1247	1.2		fill	pit	0.6	1.3	0.45	mid greyish brown	clayey sand			
1245	1247	1.2		fill	pit	0.6	0.9	0.3	mid orangey brown	clayey sand			
1246	1247	1.2		fill	pit	0.6	1.2	0.65	mid greyish brown	sandy clay			
1247		1.2		cut	pit	0.6	1.75	0.8			sub-rectangular		flat based u shape
1248	1249	1.2	1217	fill	pit	1.4	1.22	0.27	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1249		1.2	1217	cut	pit	1.4	1.22	0.27			circular		u shaped
1250	1267	1.2	1217	fill	pit	0.85	0.88	0.22	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
1251	1267	1.2	1217	fill	pit	1.2	1.22	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1252	1253	1.2	1217	fill	pit	126	1.38	0.36	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1253		1.2	1217	cut	pit	1.6	1.7	0.9			circular		u shaped
1254	1256	1.2	1303	fill	ditch	1.26	0.52	0.09	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
1255	1257	1.2	1257	fill	ditch	1.26	0.19	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1256		1.2	1303	cut	ditch	1.26	0.52	0.09			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1257		1.2	1257	cut	ditch	1.26	0.19	0.07			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1258	1259	1.1	1235	fill	ditch				reddy brown	sandy silt			
1259		1.1	1235	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.21			linear	N - S	u shaped
1260	1275	1.3		fill	pit	1.4	2.1	0.18	light grey brown	silty clay			
1261	1275	1.3		fill	pit	1.4	2.1	0.24	mid brown grey	sandy silt			
1264	1265	1.3	1504	fill	pit	2.2	0.4	0.44	mid brown grey	sandy silt			
1265		1.3	1504	cut	pit	2.2	0.4	0.42			circular		wide u shaped
1266	1253	1.2	1217	fill	pit	1.36	0.54	0.36	mid brown	silty sand			
1267		1.2	1217	cut	pit	1.36	1.38	0.36			circular		u shaped
1268	1269	1.3		fill	pit	1.4	1	0.3	mid brown grey	sandy silt			
1269		1.3		cut	pit	1.4	1	0.3			circular		wide shallow u

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
													shaped
1270	1272	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	1.4	1.7	0.32	mid brown grey	clayey silt			
1271	1272	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	1.4	1.7	0.32	mid brown orange	clayey sand			
1272		1.1	1610	cut	ditch	1.4	1.7	0.32			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1274	1222	1.1	1206	fill	ditch	0.55	0.35	0.15					
1275		1.3		cut	pit	1.4	2.1	0.4			amorphous		irregular u shaped
1276		1.3	1276	cut	pit	7.65	4.9	1.5			sub-circular		wide flat based u shaped
1277	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit	7.65	4.9	0.45	mid brown grey	clayey silt			
1278	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit	3	3	0.6	mid grey brown	sandy clay			
1279	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit	1	0.4	0.6	dark brown	clay			
1280	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit	1.8	1.8	0.28	darkish brown	sandy clay			
1281	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit			0.16	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1282	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit			0.4	grey brown	sandy clay			
1283	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit			0.3	grey brown	clay			
1284	1276	1.3	1276	fill	pit			0.64	dark grey	clay			
1285	1286			fill	pit	0.6	0.53	0.12	mid brown grey	silty sand			
1286				cut	pit	0.6	0.53	0.12			sub-circular		u shaped
1287	1288			fill	pit	1.45	1.41	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1288				cut	pit	1.45	1.41	0.18			circular		u shaped
1289	1291	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.2	0.2	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1290	1291	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.35	mid orangeish brown	silty sand			
1291		1.2	1166	cut	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.35			circular		u shaped
1292	1294	1.1	1295	fill	post hole	0.4	0.31	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay			
1293	1294	1.1	1295	fill	post hole	0.4	0.6	0.25	pale yellowish brown	sandy silt			
1294		1.1	1295	cut	post hole	0.4	0.6	0.25			circular		u shaped
1295		1.1	1295	cut	post hole	0.35	0.3	0.18			circular		u shaped
1296	1295	1.1	1295	fill	post hole	0.35	0.3	0.18	mid brown	clayey silt			
1297													

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1298													
1299	1300	3	1300	fill	furrow	1.7	1.1	0.11	mid orangey brown	sandy silt			
1300		3	1300	cut	furrow	1.7	1.1	0.11			linear	E - W	
1301	1303	1.2	1303	fill	ditch	0.92	0.65	0.2	pale yellowish brown	clayey silt			
1302	1303	1.2	1303	fill	ditch	0.92	0.1	0.11	pale yellowish brown	slightly silty sand			
1303		1.2	1303	cut	ditch	0.92	0.77	0.22			linear		wide u shaped
1304	1305	3	1300	fill	furrow	1	2.65	0.26	mid brown	silty clay			
1305		3	1300	cut	furrow	1	2.65	0.26			linear	E - W	irregular
1306	1307	1.1		fill	pit		1.5	0.37	light greyish brown	silty sand			
1307		1.1		cut	pit		1.5	0.37			circular		u shaped
1308	1309	1.2	1166	fill	post hole	0.5	0.52	0.17	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1310		1.1	1610	cut	ditch	2.4	0.9	0.8			linear	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1311	1310	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	2.4	0.9	0.3	mid brown grey	clayey silt			
1312	1310	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	2.4	0.9	0.45	mid brown orange	clayey sand			
1313	1314	1.1	2063	fill	pit	0.45	0.8	0.13	light orangey brown	silty sand			
1314		1.1	2063	cut	pit	0.45	0.8	0.13			sub-circular		shallow u shaped
1315	1316	1.1	2063	fill	ditch	0.5	0.37	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1316		1.1	2063	cut	ditch	0.5	0.37	0.15			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1317	1310	1.1	1610	fill	ditch	2.4	0.9	0.17	mid orange grey	sandy silt			
1318	1319			VOID	VOID	0.7			mid grey brown	silty clay			
1319				VOID	VOID	0.7					linear	NW - SE	NFE
1320	1321			VOID	VOID	0.7		0.21	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1321				VOID	VOID	0.7		0.21			linear	NE - SW	NFE
1322	1323	1.2	1031	fill	ditch								
1323		1.2	1031	cut	ditch	0.95	0.15	0.18					
1324	1325	1.1	1325	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1325		1.1	1325	cut	ditch	0.8	0.15	0.15			linear	N - S	
1326	1327	1.1	1500	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	0.14	mid orange brown	clayey sand			
1327		1.1	1500	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2	0.14			linear	E - W	shallow u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1328	1329	1.1	1500	fill	pit	0.5	0.6	0.25	mid brown	sandy clay			
1329		1.1	1500	cut	pit						circular		wide u shaped
1330	1331	1.1	1325	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1331		1.1	1325	cut	ditch	1	0.5	0.15			linear	N - S	u shaped
1332	1335	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.16	0.72	0.34	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			
1333	1335	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.16	0.7	0.35	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt			
1334	1335	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.16	0.98	0.6	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
1335		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.16	1.9	0.79			linear		v shaped
1336	1342	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1.16	0.67	0.38	dark brown	clayey silt			
1337	1338	1.2	1530	fill	ditch	1.16	0.47	0.46	pale greyish brown	clayey silt			
1338		1.2	1530	cut	ditch	1.16	0.85	0.65			linear		flared u shaped
1339	1340	3	1300	fill	furrow	1.16	1.4	0.19	pale yellowish brown	clayey sand			
1340		3	1300	cut	furrow	1.16	1.4	0.19			linear		wide u shaped
1341	1342	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1.16	0.38	0.23	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
1342		1.2	1342	cut	ditch	1.16	0.1	0.57			linear		flared v shape
1343													
1344		1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.6	0.63	0.19	mid orangeish brown	silty sand			
1345	1346	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.6	0.8	0.39	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
1346		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.6	1.7	0.9			linear	E - W	u shaped
1347	1348	3	1688	fill	ditch	1	1.15	0.38	mid brown	silty sand			
1348		3	1688	cut	ditch	1.15	1.44	0.46			linear	N - S	U shaped
1349	1342	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1.16	0.2	0.11	yellowish grey	clay			
1350	1357	3	1554	fill	ditch	1	1.8	0.48	light brown grey	silty clay			
1351		3	1557	cut	ditch	1	2.3	2.4			linear	E - W	u shaped
1352	1353	3	1353	fill	ditch	1	1.08	0.12	greyish white	silty clay			
1353		3	1353	cut	ditch	1	1.7	0.4			linear	E - W	u shaped
1354	1355	3	1355	fill	ditch	0.6	0.62	0.27	mid brownish yellow	silty clay			
1355		3	1355	cut	ditch	0.6	0.62	0.27			linear	NE - SW	flat bottomed u shape

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1356	1353	3	1353	fill	ditch	1	1.7	0.4	mid browny grey	silty clay			
1357		3	1554	cut	ditch	1	1.8	0.48			linear	E - W	wide u shape
1358	1351	3	1557	fill	ditch	1	2.2	0.94	mid orangey grey brown	silty sand			
1359	1351	3	1557	layer	ditch	1	1	0.1	greyish white	silty sand			
1360	1351	3	1557	fill	ditch	1	2	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1361	1351	3	1557	layer	ditch	1	0.7	0.1	mid orangey brown	silty sand			
1362	1351	3	1557	fill	ditch	1	1.5	0.25	dark brown grey	silty clay			
1363	1364	2	1594	fill	ditch	2.7	0.9	0.3	mid brown	sandy clay			
1364		2	1594	cut	ditch	2.7	0.9	0.3			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1365	1366	1.1	1469	fill	ditch	2.7	0.5	0.19	grey/black	sandy clay			
1366		1.1	1469	cut	ditch	2.7	0.5	0.19			linear	N - S	u shaped
1367		1.3		cut	pit	3	2.2	1.2			circular		u shaped
1368		1.1	1495	cut	pit	3.05	2.4	1.04			sub-circular		complex
1369	1368	1.1	1495	fill	pit	3.05	2.4	1.04		clayey sand			
1370		1.1	1495	cut	ditch	8	1.5	0.14			linear	NE - SW	flared u shape
1372		1.1	1376	cut	pit	1.5	0.48	0.39			sub-circular	NW - SE	u shape
1373	1372	1.1	1376	fill	pit	1.5	0.48	0.39	light orange brown	sandy silt			
1374		1.1	1376	cut	pit	1.1	0.7	0.43			sub-circular		u shape
1375	1374	1.1	1376	fill	pit	1.1	0.7	0.43	light brown orange	silty sand			
1376		1.1	1376	cut	gully	4	0.63	0.35			linear	NE - SW	irregular u shape
1377	1376	1.1	1376	fill	gully	4	0.63	0.35	light grey brown	sandy silt			
1378	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1.8	1.1	0.35	pale orangey brown	sandy clay			
1379	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1	1.2	0.2	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1380	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1		1.2	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1381	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1.4		0.2	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1382	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1.4		0.2	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1383	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1		0.05	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1384	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1.4		0.18	dark brown	sandy clay			
1385	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1	1.3	0.18	orangey brown	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1386	1367	1.3		fill	pit		1	0.5	yellowy brown	sandy clay			
1387	1367	1.3		fill	pit	2.4	2.2	0.7	brown	sandy clay			
1388	1389	2	1594	fill	ditch	1.5	0.8	0.24	dark reddy brown	sandy clay			
1389		2	1594	cut	ditch	1.5	0.8	0.24			linear	N - S	flat based u
1390	1391	3	1557	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.4	dark grey brown	organic silty loam			
1391		3	1557	cut	ditch	1	2.2	1.5			linear	E - W	broad u shaped
1392	1393	2	1594	fill	ditch	1.1	0.8	0.24	mid brown red	sandy clay			
1393		2	1594	cut	ditch	1.1	0.8	0.24			curvilinear		wide v shaped
1394	1395	1.1		fill	pit	1	1	0.08	light brown	sand			
1395		1.1		cut	pit	0.1	0.1	0.08			circular	N - S	flat based u
1398	1399	1.3	1598	fill	ditch		0.7	0.56	light brownish grey	sandy clay			
1399		1.3	1598	cut	ditch		0.7	0.56			linear	NE - SW	v shaped
1400	1403	1.3	1598	fill	ditch		2.65	0.25	light brownish grey	sandy clay with silt			
1401	1403	1.3	1598	fill	ditch		1.25	0.45	mid greyish brown	clay sand			
1402	1403	1.3	1598	fill	ditch		1.1	0.84	light greyish brown	clayey silt with some sand			
1403		1.3	1598	cut	ditch		2.65	0.83			linear		u shaped
1404	1405	3	1859	fill	pit	1	0.47	0.45	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1405		3	1859	cut	pit	1	0.47	0.45			circular		flat bottomed u shape
1406	1408	3	1353	fill	ditch	1.6	1	0.24	mid brown grey	silty clay			
1407	1408	3	1353	fill	ditch	1.6	1	0.12	greyish white	silty clay			
1408		3	1353	cut	ditch	1.6	1	0.37			linear		
1409	1391	3	1557	fill	ditch	1	1.5	0.4	mid green grey	silty sand with clay			
1410	1391	3	1557	fill	ditch	1	1.5	0.4	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1411	1391	3	2064	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.1	light whiteish grey	clay			
1412	1391	3	2064	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.3	mid browny grey	silty clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1413	1391	3	1557	fill	ditch		0.9	0.25	light browny grey	silty clay			
1414		3	1859	cut	pit	1	3.6	0.9			circular		NFE
1415	1414	3	1859	fill	pit	1	2.7	0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1416	1414	3	1859	fill	pit	1	3.6	0.52	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1417	1418	1.1	1500	fill	ditch	2.3	0.4	0.28	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1418		1.1	1500	cut	ditch	2.3	0.7	0.28			linear	E - W	u shaped
1419	1420	1.1	1891	fill	ditch		1.2	0.37	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1420		1.1	1891	cut	ditch		1.2	0.47			linear	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1421	1420	1.1	1891	fill	ditch		0.95	0.47	light grey	clayey silt			
1422	1423	1.1	1423	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.1	dark brown	sandy clay			
1423		1.1	1423	cut	post hole	0.4	0.4	0.3			circular	E - W	wide u shape
1424	1425	1.1	1423	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.25	dark brown	sandy clay			
1425		1.1	1423	cut	post hole	0.4	0.4	0.25			circular		flat bottomed u shape
1426	1427	1.1	1423	fill	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.28	dark brown	sandy clay			
1427		1.1	1423	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.28			circular	E - W	wide shaped
1428		1.2	1342	cut	ditch		1.5	0.7			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1429	1428	1.2	1342	fill	ditch		1	0.4	orangey grey brown	sandy clay			
1430	1428	1.2	1342	fill	ditch		1.5	0.35	grey brown	sandy clay			
1431	1432	1.3		fill	ditch		0.25	0.48	light brownish grey	silty clay			
1432		1.3		cut	ditch		0.25	0.48				NE - SW	u shaped
1433	1434	1.1	1423	fill	pit	0.3	0.3	0.17	mid-dark brown	sandy clay			
1434		1.1	1423	cut	pit	0.3	0.3	0.17			sub-circular	E - W	wide u shaped
1435	1418	1.1	1500	fill	ditch	2.3	0.3	0.28	light orangeish brown	silty sand			
1436	1439	3	1688	fill	ditch	1.6	1	0.34	mid greyish brown	silty sandy clay			
1437	1439	3	1688	fill	ditch	1.6	1	0.32	light brownish grey	silty sand			
1438	1439	3	1688	fill	ditch	0.5	0.51	0.07	mid orange brown	silty sand			
1439		3	1688	cut	ditch	1.6	1	0.65			linear	N - S	u shaped
1440	1443	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.05	0.3	0.21	mid brownish grey	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1441	1443	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.05	0.64	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1442	1443	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.05	1	0.2	light greyish brown	silty sand			
1443		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.05	1	0.8			linear	E - W	u shaped
1444	1447	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	0.35	0.78	0.35	black	silty clay			
1445	1447	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	0.9	0.37	0.24	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt			
1446	1447	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	0.5	0.39	0.17	pale yellowish brown	clayey silt			
1447		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	0.7	0.55			sub-circular		NFE
1448													
1449	1452	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.35	1.67	0.26	brownish black	silty clay			
1450	1452	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.35	1.6	0.41	greyish brown	silty clay			
1451	1452	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.35	0.54	0.36	GREYISH brown	clayey silt			
1452		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.35	1.24	1.03			linear		flared u shape
1453	1456	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.7	0.87	0.66	yellowish brown	sandy silt			
1454	1456	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.2	0.2	0.08	pale greyish brown	silty sand			
1455	1456	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.35	0.65	0.3	pale grey	sandy silt			
1456		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	0.5		1			linear		
1459	1460	2	1594	fill	ditch	1.7	0.96	0.33	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1460		2	1594	cut	ditch	1.7	0.96	0.34			linear	E - W	u shaped
1461	1467	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.15	1.23	0.11	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1462	1467	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.15	1.25	0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clayey sand			
1464	1467	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.06	1.24	0.25	mid beigeish brown	silty sand			
1465	1467	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.05	1.37	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1466	1467	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.05	0.72	0.17	light brownish grey	silty sand			
1467		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.05	1.37	0.71			linear	E - W	u shaped
1468	1469	1.1	1469	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.24	dark brown black	sandy clay			
1469		1.1	1469	cut	ditch	10	0.7	0.24			linear	NW - SE	wide u shape
1471	1472	1.1	1423	fill	post hole	0.3	0.35	0.47	mid beigeish grey	silty sand			
1472		1.1	1423	cut	post hole	0.3	0.35	0.47			circular		u shaped
1473	1474	1.1	1423	fill	post hole	0.32	0.33	0.39	light greyish brown	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1474		1.1	1423	cut	post hole	0.32	0.33	0.39			circular		u shaped
1475	1477	3	2028	fill	ditch				reddish brown	sandy silty clay			
1476	1477	3	2028	fill	ditch				mid to dark grey	silty clay			
1477		3	2028	cut	ditch	1	4	0.32			linear	NE - SW	wide shallow u shaped
1478	1481	1.1	1481	fill	pit				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1479	1481	1.1	1481	fill	pit					silty clay			
1480	1481	1.1	1481	fill	pit				mid to dark brown	silty clay			
1481		1.1	1481	cut	pit	1		0.8					
1482	1486	3	1557	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	silty clay			
1483		3	1557	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	silty clay			
1484	1486	3	1557	fill	ditch				light brown grey	sandy clay			
1485	1486	3	1557	fill	ditch				mid to dark grey	silty clay			
1486		3	1557	cut	ditch	1	2.85	1.6			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1487	1490	1.1	1490	fill	ditch				mid brown	sandy silt			
1488	1490	1.1	1490	fill	pit				mid brown	sandy silty clay			
1489	1490	1.1	1490	fill	pit				mid to light brown	silty sandy clay			
1490		1.1	1490	cut	pit	1	1.7	1.54			circular		wide u shaped
1491	1492	3	1554	fill	ditch				mid to light grey	silty clay			
1492		3	1554	cut	ditch	1	0.7	0.38			linear	NE - SW	
1493	1494	1.1	1469	fill	ditch	1	0.3	0.2	dark brown black	sandy clay			
1494		1.1	1469	cut	ditch	1	0.3	0.2			linear	E - W	wide v shaped
1495		1.1	1495	cut	ditch		0.95	0.31			curvilinear	NE - SW	flat u shaped
1496	1495	1.1	1495	fill	ditch				pale orangey brown	clayey sand			
1497	1495	1.1	1495	fill	ditch				pale orangey brown	sandy clay			
1498		1.2	1303	cut	ditch	10	0.55	0.28			curvilinear	NE - SW	u shaped
1499	1498	1.2	1303	fill	ditch				mid greyish brown	sandy clay			
1500		1.1	1500	cut	ditch	14	0.95	0.24			curvilinear	NE - SW	u shaped
1501	1500	1.1	1500	fill	ditch				mid orangey brown	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1502		3	1300	cut	furrow		1	0.07			linear	ESE - WNW	u shaped
1503	1502	3	1300	fill	furrow				mid greyish brown	sandy clay			
1504		1.3	1504	cut	pit	4.35	3	1.12			sub-circular		wide flat based v
1505	1504	1.3	1504	fill	pit	1.2	1.8	0.1	dark blue grey	silty clay			
1506	1504	1.3	1504	fill	pit	1.2	1.8	0.07	mid orange yellow	gravels and sand			
1507	1504	1.3	1504	fill	pit	1.2	1.8	0.23	dark brown grey	silty clay			
1508	1504	1.3	1504	fill	pit	1.2	1.8	0.8	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1509	1510	1.1		fill	pit	1.2	0.2	0.12	dark brown grey	sandy clay			
1510		1.1		cut	pit	1.2	0.2	0.12			circular	E - W	wide u shaped
1511	1512	1.1		fill	pit	0.8	0.4	0.5	dark brown grey	sandy clay			
1512		1.1		cut	pit	0.8	0.4	0.5			circular	E - W	flat based u
1513	1516	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	1.88	0.33	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1514	1516	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	1.6	0.36	mid brownish grey	silty clayey sand			
1515	1516	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	0.81	0.22	light greyish brown	silty sandy clay			
1516		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1	1.88	0.86			linear	WNW - ESE	flat based u shape
1517	1518	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.33	0.42	0.4	mid orangeish brown	silty sand			
1518		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	0.33	0.57	0.54			linear	WNW - ESE	v shaped
1519		1.3	1519	cut	pit						sub-circular		round based u shape
1520	1519	1.3	1519	fill	pit				dark browny grey	silt			
1521	1519	1.3	1519	fill	pit				mid grey brown	sandy clay			
1522		1.3	1519	cut	pit		6	1			sub-circular		round based u shape
1523	1522	1.3	1519	fill	pit								
1524	1522	1.3	1519	fill	pit								
1525		1.2	1342	cut	ditch						linear	NE - SW	v shaped
1526	1525	1.2	1342	fill	ditch				mid orangey brown	clayey sand			
1527	1525	1.2	1342	fill	ditch				mid greyish brown	clayey sand			
1528	1525	1.2	1342	fill	ditch				mid greyish brown	clayey sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1529	1525	1.2	1342	fill	ditch				mid grey with orangey smears	clay			
1530		1.2	1530	cut	ditch						linear	NW - SE	flat bottomed u shape
1531		1.2	1530	cut	ditch						linear		flat bottomed u
1532	1531	1.2	1530	fill	ditch				mid orangey brown	clayey sand			
1533		1.2	1342	cut	ditch								
1534	1533	1.2	1342	fill	ditch								
1535	1533	1.2	1342	fill	ditch								
1536	1533	1.2	1342	fill	ditch				mid greyish brown	clayey sand			
1537	1533	1.2	1342	fill	ditch								
1538	1533	1.2	1342	fill	ditch								
1539		1.2	1530	cut	ditch								
1540		1.2	1530	cut	ditch								
1541	1539	1.2	1530	fill	ditch								
1542	1544	1.1	1490	fill	pit								
1543	1547	1.1	1481	fill	pit								
1544		1.1	1490	cut	pit								
1545	1547	1.1	1481	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1546	1547	1.1	1481	fill	ditch				mid to light grey	silty clay			
1547		1.1	1481	cut	ditch	1.2	0.65	0.23			linear	N - S	u shaped
1548	1549	3	2028	fill	pit				mid to dark brown	silty sandy clay			
1549		3	2028	cut	pit	1.2	1.2	0.14					
1550	1552	3	2028	fill	ditch								
1551	1552	3	2028	fill	ditch								
1552		3	2028	cut	ditch								
1553	1554	3	1554	fill	ditch								
1554		3	1554	cut	ditch								
1555	1557	3	1557	fill	ditch								

