

Archaeological Field Unit

# **Iron Age Settlement and Agriculture at Butt Lane, Milton: Training Excavation 1998**

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**Cambridgeshire County Council**

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## SUMMARY

*Area C at Milton Landfill Site was archaeologically excavated between July and August 1998. The work was undertaken by trainees under the direction and supervision of Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) staff.*

*Milton lies to the north of Cambridge and the Landfill site is situated between the A14 Trunk road and Butt Lane. Area C is located within the proposed Landfill Site at TL461629. A temporary benchmark was set up on the site at 12.43m OD, based on the landfill site gas burner benchmark which is at 11.60m OD.*

*The excavated area was 45m north-south by 45m east-west with a 5m x5m extension along the southern edge and eleven trenches outside the main area to the east, west and south.*

*The site was characterised by features representing small timber structures, intercutting pits, and, perhaps most significantly a series of parallel ditches leading to a perpendicular ditch at the southern edge of the excavation. Stratigraphically the site showed three phases in the Iron Age and subsequent use in medieval and post-medieval periods.*

*Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from most feature types, and the stratigraphic sequence of features can be dated by this pottery.*

*Phase 1 was an earlier middle Iron Age occupation phase indicated by the presence of at least one timber building, possibly associated with several pits, containing general rubbish including large unabraded middle Iron Age pottery and animal bones.*

*Phase 2 appears to have included land clearance of buildings and other occupation material in preparation for intensive cultivation. The exact nature of the cultivation is unclear. A series of closely spaced, regular, parallel ditches on an approximately north-south alignment leading towards a perpendicular ditch on an approximately east-west alignment suggests the possibility of drainage, irrigation, lazy beds or planting trenches. Only small, abraded sherds of possibly middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavated ditch fills.*

*Phase 3 consisted of two pits post-dating the ditch system, each containing Iron Age pottery, and a small post or stake hole from which a 1st century Colchester type brooch was recovered.*

*Very little evidence for a Romano-British presence was found on the site despite its close proximity to Roman Akeman Street.*

*Evidence for a medieval ridge and furrow system and later land drains complete the archaeological sequence.*

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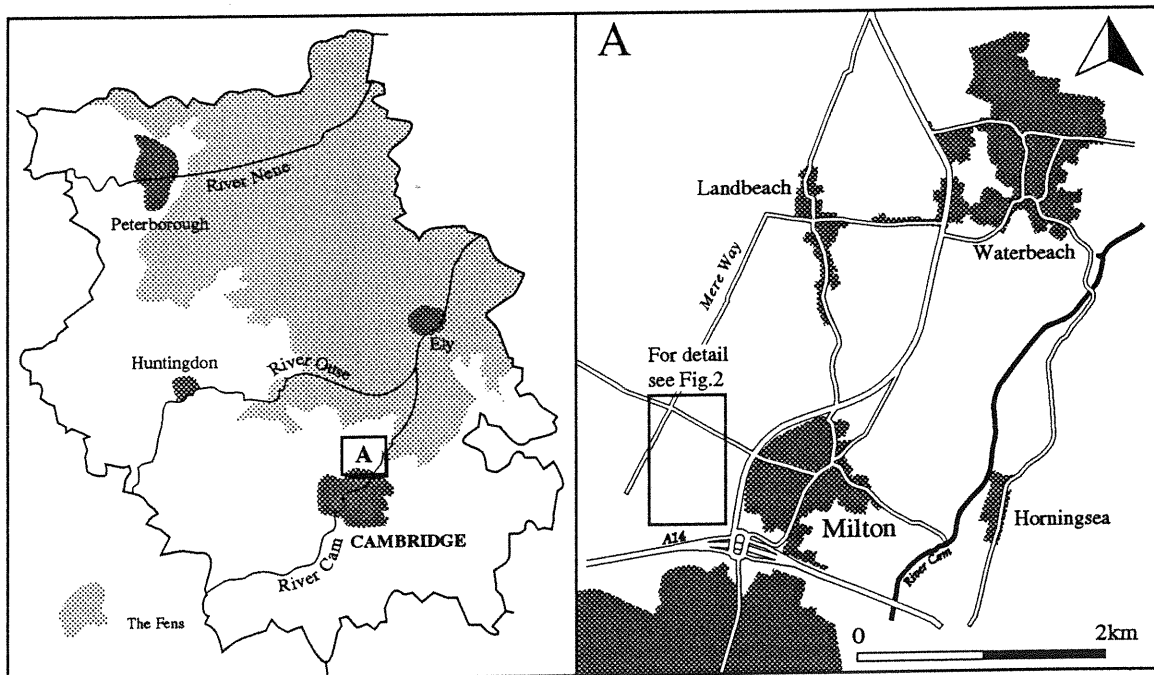
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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The excavation in 1998 on the proposed Milton Landfill Site was part of an overall strategy to excavate and record archaeological remains threatened by future development. Three areas (A, C and D) of high archaeological potential, and a fourth of lesser significance (B) were identified during evaluation trenching undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit in 1995 (Bray and Reynolds 1997). This evaluation followed on from the unexpected discovery and subsequent excavation of Roman and Iron Age remains in 1994 and 1995 elsewhere on the Landfill Site (Reynolds 1994).