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1556	1557	3	1557	fill	ditch								
1557		3	1557	cut	ditch	2	2.6	1.6					
1558	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	3.2	0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand			
1559		3	1557	cut	ditch	1.25	3.2	1.5			curvilinear	N - S	flat based v
1560	1563	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.4	1.25	0.52	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
1561	1563	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.4	0.95	0.52	light yellowish blue	silty clay			
1562	1563	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.4	1.45	0.76	pale yellowish brown	sandy clay			
1563		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1.4	1.7	0.76			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1564	1565	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1.4	0.6	0.32	dark greyish brown	clayey silt			
1565		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1.4	0.6	0.32			circular		u shaped
1566	1570	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.4	2.1	0.56	dark greyish brown	sandy clay			
1567	1570	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.4	1.71	0.7	pale greyish brown	clayey sand			
1568	1570	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.4	2.1	0.58	light brownish grey	silty clay			
1569	1570	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.4	1.13	1.01	pale blueish grey	clayey sand			
1570		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.4	2.3	1.01			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1571		1.1	1423	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.19	dark brown black	sandy clay			
1572	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	1.1	0.1	mid grey orange brown	silty sand			
1573	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	3	0.6	mid grey brown	sandy loam			
1574	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	1.9	0.3	mid orange red grey	clayey loam			
1575	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	1.3	0.3	dark brown grey	clay loam			
1576	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	1.1	0.15	pale brown grey	silty clay			
1577	1559	3	1557	fill	ditch	1.25	0.65	0.06	dark mid blue grey	silty clay			
1578		1.1	1743	cut	ditch						circular		unknown
1579	1578	1.1	1743	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1580	1581	2	1594	fill	ditch	0.3	0.6	0.17	dark brown grey	sand clay			
1581		2	1594	cut	ditch	0.3	0.6	0.17			linear	E - W	wide v
1582	1583	3	1688	fill	ditch	1	1.3	0.35	dark grey	sandy clay			
1583		3	1688	cut	ditch	1	1.3	0.35			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1584	1456	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.65	0.9	0.1	mid brown	silty clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1586	1456	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.65	0.2	0.21	yellowish brown	silty clay			
1588	1590	1.1	1993	fill	ditch				mid to dark brown	sandy silt			
1589	1590	1.1	1993	fill	ditch				light brown	sandy silt			
1590		1.1	1993	cut	ditch	1	1.09	0.39			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1591		1.1		fill	pit				light brown	sandy silt			
1592		1.1		cut	pit		1.3	0.42			circular		wide u shaped
1593	1594	2	1594	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.25	mid dark brown	sandy clay			
1594		2	1594	cut	ditch	1	1.1	0.25			linear	E - W	wide u shaped
1595	1596	2	1594	fill	ditch	1.5	0.67	0.3	mid-dark brown	sandy clay			
1596		2	1594	cut	ditch	1.5	0.67	0.3			linear	n-e	wide u shaped
1597	1598	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	1.21	0.54	mid brown	silty sand			
1598		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1	1.21	0.54			linear		
1599	1623	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	1.56	0.47					
1600	1623	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	1.3	0.27					
1601	1602	2	1594	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.35	mid - dark brown	sandy clay			
1602		2	1594	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.35			linear	N - S	
1604	1367	1.3		fill	pit	2		1	orangey pale brown	sandy clay			
1605	1367	1.3		fill	pit	2	1.4	0.3	black	sandy clay			
1606		3	1557	cut	ditch		1.4	0.9			sub-rectangular		v shaped
1607	1606	3	1557	fill	ditch		0.3		very dark grey brown	sandy silty clay			
1608	1606	3	1557	fill	ditch		0.45	0.2	mid grey brown	sandy silty clay			
1609	1606	3	1557	fill	ditch		0.65	0.5	light grey brown	sandy silty clay			
1610		1.1	1610	cut	ditch		0.9	1.05			linear	NNE - SSW	v shaped
1611	1610	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.7	0.1	very dark grey brown	silty sandy clay			
1612	1610	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.7	0.3	mid grey brown	sandy silty clay			
1613	1610	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.9	0.4	light grey brown	sandy silty clay			
1614	1610	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.9	0.4	light brown	sandy silty clay			
1615	1610	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.5	0.2	dark grey brown	sandy silty clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1616	1617	2	1594	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.28	mid-dark brown	sandy clay			
1617		2	1594	cut	ditch	1	0.7	0.28			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1618	1619	2	1594	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.2	mid-dark brown	sandy clay			
1619		2	1594	cut	ditch	1	0.7	0.2			linear	N - S	wide u shape
1620	1621	2	1594	fill	pit	0.3	0.3	0.1	light brown	sandy clay			
1621		2	1594	cut	pit	0.3	0.3	0.1			circular		u shaped
1622	1623	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.67	0.28					
1623		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1	0.67	0.24			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1624	1628	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.28	0.16	mid yellowish brown	silty sand			
1625	1628	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.2	0.23	mid brownish grey	silty clayey sand			
1626	1628	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.17	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clayey sand			
1627	1628	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.34	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1628		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1	1.38	0.51			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1629	1630	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1.02	1.15	0.52	mid brown	silty sand			
1630		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1.02	1.15	0.52			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1631	1634	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.9	1.4	0.38	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
1632	1634	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.96	0.99	0.17	mid grey	sandy silty clay			
1633	1634	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.96	0.84	0.33	mid grey	sandy clayey silt			
1634		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	0.96	1.4	0.88			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1635	1637	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.96	0.2	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
1636	1637	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.96	0.16	0.14	light yellowish grey	silty sand			
1637		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	0.96	1.92	0.27			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1638	1639	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	0.87	1.22	0.32	dark brown	silty sandy			
1639		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	0.87	1.22	0.32			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1640	1642	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.02	1.26	0.26	dark greyish brown	clayey silty sand			
1641	1642	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.02	0.88	0.31	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1642		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1.02	1.26	0.54			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1643	1645	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.02	0.28	0.15	light greyish brown	silty sand			
1644	1645	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.02	0.57	0.35	light greyish brown	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1645		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1.02	1.6	0.55			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1646	1367	1.3		fill	ditch	1.4		0.05	grey	sandy clay			
1647	1367	1.3		fill	pit	1		0.22	light orangey brown	sandy clay			
1648	1367	1.3		fill	pit	0.7		0.2	pale brown	sandy clay			
1649		1.2	1540	cut	ditch		0.7	0.45			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1650		1.2	1530	cut	ditch		0.8	0.6			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1651		1.2	1530	cut	ditch		0.3	0.2			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1653		1.2	1530	fill	ditch				orangey grey brown	sandy clay			
1654	1655	1.1		fill	pit	0.3	0.3	0.3	dark grey black	sandy clay			
1655		1.1		cut	pit	0.3	0.3	0.3			circular	E - W	u shaped
1656		1.1		cut	pit	0.6	0.4	0.25			circular		wide u shaped
1657	1656	1.1		fill	pit	0.6	0.4	0.15	mid-light brown	sandy clay			
1658		1.2	1530	cut	ditch		0.7	0.5			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1659		1.2	1540	cut	ditch		0.7	0.5			linear		
1661	1659	1.2	1540	fill	pit	0.5	0.4	0.1	light brown	sandy clay			
1662	1663	1.1	1794	fill	ditch	0.68	0.24	0.26	yellowish brown	silty sand			
1663		1.1	1794	cut	ditch	0.68	0.24	0.26			curvilinear		flared u shape
1664	1678	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	1.26	0.28	black				
1665	1667	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	2.75	0.54	blackish brown	silty clay			
1666	1667	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.18	pale greyish brown	clayey silt			
1667		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1	2.75	0.77			linear		wide v shaped
1668	1670	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.4	0.37	mid yellowish brown				
1669	1670	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.65	0.72	mid yellowish brown				
1670		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1	1.4	0.79			linear		wide u shaped
1671	1672	1.1	1736	fill	ditch	1	0.78	0.19	yellowish brown	sandy silt			
1672		1.1	1736	cut	ditch	1	0.78	0.19			linear		u shaped
1673		1.1		cut	pit	0.57	0.56	0.07			circular		wide flat based u shape
1674	1673	1.1		fill	pit	0.46	0.43	0.05	dark grey black	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1675	1673	1.1		fill	pit	0.57	0.56	0.07	light grey/white	clay			
1676	1670	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.07	0.11	yellowish orange	sandy silt			
1677	1670	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.18	0.09	greyish brown	clayey silt			
1678		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	1.26	0.28			curvilinear	E - W	wide u shaped
1679	1637	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.36	0.27	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1680		1.1	1929	cut	ditch	15	2.07	0.42			linear	ENE - WSW	complex
1681	1680	1.1	1929	fill	ditch				mid brown	silty clay			
1682	1680	1.1	1929	fill	ditch				mid brown	silty clay			
1683		1.1	1929	cut	ditch	0.8	0.72	0.31			linear	E - W	u shaped
1684	1683	1.1	1929	fill	ditch				mid brown	silty clay			
1685	1686	3	1688	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.3	dark grey black	sandy clay			
1686		3	1688	cut	pit	0.4	0.4	0.3			circular		wide u shape
1687	1688	3	1688	fill	ditch	1	1.6	0.4	mid to dark brown	sandy clay			
1688		3	1688	cut	ditch	1	1.6	0.4			linear	N - S	wide v shaped
1689	1690	3	1355	fill	ditch	1	0.3	0.18	light to mid brown	sandy clay			
1690		3	1355	cut	ditch	1	0.3	0.18			linear	N - S	wide v shape
1692	1693	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1	0.64	0.61	light orangeish brown	sandy clay			
1693		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1	0.64	0.61			linear	NNE - SSW	irregular
1694	1696	1.2	1732	fill	ditch	1	1.11	0.4	light greyish brown	clayey silt			
1695	1696	1.2	1732	fill	ditch	1	1.51	0.68	light greyish brown	silty clay			
1696		1.2	1732	cut	ditch	1	1.51	0.68			linear	NNW - SSE	
1697	1698	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	1.25	0.37	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
1698		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	1.25	0.37			curvilinear	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1699	1702	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	2.3	0.44	dark greyish brown	sandy clay			
1701	1702	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	1	2.51	0.98	slight brownish grey	sandy clay			
1702		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	1	3.16	0.98			linear	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1703	1704	1.2		fill	pit			0.11	light to mid browny grey	clayey silt			
1704		1.2		cut	pit		0.9	0.39			circular		flat bottomed u shape

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1705	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	0.35	0.5	0.21	pale yellowish brown	sandy silt			
1706	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch			0.39	yellowish brown	silty sand			
1707	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	0.2	0.16	0.18	brownish grey	clayey sand			
1708	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1.05	0.43	0.29	mid brown	silty clay			
1709		1.1	1739	cut	ditch	1.6	1.85	1.08			linear		wide v shape
1710	1704	1.2		fill	pit			0.16	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
1711	1704	1.2		fill	pit			0.07	light browny orange	silty sand			
1712	1704	1.2		fill	pit			0.12	dark brown grey	clayey silt			
1713	1714	3	1688	fill	pit	1.8	1	0.48	mid to dark brown	sandy clay			
1714		3	1688	cut	pit	1.8	1	0.48			circular		wide u shaped
1715	1716	3	1688	fill	ditch	1	0.2	0.6	mid - dark brown	sandy clay			
1716		3	1688	cut	ditch	1	0.2	0.6			linear		v shaped
1717	1718	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	1.5	0.92	0.21	light brown grey	silty clay			
1718		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	1.5	0.92	0.21			linear	N - S	flat bottomed u shape
1719	1720	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	1.5	0.48	0.19	light orange brown	sandy silt			
1720		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	1.5	0.48	0.19			linear	N - S	flat bottomed u shape
1721	1722	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	0.8	0.39	0.29	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1722		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	0.8	0.39	0.29			linear	E - W	NFE
1723	1724	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	0.8	0.5	0.26	light grey brown	silty clay			
1724		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	0.8	0.5	0.26			linear	N - S	NFE
1725													
1726													
1727													
1729	1732	1.2	1732	fill	ditch	1	1	0.35	light orangeish brown	sandy clay			
1730	1732	1.2	1732	fill	ditch	1	1.34	0.53	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			
1731	1732	1.2	1732	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.64	very lightish grey brown	silty clay			
1732		1.2	1732	cut	ditch	1	1.7	0.64			linear	NNE - SSW	u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1733	1736	1.1	1736	fill	ditch	1	0.51	0.17	light orangeish brown	sandy silt			
1734	1736	1.1	1736	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.37	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1735	1736	1.1	1736	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.5	mid orangeish brown	silty sand			
1736		1.1	1736	cut	ditch	1	0.9	0.5			circular	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1737	1739	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand			
1738	1739	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.32	light orangeish brown	silty sand			
1739		1.1	1739	cut	ditch	1	1	0.32			linear	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1740	1743	1.1	1743	fill	ditch	1	1.4	0.3	mid brownish orange	silty sand			
1741	1743	1.1	1743	fill	ditch	1	1.25	0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1742	1743	1.1	1743	fill	ditch	1	0.51	0.12	mid brownish orange	silty sand			
1743		1.1	1743	cut	ditch	1	1.5	0.52			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1744	1745	1.1	1745	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.3	mid-dark brown	sandy clay			
1745		1.1	1745	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.3			linear	E - W	wide u shaped
1746	1748	1.1	1748	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1747	1748	1.1	1748	fill	ditch				mid-light brown	sandy silty clay			
1748		1.1	1748	cut	ditch	1	1.55	0.48			linear	N - S	wide u shape
1749	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1.05	0.95	0.33	yellowish brown	silty sand			
1750	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1.05	0.21	0.2	brownish yellow	sandy silt			
1751	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1.05	0.1	0.07	yellowish grey	clayey sand			
1752	1709	1.1	1739	fill	ditch	1.05	0.19	0.13	yellowish grey	clayey sand			
1753	1756	3	1776	fill	foundation trench				mid to light grey	clay silt sand			
1754	1756	3	1776	fill	foundation trench				mid to light grey	silt clay sand			
1755	1756	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1756		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	1	0.8	0.18			linear	E - W	wide flat based u
1757	1758	3	1778	fill	foundation trench				mid-dark brown	silty sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1758		3	1778	cut	beam slot	0.25	0.8	0.5			linear	E - W	wide u shape
1759	1760	3	1778	fill	foundation trench				mid-dark brown	clay silt sand			
1760		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	0.25	0.9	0.65			linear	E - W	wide u shaped
1761	1762	3	1776	fill	foundation trench				mid-dark brown	silty sandy clay			
1762		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	0.5	1.2	0.9			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1763	1764	3	1778	fill	foundation trench								
1764		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	0.5	1.4	1.05			linear	N - S	u shaped
1765	1766	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	1.6	1.5	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1766		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	1.6	1.5	0.3			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1767	1768	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	1.6	0.77	0.15	mid orange brown	sandy silt			
1768		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	1.6	0.77	0.15			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1769	1770	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1770		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	1	0.8	0.17					
1771	1772	3	1778	fill	foundation trench								
1772		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	1	1.3	0.6					
1773	1774	3	1778	fill	beam slot								
1774		3	1778	cut	beam slot	1	0.8	0.5					
1775	1776	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1776		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	1	0.9	0.4					
1777	1778	3	1778	fill	foundation								

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
					trench								
1778		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	0.5	1.1	0.75					
1779	1780	3	1778	fill	beam slot								
1780		3	1778	cut	beam slot	0.5	0.5	0.4					
1781	1782	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1782		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	0.6	1.05	0.37					
1783	1784	3	1778	fill	beam slot								
1784		3	1778	cut	beam slot	0.6	0.8	0.6					
1785	1786	3	1778	fill	foundation trench								
1786		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	0.6	1.2	0.8					
1787	1788	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1788		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	0.5	0.8	0.25					
1789	1790	3	1778	fill	foundation trench								
1790		3	1778	cut	beam slot	0.9	1.05	0.6					
1791	1792	3	1778	fill	foundation trench								
1792		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	0.9	1.6	0.65					
1793	1794	1.1	1794	fill	ditch	0.84	0.42	0.32	yellowish brown	silty sand			
1794		1.1	1794	cut	ditch	0.8	0.42	0.32			linear		flared u shape
1795	1788	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1796	1797	1.1		fill	post hole	0.28	0.27	0.28	mid browny grey	clay sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1797		1.1		cut	post hole	0.28	0.27	0.28			circular	E - W	u shaped
1798	1799	1.1		fill	pit	0.3	0.85	0.2	dark browny black	sandy clay			
1799		1.1		cut	pit	0.3	0.85	0.2			sub-circular	E - W	wide flat based u
1800	1801	1.1		fill	ditch	1.5	0.4	0.38	mid brown/grey	sand/clay			
1801		1.1		cut	ditch	1.5	0.4	0.8			linear	E - W	v
1802	1803	1.1		fill	pit	0.3	0.48	0.18	mid/dark brown	sand/clay			
1803		1.1		cut	pit	0.3	0.48	0.18			sub-circular	E - W	wide flat based u
1805	1806	3	1776	fill	foundation trench								
1806		3	1776	cut	foundation trench	0.6	0.3	0.15					
1807	1809	3		fill	post hole				mid grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1808	1809	3		fill	post hole				mid grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1809		3		cut	post hole		0.6	0.3			circular		u shaped
1810	1811	3	1778	fill	beam slot				mid-dark grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1811		3	1778	cut	beam slot		1.5	0.65			circular		irregular
1812	1813	3	1778	fill	foundation trench								
1813		3	1778	cut	foundation trench	1.6	1	0.65					
1814	1859	3	1859	fill	pit		0.95	0.85	very dark grey brown	sandy silty clay			
1815	1859	3	1859	fill	pit		3.2	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1824	1833	1.2	1342	fill	ditch			0.4	orangey grey brown	sandy clay			
1825		1.3		cut	pit	5	4.5	0.45			sub-circular		u shaped
1826	1825	1.3		fill	pit			0.45	mid brown	silty sandy clay			
1827		1.3	1623	cut	ditch		1.5	1.1			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1828	1827	1.3	1623	fill	ditch		0.4	0.26	orangey grey	sandy silty clay			
1829	1827	1.3	1623	fill	ditch		0.4	0.15	orangey grey	silty sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1830	1827	1.3	1623	fill	ditch		0.7	0.53	orangey grey	sandy silty clay			
1831		1.3	1598	cut	ditch		0.9	0.4			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1832	1831	1.3	1598	fill	ditch		0.9	0.4	greyish brown	sand clay			
1833		1.2	1342	cut	ditch			1.1			linear	E - W	
1834	1833	1.2	1342	fill	ditch			0.5	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1835	1833	1.2	1342	fill	ditch			0.4	greyish brown	sandy clay			
1837	1833	1.2	1342	fill	ditch			0.3	light grey orange	sandy clay			
1838	1840	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1.8	0.7	0.31	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1839	1840	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1.8	0.68	0.47	mid orange brown	silty clay			
1840		1.2	1342	cut	ditch	1.8	0.7	0.57			linear	E - W	NFE
1841	1842	1.1	1768	fill	ditch	1.8	1.1	0.55	mid orange brown	sandy clay			
1842		1.1	1768	cut	ditch	1.8	1.1	0.55			linear	E - W	broad u shape
1843	1845	1.2	1540	fill	ditch	0.3	0.6	0.16	light grey brown	silty clay			
1844	1845	1.2	1540	fill	ditch	0.3	0.5	0.06	mid brown orange	silty sand			
1845		1.2	1540	cut	ditch	0.3	0.76	0.22			linear	NW - SE	shallow u shape
1846	1848	1.2	1530	fill	ditch	0.3	1.22	0.36	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1847	1848	1.2	1530	fill	ditch	0.3	0.96	0.1	light brown orange	silty sand			
1848		1.2	1530	cut	ditch	0.3	1.22	0.46			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1849	1852	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1	2.8	0.44	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1850	1852	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1	1.06	0.44	mid orange brown	sandy silt			
1851	1852	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	1	0.66	0.28	mid orange brown	sandy silt			
1852		1.2	1342	cut	ditch	1	2.62	0.44			linear	NW - SE	u shape
1853	1856	3	1554	fill	ditch			0.4	light grey brown	silty sandy clay			
1854	1856	3	1554	fill	ditch			0.3	light brown	silty sandy clay			
1855	1856	3	1554	fill	ditch			0.2	mid brown	silty sandy clay			
1856		3	1554	cut	ditch			1.4			linear	NW - SE	v shaped
1857	1859	3	1859	fill	pit		2	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay			
1858	1859	3	1859	fill	pit		3.3	0.6	mid light grey	silty clay			
1859		3	1859	cut	pit		4.2	1.9			sub-circular		u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1869	1870	1.1	1743	fill	ditch	0.95	0.8	0.5	mid brown grey	silty sand with clay			
1870		1.1	1743	cut	ditch	0.95	0.8	0.5			sub-rectangular	NW - SE	wide flat based u
1871	1872	3		fill	pit				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
1872		3		cut	pit	0.58	0.6	0.27			circular		wide u shape
1873	1522	1.3	1519	fill	pit				mid brown grey	clay			
1874	1522	1.3	1519	fill	pit				mid greyish orange	clayey sand			
1875		1.1	1875	cut	ditch						linear	NW - SE	flat based u shape
1876	1875	1.1	1875	fill	ditch				mid grey	clayey sand			
1877	1875	1.1	1875	fill	ditch				mid grey	sandy			
1878	1522	1.3	1519	fill	pit								
1879	1882	1.2		fill	ditch	1.5	0.9	0.52	mid orange grey	silty sand			
1880	1882	1.2		fill	ditch	1.5	0.5	0.55	light whiteish orange	silty sand			
1881	1882	1.2		fill	ditch	1.5	0.1	0.25	mid orange grey	silty sand			
1882		1.2		cut	ditch	1.5	1.1	0.57			linear	N - S	irregular based u shape
1883	1884	3		fill	beam slot				browny grey orange	clay sand silt			
1884		3		cut	beam slot	0.15	0.25	0.1			linear	NW - SE	squared u shape
1885	1888	1.1		fill	ditch				dark brown grey	silty sand			
1886	1888	1.1		fill	ditch				mid brown grey	silty sand			
1887	1888	1.1		fill	ditch				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1888		1.1		cut	ditch	0.7	2.2	0.85			linear	NE - SW	irregular u
1889	1890	1.1		fill	pit	0.85	0.75	0.46	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
1890		1.1		cut	pit	0.85	0.75	0.46			sub-circular	NNE - SSW	u shaped
1891		1.2	1891	cut	ditch	1	2.12	0.68			linear	NNW - SSE	u shape
1892	1891	1.2	1891	fill	ditch	1	0.78	0.18	mid brown grey	sandy clay			
1893	1891	1.2	1891	fill	ditch	1	0.95	0.12	mid orange brown	clayey silt			
1894	1891	1.2	1891	fill	ditch	1	0.4	0.26	light brown orange	sandy silt			
1895	1891	1.2	1891	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.2	mid brown	clayey silt			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1896	1891	1.2	1891	fill	ditch	1	1.32	0.42	dark orange brown	clayey silt			
1897		1.2	1897	cut	ditch	1	0.6	0.3			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1898	1897	1.2	1897	fill	ditch	1	0.3	0.05	light brown orange	clay sand			
1899	1897	1.2	1897	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1900	1904	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	2.15	1.7	0.32	dark greyish brown	clay sand silt			
1901	1904	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	0.43	0.52	0.08	dark brown	clay silt sand			
1902	1904	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	2.15	1.92	0.42	mid orangish brown	silt sand			
1903	1904	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	2.15	0.5	0.23	mid brownish grey	clay silt sand			
1904		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	2.15	1.92	0.93			linear	ESE - WNW	wide u shaped
1905	1908	1.3	1623	fill	pit	2.15	1.86	0.34	mid orangeish brown	clay silt sand			
1906	1908	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.4	0.89	0.14	mid brownish grey	silt sand			
1907	1908	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	1.4	0.8	0.11	mid brownish grey	silt clay sand			
1908		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	1.4	1.86	0.62	light brownish grey	silt clay sand			
1909	1911	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.8	0.55	0.24	mid grey	clay			
1910	1911	1.3	1623	fill	ditch	0.8	0.75	0.3	dark grey	silty clay			
1911		1.3	1623	cut	ditch	0.8	0.75	0.5			linear	WNW - ESE	u shaped
1912	1915	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	1.95	0.45	yellowish brown	silty sand			
1914	1915	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	11	1.54	0.77	black	clayey silt			
1915		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	1.83	0.76			sub-circular		wide v shape
1916		1.3	1918	cut	gully	1.5	0.4	0.2			curvilinear		u shaped
1917	1916	1.3	1918	fill	gully	1.5	0.4	0.2	brown	sandy clay			
1918		1.3	1918	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.3			circular		u shaped
1919	1918	1.3	1918	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.3	brown	sandy clay			
1920		1.3	1918	cut	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.2			circular		u shaped
1921	1920	1.3	1918	fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.2	orangey brown	sandy clay			
1922	1923	1.2		fill	ditch	0.7	1.15	0.45	mid orange grey	silty sand			
1923		1.2		cut	ditch	0.7	1.15	0.45			linear	N - S	NFE
1924	1925	1.1	1929	fill	ditch	1.15	0.4	0.23	mid orange brown	silty clay			
1925		1.1	1929	cut	ditch	1.15	0.4	0.23			linear	NW - SE	flat bottomed u

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1926	1927	1.2		fill	post hole	0.7	0.42	0.35	mid brown grey	silty sand			
1927		1.2		cut	post hole	0.7	0.42	0.35			circular		irregular
1928	1929	1.1	1929	fill	ditch	1.5	1	0.15	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
1929		1.1	1929	cut	ditch	1.5	1	0.15			linear	NW - SE	shallow flat bottomed u shape
1930	1932	1.3		fill	pit				mid-dark brown grey	silty sand			
1931	1932	1.3		fill	pit				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1932		1.3		cut	pit	1.1	0.8	0.35			sub-rectangular		wide flat based u
1933	1891	1.1	1891	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.2	light brown orange	clayey sand			
1934	1935	1.1	1745	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.08	black/brown	sand			
1935		1.1	1745	cut	ditch	1	0.6	0.08			linear	E - W	wide u
1937		3	1859	cut	ditch		0.3	0.65			linear	NW - SE	v shaped
1938		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	1.1	0.48			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
1939		1.1		cut	pit		1.07	0.24			circular		u shaped
1940	1939	1.1		fill	pit		1.07	0.24	pale orangey brown	sandy clay			
1941	1945	1.1	1610	fill	ditch			0.12	dark brown grey	clayey silt			
1942	1945	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		1.4	0.3	mid grey brown	clayey silt			
1943	1945	1.1	1610	fill	ditch		0.92	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay			
1944													
1945		1.1	1610	cut	ditch		1.4	0.8			linear	N - S	u shaped
1946	1938	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	0.99	0.42	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
1947	1949	1.1	1949	fill	pit	1.6	1.1	0.6	black	sandy clay			
1948	1949	1.1	1949	fill	pit	0.3	0.4	0.11	light grey	sand			
1949		1.1	1949	cut	pit	0.6	1.1	0.6			circular	N - S	wide v shaped
1950	1951	1.1	1949	fill	pit	0.3	0.4	0.25	dark grey black	sandy clay			
1951		1.1	1949	cut	pit	0.3	0.4	0.25			circular	N - S	flat based u
1952	1953	1.1	1949	fill	pit	0.3	0.5	0.32	dark grey brown	sandy clay			
1953		1.1	1949	cut	pit	0.3	0.5	0.32			circular	N - S	u shape