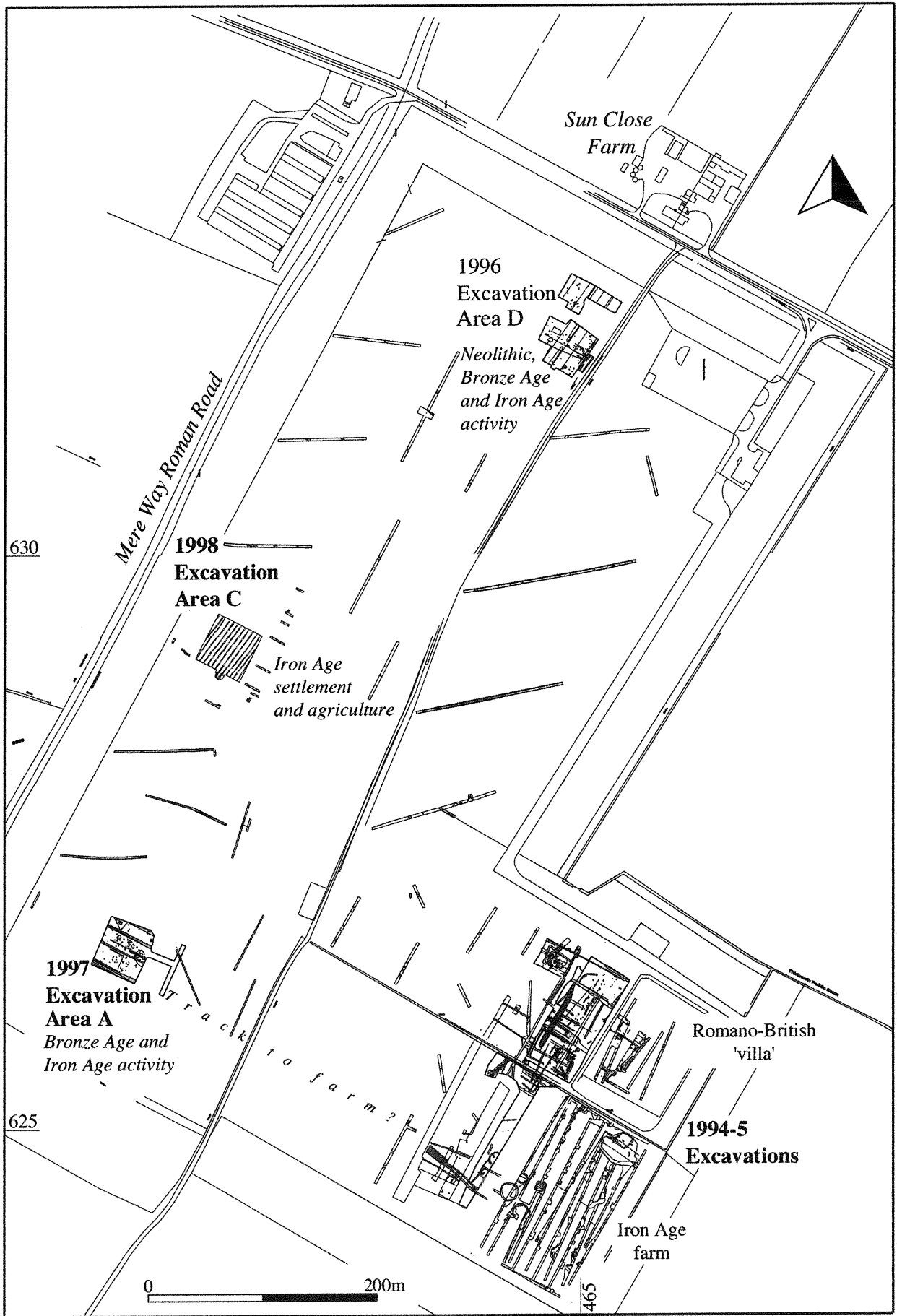
Subsequent to the evaluation (MILEW95), East Waste Ltd. agreed to contribute substantially towards the excavation of the three most significant areas of archaeological potential (A, C and D) over a period of three years. Additional funding was received from trainees and CBA Mid-Anglia. The first of the excavation areas (area D) was investigated in the summer of 1996 and is reported on elsewhere (Connor, 1997). The second area to be excavated was area A (Connor 1998). The third and final area to be investigated was area C. This document reports the findings from that excavation.