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1954	1955	1.1	1949	fill	pit	0.4	0.7	0.15	mid brown	sandy clay			
1955		1.1	1949	cut	pit	0.4	0.7	0.15			circular	NE - SW	wide u shape
1956	1949	1.1	1949	fill	pit	0.6	0.5	0.3	dark grey black orange	sandy clay			
1957	1959	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	0.6	0.25	light orangeish brown	sandy silt			
1958	1959	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	0.59	0.21	dark grey brown	silty clay			
1959		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	0.62	0.27			linear	NW - SE	u shaped
1960	1938	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.48	light orangeish brown	sandy silt			
1961	1965	1.1	1891	fill	ditch				mid dark brown grey	silty sand			
1962	1965	1.1	1891	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	silty sand with clay			
1963	1965	1.1	1891	fill	ditch				dark black grey	silty sand			
1964	1965	1.1	1891	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1965		1.1	1891	cut	ditch	1.5	1.8	0.75			linear	N - S	u shaped
1966	1967	1.1	1897	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1967		1.1	1897	cut	ditch	1.5	0.6	0.3			linear	N - S	wide flat based u shape
1968	1969	1.1	1949	fill	pit	0.6	0.6	0.08	black	clay			
1969		1.1	1949	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.08			circular	N - S	v.wide flat based u
1970	1971	1.3	1598	fill	ditch	0.2			black	clay			
1971		1.3	1598	cut	ditch	0.2					linear		
1972	1973	1.2		fill	ditch	2	0.96	0.19	light greyish brown	clay silt sand			
1973		1.2		cut	ditch	2	0.96	0.19			linear	ESE - WNW	flat based u
1974	1977	3	1977	fill	ditch				light grey sandy brown	sandy clay			
1975	1977	3	1977	fill	pit				light-mid brown	sand clay silt			
1976	1977	3	1977	fill	pit				sandy brown with grey patches	sandy silty clay			
1977		3	1977	cut	pit	1	0.7	0.3			sub-circular		truncated
1978	1979	3	1977	fill	ditch				mid-light brown	sandy clay			
1979		3	1977	cut	ditch	1	0.4	0.24			linear	NE - SW	
1980	1983	3	1983	fill	ditch				mid-light brown	sandy clay			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
1981	1983	3	1983	fill	ditch				light grey	clay with some sand			
1982	1983	3	1983	fill	ditch				light brown	sandy clay			
1983		3	1983	cut	ditch	1.2	1.2	0.8			linear	N - S	wide u shaped
1984	1986	3	1983	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy clay silt			
1985	1986	3	1983	fill	ditch								
1986		3	1983	cut	ditch	1	0.6	0.2			linear	N - S	u shape
1987	1983	3	1983	fill	ditch				mid-light grey	clayey sand			
1988	1989	1.3	1678	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
1989		1.3	1678	cut	ditch	1	0.9	0.22			linear	N - S	u shaped
1990	1991	1.3	1991	fill	ditch	1	0.32	0.28	pale orangeish brown	sandy clay			
1991		1.3	1991	cut	ditch	1	0.32	0.28			linear	N - S	u shaped
1992	1993	1.1	1993	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	silty sand			
1993		1.1	1993	cut	ditch	1.9	1.6	0.5			linear	NE - SW	bowl shaped
1994	1997	3	2028	fill	ditch				dark brown grey	silty organic sand with clay			
1995	1997	3	2028	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	sandy loam			
1996	1997	3	2028	fill	ditch				dark brown grey	sandy loam			
1997		3	2028	cut	ditch	1.8	5.4	0.8			sub-circular		wide shallow bowl
1998	1999	3	1554	fill	ditch				mid-pale grey	silty sand with clay			
1999		3	1554	cut	ditch	1.8	0.6	0.3			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
2000	2003	3	1557	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	sandy loam			
2001	2003	3	1557	fill	ditch				mid brown grey	sandy loam			
2002	2003	3	1557	fill	ditch				mid grey orange	silty sand			
2003		3	1557	cut	ditch	1.4	2.2	0.9			curvilinear		not fully excavated
2004	1856	3	1554	fill	ditch			0.3	mid grey brown	silty sandy clay			
2005	1856	3	1554	fill	ditch			0.3	very dark grey brown	sandy silty clay			
2006	1937	3	1859	fill	ditch		1	0.2	light -mid brown	sandy silty clay			
2009		1.2		cut	pit	0.65	0.65	0.11			circular		u shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
2010	2009	1.2		fill	pit		0.65	0.11	mid orange brown	sandy silt			
2011		1.3		cut	pit	6.5		1.46			circular		u shaped
2012		3	1353	cut	ditch	5	0.8	0.3			curvilinear		NFE
2014				layer	natural	2	2	0.2	dark black blue	silty clay			
2021	1859	3	1859	fill	pit		1.35	0.5	mid-dark grey brown	silty sandy clay			
2022				cut	pit		1.95	0.85			sub-circular		u shaped
2023	2024	3	2028	fill	ditch				dark brown grey	silty organic sand with clay			
2024		3	2028	cut	ditch	1.5	4.1	0.52			sub-circular		wide shallow bowl
2025	2026	3		fill	pit				light brown	sandy silty clay			
2026		3		cut	pit	1.5	0.5	0.44			circular		wide flat based u shape
2027	2028	3	2028	fill	ditch				mid to light brown	sandy silty clay			
2028		3	2028	cut	ditch	1	2.3	0.4					wide u shape
2029	2012	3	1353	fill	ditch				mid grey brown	sandy loam			
2030	2033	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	2	3.1	0.57	mid greyish brown	sandy silt			
2031	2033	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	2	1.88	0.17	mid brownish yellow	sand			
2032	2033	1.2	1342	fill	ditch	2	1.38	0.19	mid brownish grey	clay silt sand			
2033		1.2	1342	cut	ditch	2	3.1	0.97			linear	WNW - ESE	u shape
2034	2037	1.2	1530	fill	ditch	2	1.5	0.74	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
2035	2037	1.2	1530	fill	ditch	2	0.66	0.04	mid yellowish brown	sand			
2036	2037	1.2	1530	fill	ditch	2	0.56	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
2037		1.2	1530	cut	ditch	2	1.5	0.73			linear	WNW - ESE	flat based u shape
2038	2039	1.2	1540	fill	ditch	2	0.8	0.2	mid brown	silty sand			
2039		1.2	1540	cut	ditch	2	0.8	0.2			linear		u shaped
2040	2011	1.3		fill	pit	6.5		0.44	mid-dark brown grey	silty sand			
2041	2011	1.3		fill	pit	4.4		0.46	mid grey brown	silty sand			
2042	2011	1.3		fill	pit				mid grey brown	silty sand			
2043	2011	1.3		fill	pit	1.3		0.7	pale yellow brown	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
2044	2011	1.3		fill	pit	0.5		0.38	mid brown orange	silty clay			
2045	2011	1.3		fill	pit	2.1		0.18	mid grey orange brown	silty sand			
2046	2011	1.3		fill	pit	1.4		0.2	pale-mid brown	silty clay			
2047	2011	1.3		fill	pit	0.9		0.2					
2048	2011	1.3		fill	pit	4.4		0.46	dark grey black	silty clay			
2049				fill	natural	0.8		0.1					
2050	2051	1.2	1156	fill	post hole		0.45	0.18	mid orangeish brown	silty sand			
2051		1.2	1156	cut	post hole		0.45	0.18			sub-circular		u shaped
2052	2053	3	1557	fill	ditch	0.5	0.45	0.39	mid grey brown	silty sand			
2053		3	1557	cut	ditch	0.5	0.45	0.39			linear	NNW - SSE	u shaped
2054	2055	1.1	1325	fill	ditch	0.5	1.32	0.56	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
2055		1.1	1325	cut	ditch	0.5	1.32	0.56			linear	NNW - SSE	u shaped
2056	2057	1.1	2063	fill	post hole		0.4	0.24	mid orange brown	silty sand			
2057		1.1	2063	cut	post hole		0.4	0.24			sub-circular		u shaped
2058	2059	1.1	2063	fill	ditch		1.34	0.18	mid orangeish brown	silty clay			
2059		1.1	2063	cut	ditch		1.34	0.18			linear	NNE - SSW	u shaped
2060	2061	1.1	1325	fill	ditch	0.7	0.75	0.34	mid orange brown	silty sand			
2061		1.1	1325	cut	ditch	0.7	0.75	0.34			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
2062	2063	1.1	2063	fill	ditch	0.7	0.4	0.12	mid orange brown	silty sand			
2063	2062	1.1	2063	cut	ditch	0.7	0.4	0.12			linear	NE - SW	u shaped
2064		3	1554	cut	ditch		0.9	0.2					
10000				layer	topsoil			0.19	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
10010				layer	subsoil			0.24	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
10020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
10030	10040			fill	post hole		0.26	0.27	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
10040	10040			cut	post hole		0.26	0.27			sub-circular		U shaped
10050	10060			fill	post hole		0.37	0.17	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
10060	10060			cut	post hole		0.37	0.17			sub-circular		U shaped
10070	10070			cut	ditch		2.5	1			linear	NW - SE	flat based U

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
10080	10080			cut	ditch		0.4	0.6			linear	NW - SE	truncated
10090	10090			cut	ditch		1.7	0.9			linear	NW - SE	flat based U
10100	10100			cut	post hole		0.2	0			circular?		U shaped
10110	10070			fill	ditch		2	0.6	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
10120	10070			fill	ditch		0.6	0.6	mid greyish brown	sandy loam			
10130	10070			fill	ditch		1.1	0.5	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
10140	10070			fill	ditch		0.25	0.6	pale orangey brown	silty sand			
10150	10080			fill	ditch		0.4	0.6	dark brownish grey	silty loam			
10160	10090			fill	ditch		1	0.4	mid brownish grey	silty loam			
10170	10090			fill	ditch		1.6	0.9	mid greyish brown	silty loam			
10180	10090			fill	ditch		0.1	0.3	pale orange brown	silty sand			
10190	10090			fill	ditch		0.25	0.1	pale brownish grey	silty clay			
10200	10210			fill	furrow		0.66	0.13	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
10210	10210			cut	furrow		0.66	0.13			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
10220	10230			fill	furrow		0.64	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
10230	10230			cut	furrow		0.64	0.14			linear	NW - SE	shallow U
10240	10240			cut	ditch		1.78	0.82			linear	NE - SW	V shaped
10250	10240			fill	ditch		1.78	0.82	dark brownish grey	clayey silt			
10260	10260			cut	ditch		0.9	0.52			linear	NE - SW	U shaped
10270	10260			fill	ditch		0.9	0.52	light greyish brown	clayey silt			
11000				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
11010				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
11020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
11030	11030			cut	furrow		3.53	0.36			linear	ENE - WSW	shallow U
11040	11030			fill	furrow		3.53	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
11050	11030			fill	furrow		3.53	0.1	mid brown	silty clay			
11060	11060			cut	furrow		1.84	0.36			linear	ENE - WSW	shallow U
11070	11060			fill	furrow		1.84	0.36	pale yellowish grey	sandy clay			
11080	11080			cut	furrow		3.2	0.32			linear	WNW - ESE	shallow U

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
11090	11080			fill	furrow		3.2	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
11100	11100			cut	furrow		4.4	0.5			linear	WNW - ESE	shallow U
11110	11100			fill	furrow		4.4	0.36	pale grey	clay			
11120	11100			fill	furrow		4.4	0.47	pale yellowish grey	sandy clay			
11130	11100			fill	furrow		3.42	0.34	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
11140	11140			cut	furrow		2.64	0.32			linear	WNW - ESE	shallow U
11150	11140			fill	furrow		2.64	0.32	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
11160	11160			cut	furrow		1.42	0.46			linear	E - W	wide U
11170	11160			fill	furrow		1.42	0.46	mid brownish orange	sandy clay			
12000				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
12010				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
12020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
12030	12080			fill	pit		0.55	0.22	mid orangey brown	clayey sand			
12040	12050			fill	pit		0.6	0.12	mid orangey brown	sandy clay			
12050	12050			cut	pit		0.6	0.12			sub-circular		U shaped
12060	12070			fill	furrow		1.4	0.26	mid orangey brown	sandy clay			
12070	12070			cut	furrow		1.4	0.26			linear	NNE - SSW	U shaped
12080	12080			cut	pit		0.55	0.22			sub-circular		U shaped
12090	12100			fill	ditch		0.5	0.14	mid orangey brown	sandy clay			
12100	12100			cut	ditch		0.5	0.14			linear	NNE - SSW	U shaped
13000				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
13010				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
13020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
14000				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
14010				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
14020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
14030	14050			fill	furrow		3.1	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty loam			
14040	14050			fill	furrow		1.2	0.1	mid orangey brown	sandy loam			
14050	14050			cut	furrow		3.1	0.25			linear	NE - SW	shallow U

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
14060	14070			fill	furrow		3.1	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty loam			
14070	14070			cut	furrow		3.1	0.2			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
14080	14090			fill	furrow		1	0.25	mid orangey brown	sandy loam			
14090	14090			cut	furrow		1	0.25			linear	NE - SW	V shaped
14100	14110			fill	furrow		0.95	0.25	mid greyish brown	sandy loam			
14110	14110			cut	furrow		0.95	0.25			linear	NE - SW	V shaped
14120	14130			fill	furrow		2.4	0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy loam			
14130	14130			cut	furrow		2.4	0.1			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
14140	14150			fill	furrow		2.8	0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy loam			
14150	14150			cut	furrow		2.8	0.2			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
14160	14170			fill	furrow		2.8	0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy loam			
14170	14170			cut	furrow		2.8	0.22			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
14180	14190			fill	furrow		3.6	0.38	mid greyish brown	sandy loam			
14190	14190			cut	furrow		3.6	0.38			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15000				layer	topsoil				dark greyish brown	silty clay			
15010				layer	subsoil				mid orangey brown	silty clay			
15020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
15030	15040			fill	furrow		1.5	0.1	mid orangey brown	silty loam			
15040	15040			cut	furrow		1.5	0.1			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15050	15060			fill	furrow		1.7	0.2	mid orangey brown	silty loam			
15060	15060			cut	furrow		1.7	0.2			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15070	15080			fill	furrow		1.7	0.2	mid orangey brown	silty loam			
15080	15080			cut	furrow		1.7	0.2			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15090	15100			fill	furrow		1.96	0.1	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
15100	15100			cut	furrow		1.96	0.1			linear	N - S	shallow U
15110	15120			fill	furrow		2.08	0.26	mid brownish grey	silty loam			
15120	15120			cut	furrow		3	0.26			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15130	15140			fill	ditch		2.48	0.5	mid greyish brown	silty loam			
15140	15140			cut	ditch		2.48	0.5			linear	NE - SW	U shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
15150	15160			fill	ditch		0.4	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty loam			
15160	15160			cut	ditch		0.4	0.1			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15170	15180			fill	furrow		2	0.1	mid orangey brown	silty loam			
15180	15180			cut	furrow		2	0.1			linear	NE - SW	shallow U
15190	15120			fill	furrow		1.1	0.14	mid orangey brown	silty loam			
16000				layer	topsoil			0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
16010				layer	subsoil			0.27	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
16020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
16030	16030			cut	furrow		1.3	0.18			linear	N - S	shallow U
16040	16030			fill	furrow		1.3	0.18	mid orangey brown	clayey silt			
17000				layer	topsoil			0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
17010				layer	subsoil			0.2	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
17020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
17030	17110			fill	pit		0.95	0.35	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
17040	17110			fill	pit		0.63	0.07	dark brownish grey	silty sand			
17050	17110			fill	pit		0.65	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
17060	17110			fill	pit		1.38	0.78	mid orangey brown	silty sand			
17070	17110			fill	pit		0.7	0.17	mid brownish grey	silty clay			
17080	17110			fill	pit		0.51	0.03	mid greyish orange	silty sand			
17090	17110			fill	pit		0.4	0.65	mid brownish orange	silty sand			
17110	17110			cut	pit		3	0.95			circular		U shaped
18000				layer	topsoil			0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay			
18010				layer	subsoil			0.18	mid orangey brown	silty clay			
18020				layer	natural till				pale to mid orange	clay			
18030	18040			fill	ditch		1	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
18040	18040			cut	ditch		1	0.3			linear	N - S	flat based U
18050	18060			fill	furrow		0.97	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand			
18060	18060			cut	furrow		0.97	0.23			linear	N - S	shallow U
18070	18080			fill	post hole		0.2	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty sand			

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Category	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile
18080	18080			cut	post hole		0.2	0.1			circular		U shaped
18090	18100			fill	ditch		0.8	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty sand			
18100	18100			cut	ditch		0.8	0.15			linear	NE - SW	U shaped
18110	18120			fill	ditch		0.74	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay			
18120	18120			cut	ditch		0.74	0.17			linear	N - S	U shaped

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.1.1 In total 2,164 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 21,256g were recovered from 102 excavated features from the excavation, 34 contexts from the evaluation phase and two unstratified contexts. The pottery is predominantly of later Iron Age date with smaller quantities of Later Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) pottery (Table 2). No complete vessels were found. The assemblage is highly fragmentary and is poorly to moderately preserved. Some of the sherds have encrusted surfaces characteristic of exposure to waterlogged conditions.

Spot date	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight
Later Iron Age	2,104	95.7%	19,550	92.0%
Later Pre-Roman Iron Age	94	4.3%	1,706	8.0%
Total	2,198	100.0%	21,256	100.0%

Table 2. Quantity and weight of pottery by pottery spot date.

Methodology

B.1.2 The assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present: F representing flint, G grog, Q quartz, O organic and S shell. Vessel form was recorded using the alphanumerical system for recording Iron Age pottery in Cambridgeshire devised by Hill (Hill and Horne 2003). The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, abrasion, wear, sooting and residues were also noted and the catalogue recorded and analysed using Microsoft Excel. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East.

Later Iron Age

B.1.3 In total 2,104 with a combined weight of 19,550g were identified as being of later Iron Age date. The assemblage is poorly preserved with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of just 9g.

Fabric

B.1.4 Eleven fabrics were identified in four fabric groups, of which one, the sand-tempered group, is conspicuously dominant contributing over 80% of the total assemblage (15,752g). This places the Milton Park and Ride assemblage within a group of contemporary sites, mostly clustered around Ely, which includes Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003), Hurst Lane (Percival 2007), West Fen Road (Percival 2005) and Little Thetford (Braddock and Hill 1998) which used predominantly sand-tempered fabrics (Abrams and Ingham 2008, fig. 2.11). At Greenhouse Farm, which lies some 3km to the

south-east of Milton, sandy fabrics made up 50.5% of the assemblage and shelly fabrics around 14% (Hill and Braddock 1999). This marked predilection for sandy clays for potting may in part be geographical, reflecting the underlying geology of the sites which largely comprise alluvial clays, but almost certainly also reflects cultural preference, as fossil shell-rich clays were also available close by yet were not widely utilised (Hill and Horne 2003, 167). Shell-tempered fabrics make-up only 6% of the Milton assemblage (1,221g) indicating a similar rejection of shell-tempered wares at the site.

B.1.5 Grog tempering is found in only 1.6% of the sherds (309g). This compares well with nearby Greenhouse Farm where shelly fabrics comprised 14% of the assemblage and grog-tempered fabrics only 0.4% (Hill and Braddock 1999). The sandy fabrics are characterised by the presence of sparse to abundant quantities of quartz sand, grains of iron oxides and fragments of flint gravel. Fabrics are usually harder and denser than those with shell (Hill and Braddock 1999).

Fabric	Fabric descriptions	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight
F1	Common small to medium white angular flint; common quartz sand	132	6.3%	1,860	9.5%
F2	Sparse to moderate medium to large grey to white angular flint, occasional organic blackened, common quartz sand	24	1.1%	406	2.1%
G1	Common sub-rounded orange-brown grog.	20	1.0%	309	1.6%
Q	Sandy	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
Q1	Common quartz sand rounded grains	416	19.8%	4,114	21.0%
Q2	Common quartz sand rounded grains, sparse shell	669	31.8%	3,393	17.4%
Q3	Common quartz sand rounded grains, occasional small shell flecks, and sparse angular flint	128	6.1%	2,003	10.2%
Q4	Sand occasional flint	139	6.6%	1,710	8.7%
Q5	Sand occasional chalk	483	23.0%	4,387	22.4%
Q6	Dense hard-fired sandy occasional large rounded quartz	13	0.5%	144	0.7%
S1	Common coarse shell	77	3.7%	1,221	6.2%
U		2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Total		2104	100%	19550	100.0%

Table 3. Quantity and weight of later Iron Age pottery by fabric.

B.1.6 Flint-tempered fabrics are present in small quantities (11.6%, 2,266g). The presence of these flint-tempered sherds may represent earlier Iron Age 'background noise' as flint was more commonly used in earlier Iron Age fabrics. The lack of diagnostic sherds within the flint-tempered assemblage, however, prohibits close dating of these sherds. A similar quantity of flint tempering was observed in the Greenhouse Farm assemblage where it was also interpreted as representing a possible earlier Iron Age phase (Hill and Braddock 1999).

Form

B.1.7 Form was recorded using the typology devised by Hill for recording mid- to later Iron Age pottery from eastern England (Hill and Horne 2003, 171). Within the later Iron Age assemblage a minimum of 95 vessels was represented by rim count of which 49 were complete enough to be identified to a particular form (Fig. 1). The assemblage contains a range of utilitarian forms, mostly undecorated jars and bowls used for cooking, storing and serving food. Distinguishing between bowl and jar forms in a highly fragmentary assemblage is problematic as complete profiles are not present. Hill has suggested that bowls may be distinguished by the presence of burnishing to the exterior of the vessel. Burnishing is present on 4.9% of the assemblage (950g) and a further 4.1% have smoothed surfaces (802g) perhaps indicating that bowls are poorly represented within the assemblage. A small number of sherds had a roughened or wiped surface (2.7%, 529g).

B.1.8 Decoration is scarce. Eight rims have fingertip impressions or impressed cable motif to the rim top, a decorative trait characteristic of the mid- to later Iron Age. A small number of sherds have incised scoring (5.8%, 124 sherds) and, as at Greenhouse Farm, these are primarily found on shell-tempered fabrics, perhaps indicating that they were local imports to the site (Hill and Braddock 1999). The later Iron Age vessels have a slightly expanded range of decorative styles including neatly combed surfaces (four vessels) and incised or burnished lattice (each one vessel).

B.1.9 The majority of the identifiable vessels are slack-shouldered jars with short upright or everted rims (Fig. 1, Types A–D; 59%, 29 examples). These ubiquitous jars are typical of mid- to later Iron Age forms in East Anglia (Percival 1999, fig. 8.3; Hill and Horne 2003, 176) and are found at all later Iron Age sites in the Cambridge region, for example Greenhouse Farm, where they formed 67% of the assemblage (Hill and Braddock 1999).

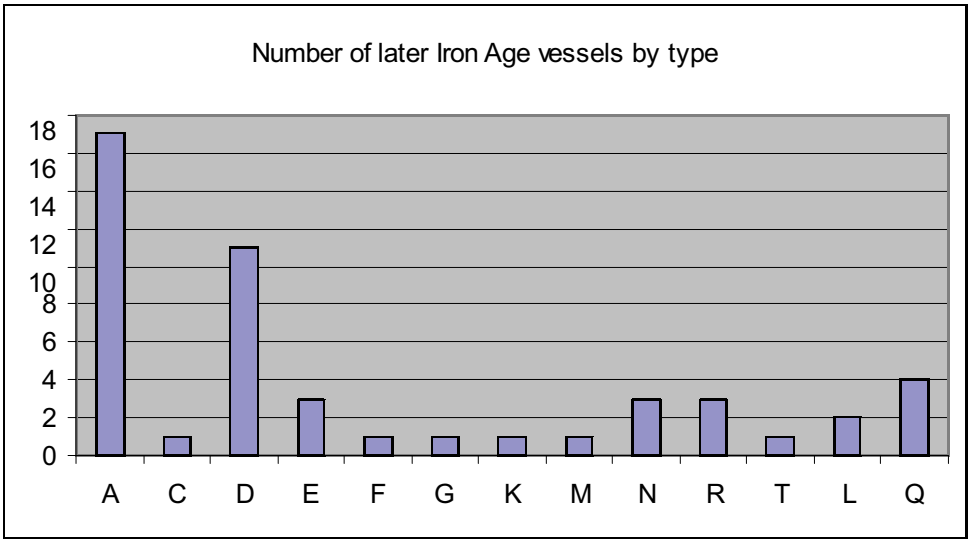


Fig. 1. Number of later Iron Age vessels by type.

B.1.10 Vessels with a rounded or sinuous profile (Fig. 1, Types F and G) and those with a 'dogleg' profile are poorly represented within the assemblage, with only one example of each of these forms being present. Tub- and barrel-shaped forms are more common

and were also found in some numbers at Greenhouse Farm (Fig. 1, Types K to N; Hill and Braddock 1999) and within the later Iron Age assemblage from Love's Farm, St Neots, suggesting that this form came into use around 350BC (Lyons and Percival, forthcoming a). Sooting and residues on some of these vessels indicate a utilitarian function, while the burnished forms may have been used for serving food.

B.1.11 Cordoned jars and bowls form a well represented group (Fig. 1, Types L and Q; six examples). This form is equivalent to Thompson's everted-rim necked jars (Form B1-1; Thompson 1982, 87), is found in both sandy- and grog-tempered fabrics and can be handmade or wheelmade. Cordoned jars were used for cooking and serving food from the mid-1st century BC. A small number of table wares may also be present, such as the tall, straight-sided beaker (Fig. 1, Type T) which may be associated with drinking or serving liquids.

Form	Description	Number of vessels
A	Slack-shouldered jar with upright neck	17
C	Angular-shouldered jar with tapered neck	1
D	Outward-flared rim, slack shoulder.	11
E	Jar with high rounded shouldered upright neck flat rim	3
F	Round-bodied vessel with short everted rim	1
G	Round-bodied open vessel with distinct concave neck and everted rim	1
K	Ovoid or rounded slack-shouldered vessel, no distinct rim	1
L	Globular to ovoid vessels	2
M	Round globular vessel, no neck	1
N	Fish bowl short neck everted rim	3
Q	Cordoned open bowl/ jar	4
R	Cordoned necked open vessels	3
T	Tall straight-sided beakers	1
Total		49

Table 4. Number of vessels by form.

Deposition

B.1.12 Later Iron Age pottery was recovered from a range of feature types, principally pits, which produced 74.5% of the total assemblage with a MSW of 9g (Table 5). Thirty-six pits contained pottery, each producing a mixed fragmentary assemblage of incomplete vessels. The low MSW reflects the high degree of fragmentation within the assemblage and this, along with the general poor condition of the sherds and the high degree of admixing of vessels, suggests that the pottery was almost certainly stored elsewhere, perhaps in a surface deposit or midden, before being deposited in the pits. The quantity of pottery found in each pit varies, with twenty pits containing less than 100g of pot, thirteen between 100g and 1,000g, and three over 1,000g. The most productive pit, 1522, contained 5,630g of pottery and rims from 26 vessels (Fig. 2).

B.1.13 Pottery from ditch fills contributes 20% of the assemblage (Table 5). The ditch fill assemblages also have a MSW of 9g, perhaps suggesting that they have a similar taphonomy to the pits and may have been filled from the same source. The pottery sherds from the gullies, post-holes, foundation trench and unstratified contexts are smaller and more abraded than those found in the pits and ditches suggesting that

these sherds had suffered a high degree of attrition and some post-deposition disturbance.