The proposed Milton Landfill Site is located approximately four miles north-east of Cambridge. Excavation area C is situated towards the west boundary of the proposed landfill site, approximately 450m south of Butt Lane and 75m east of Mere Way. The field is currently farmed by Mr. Harold with whose agreement the work was undertaken. The field was under set aside at the time of the excavation.



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Figure 1 Location maps



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**Figure 2** Location of excavated areas (1994-98) and evaluation trenches (1995). Area C is shown with Phase 2 linear features.

## **2 GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY**

The site lies on the third terrace river gravels of the River Cam. The underlying geology is Jurassic Gault Clay with sporadic capping of Pleistocene gravels, silts and marls (Worssam and Taylor 1969). The site lies at approximately 11.50m above ordnance datum and is generally flat. Topsoil was between 0.20 and 0.40m in depth across the site overlying subsoil which was approximately 0.20m thick. The nearest benchmark was 11.60m OD located on the landfill site gas burner.

## **3 THE TRAINING EXCAVATION**

The excavation had two main aims: to excavate and record threatened archaeological remains, 'preserve by record'; to enable a wide range of inexperienced people the opportunity to learn some of the techniques involved in archaeological excavation, a 'training excavation'.

The following people participated as trainees in the excavation and carried out all the excavation and recording of the archaeological deposits under the close supervision and tuition of AFU staff, the number of weeks trainees participated in the excavation is noted in brackets :

Gareth Barlow (4), Katy Bellamy (1), Dr. Derek Booth (1), Andrew Brown (1), Clair Brown (1), Evie Browne (2), Chris Chapman (2), Kate Chapman (4), Ben Croxford (1), Rachel Fosberry (1), Ed Francis (2), Vicky Gadd (1), Jackie Gibbs (3), Suzanne Hill (1), Giles Jephcott (2), Alex Lee (1), Claire Loveday (2), Simon Parsons (1), Hannah Pethen (2), Linda Price (1), Samantha Price (1), Clive Proctor (2), Rebecca Pullen (1), Richard Purves (1), Catherine Ranson (2), Morgan Di Rodi (1), Ruth Tarrant Garner (1), Rosemarie Warren (1), Naomi Weiss (2), Yoshiko Yamaguchi (2).

A total of 30 participants joined in the excavation as paying trainees ranging from 14 to over 60 years of age. Each participant received an attendance certificate indicating the range of topics covered during their stay. A small number of participants also chose to enter the Cambridge University Board of Continuing Education accreditation scheme.