Feature	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight	MSW (g)
Pit	1,517	72.1%	14571	74.5%	9
Ditch	430	20.4%	4105	21.0%	9
Gully	91	4.3%	438	2.2%	5
Post hole	16	0.8%	96	0.5%	6
Foundation trench	7	0.3%	42	0.2%	6
Evaluation	33	1.6%	200	1.1%	6
Unstratified	10	0.50%	98	0.50%	9
Total	2104	100.0%	19550	100.0%	9

Table 5. Quantity of later Iron Age pottery by feature.

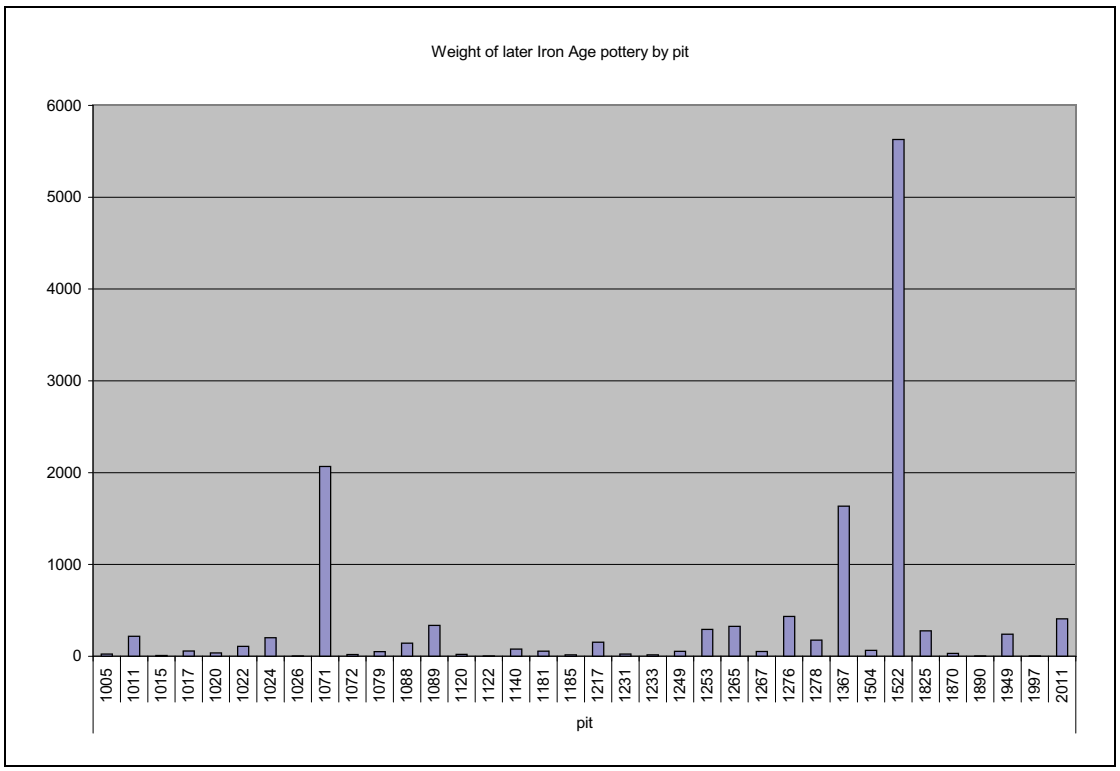


Fig. 2. Quantity of later Iron Age pottery by pit.

Discussion

B.1.14 The later Iron Age assemblage from Milton Park and Ride spans the period between c.350 and 50BC making the site broadly contemporary with nearby Greenhouse Farm and with the cluster of sites around Ely which include Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003), Hurst Lane (Percival 2007), West Fen Road (Percival 2005) and Little Thetford (Braddock and Hill 1998), and also Cambourne and Scotland Farm to the west of the site (Abrams and Ingham 2008, fig. 2.11). Milton is linked to Ely via the River Cam and it is likely that some cultural or trading links would have existed between the communities. Such trading links have been tentatively identified at Wardy Hill (Williams 2003a, 76) and Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003). Sandy assemblages are characterised as being 'plain ware' assemblages with all forms of decoration, particularly scoring

being limited (Braddock and Hill 2003), and this appears to be the case at Milton. It is of interest that vessel form, particularly the preference for tub- and barrel-shaped forms, has more in common with the shell-tempered sites at Hinchingbrooke Park (Lyons and Percival, forthcoming b) and Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003). It is possible that the small size and fragmentary condition of the Milton assemblage has skewed the data as the dumpy tub-like vessels are more easily identifiable from smaller sherds.

B.1.15 The explanation for the differentiation between pit assemblage sizes remains unclear. The pattern is replicated on many sites, for example Greenhouse Farm (Braddock and Hill 1999). There, the varying pits assemblages are taken to represent episodic deposition with some pits containing large quantities of material, perhaps related to specific events such as feasting, while others contain weathered domestic rubbish accidentally incorporated into the features (Braddock and Hill 1999).

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age

B.1.16 A small quantity of pottery has been identified as being of LPRIA, belonging to the end of the 1st century BC into the 1st century AD. This small assemblage of 94 sherds with a combined weight of 1,706g was probably in use alongside some of the later Iron Age forms.

Fabric

B.1.17 The assemblage is characterised by the continued use of sandy fabrics as the dominant fabric type, making up 50% of the assemblage, alongside a high degree of grog tempering, which contributes just over 40%. Just under 10% of the LPRIA assemblage is shell tempered. Grog temper was introduced into East Anglia in the 1st century BC (Thompson 1982), however its adoption in Cambridgeshire, which lies outside the core grog-using areas of Hertfordshire and Essex, is patchy. At the solely LPRIA site at Scotland Farm both grog- and sand-tempered vessels were used during this period (Percival 2009). By contrast, grog-tempered fabrics were not found in great quantities at Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003), Hurst Lane (Percival 2007) or Greenhouse Farm (Braddock and Hill 1999), where the sandy fabrics used in the mid-Iron Age continued to dominate. It appears that the Milton assemblage indicates poor adoption of grog-tempered fabrics, similar to that at Wardy Hill, Hurst Lane and Greenhouse Farm, where the inhabitants continued to show a preference for sandy fabrics well into the LPRIA.

Fabric	Description	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight
G1	Common, medium pale grog pieces; some quartz sand	1	1.1%	1	0.1%
G2	Moderate, large angular grog; occasional rounded chalk	6	6.4%	116	6.8%
GTW	Grog-tempered ware	10	10.6%	365	21.4%
GTW (B)	Grog-tempered ware with black grog	5	5.3%	203	11.9%
MSGW	Micaceous sandy greyware	1	1.1%	7	0.4%
OW	Oxidised ware	6	6.4%	111	6.5%
PGW	Proto greyware	12	12.8%	219	12.8%
Q2	Common quartz sand rounded grains, sparse shell	2	2.1%	12	0.7%

Fabric	Description	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight
Q4	Common quartz sand; micaceous Dark grey throughout;	3	3.2%	30	1.8%
Q5	Common quartz sand; occasional rounded white quartz Orange buff surfaces grey matrix	16	17.0%	198	11.6%
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware	20	21.3%	247	14.5%
STW	Shell-tempered ware	7	7.4%	161	9.4%
WW	White ware	3	3.2%	28	1.6%
SGW	Sandy grey ware	2	2.1%	8	0.5%
Total		94	100.0%	1,706	100.0%

Table 6. Quantity and weight of LPRIA pottery by fabric.

Form

B.1.18 The LPRIA assemblage contained rims from twelve vessels of which eight were identifiable to form. Cordoned everted rim jars/bowls dominate (Form Q) along with a single example of a shouldered vessel and two globular forms (Table 7).

Form	Description	Number of vessels
Thompson D1–4	Wide mouth bowl.	1
Hill and Horne L	Globular to ovoid vessels	1
Thompson D3–1	Round globular vessel, no neck	1
Hill and Horne Q, Thompson B1–1	Cordoned open bowl,	5
Total		8

Table 7. Number of LPRIA vessels by form.

B.1.19 As at Love's Farm (Lyons and Percival forthcoming) and Greenhouse Farm (Braddock and Hill 1999), wide-mouth cordoned jars and bowls with bead rims (Type Q) in grog-tempered fabric appear in the assemblage in the later Iron Age and are found in greater numbers in the LPRIA. These LPRIA vessels broadly correlate with Thompson's Form B1–1, the plain everted-rim necked jars which date from the mid- to later 1st century BC (Thompson 1982, 87). In the LPRIA phase these are joined by finer jar forms identified by Thompson (1982) including Form D1–4, a wide-mouth bowl, and Form M, a plain round bowl equivalent to Thompson's D3–1 (Thompson 1982, 297) dated to the late 1st century BC.

Deposition

B.1.20 The LPRIA pottery was found in similar features types and, indeed, in some of the same features as the later Iron Age pottery, indicating that the pottery was probably used or perhaps deposited at the same time. As with the later Iron Age assemblage, the MSW for the LPRIA pottery is only 9g, however within certain features, in particular the pits, the MSW rises to 20g. It is possible that these larger sherds represent the latest and, therefore, the least fragmented pottery to be deposited at the site.

Feature	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight	MSW (g)
Pit	69	73.4%	1,398	81.9%	20
Ditch	16	17.0%	243	14.2%	15
Foundation trench	1	1.1%	4	0.2%	4
Evaluation	1	1.1%	20	1.3%	20
Unstratified	7	7.4%	41	2.4%	6
Total	94	100.0%	1,706	100.0%	9

Table 8. Quantity and weight of LPRIA pottery by feature.

Discussion

B.1.21 The LPRIA sherds form a small element of this largely later Iron Age assemblage. The presence of finer serving and table wares within the LPRIA assemblage suggests the adoption at the end of the Iron Age of a more Romanised style of dining which required a greater range of fine wares (Hill 2002, 146).

B.1.22 Deposition of the pottery largely follows the patterns observed for the later Iron Age, however some of the sherds, especially those within the pits, are somewhat larger. Braddock and Hill suggest that at Greenhouse Farm a mixture of depositional practices took place, with most material entering the features as small abraded sherds and some being placed there as larger pieces from still-recognisable vessels (Braddock and Hill 1999). It is likely that a similar pattern of deposition was being practiced at Milton.

B.2 Romano-British Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of twenty-two sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 308g were recovered from eight excavated features, mostly ditches, also a pit and beamslot (Table 10). No complete vessels were found. The assemblage is highly fragmentary and is poorly preserved with an average sherd weight of 14g (or c. 8g if the large mortarium sherd is not included in the calculation). The small average sherd size and high level of abrasion is consistent with residual material, or pottery that is not in its primary place of deposition. Some of the sherds have encrusted surfaces characteristic of exposure in waterlogged conditions.

Methodology

B.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

B.2.3 The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

The Pottery

B.2.4 Four fabrics were identified (Table 9). Nearly half the assemblage by weight consists of a large Verulamiun-region white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154) bead and flange mortarium, typical of production between the 2nd and 4th century. The majority of the assemblage by sherd count and the second most common by weight, however, are unsourced sandy grey coarse ware jar fragments. These range in colour from grey, blue-grey to almost orange; some are sooted. At least one pottery production kiln is known at Milton (CHER 05679) and it is possible that this material originated from this, or another similar, local kiln. The remainder of the assemblage consists of small amounts of regionally traded finewares including the late Roman Oxfordshire red colour coated ware (*ibid*, 176) found in the form of body and base sherds from more than one deep bowl. Also found were two Nene Valley coloured beaker sherds (*ibid*, 118) imported from the large industrial complex around modern day Peterborough.

Fabric	Form	Sherd count	Sherd weight
Verulamiun oxidised ware	Mortarium	1	145
Sandy grey ware	Jar and flagon	16	78
Oxfordshire red colour coat	Jar/bowl	3	47
Nene Valley colour coat	Beaker	2	38
Total		22	308

Table 9: Quantity and weight of pottery by pottery spot date

Summary

B.2.5 This is a small, abraded assemblage that may be residual or not recovered from its primary site of deposition. Although the largest amount of pottery by sherd count consists of locally produced sandy grey wares, the other pottery found has been traded from large production centres in Cambridgeshire (the Nene Valley), Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire (Verulamium) indicating this material was associated with a community with enough surplus wealth to trade for good quality ceramic goods. The assemblage is consistent with a date in the later Roman period as early finewares (such as samian) are not present and later Nene Valley and Oxfordshire products were noted.

Further Work

B.2.6 No further work is required for this pottery. This data within this report can be incorporated into any future publication.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Soot	Spot date
1815	1859	Pit	Nene Valley colour coat	B	DISH	1	33	Severe		C3-C4
1815	1859	Pit	Sandy grey ware	UH	FLAG	2	44	Severe		C2-C4
1779	1780	Beamslot	Sandy grey ware	U	JAR	3	3	Severe		MC1-C2
1593	1594	Ditch	Oxfordshire red colour coat	B	DISH/ BOWL	1	26	Severe		MC3-EC5
1816	?	?	Sandy grey ware	UB	JAR	4	8	Severe	ON BASE	MC1-C4
1816	?	?	Oxfordshire red colour coat	U	JAR/ BOWL	1	1	Severe		MC3-EC5
99999	u/s	u/s	Verulamiun region white ware	R	MORT	1	145	Severe		C2-C4
99999	u/s	u/s	Sandy grey ware	U	JAR	2	12	Severe		MC1-C4
1363	1364	Ditch	Oxfordshire red colour coat	U	JAR/ BOWL	1	20	Severe	ON BASE	MC3-EC5
1574	1559	Ditch	Sandy grey ware	U	JAR/ BOWL	3	7	Severe		LC1-C4
1410	1391	Ditch	Sandy grey ware	U	JAR	1	1	Severe		LC1-C4
1400	1403	Ditch	Sandy grey ware	U	JAR	1	3	Severe		C1-C4
1400	1403	Ditch	Nene Valley colour coat	D	BEAK	1	5	Severe		MC2-C4

Table 10: The Romano-British Pottery Catalogue

Key: C=Century, M=mid, L=Late, B=base, U=undecorated body sherd, D=decorated body sherd, R=rim, H=Handle, u/s=unstratified,

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 This assessment considers the pottery from the 2006 field walking and subsequent excavation of the Park and Ride Site at Milton Cambridgeshire in 2007. The field walking results are summarised in an appendix attached to this report are discussed only briefly as they add little to the overall discussion of the pottery associated with the medieval windmill. The excavation of features associated with the medieval windmill produced a small assemblage of 314 sherds weighing 3.045kg from 39 contexts including unstratified material. The material recovered is mainly 13th to mid 14th century with some sherds earlier or later than this period. The pre 13th century sherds are early medieval fabrics, there are no late Saxon sherds in the assemblage and the later material consists of an intrusive sherd of BOND, a PMR bowl rim and a small RFWE blue transfer printed sherd. The overall condition of the assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 11g.

B.3.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

BONDT	Bourne D type ware
BRILL	Brill-Borstal ware
EAR	East Anglian redwares
EMEMS	Early medieval Essex micaceous sandy ware
EMW	Earl medieval ware
GRIM	Grimston
HEDI	Sible Hedingham ware
MEL/MELT	Medieval Ely/medieval Ely type ware
MEMS	Medieval Essex micaceous sandy ware
MGF	Mill Green fineware
MODR	Modern redware
PMR	Post-medieval redware
RFWE	Refined white earthenwares
SHW	Shelly ware
TUDG	Tudor Green

Methodology

B.3.3 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.

B.3.4 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.

B.3.5 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

Field walking

B.3.6 The field walking assemblage is mainly post medieval material in the form of PMR sherds and fragments of plant pot, only four earlier sherds were identified a sherd of MEL, one of MEMS a fragment from a TUDG lobed cup or bowl and a sherd of BOND. The assemblage does not not warrant further analysis or discussion beyond noting the lack of 18th and 19th century material. This absence is perhaps due to the site being under pasture from the 17th century or due to bias during the initial field walking.

Excavation

B.3.7 The excavation generated 300 sherds weighing 2.837kg of stratified material and 14 sherds (0.208kg) of unstratified material. The majority of the material dates to the 13th to mid 14th century, 248 sherds weighing 2.41kg. There are also 52 sherds (0.426kg) of 11th-12th century date and a further 11 sherds (0.72kg) where it is unclear if these are 12th or 13th century. The post medieval material is only three sherds weighing 0.137 kg. All the pottery recovered was domestic in nature despite the non-domestic nature of the site.

Fabrics

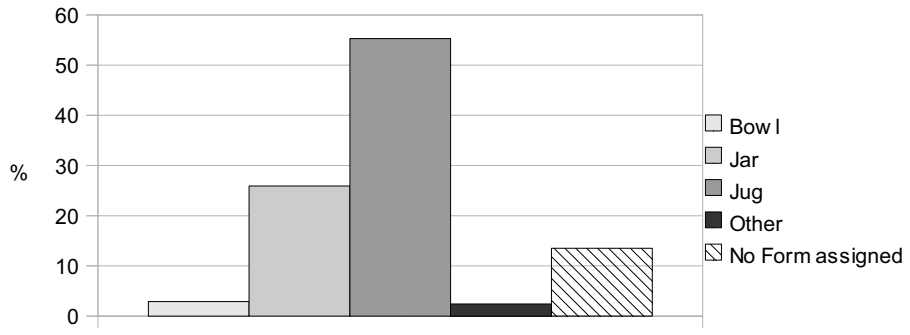
B.3.8 Of the fabrics present MEL/MELT is the most common by number of sherds and weight making up 46.4% of the stratified assemblage, from a mix of glazed and unglazed vessels. HEDI is the next largest group by weight at 13.3%, 56 sherds all from glazed vessels. The other medieval glazed wares present BRILL, EAR, GRIM and MGF make up 7.7% of the assemblage.

B.3.9 Aside from MEL/MELT other unglazed coarse wares are also an important element in the assemblage with early medieval EMEMS at at 8.4%and medieval MEMS at 9.6%, in addition SHW and SW make up 7.9% of the stratified assemblage.

Forms

B.3.10 The vessels present in the assemblage are all domestic in nature comprising of mainly jugs and jars, bowls were only present in post medieval fabrics PMR and RFWE. Jugs are the most common form identified forming more than 55% of the assemblage, this total includes both glazed and unglazed examples,early medieval and high medieval.

Graph 1 shows the breakdown of vessel types present, only 13.5% of the assemblage could not be assigned a form.



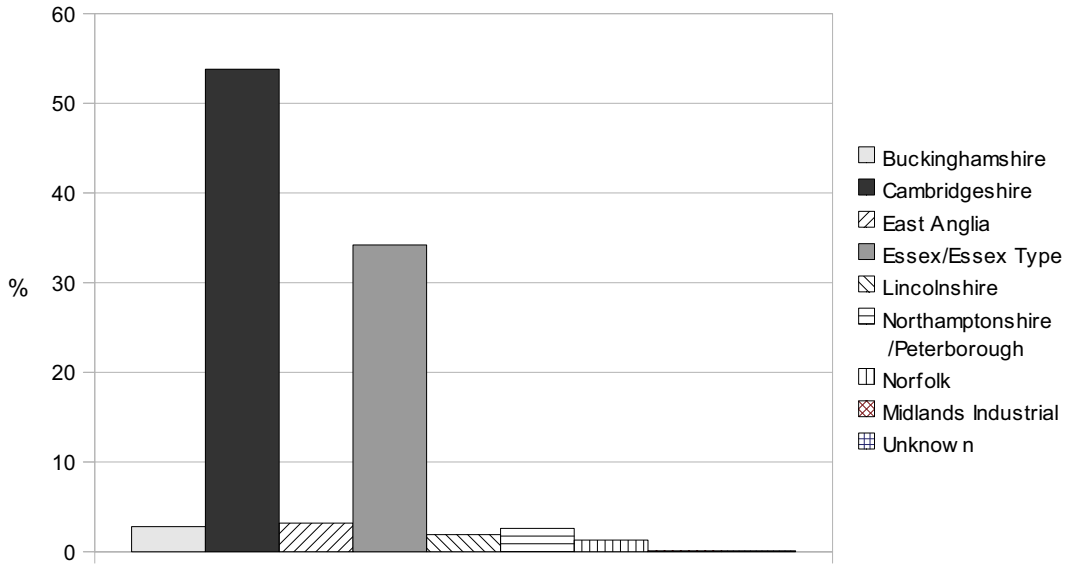
Graph 1: Vessel Type as Percentage of Stratified Assemblage (by weight kg)

B.3.11 The jars present are mainly MEL, 32 sherds weighing 0.333kg make up more than 11% of the assemblage by comparison MEL jugs make up 25% of the assemblage. A small numbers of other jars were recognised in fabrics including EMEMS and MEMS. Jugs are also present in several other fabrics including HEDI, where sherds from several vessels, including possible early rounded jug and stamped strip jug make up 13% of the assemblage.

B.3.12 The early medieval element of the assemblage is mainly jars however two sherds from and EMEMS jug were identified. The high medieval element by comparison is dominated by jugs. The fabrics present, both glazed and unglazed sherds, indicate that a minimum of eight jugs can be identified in the high medieval assemblage. For a small assemblage the number of jugs present appears relatively high for what is a rural assemblage.

Provenance

B.3.13 Fabrics present are a mixture of wares of local and non local origin. Graph 2 shows that the majority of the assemblage is comprised of locally produced wares from the Cambridgeshire region namely Ely. Essex fabrics make up the second largest group and include early medieval EMEMS and 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 glazed wares HEDI and MGF are also part of the Essex group of fabrics.



Graph 2: Provenance as Percentage of Stratified Assemblage (by weight kg)

B.3.14 The small group of fabrics given the provenance of East Anglia equates to redwares produced throughout East Anglia including Essex "many of which are slip painted and generally similar in appearance" (Cotter 2000 p109) and also include what has tentatively been identified as a fragment of Harlow ware. Due to the similar nature of many of these redware fabrics the author has grouped these wares together for the purposes of this assessment.

B.3.15 Pottery from Buckinghamshire (BRILL) and Norfolk (GRIM) are also present in the high medieval assemblage. in addition SHW from Northamptonshire or the Peterborough area is also present. It is unclear from which location these SHWs originate, coming from the same parent clay which outcrops in both locations (Alan Vince pers. comm) The absence of other Northamptonshire products such as Lyveden-Stanion wares may indicate that these SHW originate in Cambridgeshire.

Sampling Bias

B.3.16 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is likely to result.

Statement of Research Potential

B.3.17 The assemblage has the limited potential to aid local, regional and national priorities given its small size. However the lack of published groups from sites of medieval industrial activity of this kind within Cambridgeshire requires that the excavation assemblage be fully recorded to provide period based data and to inform and update the medieval type series for the county.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.3.18 Stratified pottery from the field walking and excavation described here has been quantified to a basic level. Future work should entail the identification and quantification of stratified pottery from the excavation only. Recording all fields associated with fabric, form, decoration, technology and use.

B.3.19 The excavation of a windmill is uncommon in Cambridgeshire and the assemblage should be looked at in relation to similar sites. Excavations at Isaacson Road, Burwell, Cambridgeshire produced evidence of a windmill of similar date (Muldowney 2007) The pottery from Milton should be considered in reference to the Burwell assemblage which is similar in date and fabrics present. There are however differences and Blinkhorn notes that for Burwell "medieval glazed wares are fairly scarce, perhaps due to the largely industrial nature of the site" (Blinkhorn in Muldowney 2007) This is not the case at Milton where glazed wares would appear to be dominant, a fact as yet unexplained.