The first group of trainees commenced after initial machine stripping and clearance of the site. Three full time staff were employed to teach and supervise the twelve weekly participants, under the direction of a full time Project Officer. The training programme involved hands-on experience supported by background theory, lectures on a wide range of topics, practical experimental archaeology sessions including wood working and flint knapping, and outings to other sites and monuments in Cambridgeshire.

## **4 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Prehistoric**

The area north of Cambridge has traditionally been seen as marginal during the prehistoric period. Much of the land is clay and therefore heavy to work, and, it has been thought, too heavy for prehistoric tools. This land has therefore been thought of as being wooded. Until recently the evidence has done little to dispute this theory, little prehistoric activity has been encountered in the Milton area; Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic evidence is absent from the vicinity of the landfill site, and although Bronze Age material was found at Impington, that is some distance away. Fieldwalking over the landfill site had produced only a small quantity of late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery and a scatter of burnt flint. For the Iron Age, there is evidence of more activity, since there is a defensive late Iron Age ringwork at Arbury Camp (Hughes 1904; Alexander and Trump 1970; Evans 1991a, 1991b) and evidence of Iron Age fields. Evaluation in 1995, (Bray and Reynolds 1997) and excavation in 1996 (Connor 1997) and 1994-5 (Reynolds, forthcoming) showed that there has been prehistoric activity dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, including Iron Age roundhouses situated along a slight rise in the gravel.

Aerial photographs of the site taken by Ben Robinson in 1996 have shown the presence of cropmarks on the proposed landfill site. Of particular significance is a large subrectangular enclosure on the west of the area, apparently earlier than Mere Way, which may belong to the Iron Age.

### **4.2 Roman**

The Roman remains in the area to the north of Cambridge are relatively well documented. Roman Akeman Street, now known as Mere Way along part of its length, bounds the proposed Milton Landfill Site to the West. This road was the major route to the Fens and the north-east from Cambridge. Cremations were found adjacent to the road during work at Kings Hedges (Ette, 1993). Roman Villa buildings were found at Arbury during the construction of a housing estate (Frend, 1955; Alexander et al 1966, 1968, 1969, 1974). Roman farmsteads and kilns are located within the parish of Milton on the first and second river terraces (Bray and Reynolds, 1997). Most recently a large Roman site, including remains of a farming landscape, settlement, industrial and religious activity (Reynolds, 1994) and a Romano-British burial mound (Reynolds, forthcoming) was discovered on the landfill site and excavated under rescue conditions in 1994.



### **4.3 Saxon**

The nearby parish of Chesterton has been identified as the location for an early Saxon royal estate (Haslam, 1984). Milton itself, however, has very little documented Saxon activity, although a bronze wrist clasp of the period was found whilst recording on MILEW III was being undertaken (Reynolds, forthcoming).

### **4.4 Medieval and Post-medieval**

A short documentary search of the site was undertaken by Twigs Way, and the following is a summary of the report which is held in archive

The site was nominally part of the 'East Field' one of the three open fields of the parish, but was already recorded as being part of a series of 'ancient enclosures' or 'closes' at the time of the nineteenth century Enclosure Act. A draft pre-enclosure map shows a series of four closes aligned along Mere way, the area under investigation lying within the most southerly of these. In addition there is an east-west drain or trackway marked as 'old enclosure' which may mark the line of an earlier track through the open fields (Way 1997).

## **5 METHODOLOGY AND CONSTRAINTS**

### **5.1 Excavation**

Evaluation of the proposed landfill site in 1995 (Bray & Reynolds, 1997) had highlighted three areas of potential archaeological importance, indicated as areas A, C and D. Practical considerations led to a scheduled programme of work which began with the excavation of area D in July and August 1996, area A was excavated during July and August 1997 and area C was excavated during August 1998. In order to 'preserve by record' the remains assessed to be present in area C, excavation focused on evaluation trench XVI, and broadened out beyond this trench in order to locate any peripheral activity. One area 45 x 45 metres and a 5 x 5 metre extension along the southern edge of the area were mechanically stripped by a tracked excavator, spoil was stockpiled around the edges of the site using a six wheeled tipper truck. Additionally 11 short trenches were excavated using a wheeled excavator in order to test the extent of a close set ditch system uncovered during the main excavation.