Dating Table

Field Walking 2006

Context	Total Station Plot number	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight in Kg	Context Date Range
1	4	BOND		1	0.013	16th-17th century
1	11	MODR	Plant Pot	1	0.049	19th-20th century
1	88	MODR	Plant Pot	1	0.002	119th-20th century
1	134	MODR	Plant Pot	1	0.012	19th-20th century
		PMR	Pipkin	1	0.057	
1	200	MEMS	Jar	1	0.015	14th-15th century
1	201	MODR	Plant Pot	1	0.006	19th-20th century

Context	Total Station Plot number	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight in Kg	Context Date Range
1	206	PMR	Bowl	1	0.037	16th-late 181th Century
1	208	PMR		1	0.019	16th-late 181th Century
1	209	PMR	Bowl	1	0.016	16th-late 181th Century
1	211	PMR	Jar	1	0.057	16th-late 181th Century
1	217	MODR	Plant Pot	1	0.013	1800-1900
1	218	PMR		1	0.043	1600-1800
1	219	PMR	Jar	1	0.025	16th-late 181th Century
1	400	PMR		1	0.011	116th-late 181th Century
1	401	PMR	Bowl	1	0.014	16th-late 181th Century
1	406	PMR		1	0.019	16th-late 181th Century
1	407	PMR		1	0.009	16th-late 181th Century
1	421	TUDG	Lobed Bowl or Cup	1	0.007	Late 14th-mid 16th century
1	425	MEL		1	0.012	13th-14th century

Excavation 2007

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight in Kg	Context Date Range
1085	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.004	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL		2	0.002	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.004	
	MEMS		2	0.005	
	SHW		1	0.005	
1175	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.008	13th-mid 14th century
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.002	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.005	
1224	RFWEW	Bowl	1	0.001	19TH CENTURY
1304	PMR	Bowl	1	0.081	16th-17th century
1350	BRIL	Jug	3	0.029	13th-mid 14th century
	EMEMS	Jar	6	0.025	
	MGF	Jug	1	0.007	
	HEDI	Jug	2	0.008	
	MEL	Jug	3	0.034	
	MEMS	Jar	3	0.013	
1356	EMEMS/MEMS	Jar	7	0.048	13th-mid 14th century
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.003	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.025	
	MEL	Jug	3	0.012	
	MEMS	Jug	1	0.039	
1406	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.012	13th-mid 14th century
	GRIM	Jug	4	0.015	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.001	
	MEL		1	0.001	
	MEL	Jar	2	0.07	
	MEL	Jug	6	0.240	
1415	EMEMS	Jug	1	0.03	Late 113th-late 14th
	EMEMS/MEMS	Jar	2	0.016	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.015	
1416	EMEMS		3	0.008	13th-mid 14th century
	MEMS		7	0.029	
	EMW	Jar	1	0.003	
	HEDI	Jug	3	0.028	
	MEL		1	0.003	
	MELT		1	0.007	
1475	MEL		1	0.067	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jug	3	0.018	
	MELT		3	0.027	
	SHW		2	0.018	
	SW		2	0.008	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight in Kg	Context Date Range
1478	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.017	13th-mid 14th century
	EAR		1	0.01	
	EAR	Jar	1	0.017	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.005	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.032	
	SW	Jar	2	0.04	
1488	MEL		1	0.024	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jug	2	0.01	
	SHW		1	0.028	
1558	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.004	13th-mid 14th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.009	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.003	
	MEL		3	0.021	
	MGF	Jug	1	0.001	
1575	MEL	Jug	1	0.002	13th-mid 14th century
1753	EMEMS		1	0.002	13th-mid 14th century
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.003	
	MGF	Jug	1	0.004	
1761	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.017	13th-mid 14th century
	EMEMS	Jug	1	0.028	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.007	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.003	
	MEL		1	0.003	
	MEMS		1	0.002	
1763	HEDI	Jug	1	0.003	13th-late 14th century
	COLS	Jug	1	0.013	
1769	MEMS		1	0.005	Late 12th-late14th century
1771	EMEMS/MEMS		1	0.006	Late 12th-late14th century
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.007	
1773	HEDI		1	0.002	13th-mid 14th century
	HEDI	Jug	5	0.044	
	MEL		2	0.007	
1781	BRILL	Jug	1	0.015	13th-mid 14th century
	EMEMS/MEMS		1	0.002	
	MGF	Jug	1	0.001	
	COLS	Jug	1	0.006	
1787	MEMS		1	0.002	Late 12th-mid 13th century
	MEL		1	0.006	
1789	EMEMS		1	0.002	13th-mid 14th century
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.007	
	MEL	Jar	1	0.007	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.007	
	MELT		3	0.012	
1791	HEDI	Jug	1	0.002	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jar	6	0.019	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.008	
	MELT		9	0.049	
1807	COLS	Jug	1	0.026	13th-mid 14th century
	EMEMS		1	0.004	
1810	COLS	Jug	2	0.015	Mid 13th-mid 14th century
	MEL		1	0.005	
1812	MEL	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
1814	UNK	Jug	1	0.004	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL		1	0.004	
	MEMS	Jug	1	0.06	
1815	BONDT	Jug	1	0.055	13th-mid 14th century
	BRILL	Jug	2	0.031	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.052	
	SW	Jug	1	0.059	
1816	BRILL	Jug	1	0.005	13th-mid 14th century

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight in Kg	Context Date Range
	COLS	Jug	1	0.005	
1845	MEMS		1	0.005	13th-mid 14th century
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.005	
1853	MEL	Jug	1	0.023	13th-mid 14th century
1975	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.025	13th-mid 14th century
	HEDI	Jug	13	0.087	
	MEL	Jar	12	0.143	
	MEL	Jug	5	0.115	
1976	HEDI	Jug	21	0.148	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jar	8	0.075	
	MEL	Jug	10	0.141	
	SHW		11	0.022	
1980	HEDI	Jug	1	0.009	13th century
	MEL		1	0.004	13th century
	MEL	Jar	1	0.007	
	MEL	Jug	4	0.014	
	MELT		1	0.011	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.024	
1982	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.042	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL		1	0.004	13th-mid 14th century
	MEL	Jar	1	0.008	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.04	
	MEMS		1	0.006	
	SW		2	0.02	
2023	HEDI	Jug	1	0.002	13th-mid 14th century
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.023	
2025	EMEMS		1	0.003	Mid 11th-early 13th century
2027	MEMS		1	0.002	Late 12th-late 13th century

B.4 Animal Bone Assessment

By Ian L. Baxter

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 265 "countable" (see below) fragments of animal bones were recovered by hand-collection from the site (Table 11) and a further 71 fragments retrieved from the sifted environmental sample residues (Table 12). Animal bones were recovered from features dating from the following temporal periods:

1) Iron Age - primarily Late Iron Age

2) Romano-British

3) Medieval - c.11th to 13th century AD

B.4.2 The animal bones were generally in reasonably good condition and were recovered from the fills of ditches and pits. Animal bones dating from the Iron Age comprise the overwhelming bulk of the faunal remains and this report is primarily concerned with their analysis.

Methodology

B.4.3 The mammal bones were recorded on an Access database following a modified version of the method described in Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). In brief, all teeth (lower and upper) and a restricted suite of parts of the skeleton was recorded and used in counts. These are: horncores with a complete transverse section, skull (zygomaticus), atlas, axis, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, radial carpal, carpal 2+3, distal metacarpal, pelvis (ischial part of acetabulum), distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustenaculum), astragalus (lateral side), centrotarsale, distal metatarsal, proximal parts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalanges. At least 50% of a given part had to be present for it to be counted.

B.4.4 The presence of large (cattle/horse size) and medium (sheep/pig size) vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context, although these were not counted. "Non-countable" elements of particular interest were recorded but not included in the counts.

B.4.5 For birds the following were always recorded when present: scapula (articular end), proximal coracoid, distal humerus, proximal ulna, proximal carpometacarpus, distal femur, distal tibiotarsus, and distal tarsometatarsus.

B.4.6 The ilium and main long bones were recorded and used in counts for anuran amphibians, with generic identification based on the morphology of the ilium following Gasc (1966).

B.4.7 The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: horncores, dP3, dP4, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), distal tibia, astragalus, and calcaneum using the criteria described in Boessneck (1969), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969 and 1985) and Schmid (1972). The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarized in Baxter (1998a).

B.4.8 Wear stages were recorded for all P4s and dP4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982).

B.4.9 Measurements are retained on the database. These in general follow von den Driesch (1976). All pig measurements follow Payne and Bull (1988). Humerus HTC and BT and tibia Bd measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs.

Frequency of species

B.4.10 Cattle are the most frequent taxon by number of identified fragments (NISP) recovered by hand at Milton from the Iron Age features accounting for 61% of the most common domestic species, followed by sheep/goat at 18%, horse at 17% and pig at 4%. Other taxa present include dog and domestic fowl. The sample residues contained quantities of small rodent and anuran amphibian remains together with a single herring vertebra. In Figure 1 the relative frequencies of the main domestic species from Milton are compared with those from a selection of other Cambridgeshire late Iron Age sites. Particularly noteworthy is the high frequency of cattle fragments at Milton compared to the other sites. From the Roman period only two sheep/goat fragments were recovered. The small medieval assemblage includes cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, goose, duck, small rodents and herring (Tables 11 and 12).

Iron Age

Cattle

B.4.11 Two types of cattle are represented at Milton: so-called “Celtic” small horns and short horns (Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976). Both types are represented by four specimens. The cranial morphology displayed by the two better preserved small horned posterior frontals combines a slightly convex frontal profile and a high single arched intercornual ridge (Grigson 1976). The short horned cores are incomplete but were all originally longer than 96mm. A fragmentary short horned cranium from (949) has flattened horncores. The morphology and ages of the cattle horncores are shown in Table 13. The ages of the animals are derived from the developmental state of the horncores (Armitage 1982) combined, where possible, with the fusion state of the fronto-parietal suture (Grigson 1982). Only adults and subadults are represented in the assemblage.

B.4.12 Of the twelve ageable cattle mandibles recovered from the Iron Age deposits at Milton 75% derive from dentally adult beasts with the lower 3rd molar in wear and 25% from immature animals with the lower 2nd molar unworn. The majority of the cattle epiphyseal ends of bones found are fused and belong to skeletally mature animals, although ⅓ of distal radii remain unfused and derive from individuals younger than 3½ to 4 years of age (Grigson 1982).

B.4.13 Cattle withers heights, based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970) applied to complete long bones range from 102cm to 115cm (n = 6, mean = 108cm).

B.4.14 Pathologies and anomalies observed among the Iron Age cattle assemblage include a cattle radius from (1108) with an oval depression located in the distal part of the ulnar groove and a metatarsal with a broadened distal epiphyses found in (1167). The depression in the ulnar groove of the radius is of unknown aetiology, although it has

been suggested that it may be a soft tissue neoplasm (Richard Thomas pers. comm.); an extra head, of an extra-strong nature, pertaining to the lateral extensor muscle; or possibly in conjunction with the latter, an extra-thick zone in the interosseus ligament (Deb. Bennett pers. comm..). Similar depressions have been observed by the present author affecting cattle radii from Love's Farm, St Neots and Bob's Wood, Hinchingbrooke (Iron Age/Romano-British, Thomas and Baxter 2007, 2008; Baxter work in progress) and Lower Ford Street, Coventry (medieval, Baxter 2007b). Broadening of the distal epiphysis in cattle metapodials is typically found in draught cattle (Bartosiewicz et al. 1997). A fragmentary short horned cattle cranium from (949) has a transverse groove across the upper base of the left horncore but no corresponding groove on the right core. A cattle cranium with a groove on the right horncore but no groove on the left was found at Bob's Wood, Hinchingbrooke (Thomas and Baxter 2008) where, following Milisauskas and Kruk (1991), it is interpreted as probably resulting from the pressure exerted by the rope used to keep a yoke in place (see also Bartosiewicz et al. 1997, p.29 and fig. 50).

Sheep/Goat

B.4.15 Sheep/goat bones and teeth are relatively infrequent in the hand-collected assemblage from Milton, accounting for only 18% of the most common domestic mammals (Table 11) but more frequent than those of any other domestic taxon in the sample residues (Table 12), which indicates a possible collection bias against the bones of the smaller species. Sheep/goats are relatively less frequent than at the otherwise generally comparable site of Hinxton Road, Duxford (Figure 1). All of the Milton caprid remains that could be identified to species (hand-collected: n = 8 or 19%; sample: n = 3 or 23%) belong to sheep and none to goats. Of the fifteen mandibles that could be aged none came from animals less than six months old and 40% derive from animals of four to eight years of age. Of the available epiphyseal ends of bones 41% are fused including all the earliest fusing elements which supports the non-specialized age profile suggested by the mandibular teeth. Only one measurable sheep horncore was recovered, from (1284), belonging to a ewe. There are no sexable pelves in the sheep/goat assemblage. The only bone that could be used to obtain a withers height estimate using the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975) is a complete sheep metatarsal found in (1946) that came from an animal 55cm at the shoulder. The shaft of this bone is polished, possibly from skinning or utilization as an impromptu tool. A tibia with an unfused distal epiphysis has a sub circular hole in the centre of the metaphysis. Microscopic examination of similar holes in sheep tibiae from other sites have been unable to conclusively distinguish between intentional, chemical or taphonomic origins (Legrand 2007). A sheep/goat mandible from (1180) has crowding and interstitial wear between P4 and M1.

Pig

B.4.16 Pig bones and teeth account for only 4% of major domestic hand-collected fragments by number of identified specimens (NISP) (Table 11) although a proportionately higher frequency of fragments were recovered from the sample residues (Table 12) suggesting that, like sheep/goats, pigs are also under-represented by hand recovery. Only two ageable pig mandibles were recovered from Milton. These both derive from adults with M3 in full wear. There is dearth of pig bones with the epiphyseal ends preserved and the age profile for the site cannot be reconstructed. Of canine teeth or canine alveoli preserved three are male and one female.

Equid

B.4.17 Equid remains are relatively frequent at the Milton site and account for 17% by NISP. While the majority of these fragments certainly belong to horses (Equus caballus) some teeth are exceptionally worn and some bones particularly small so the possible presence of other taxa in particular donkey (E. asinus), while unlikely, cannot be entirely ruled out. Indeterminate or doubtful specimens include lower 1st and second molars with the crown pattern worn away found in (1400) that came from an animal 20 years or more of age and a lower 2nd premolar in similar condition from (1401), a broken upper premolar or molar from (1416), a worn isolated upper canine from (1560) and a small scapula and unfused distal radius from (2040). Fragmentary maxillae of a male (stallion or gelding) horse aged approximately 6 years were recovered from (1100). The ages of horses recovered from the site, based on eruption of the permanent dentition (Sisson and Grossman 1953), incisor wear or the crown heights (Barone 1980) of grinding teeth (Levine 1982) range from 2½ to over 20 years (n = 12) with a very approximate mean of around 10 years. The youngest horse in the assemblage is represented by a small shed dP3 found in (1252). In this tooth the external sulcus deeply penetrates the protoconid-hypoconid valley as is typical in caballines. The three complete adult horse bones found in Iron Age features have withers heights of between 122-127cm or 12-12½ hands based on the multiplication factors of May (1985). Four bones, a humerus with the proximal epiphysis unfused and the distal epiphysis fused, radius with the proximal epiphysis fused and the distal epiphysis unfused together with its ulna with the proximal epiphysis unfused and a fully fused metacarpal found in (1730), most probably belong to a single animal aged more than one year three months and less than three years six months (Amorosi 1989). Of equid bones with their epiphyseal ends preserved all (n- 18) are fused with the exception of two out of three radii deriving from animals aged less than 3½ years.

B.4.18 A horse cannon bone recovered from (941) has the Mc.II fused to the Mc.III. This condition, desmoiditis ossificans ligamentum interosseum, is caused by the ossification of the ligaments between the metapodials and is thought to be linked to how the weight of the animal acts through the legs, occurring earliest and generally becoming more advanced in the forelimb (Bendrey 2007). The ligament ossifies due to concussion or trauma caused by working a horse on a hard surface resulting in movement between the bones and periosteal tearing (Bone 1963; Daugnora and Thomas 2006), although the age of the animal is also thought to be a major factor in the development of the condition (Bendrey op. cit.).

Dog

B.4.19 Dog remains are limited to elements from the head. They consist of maxillae found in (1025), (1464), (1465) and (1466) belonging to medium sized animals. No other cranial bones or mandibular fragments were recovered.

Domestic birds

B.4.20 Domestic bird bones found in the Iron Age features comprise a single chicken ulna found in (1980).

Wild species

B.4.21 Small wild species represented in the sample residues include house mouse (Mus sp.); wood mouse (Apodemus sp.); water vole (Arvicola terrestris); field vole (Microtus agrestis); a passerine between sparrow and thrush size, possibly a wagtail (Motacilla sp.) or large bunting (Emberiza sp.); frogs (Rana sp.) and toads (Bufo sp.) (Table 12).

The house mouse remains comprise a maxilla and mandible found in (1182). A shark tooth fragment found in (1097) is similar to the recent porbeagle (Lamna nasus) but most probably derives from a fossil Lamniforme species found in the chalk substrate. A fossil Cretaceous echinoid radiole was found in a sample residue from (1297) (BMNH 1967).

Discussion

B.4.22 The Iron Age assemblage at the Milton Park & Ride site is dominated by the remains of cattle. These comprise a mix of small horned and short horned types of small stature. Pathologies affecting the horncore, metapodials, and possibly radius, of some of these beasts are suggestive of conditions that might be expected to occur in animals used for draught or traction. Horse remains are also relatively frequent. These belong to small pony sized horses typical of the period and come from both young and very old animals. Sheep and pig are minor elements in the faunal assemblage, while dog and domestic fowl are scarce.

Romano-British

B.4.23 The only identifiable fragments recovered from features dating from the Romano-British period are a sheep/goat P4 and mandible found in (1917), and a mouse or vole upper incisor from (1363).

Medieval

B.4.24 The small medieval assemblage is dominated by cattle fragments. Equid remains are also relatively frequent. Two herring (Clupea harengus) precaudal vertebrae from near the head were recovered from sample residues obtained from (1775) and (1808). A cattle mandible from (1857) has an M3 hypoconulid exceptionally worn at an angle. The 1st and 2nd pillars of this tooth are broken. A cattle metatarsal from (1815) came from a beast approximately 115cm at the shoulder. This bone has marked asymmetry. A horse cannon bone from the same context has the Mc.II and IV fused to Mc.III (Bendrey 2007 Stage 2) (see above). This bone came from a horse 131cm high at the withers (13 hands). A dog Mt.IV found in (1857) belonged to an animal around 50cm high at the shoulder (Clark 1995).

Acknowledgements

B.4.25 The author would like to thank Sheila Hamilton-Dyer for her identifications of the fish and wild bird remains; Richard Thomas of the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, Deb Bennett of the Equine Studies Institute, Livingston, California and Adam Heinrich of the Anthropology Department, Rutgers University for their helpful observations on pathological specimens.

PERIOD	COUNTABLE BONES						
	Cattle	**Sheep/Goat**	**Pig**	**Others**	**Bird**	**Total**	**Comments**
Iron Age	129	40	9	39	1	**218**	Includes horse, dog and chicken
Romano-British	-	1	-	-	-	**1**	
Medieval	3	-	-	3	+	**6**	Includes horse, dog and goose
Un-dated	24	6	1	8	-	**39**	Includes horse and dog
TOTAL	**156**	**47**	**10**	**50**	**1**	**264**	

PERIOD	AGEABLE MANDIBLES				MEASUREABLE BONES					
	Cattle	**Sheep/ Goat**	**Pig**	**Total**	**Cattle**	**Sheep/ Goat**	**Pig**	**Others**	**Bird**	**Total**
Iron Age	11	14	1	**26**	23	3	1	23	-	**50**
Romano -British	-	-	-	**0**	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Medieval	1	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Un-dated	1	2	-	**3**	6	-	1	6	-	**13**
TOTAL	**13**	**16**	**1**	**30**	**29**	**3**	**2**	**30**	**0**	**64**

Table 11: Hand-collected assemblage. Number of "countable" bones

Taxon	Period			Total
	Iron Age	**Romano-British**	**Medieval**	
Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	2	-	-	**2**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	13	1	1	**15**
Sheep (*Ovis* f. domestic)	(3)	(-)	(-)	**(3)**
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	3	-	-	**3**
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	-	-	1	**1**
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	2	-	-	**2**
Mouse/Vole (Murid/Microtine)	20	1	5	**26**
House Mouse (*Mus* sp.)	(2)	(-)	(-)	**(2)**
Wood Mouse (*Apodemus* sp.)	(-)	(-)	(1)	**(1)**
Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*)	(3)	(-)	(-)	**(3)**
Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*)	(2)	(-)	(-)	**(2)**
Duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	-	-	1	**1**
Passerine sp.	1	-	-	**1**
Anuran Amphibian	18	-	-	**18**
Frog (*Rana* sp.)	(3)	(-)	(-)	**(3)**
Toad (*Bufo* sp.)	(1)	(-)	(-)	**(1)**
Herring (*Clupea harengus*)	-	-	2	**2**
Total	**59**	**2**	**10**	**71**

Table 12: Number of mammal, bird, amphibian and fish bones (NISP) in the sieved assemblage

Horncore		Cranium	
Type	**Age**	**Frontal Profile**	**Intercornual Ridge**
Small	Adult	Slightly convex	High single arch
Small	Adult	Slightly convex	High single arch
Small	Adult	-	-
Small	Subadult	-	-
Short	Adult	-	-
Short	Adult	-	-
Short	Subadult	-	-
Short	Subadult	-	-

Table 13: Cattle cranial and horncore morphology

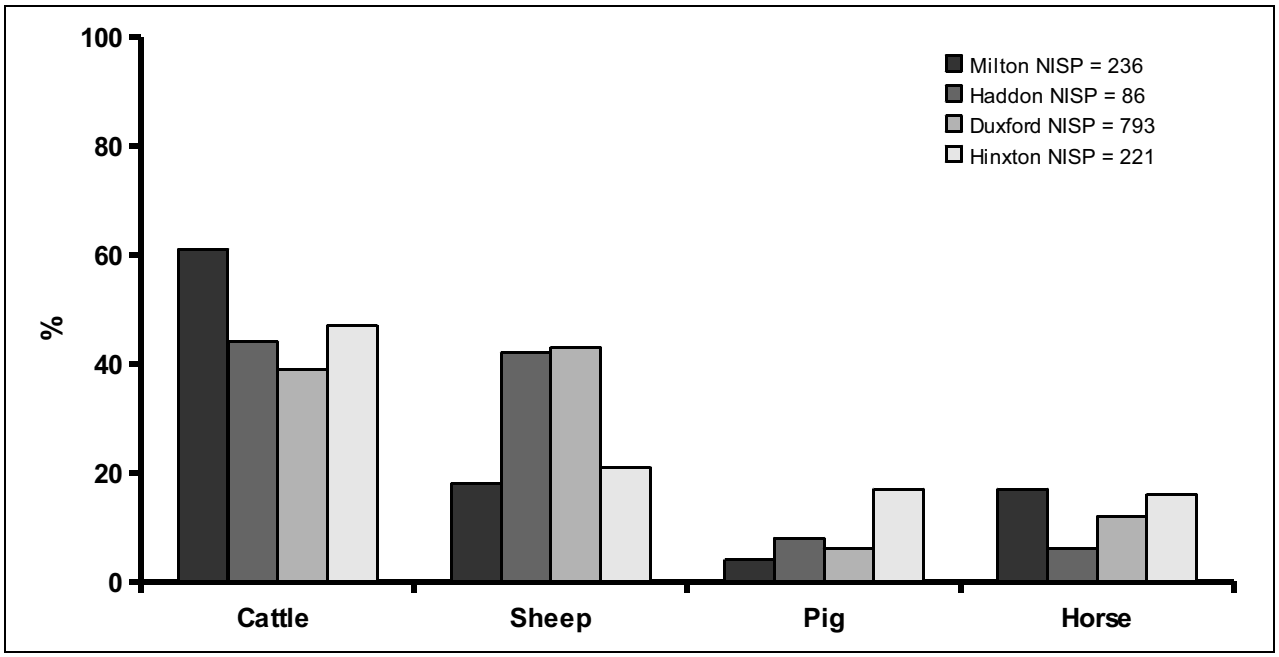


Figure 1: Milton Park & Ride compared with other Late Iron Age assemblages from Cambridgeshire *Haddon based on Baxter (2003) and Collins (1994); Hinxton Road, Duxford based on Baxter (2004); Hinxton Genome Campus based on Baxter (2008a).*

B.5 Assessment of the Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 In total 64 objects were examined. Apart from a very few Roman and earlier pieces, the assemblage dates to the late post-medieval or modern period.

Condition

B.5.2 The objects, both metal and non-metal, are generally in a stable condition. The majority of the copper-alloy objects are only lightly covered by corrosion products, but some are more strongly affected. Similarly, corrosion on the ironwork varies from a slight surface coating to a thick encrustation incorporating soil and flint pebbles. The single shale object has delaminated.

B.5.3 Objects of all materials are packed to a high standard of storage in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam. The bags and boxes are stored in either larger crystal boxes or airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel.

The assemblage

B.5.4 Table 14 shows the assemblage divided by material. The total number of objects is a minimum as some small find numbers for nails include more than one item. The high proportion of iron to any other material is typical of rural sites of many periods.

copper-alloy	9
iron	50
lead	2
bone	1
glass	1
shale	1
Total	**64**

Table 14: Material making up small finds assemblage

B.5.5 The earliest item is a fragment of a palstave of Middle Bronze Age, or perhaps early Late Bronze Age, date (SF 100). The majority of palstaves date to the Middle Bronze Age, but they do occur very occasionally in Late Bronze hoards (Rowlands 1976, 22-40; O'Connor 1980, 95-6).

B.5.6 A fragment of an antler plaque is almost certainly Iron Age (SF 5, Plate 11). Its combination of incised linear decoration and large ring-and-dot motifs links it stylistically to Iron Age toggles and combs, such as those found at Danebury, Hampshire (Sellwood 1984, fig. 7.27, esp. 3.1; Cunliffe & Poole 1991, fig. 7.28, esp. 3.239-40, 3.245). Although found throughout the Iron Age at Danebury, both artefact-types are more frequently recovered from contexts dated to c 300-100/50 BC. The form of the plaque has not been matched and its function is uncertain. It was probably pegged onto a larger object using the single perforation. Although not centrally placed, this hole is wide enough to take a substantial peg.

B.5.7 A fragment of a plain shale armlet may also be Iron Age but is most likely to be Roman. The artefact-type is very long-lived, with evidence for their manufacture occurring occasionally in Early Iron Age and earlier contexts, but more often in the Late Iron Age (Lawson 1976, 242; Laws 1991, 368). They are most frequently and most widely found throughout the Roman period, with jewellery made from shale, jet and other black minerals being particularly well evidenced by intact pieces from burials (e.g. Lawson 1976, 248-52; Crummy 1983, 36; Alexander & Pullinger 2000, 88; Rees et al. 2008, 52; Allason-Jones 1996).

B.5.8 A biconical lead weight (SF 107) is Roman and would have been used on a steelyard (Rees et al. 2008, 118, fig. 63). This piece weighs 47 g, with the iron suspension loop probably bringing it up to two unciae (54.6 g).

B.5.9 The final item is a small cylindrical spacer bead of opaque black glass that may be Roman but may possibly be modern. Although comparatively rare, Roman 'black' glass imitating jet could be produced by intensifying the colour in brown, purple, dark green or dark blue glass.

Catalogue

SF 100. (901). The upper end of a palstave, with the characteristic flanges on each side. The surfaces are scarred by corrosion pits. The end is now slightly rounded, but may originally have been straight. Length 28 mm, width 27 mm.

SF 5. 473/503.5. Curved plaque cut from an antler beam, probably only lacking a small part of one side. There is a marginal groove around the surviving edges. There is a large ring-and-dot motif in each of the two remaining corners, and a large hole has been cut through the plaque close to one motif. The dots in the motifs are deeply cut and, probably because of the marked deterioration of the bone during deposition, one now fully perforates the thickness of the plaque. Length 55 mm, width 23 mm, maximum thickness 7 mm.

SF 56. (1701). Delaminated plain shale armlet of circular section. Diameter 70 mm, thickness 9 mm.

SF 107. (901). Biconical lead weight with the remains of an iron suspension loop embedded in one end. Length 25 mm, maximum diameter 23 mm; weight 47 g.

SF 64. (1954). Tiny hexagonal-section spacer bead of black (dark blue) glass. Length 2.5 mm, diameter 2 mm.

B.6 Assessment of the Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Prehistoric

B.6.1 A single worked fragment of Millstone Grit was recovered from the fill of Iron Age pit **1504** (1508). This is certainly from a rotary quern or millstone but it is too small to determine which.

Medieval

B.6.2 Over 6 kg of Lava fragments was recovered from a total of 43 contexts; these were all associated with the medieval windmill. The fragmentary state of the assemblage means it is not possible to determine the original number of querns or millstones. Few sizeable examples survived but one has an inner rim of 220mm and could either be from a large millstone or from the rim of a pot quern (1791, fill of foundation trench **1792**). A second Lava fragment has a diameter of approximately 490mm. This should be identified as a rotary quern rather than a millstone because early medieval Lava millstones were generally much larger (rotary querns being between 450 and 500mm diameter: Parkhouse 1997, 98). The presence of radial grooving cannot be used in interpretation of function because it occurred on both millstones and rotary querns.

B.6.3 Although it is not logical to interpret either of these fragments as millstones simply because they were found on the site of a windmill, the existence of millstones has not been entirely ruled out. Either way, the occurrence of Lava here is not particularly surprising. The site lay well within the known distribution of Lava querns (Parkhouse 1997, 101). It also sat at the conjunction of three areas dominated by millstones from different sources notably German Lava (to the east), native Millstone Grit (to the north) and French Burr stones (to the south) so that millstones from all three sources are found in the area (Langdon 2004, Fig 4.1). The site also falls chronologically before native stones began to dominate in the 14th century (Langdon 2004, 168). If any of the fragments do represent millstones, they are indicative of a moderately wealthy site; Lava millstones were of medium price, being half or two thirds the price of the composite French stones but more expensive than cheaper British stones (Farmer 1992, 98).

B.6.4 Fragments from two primary whetstones were recovered from ditch fills 1350 (1357) and 1853. One of these is a typical rectilinear whetstone of micaceous sandstone (SF 13). The other is made of pale cream coloured mica-schist (SF 46), which is weathered and seems most likely to be Norwegian Ragstone. Both are commonly occurring medieval whetstone lithologies. Norwegian Ragstone in particular was frequently used and was a preferred material during the medieval period (Moore 1978, 70).

Worked stone catalogue

Primary whetstone. Schist, probably Norwegian Ragstone. Small elongate tapered whetstone with sub-square section. This is weathered and has broken in two length-wise. Un-perforated. Measures 83mm long x 14-19mm wide x 13-20mm thick. Weighs 52g. SF46. Ctx 1853, fill of medieval ditch **1856**

Primary whetstone fragment. Fine grained well-sorted micaceous sandstone. Rectilinear with straight flat faces and barely sub-rounded cross section. One end is

missing, the surviving end is rough. Two of the edges are slightly bevelled and all the faces are worn smooth through use. The surviving end has some sharpening grooves running across one of its edges. Measures >58mm x 35-36mm wide x 26mm thick. Weighs 117g. SF13. Ctx 1350, fill of medieval ditch **1357**

Rotary quern fragment. Millstone Grit. Small damaged edge fragment. Measures 57mm thick (but not max.). Weighs 282g. SF54. Ctx 1508, fill of Iron Age pit **1504**

Four rotary quern or millstone fragments. Lava. Two of these adjoin. Part of the inner rim survives: it measures 220mm diameter suggesting it is either the inner face of a large millstone with large aperture (upper stone) or small pot quern (lower stone). The outer edge does not survive and no thickness is ascertainable. Very weathered and quite friable. Weighs 293g. Ctx 1791, fill of foundation trench **1792**

Rotary quern or millstone fragment. Lava. Not large enough to determine whether upper or lower stone although the latter seems more likely. Has a deeply grooved grinding surface (not possible to tell if in harps). Measures approx. 490mm diameter x 36mm thick. Weighs 378g. SF25. Ctx1814, fill of pit **1859**

Rotary quern or millstone fragment. Lava. With irregular tool marks on the only surviving face. The tooled surface is very slightly convex. 350g. SF44. Ctx1857, fill of pit **1859**

B.7 Waterlogged Wood Assessment Report

By Mike Bamforth

Introduction

B.7.1 This report has been compiled by Michael Bamforth of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of OA East.

B.7.2 This document aims to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology and conservation and retention.

B.7.3 A total of 24 discreet items and an assemblage of around 100 pieces of natural roundwood were submitted for analysis. A single fragment of hazelnut was also recovered.

Provenance

B.7.4 The waterlogged wood was derived from two discreet sources, a field boundary ditch thought to be of Medieval date, and from the lower fills of a large pit dated to the Iron Age.

B.7.5 The material from the ditch was recovered from fills (1575) and (1576).

B.7.6 The material from pit **1071** was recovered from deposit (1154), towards the base of the feature.

B.7.7 All waterlogged wood encountered during excavation was retained for analysis.

Methodology

B.7.8 This document has been produced in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 1996) and recommendations made by the SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

B.7.9 All discreetly numbered items and those displaying evidence of modification or woodland management were recorded individually using the pro forma 'wood recording sheet' developed by Fenland Archaeological Trust for the post excavation recording of waterlogged wood. All records were then entered into a database.

B.7.10 Bulk collections or samples of natural wood were assessed as a whole.

B.7.11 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discreet yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole.

B.7.12 The metric measurements were taken with hand tools including rulers and tapes, the toolmarks were measured using a profile gauge.

B.7.13 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998 & 2001) has been adopted within this report.

B.7.14 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with the naked eye (oak and ash) were noted. Other items were sub-sampled and identified to genus via microscopic identification as necessary.

B.7.15 The microscopic species identification was carried out by M. Taylor.

Range and Variation

B.7.16 In addition to the above listed items, an assemblage of around 100 items of natural roundwood and a single hazel nut fragment were also recovered from environmental sample <17>.

B.7.17 The log ladder (small find 8) and a wooden peg (small find 17) are both classed as artefacts.

B.7.18 Woodchips represent the largest single category making up 70.8% of the assemblage. There is a notable lack of timber debris.

Condition of material

B.7.19 If preservation varies within a discreet item, the section that is best preserved is scored for condition. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and a relatively poorer preservation higher up.

B.7.20 The condition scale used in this report is that developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van De Noort, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995 – below table) will be used throughout this report.

	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	DENDROCHRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICAT ION
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	

Table 15: Condition Scale

B.7.21 The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analysis that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take in to account the suitability of the item for a given process.

B.7.22 Using the above condition scale, the majority of the material scored a 4.

Condition	Frequency	% of Assemblage
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	22	91.7
5	2	8.3

Table 16: Condition of Wooden Remains

B.7.23 This condition score reflects a well preserved assemblage. Technological analysis, an assessment of possible woodland management practices and species identification is possible throughout the assemblage.

B.7.24 Although the condition of the material would be suitable for dendrochronological analysis, none of the items display enough growth rings to be suitable for this process.

Species Identification

B.7.25 A full description of all the items recorded can be found in the catalogue at the end of this document.

Species	Frequency	% of Assemblage
Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	24.9
Quercus sp. (Oak)	4	16.7
Bark	4	16.7
Unknown	8	33.3
Unprocessed	2	8.3

Table 17: Species Identification Table

B.7.26 Items assigned as oak (Quercus sp.) were identified in the field, relying on gross morphology visible to the naked eye. All other items were identified from a sub-sample using a microscope. The bark was not identified to species.

B.7.27 Of the approximately 100 items of natural roundwood recovered from **1071**, ten were submitted for species identification. These were all identified as probably oak, although compression and mineralisation precluded a positive identification.

Artefacts

B.7.28 The Medieval field boundary ditch produced small find 17. This small, well preserved oak item fits the description of both a peg and a tree-nail. (Corkhill 979: 395 & 594). Although broken at the tip, the butt end has clearly been finished flat. Light tool faceting is clearly visible down the flanks of the item, describing a relatively flat bladed tool.

B.7.29 The Iron Age pit **1071** produced an oak, log ladder (small find 8). The ladder was standing partially upright, leaning against the side of the pit. The ladder remained in the round, with the bark intact. Two steps were present in the surviving length and the upper end of the ladder had decayed away, suggesting the item was originally longer. No work had been carried out to 'finish' this item, all the woodworking is purely functional. The morphology of the item suggests it may be derived from coppice.

Woodchips

B.7.30 The Medieval field boundary ditch produced five tangentially aligned woodchips, including small find 18. Four were unidentifiable, small find 18 was identified as oak. These small, relatively fine woodchips represent light woodworking in the vicinity. It is unclear whether the woodchips are primary or secondary deposits.

B.7.31 Sample <17> from Iron Age pit **1071** produced six radially aligned woodchips (four of which were possibly derived from root) and six tangentially aligned woodchips, all of which are probably field maple. These small, relatively fine woodchips represent light

woodworking in the vicinity. It is unclear whether the woodchips are primary or secondary deposits.

Roundwood

B.7.32 Iron Age pit **1071** continued a single roundwood, oak stake that displayed the slight curve and flair associated with a coppice heel.

B.7.33 Morphological traits associated with coppicing include:

- *Straight items*. An unusually straight item with no side branches or knots can often be indicative of coppiced wood.
- *Even items*. displaying no variation along the length can also be indicative of coppiced material.
- *Curve*. Where a coppice rod emerges horizontally from the coppice stool, a pronounced and distinct curve is often present where the rod has changed trajectory through ninety degrees to grow approximately vertically.
- *Flare*. Where a coppice rod displays a curve at its junction with the stool, a pronounced flare will often also be present.

B.7.34 Sample <17> from Iron Age pit **1071** produced an assemblage of around 100 short lengths of natural roundwood, none of which displayed any evidence of conversion or woodland management. A 10% subsample were all identified as probably oak. These items are all likely to have built up naturally within the feature.

Bark

B.7.35 Sample <17> from Iron Age pit **1071** produced four small pieces of bark, none of which displayed any form of modification. Although it is likely that these items are naturally derived, it remains possible that they may have become detached as part of a woodworking process.

Hazel Nut

B.7.36 Sample <17> from Iron Age pit **1071** also produced a single fragment of hazel nut. This could be natural debris, although it is worth noting that hazel nuts are a source of both food and oil (USHER 1974: 178).

Toolmarks

B.7.37 Small find 7, a stake from Iron Age pit **1071** had two partial toolmarks. One was 23mm wide and 1.5mm deep, the other 22mm wide and 2.5mm deep. These marks are similar enough to be derived from the same tool.

B.7.38 Small find 8, a log ladder from Iron Age pit **1071** had a single partial toolmark on the first step, measuring 39mm wide and 2mm deep.

B.7.39 Both items have been worked with relatively flat, metal blades, typical of Iron Age axes.

Discussion

B.7.40 This is a small yet well preserved assemblage of material with woodworking and tool-faceting clearly visible.

B.7.41 A limited range of species are represented in this assemblage, all of which could be expected to be found locally.

B.7.42 One of the first log ladders to be recorded in England was recovered from Fengate (Pryor 1978). Until recently, this remained an almost unique item. However, over recent years a relatively large number of log ladders have been recovered, often from gravel sites within or bordering the Cambridgeshire fens, but also in the Thames valley.

B.7.43 These ladders seem to be used to provide access to deep pits, possibly watering holes. The ladders themselves are normally fashioned from oak or alder and appear both in the round and as half split timbers. The form of the log ladder discussed herein is fairly standard. The lack of finishing is not unusual and neither is the evidence for coppicing. The closest parallel is a Bronze Age example excavated in 2005 from Bradley Fen, Cambridgeshire (Taylor 2005). Unfortunately, none of the log ladders excavated to date (other than the Fengate ladder) have been published.

B.7.44 Although the majority of log ladders excavated to date are thought to date to the Bronze Age, there are several other examples assigned to the Iron Age.

B.7.45 The roundwood, woodchip, bark and toolmark assemblages are all too small to allow a detailed discussion.

Catalogue

Medieval Ditches

(1575)
Tangentially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species remains unknown. Length: 35mm Max breadth: 10mm Max thickness: 9mm

Tangentially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species remains unknown. Length: 28mm Max breadth: 12mm Max thickness: 10mm

Tangentially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species remains unknown. Length: 27mm Max breadth: 9mm Max thickness: 9mm

Tangentially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species remains unknown. Length: 28mm Max breadth: 24mm Max thickness: 9mm

Small find 18: Tangentially aligned oak woodchip with square cross section. Heartwood only, condition 4. Length: 69mm Max breadth: 12mm Max thickness: 8mm

(1576)
Small find 17:This oak peg had been tangentially split and then trimmed to have a square cross section, thinning towards the broken end. The other end had been trimmed flat. Heartwood only, condition 5 with light tool faceting clearly visible.
Length: 62mm Max breadth: 16mm Max thickness: 14mm
Min breadth: 12mm Min thickness: 9mm

Iron Age Pit 1071

(1154)

Small find 7: This oak roundwood stake displayed several traits related to coppiced material; the item was straight and even along its length, displaying the slight curve and flair associated with a coppice heel. The curved end was trimmed from two directions to form a tapered point with a square cross section. The trimmed tip was broken towards the end. This item had a condition score of 4 at the tip. The top end had degraded away and some redial drying cracks were seen along the length of the item. Two tool marks were recorded measuring 23:1.5mm and 22:2.5mm. Length: 682 Diameter: 79

Small find 8: This log ladder, was fashioned from slow grown oak with the bark remaining intact. The morphology of this item, including a bend and flair at the base, raises the possibility that this item is derived from coppicing. This item was vertically set against the side of the feature. The top of the item scored a 3 for condition and the base a 5. The item remained in the round with the bottom end trimmed from two directions. This ladder had two steps remaining. The bottom step was 560mm from the base of the ladder. The step was 165mm high and 29mm deep. The ladder was broken at the second step, which occurred 115mm above the top of the first. The second step survived for a height of 90mm and was 41mm deep. A single toolmark was recorded on the 1st step, with a ratio of 39:2. Length: 975mm Diameter at base: 95mm Diameter at top: 69mm.

Sample <17>

Radially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species unknown, possibly root, very deformed.
Length: 30mm Max breadth: 19mm Max thickness: 5mm

Radially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species unknown, possibly root, very deformed.
Length: 32mm Max breadth: 25mm Max thickness: 5mm

Radially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species unknown, possibly root, very deformed.
Length: 35mm Max breadth: 14mm Max thickness: 4mm

Radially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4. Species unknown, possibly root, very deformed.
Length: 30mm Max breadth: 5mm Max thickness: 2mm

Radially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 65mm Max breadth: 19mm Max thickness: 1mm

Radially aligned woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 43mm Max breadth: 27mm Max thickness: 1mm

Tangentially aligned field maple (probable) woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 70mm Max breadth: 35mm Max thickness: 15mm

Tangentially aligned field maple (probable) woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 61mm Max breadth: 15mm Max thickness: 12mm
Tangentially aligned field maple (probable) woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.

Length: 29mm Max breadth: 14mm Max thickness: 8mm

Tangentially aligned field maple (probable) woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 42mm Max breadth: 25mm Max thickness: 10mm

Tangentially aligned field maple (probable) woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 24mm Max breadth: 19mm Max thickness: 3mm

Tangentially aligned field maple (probable) woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 4.
Length: 23mm Max breadth: 16mm Max thickness: 5mm

Four small pieces of bark were also present. No woodworking evidence was recorded. Condition 4. The largest measured 60mm x 30mm x 7mm.
This sample also contained approximately 100 short lengths (30-240mm) of roundwood. Diameters were between 4-23mm. These items were all natural in appearance, with no evidence of conversion or woodland management present. A 10% subsample was submitted for identification, all of which were identified as probably oak, although their small size, compression and mineralisation made identification challenging. A hazelnut was also recovered from this sample.

A further 8 Items of waterlogged wood were submitted for study. These were recovered from the following contexts:

(1857): Secondary fill within Medieval pit **1859**
(2048): Basal fill of Middle / Late Iron Age large, circular pit **2011.**

The two oak pegs are surprisingly similar in form to one another, and to Small Find 17

(1576) discussed in the main body of the report. All three pegs had been worked with a straight edged tool and fit the description for either a peg or a tree-nail (Corkhill 1979: 395 & 594). These items are classed as artefacts and as such should be drawn and photographed.

The timber debris Small Find 43 could well represent splitting debris from the cleaving of timbers. The oak wood chips are likely to have been derived from the use of an edged tool such as an adze or axe.

Medieval Pit 1859

(1857)
SF.43 Oak timber debris, heartwood only, condition 3. Tangentially split with t square cross section and one end trimmed from one direction.
Length: 106mm Max breadth: 48mm Max thickness: 28mm
Min breadth: 41mm Min thickness: 22mm

Oak peg, tangentially split and then trimmed to have a square cross section. Trimmed to a point from one face. The other end had been trimmed flat. Heartwood only, condition 4 with light tool faceting from a straight bladed implement clearly visible.
Length: 89mm Max breadth: 23mm Max thickness: 23mm

Oak peg, radially split and then trimmed to have a square cross section. Trimmed to a point from one face. The other end is broken. Heartwood only, condition 4 with light tool faceting from a straight bladed implement clearly visible.

Length: 85mm Max breadth: 16mm Max thickness: 12mm

Tangentially aligned oak woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 3. Both ends have been axed.
Length: 42mm Max breadth: 39mm Max thickness: 28mm

Tangentially aligned oak woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 3.
Length: 50mm Max breadth: 29mm Max thickness: 26mm

Tangentially aligned oak woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 3.
Length: 95mm Max breadth: 21mm Max thickness: 8mm

Tangentially aligned oak woodchip. Heartwood only, condition 3.
Length: 95mm Max breadth: 28mm Max thickness: 21mm

Iron Age pit 2011

(2048)
SF.48 This large piece of debris has not been identified to species. This item has bark, sapwood and heartwood and displays a twisted, knotty grain. Most of the outside surface has been tangentially split away and one end has been trimmed flat from multiple directions. One face has been moderately charred to a depth of c.5mm. One end has been sawn away during excavation. Condition 3.
Length: 404mm Max breadth: 285mm Max thickness: 239mm

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 Thirteen bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

C.1.2 Ten litres of each sample were processed by bucket flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

Results

C.1.3 Preservation is by charring and is generally poor. Charcoal fragments are present in all of the samples but other charred plant remains are rare. Single specimens of charred cereal grains occur in five of the samples and a single charred seed of Polygonum avaiculare (bindweed) is present in sample 7.

Conclusions

C.1.4 The plant assemblages from this site consist of low densities of plant macrofossils that are probably derived from scattered refuse. The vitrified nature of the charcoal is consistent with high temperature and/or repeated burning.

C.1.5 These samples do not provide any useful interpretive information and no further work is required.

C.1.6 If further excavations are planned for this area, environmental sampling should be included as this assemblage shows that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains. It is recommended that sampling is restricted to specific deposits that are likely to be productive such as primary fills of refuse pits, hearths, middens and any waterlogged features.

C.2 An Assessment Of The Plant Macrofossils And Other Remains From Waterlogged Deposits

By Val Fryer

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 Excavations prior to development at the Milton Park and Ride site, Cambridgeshire, revealed pits and ditches of Iron Age to medieval date, a number of which contained waterlogged fills. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and eight were submitted for assessment after an initial evaluation by OA East highlighted their particular potential.

C.2.2 Two litre sub-samples of each sample were processed by manual water flotation/washover, with the flots being collected in a 250 micron mesh sieve. All flots were stored in water prior to sorting. The wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 18. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of a single cereal grain and charcoal fragments, all plant remains were waterlogged.

Results

C.2.3 Seeds of dry land herbs, wetland plants and tree/shrub species were present at a moderate to high density in all eight assemblages. Preservation was generally good, although some seeds were crushed and distorted and the root/stem matrix of the assemblages was frequently highly comminuted.

C.2.4 Cereal remains were exceedingly scarce, occurring within only two assemblages. Spelt wheat (Triticum spelta) glume bases were recorded from the Iron Age fill of pit **1071** (sample 21) and a single indeterminate charred grain fragment was noted within sample 132, from the fill of medieval pit **1857**.

C.2.5 Seeds of common segetal and grassland herbs were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. The taxa noted most frequently included orache (Atriplex sp.). fat hen (Chenopodium album), thistle (Cirsium sp.), mint (Mentha sp.), greater plantain (Plantago major), small grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare), buttercup (Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus), dock (Rumex sp.), chickweed (Stellaria media) and stinging nettles (Urtica dioica). Wetland plant macrofossils were also recorded from all eight assemblages, with rush (Juncus sp.) fruits occurring at a very high density in all but samples 40 and 63. Other wetland taxa included sedge (Carex sp.), water crowfoot (Ranunculus subg. Batrachium) and water cress (Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum). A single fragment of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell was noted within sample 21 and bramble (Rubus sect. Glandulosus) 'pips' were recorded, often as single specimens, from all but samples 21, 63 and 82. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout. Other plant remains were scarce, but did include wood/twig fragments and Prunus type thorns.

C.2.6 Cladoceran ephippia (water fleas) and waterlogged arthropod remains were reasonably common within all but sample 63. A small number of shells of terrestrial and freshwater obligate molluscs were also recorded, with species noted including Carychium sp., Vallonia sp., Pisidium sp. and Planorbis sp.. Other remains were virtually absent, with

single fragments of black porous and cokey material occurring within samples 21 and 131.

Discussion

C.2.7 Although all eight assemblages are essentially similar, there are subtle differences in composition, which may be relevant to the overall interpretation of the site and it's component features. However, at the time of writing, some features remain undated and it is, therefore, difficult to ascertain whether temporal trends are indicated.

C.2.8 The composition of all eight assemblages indicates that damp grassland conditions were locally prevalent. In most instances, this grassland appears to have been reasonably well managed with few, if any, incursions of colonising shrubs, although occasional patches of nettles and ruderal weeds (most notably the dead-nettles (Lamium sp.) within sample 237) are suggested. The abundance of sandwort (Arenaria sp.) seeds within sample 82 (pit **1605**) may suggest that areas of bare earth, possibly caused by animal activity, were also present. Nearby agricultural activity is indicated within both the Iron Age and medieval assemblages, although it is doubtful whether this impacted the site directly. The presence of fragmentary sainfoin (Onobrychis viciifolia) seeds with samples 63 and 131 is probably indicative of a medieval date for these assemblages. One point of particular note within the assemblages from samples 63, 82, 131 and 132 is the presence of seeds of water cress and water crowfoot. Both species, and water cress in particular, favour moving, shallow, marginal water within streams and brooks, possibly indicating that elements within these assemblages were deposited during flood episodes and may not be directly indicative of the local flora. It is possibly also of note that the few records of freshwater obligate molluscs also occur within two of these assemblages (samples 131 and 132).

Conclusions

C.2.9 In summary, areas of damp grassland, which were mostly well kept and possibly utilised for grazing or the production of hay, were predominant within this area of Cambridgeshire, apparently from the later prehistoric to the medieval periods. Some land in the near vicinity was probably tilled, although this appeared to have little impact on the grassland areas. The area may have been subject to periodic flooding, particularly during the medieval period. The reason why the pits, from which most of the samples were taken, were dug is not known, although they may have acted as sumps or soak-aways; there does not appear to have been any immediate human intervention after these features were initially excavated.

Sample No.	21	22	40	63	82	131	132	237
Context No.	**1154**	**1170**	**1284**	**1576**	**1605**	**1858**	**1857**	**2048**
Feature No.	**1071**	**1071**	**1247**	**1559**	**1367**	**1859**	**1859**	**2011**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**Med.**	**LPRIA**	**Med.**	**Med.**	**LPRIA**
Cereals								
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	x							
Cereal indet. (grain)							xc	
Dry land herbs								
Agrostemma githago L.				xtf		xtf		
Ajuga sp.		x						
Anagallis arvensis L.					x			
Anthemis cotula L.				x				
Aphanes arvensis L.			x		x			
Apiaceae indet.							x	
Arctium lappa L.				x		xcf		
Arenaria sp.					xx			
Asteraceae indet.			x					
Atriplex sp.				x	x	x	x	
Brassica sp.				x	x			
Carduus sp.					x	x		x
Chenopodium album L.	x	x	x		x			x
C. ficifolium Sm.			x					x
C. polyspermum L.		xcf						xcf
C. rubrum/glaucum						x		
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	x	x		x			x
Cirsium sp.	x		x			x	x	
Epilobium sp.								x
Euphorbia peplus L.							x	
Fumaria officinalis L.	x					x		
Hyoscyamus niger L.							x	
Lamium sp.					x			xx
Lepidium sp.	xcf							x
Mentha sp.	x	x				x	xcf	x
Onobrychis viciifolia Scop.				xfg		xfg		
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia			x		x			x
Plantago major L.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Papaver argemone L.						x		
P. dubium L.	xcf		xcf					
P. somniferum L.	xcf		xcf					
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	xx	x	x	x	xx	x
Polygonum aviculare L.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Potentilla sp.		xcf			xx		xcf	
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus		x		x	x		x	x
R. parviflorus L.	x							
Rumex sp.	x		x	x	x	xx	x	x
Sinapis sp.						x		
Solanum sp.							x	
S. nigrum L.	x		xcf					x
Sonchus asper (L.)Hill			x					

Sample No.	21	22	40	63	82	131	132	237
Context No.	**1154**	**1170**	**1284**	**1576**	**1605**	**1858**	**1857**	**2048**
Feature No.	**1071**	**1071**	**1247**	**1559**	**1367**	**1859**	**1859**	**2011**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**Med.**	**LPRIA**	**Med.**	**Med.**	**LPRIA**
Stellaria sp.	xtf		xtf					xtf
S. graminea L.			x					
S. media (L.)Vill	x	x	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx
Thlaspi arvense L.					xx			x
Torilis/Daucus sp.			xcffg					
Torilis japonica (Houtt) DC					xcffg			
Urtica dioca L.	x	xx	xxx		x			x
U. urens L.	x		x					
Wetland plants								
Alisma plantago-aquatica L.							x	
Carex sp.	x	x	x		x			
Eleocharis sp.					x			
Juncus sp.	xxx	xxxx	x	x	xxx	xxx	xx	xx
Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium* (DC)A.Gray				x	x	xxx	xxx	
R. sceleratus L.		x						
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.)Hayek	x				x	x	x	
R. palustris (L.)Besser			xcf		xcf			
Sparganium erectum L.							xcf	
Zannichellia palustris L.						x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.	x							
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab		x	x			x	x	x
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xxx	x	x	x	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x				x
Waterlogged root/stem	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx
Characeae indet.						x		
Indet.moss	x							
Indet.seeds		x	x		x		x	x
Indet.thorns *(Prunus* type)	x	x						
Indet.wood/twigs<5mm	xx		x			xx	x	
Indet.wood/twigs>5mm							x	x
Animal macrofossils								
Bone		x						
Cladoceran ephippia	x		xxx		x	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x						
Waterlogged arthropods	xx	x	xx	x	xxx	xx	xx	x
Ostracods			xx			x	xx	
Terrestrial species								
Carychium sp.					x			
Vallonia sp.		x			x			

Sample No.	21	22	40	63	82	131	132	237
Context No.	**1154**	**1170**	**1284**	**1576**	**1605**	**1858**	**1857**	**2048**
Feature No.	**1071**	**1071**	**1247**	**1559**	**1367**	**1859**	**1859**	**2011**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**Med.**	**LPRIA**	**Med.**	**Med.**	**LPRIA**
Freshwater obligate species								
Lymnaea sp.						x		
Pisidium sp.						x	x	
Planorbis sp.							x	
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	x							
Black tarry material						x		
Sample volume (litres)	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**

Table 18: Macrofossil Data Recovered From Baulk Samples

C.3 Further Pollen Analysis of Sediments

By Steve Boreham

Introduction

C.3.1 This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses from 35 samples of sediment taken from archaeological features at Milton Park & Ride site.

C.3.2 Amongst the samples presented for pollen analysis were five monoliths from an Iron Age pit **1071**, a series of samples from Iron Age ditch fills (Cuts **1628, 1598**, **1623**), a series of samples from waterhole **1276**, and miscellaneous samples from a variety of other pits and ditch-fills.

C.3.3 A single sub-sample was taken for pollen analysis from each sample provided, with the exception of the monolith sample 19 from which two sub-samples were taken.

C.3.4 The 35 samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope.

Pollen Analyses

C.3.5 Pollen concentrations varied widely between <1068 and 20,290 grains per ml. Preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was extremely variable. Many samples were barren or nearly so, with pollen and spores corroded and degraded beyond recognition. In other samples, pollen preservation was better, but counting was made more difficult by the presence of abundant micro-charcoal and finely divided organic debris. Seventeen samples (almost half of those prepared) were entirely barren, and pollen concentrations were generally so low that none of the remaining samples had single slide assessment counts that exceeded a main sum of 100 grains, let alone the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains. As a consequence, a fair amount of caution should be exercised in the interpretation of these pollen assessment results.

C.3.6 It is worth mentioning at this point, in the face of such a low 'success rate' for pollen samples, that the author was not involved in the sample selection process. When this happens, samples that are clearly oxidised or have a high clastic (sand and gravel) content are generally not selected because experience shows that they are almost always barren or nearly so. However, it could also be that the geology of the Milton Park & Ride site (gravel overlying bedrock Gault Clay) is responsible for the poor preservation of pollen in these samples, since it tends to produce a fluctuating water table leading to the periodic ingress of atmospheric oxygen to considerable depths.

*Iron Age pit **1071***

C.3.7 Six pollen sub-samples from five separate monolith samples (14, 15, 16, 19, 20) were taken from this feature. Two sub-samples (19 40cm & 20 20cm), presumably from the upper contexts of this pit, proved to be barren. The remaining four sub-samples (14 10cm, 15 8cm, 16 22cm, 19 10cm) all had broadly similar pollen spectra dominated by grass (Poaceae) (30-50%), with elevated amounts of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) pollen (10-15%) and fern spores (together 11-23%). These samples also had a consistent presence of the disturbed ground indicator strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (1-6%), hazel (2-7%) and the emergent aquatic bur-reed (Sparganium) (4-7%). In general, the samples showed a range of herbs from damp meadow, riparian (bank-side), arable weed and grassland communities. Apart from

hazel, arboreal taxa were a relatively minor component, but included birch (Betula), pine (Pinus), oak (Quercus), alder (Alnus), juniper (Juniperus) and honeysuckle (Lonicera). There were also some clear differences between the samples. For example, the sample from 15 8cm had 17% box (Buxus) pollen, whilst the three basal samples (14 10cm, 15 8cm, 16 22cm) contained cereal pollen (1-2%) and sedge (Cyperaceae) (c.2%) pollen. An interesting additional story is provided by the aquatics, which show that both white water-lily (Nymphaea) and yellow water-lily (Nuphar) were associated with this pit (or deep water nearby). The over-representation of Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen and large proportion of fern spores in these samples is an indicator of post-depositional oxidation and modification of the pollen signal, since both types are resistant to oxidation.

*Pit **1276***

C.3.8 The single sub-sample from this feature (context 1284) produced a pollen count dominated by grass (Poaceae) (42.2%), with elevated amounts of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen (10.9%) and fern spores (together 17.2%). The sample also contained a range of herbs including the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (4.7%), the dead-nettle family (Lamiaceae) (3.1%), the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) (3.1%), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) (5.9%) and the disturbed ground indicator strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (3.1%). Arboreal pollen was restricted to birch (Betula), and the sample also contained cereal pollen (3.1%).

*Waterhole **1367***

C.3.9 A single pollen sub-sample (31cm) from this monolith sample (47) unfortunately proved to be barren.

*Ditch **1559***

C.3.10 The two pollen sub-samples (context 1575 & 1576) from samples 69 & 70 were barren.

*Iron Age ditch fills (Cuts **1628**, **1598** & **1623**)*

C.3.11 The four pollen sub-samples (context 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627) from samples (88, 89, 90 & 91 – Cut **1628**), and the sub-sample from context 1622 (sample 95 – Cut **1623**) were all barren. The sub-sample from context 1597 (sample 92 – Cut **1598**) was almost barren and produced only 8 pollen grains; grass (Poaceae) and (Asteraceae (Lactuceae). Unfortunately, the same was true for the sub-sample from context 1599 (sample 93 – Cut **1623**), which yielded a main sum of only 17; grass (Poaceae), (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) and spores. Although the remaining sub-sample from context 1600 (sample 94 – Cut **1623**) gave a higher main sum (57), the spectrum was again dominated by grass (Poaceae), (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) and spores, with only alder (Alnus) (1.8%) and the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) (3.5%) making an appearance. The dominance of Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen and fern spores, and virtual lack of other taxa in these samples is an indicator of severe post-depositional oxidation and modification of the pollen signal.

*Ditch and pit samples (Cuts **1698**, **1702**, **1696**, **1610**, **1490**, **1481**, **1477**)*

C.3.12 The three pollen sub-samples (context 1699, 1612 & 1615) from samples 104, 119 & 121 were barren. The remaining seven sub-samples (102, 106, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126) all had broadly similar pollen spectra dominated by grass (Poaceae) (24-46%), with elevated amounts of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen (13-44%) and fern spores (together 15-30%). Sample 102 had herbs including strapwort plantain

(Plantago lanceolata) (9.1%), dock (Rumex) (4.5%), cow-parsley family (Apiaceae) (4.5%), the emergent aquatic bur-reed (Sparganium) (8.3%) and arboreal taxa such as pine (Pinus) and privet (Ligustrum). Sample 106 included sedges (Cyperaceae) (2.7%), mallow (Malva) (2.7%) and bur-reed (Sparganium) (7.5%) pollen. Sample 118 contained pollen of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) (4.0%), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) (4.0%) and spores of the adder's tongue fern (Ophioglossum). Sample 120 included pollen of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (4.3%), strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (4.3%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (8.7%), and of the arboreal taxa hazel (Corylus) and juniper (Juniperus). This sample also contained spores of the polypody fern (Polypodium), which is often associated with mature woodland. Sample 122 was notable in that it contained cereal pollen at 5.1%. Samples 124 and 126 also contained cereal pollen (2.0 and 2.6% respectively), with pine (Pinus) (2-5%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (2-3%) and a range of herbs including the lily family (Liliaceae) (4-5%), the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) (2-3%). Since the main sums counted for these samples did not exceed 50 grains, and they all show dominance of Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen and fern spores, it is likely that post-depositional oxidation has altered the pollen signal in these samples.

*Iron Age ditch and ring ditch (Cuts **1915** & **1959**)*

C.3.13 The two pollen sub-samples (context 1914 & 1958) from both these features (samples 172 & 189) were barren.

*Waterhole **1276***

C.3.14 The two pollen sub-samples (context 1284 & 1278) from samples (215 & 223) were barren. The sub-sample from context 1277 (sample 221) was almost barren and produced only 7 pollen grains; grass (Poaceae) and (Asteraceae (Lactuceae). The remaining two sub-samples (context 1288 & 1283) from samples 212 & 214 were dominated by grass (Poaceae) (37-49%), with elevated amounts of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen (15-20%) and fern spores (together 5-11%). Sample 212 contained pollen of hazel (Corylus) (8.6%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (8.6%), thistle (Cirsium) (5.7%) and strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (5.7%). Sample 214 also had strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (8.8%), with cereal (4.4%), the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (4.4%), bur-reed (Sparganium) (4.2%) and a range of other minor constituents including sedges (Cyperaceae), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae), birch (Betula) and alder (Alnus).

C.3.15 The sample from 35cm (context 3551) was dominated by grass (57.1%), with Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (7.1%), and a variety of herbs. Cereals were present at 8.9% and arboreal taxa were rather sparse and represented by pine (1.8%). Fern spores reached 16.1% in this sample. The sample from 49cm (context 3545) was very similar to the previous sample, being dominated by grass (73.1%) with Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (7.5%), and a variety of herbs. However, cereal pollen only reached 1.5%, and fern spores together accounted for 9%.

Discussion & Conclusions

C.3.16 These sparse pollen assemblages are all rather similar, with grass-dominated spectra, and low frequencies of arboreal pollen strongly suggesting a post-clearance environment. Almost all the samples contained large proportions of Asteraceae (Lactuceae) pollen and fern spores, which are taken as indicators of post-depositional oxidation and modification of the pollen signal. Many samples contained the disturbed

ground indicator strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata), and nine contained cereal pollen.

C.3.17 The pollen samples from the Iron Age pit **1071** could be interpreted as showing a potentially deep pool with water-lilies and fringing emergent vegetation, surrounded by damp meadow, riparian (bank-side), arable fields and grazing land. There was clearly some hazel-box-juniper scrub nearby, but no continuous woodland. The pollen from the pit **1276** could be interpreted in a very similar way, but without the deep pool element.

C.3.18 Very little can be said about the Iron Age ditch fills (Cuts **1628, 1598** & **1623),** expect that the surrounding environment was probably grassland. The miscellaneous ditch and pit samples (Cuts **1698, 1702**, **1696, 1610**, **1490**, **1481, 1477**) also contained pollen that could be interpreted as meadow, bank-side, arable and pastoral environments. Sample 120 was alone in having a hint of some slightly more extensive hazel-juniper scrub in an otherwise tree-less environment.

C.3.19 Waterhole **1276** also produced pollen that could be interpreted as coming from open tall-herb meadowland, arable and pastoral fields. Disturbance seems to have been a relatively important theme at this site, and again there is the hint of hazel scrub nearby.

C.3.20 In general, the attempt at gleaning environmental information from the 35 samples presented from Milton Park and Ride through pollen analysis has not been very successful, largely in part to the oxidised and relatively unsuitable nature of the material. Very little detailed local environmental information can be gathered from these assessment counts, mostly due to the poor preservation of palynomorphs. The author has attempted some palaeoenvironmental reconstructions for several of the features, but care must be taken not to over-interpret these assessment pollen counts.

APPENDIX D. GEOPHYSICAL REPORT (GRADIOMETER SURVEY)

By Peter Masters

Introduction

D.1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council CAMARC commissioned the Centre for Archaeological and Forensic Analysis, Cranfield University to undertake a fluxgate gradiometer survey on land to the south of Butt Lane and west of the A10 Milton By-Pass, Milton, Cambridge. This work was undertaken between 15th and 17th October 2006 in advance of the proposed relocation of the Cowley Park and Ride site.

D.1.2 The aim of the survey was to asses the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

D.1.3 The survey methodology described in this report was based upon guidelines set out in the English Heritage document 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation' (David, 1995).

Methodology

D.1.4 Gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological features (eg pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

D.1.5 The use of gradiometry is used to establish the presence/absence of buried magnetic anomalies, which may reflect sub-surface archaeological features.

D.1.6 The area survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad – 01 – 1000 dual fluxgate gradiometer with DL601 data logger set to take 8 readings per metre (a sample interval of 0.125m). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used, with 1m wide traverses across 30m x 30m grids. The sensitivity of the machine was set to detect magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla.

D.1.7 The data was processed using Archeosurveyor v.1.3.2.8. It was clipped to reduce the distorting effect of extremely high or low readings caused by discrete pieces of ferrous metal on the site. The results are plotted in Figure 3.

Interpretation and analysis of results

D.1.8 A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out over the proposed development area for the new Milton Park and Ride facility for Cambridge covering an initial area of 7ha.

D.1.9 Following a complete coverage of the western and northern parts of the survey area, the results clearly showed modern disturbance associated with the remains of former allotments. However, after consultation with CAMARC, the southern extent was strip sampled to ascertain whether the allotment gardens extended into this area. It was also decided not to carry out the survey of the easternmost extent of the proposed development area due to the likelihood of recording modern debris associated with the construction of the A10 and a known local bottle dump.

D.1.10 In total an area of 5.5ha was surveyed, which produced few significant anomalies of an archaeological nature.

D.1.11 In the north-eastern half of the survey a series of parallel linear anomalies orientated east to west possibly represents the ploughed out remains of the pre-enclosure field system of ridge and furrow (Figure 3; marked in green). A few fairly faint magnetic linear anomalies running in a north to south direction in the western part of the field may also be traces of ridge and furrow.

D.1.12 Other anomalies detected in the survey area (circled pink) indicate modern ferrous like remains such as modern debris relating to the former allotment gardens (especially the larger circled areas) known in this locality from cartographic and local knowledge up until recent times.

D.1.13 A series of positive curvilinear/rectilinear anomalies along the northern field boundary (orange lines) may represent possible ditch-like features but are more likely to indicate features associated with the allotment gardens.

Conclusions

D.1.14 The survey has identified only limited evidence of possible significant archaeological remains; most of the definitive magnetic variation appears to reflect relatively modern activity such as ferrous litter associated with the allotment gardens, for example tile, brick and cinder.

D.1.15 The survey may have identified ephemeral traces of curvilinear features, such as ditches of unknown origin but is more likely to be related to the more recent allotment garden features.

D.1.16 Based on the survey results, it is concluded that the site possesses limited archaeological potential even though it is in close proximity to known archaeological sites of importance that lie to the south and west of the site close to the known Roman road of Akeman Street and a possible villa within the vicinity of the site.

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-65044		
Project Name	Evaluation and excavation at Milton Park and Ride		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	16-04-2007	Finish	02-08-2007
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	MILPAR 07	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	ECB 3123	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 2453, 51512

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☒ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☒ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

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
enlosure	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
roundhouse	Iron Age -800 to 43	animal bone	Iron Age -800 to 43
windmill	Medieval 1066 to 1540	log ladder	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambs	Butt Lane, Milton, Cambridge, CB24 6DG	
Parish	Milton		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.8ha	National Grid Reference	TL 469 630

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas of CAPCA
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Dan Hounsell

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire County Store	OA East	Cambridgeshire County Store
MILPAR 07	MILPAR 07	MILPAR 07

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☒	☒
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☒	☒	☒
Worked Bone	☒	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

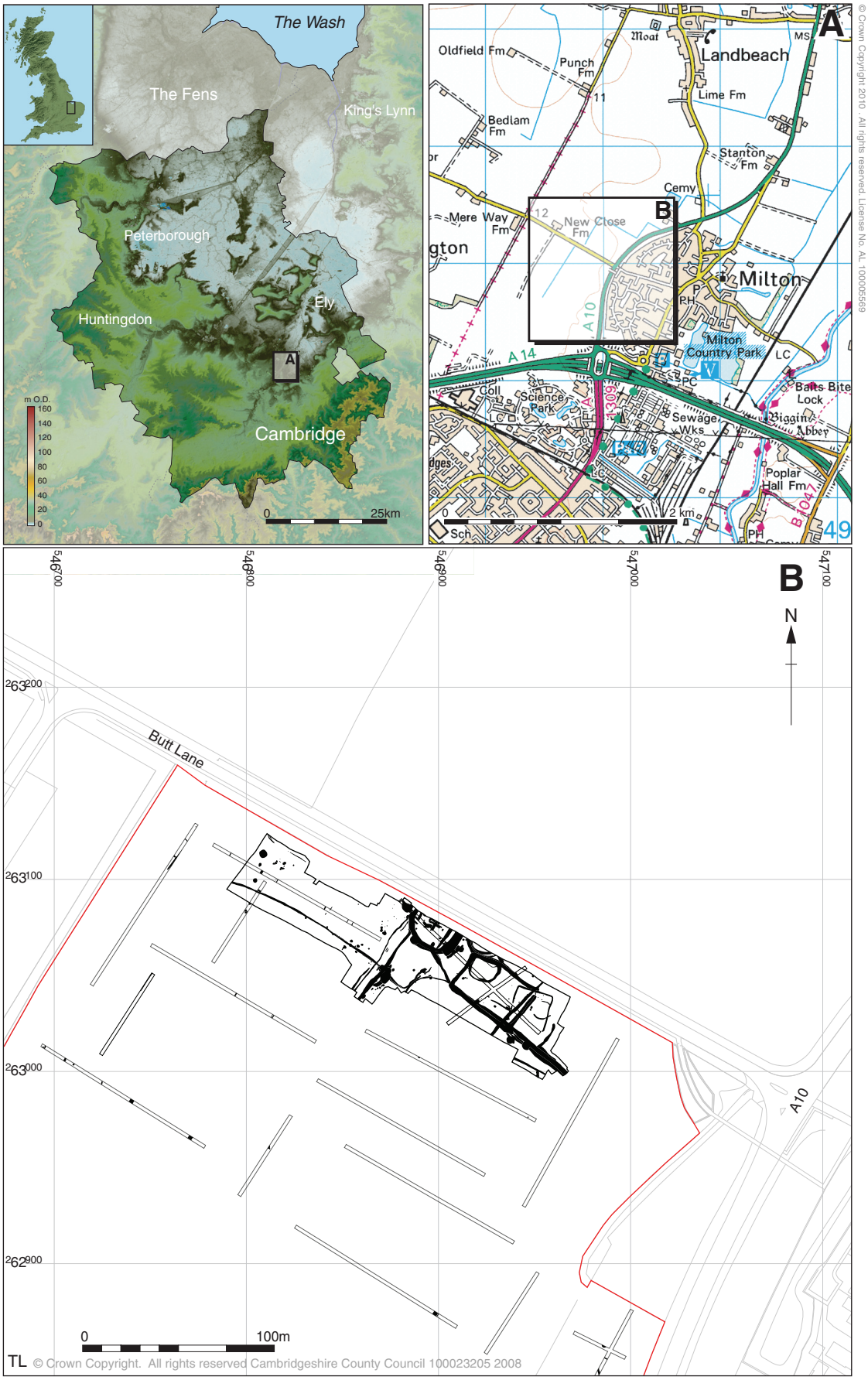


Figure 1: Location of the excavation area

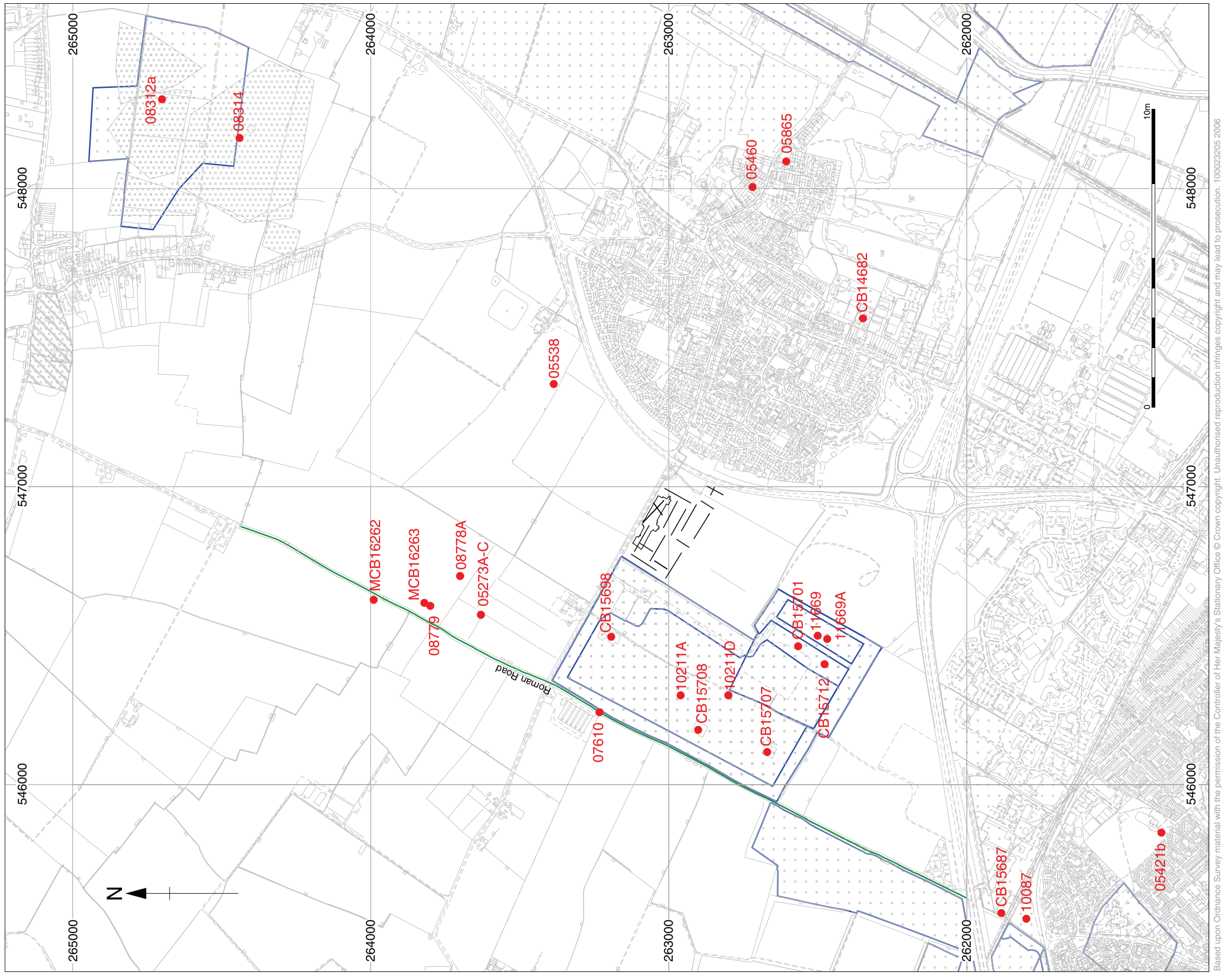


Figure 2: HER entries

Figure 3: Geophysics plot

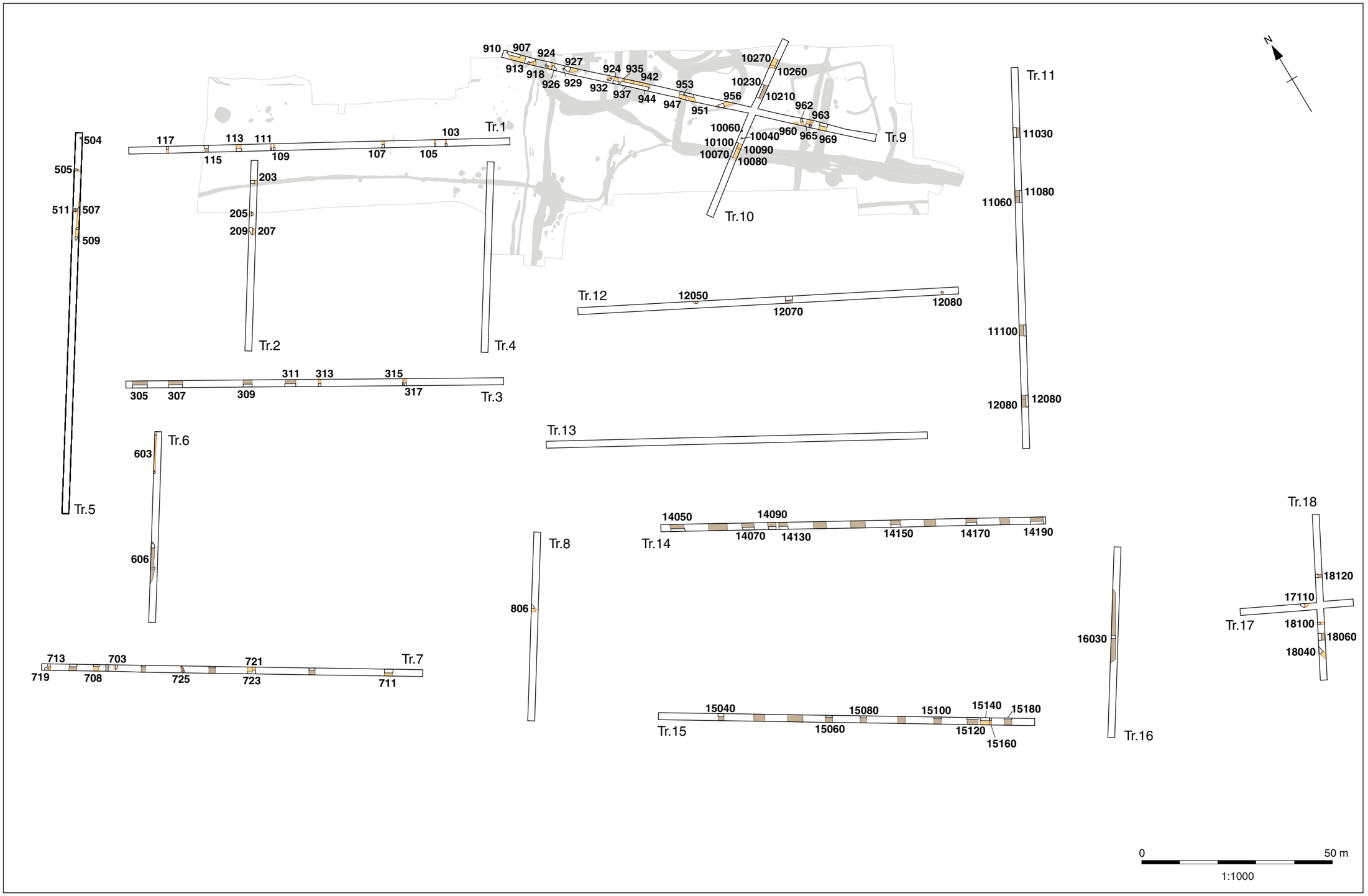


Figure 4: Evaluation trenches

Figure 5: Excavation area showing all excavated slots

Figure 6: Phase 1.1: Later Iron Age

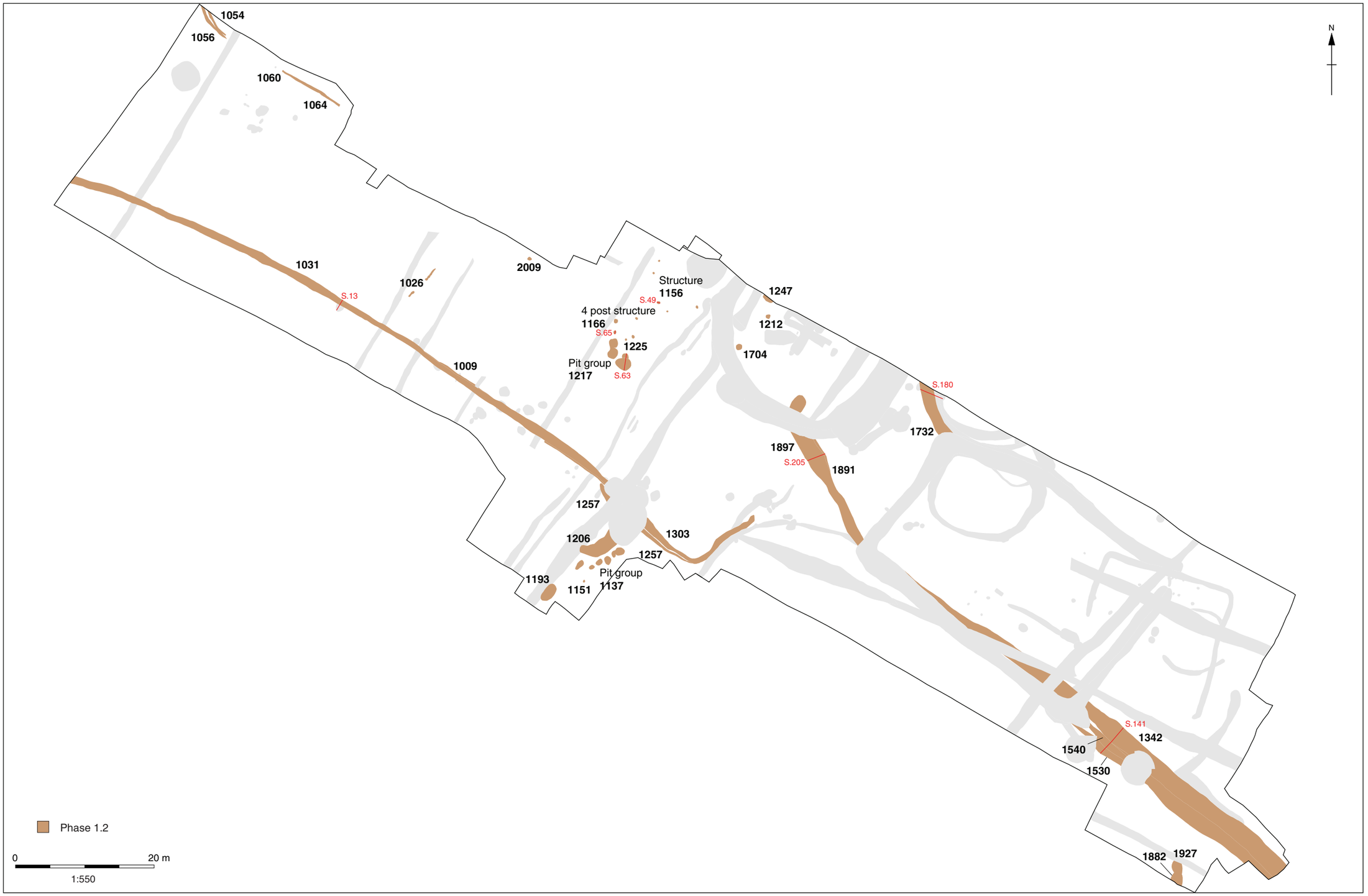


Figure 7: Phase 1.2: Later Iron Age

Figure 8: Phase 1.3: Late Pre-Roman Iron Age

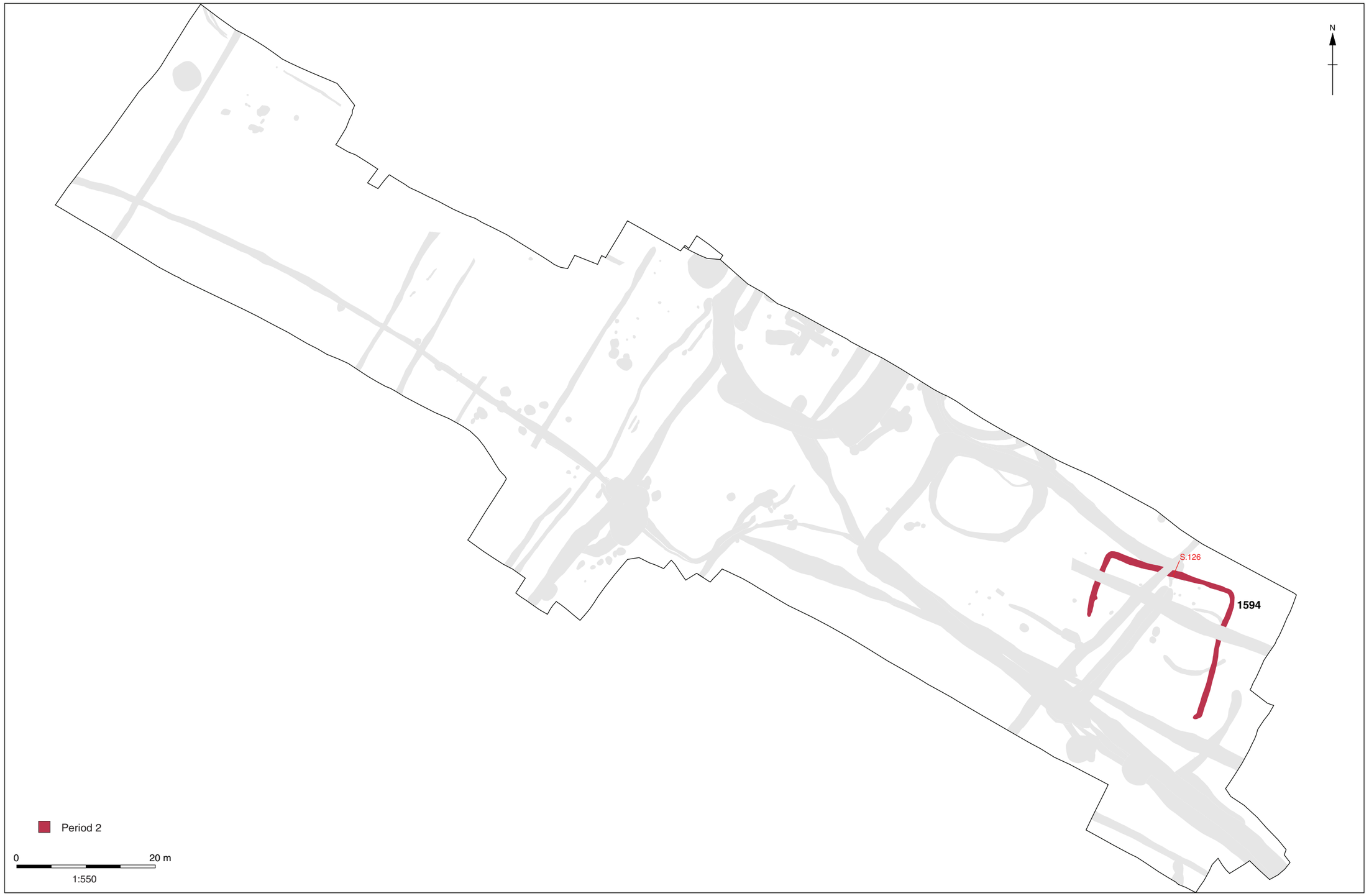


Figure 9: Period 2: Roman

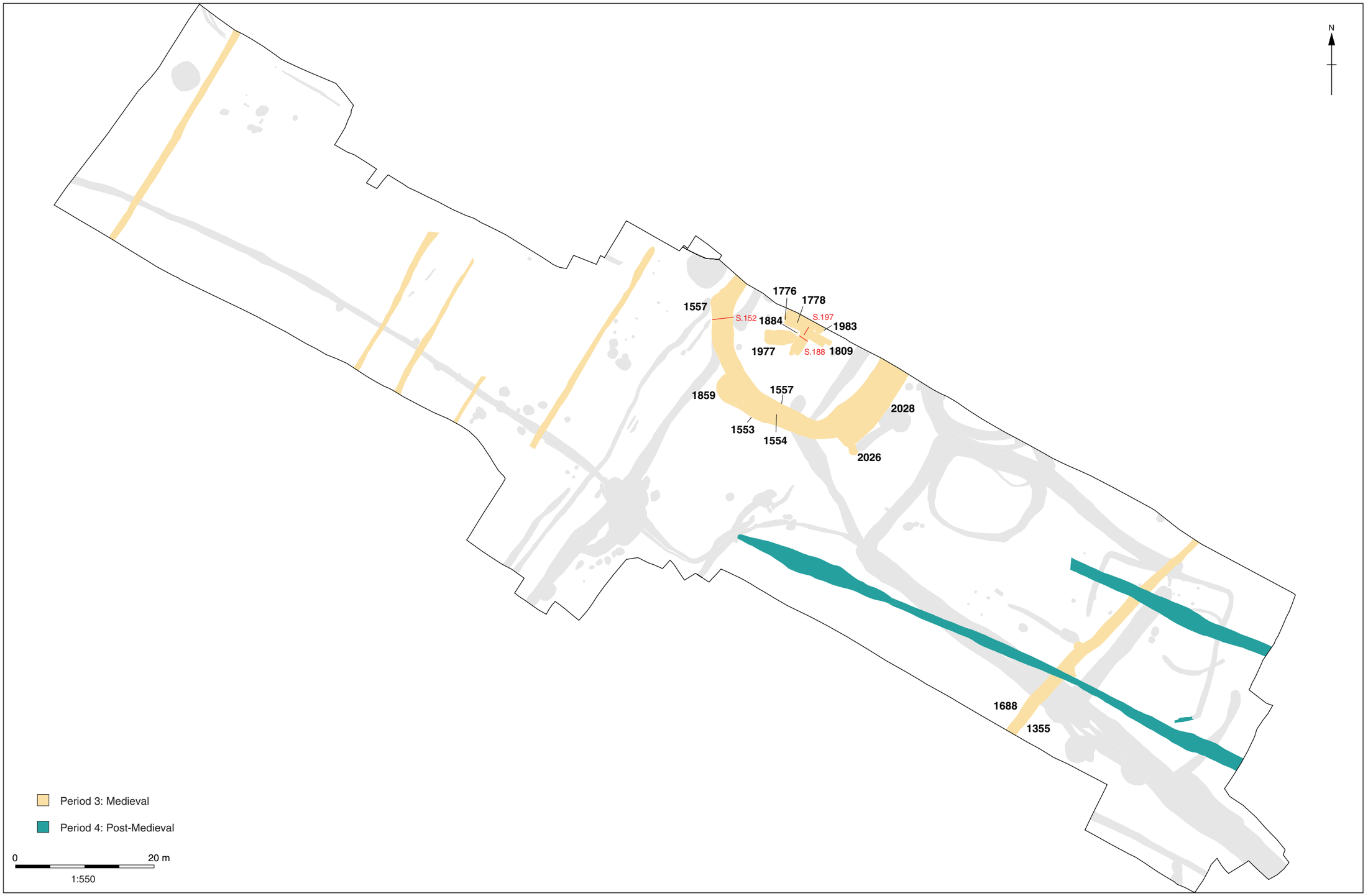
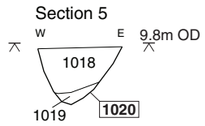
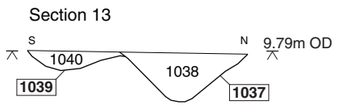
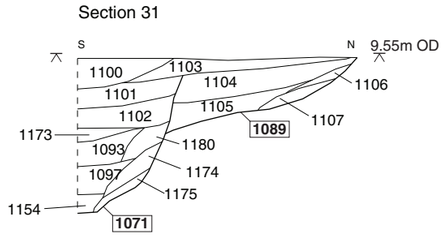
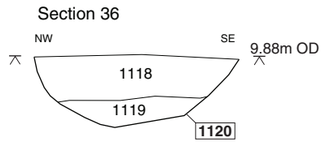


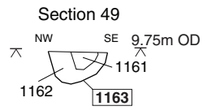
Figure 10: Periods 3 and 4: Medieval and Post-Medieval

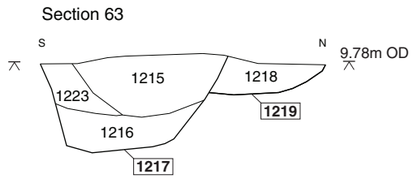


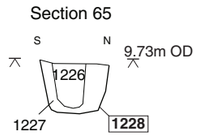


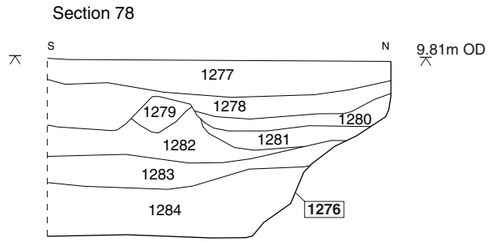


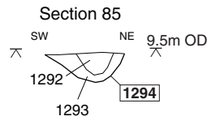


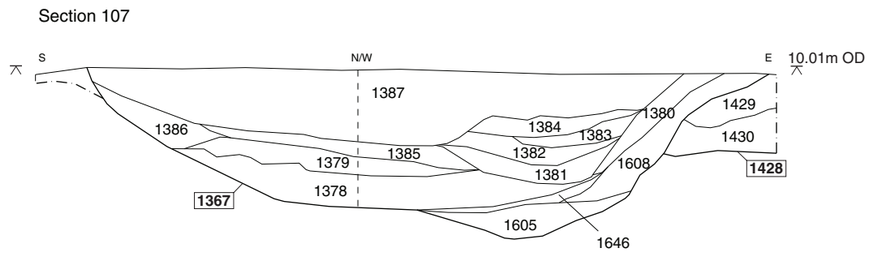


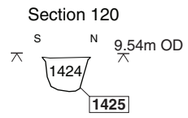


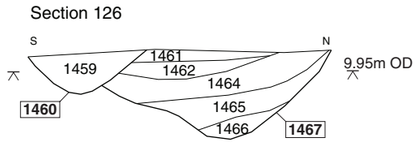


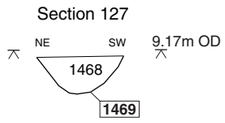


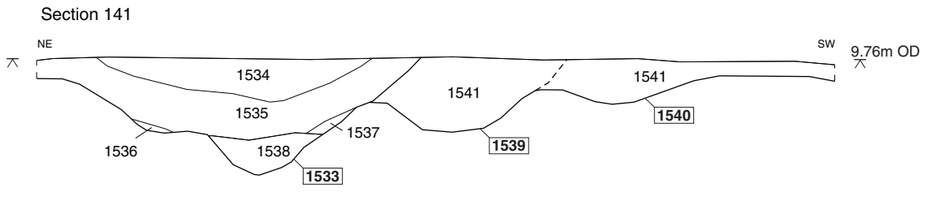












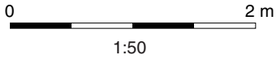


Figure 11: Selected sections

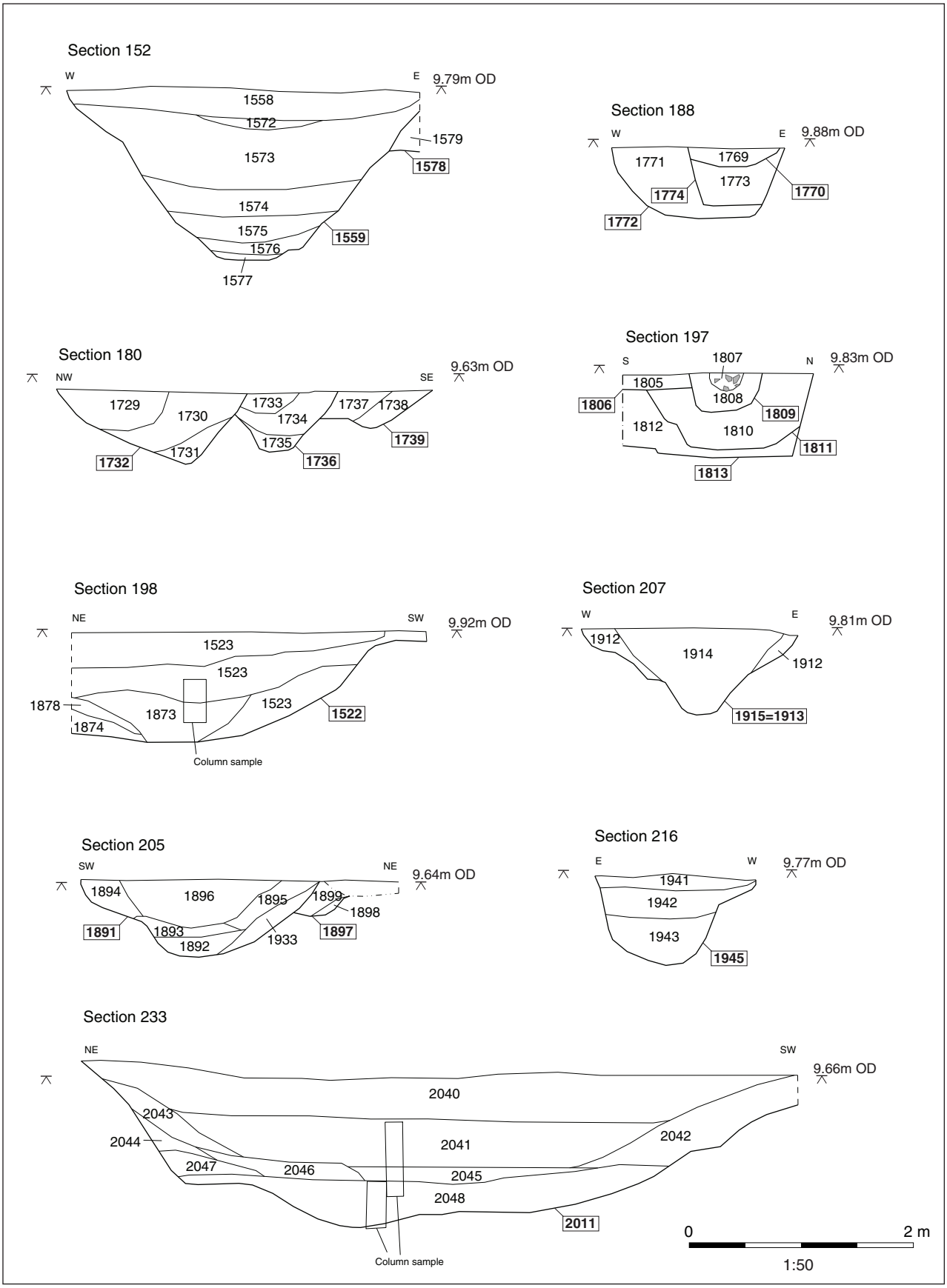


Figure 12: Selected sections

Figure 13: The archaeology of milton Park and Ride and Milton Landfill

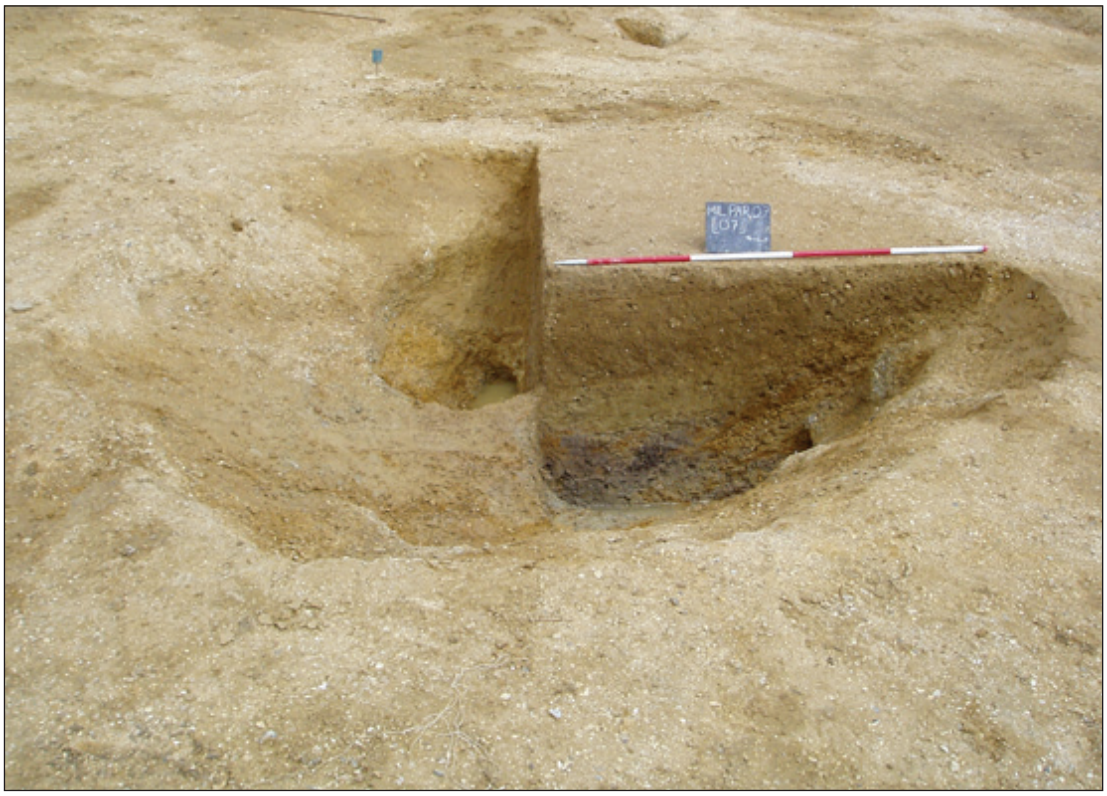


Plate 1: Iron Age water hole **1071**, west facing section

Plate 2: Log ladder SF8, recovered from water hole **1071**

Plate 3: Southern arm of Iron Age roundhouse **1469**, looking east

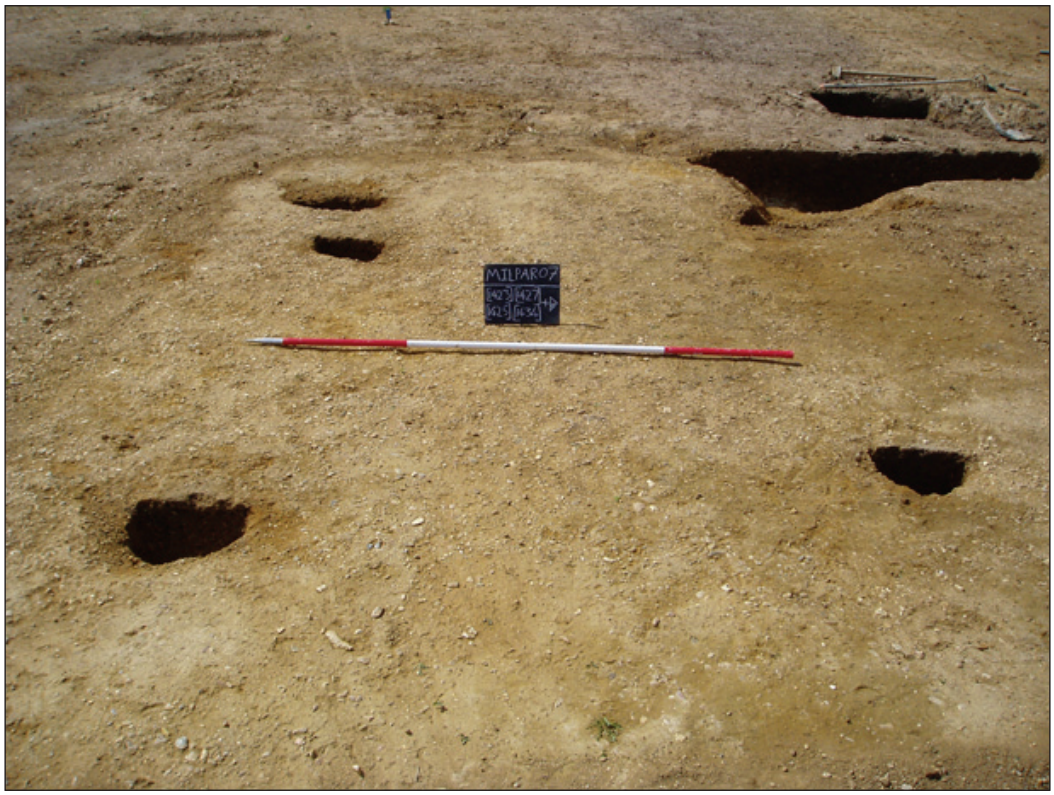


Plate 4: Six post structure **1423**, looking west

Plate 5: Four post structure **1166**, looking east

Plate 6: Pit **1704** containing heated stones

Plate 7: Pre-excavation shot. North-west corner of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age enclosure **1623**/**1598** and darker sub-enclosure **1678**, looking south-west

Plate 8: Terminal of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age enclosure ditch **1598**, truncated by Roman enclosure ditch **1594**, section 126

Plate 9: Southern terminal of windmill cross beam foundation trench **1778** and re-cut **1776**

Plate 10: Windmill enclosure ditch **1557**, looking north, section 152

Plate 11: Iron Age curved antler plaque with incised linear decoration and large ring and dot motif. Length 55mm

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