Grid pegs were located across the site at 20 metre intervals using a Total Station Surveying Instrument, the grid was infilled to 5 metre intervals using tapes. Archaeological deposits were excavated by trainees. Discrete features such as pits and post holes were half sectioned or quadrantated where practicable. Sections were placed across linear features to establish profiles, dating and stratigraphic relationships where these existed. All excavated deposits were ascribed an individual 'context' number and recorded using the

AFU's recording system: individual deposits were all described using single context recording sheets, pre-excavation plans were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:20, post-excavation plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Photographs in monochrome and colour were taken to supplement the record. The edges of the excavation and trenches were located to Ordnance Survey coordinates using a Total Survey Instrument. Where possible, trainees were encouraged to undertake all the recording steps under close supervision from AFU staff.

Seven environmental samples were taken from a broad range of feature types and most were processed by supervised trainees during the excavation. Sampling for pollen was undertaken on a small scale in consultation with Steve Boreham of the Cambridge University Geography Department. Much of the finds processing was undertaken by trainees in the field under the supervision of the AFU's Supervisors as appropriate.

## 5.2 Post-Excavation

All finds collected from the site were washed, bagged and broadly catalogued, records were checked, consolidated and entered onto a site Database.

Pottery was analysed and reported on by Jonathon Last. Alan Clapham scanned the residues from the environmental samples and recommended that no further work is necessary. A short documentary search was carried out by Twigs Way in 1997 for the site as a whole and that report is relevant to area C, the full report is kept in archive.

The following report is organized following the standard practice of a hierarchically structured site narrative: post-excavation analysis of individual contexts, plans, sections and dating evidence has provided the information to construct matrices, and to group contexts into interpretative elements described chronologically by phase. A summary discussion of each phase is followed by the detailed description of each group.

## 6 RESULTS

All context numbers ascribed to excavated deposits have been grouped according to their stratigraphic and interpretative associations. Context numbers are shown in normal text except where they refer to **cuts**, in which case they are shown in **bold**. Some context groups include context numbers assigned in the evaluation phase (MILEW95) these context numbers are shown in *italics*, and ***bold italics*** where they refer to cuts. The groups are numbered from 1 to 21

All context groups have been assigned to one of four phases as a means of showing the chronological development to the site. The results are reported on by phase (earliest first where known) and by context group (in numerical order). Full descriptions of the excavated contexts are kept in archive MILEW98, short descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

## 6.1 Natural features and Geology

The undisturbed natural within the excavated area was mixed gravel and clay with frequent outcrops of chalky marl, and considerable evidence for periglacial activity. A number of archaeological features were overcut due to the difficulty of recognising the periglacial disturbance into which they had intruded.

## 6.2 Phase 1a (context groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) Mid-Late Iron Age structures, pits and postholes

Features which can be demonstrated to be earlier than an extensive Iron Age ditch system (group 13), either by direct stratigraphic relationships or by association, have been interpreted as belonging to a possible earlier Iron Age phase based on the associated pottery assemblage. These phase 1a features are very probably contemporary with those outlined in phase 1 b (see below).

Stratigraphically, the earliest features on area C were group 4 post holes in the southern part of the excavated area and groups 2, 3, 6 and 7 pits in the northern part of the area. The post holes are probably structural, although it is difficult to determine their precise nature. Only one of the post hole group was definitely stratigraphically earlier than the phase 2 ditch sequence. The pit groups vary in character, but all were stratigraphically earlier than group 13, an extensive Iron Age ditch system.

### 6.2.1 Context group 1 (*Figures 3, 4*)

Contexts: 863 filled by 862 916 filled by 913, 914, 915

863, filled by 862, truncated by large pit 834 (group 3), possibly a pit, although no finds were recovered from it and it is possible that it is natural.

916 filled by 913, 914 and 915, truncated by 863 and 834. As with 863, this feature had the appearance of a circular pit but contained no finds and may be natural.

### 6.2.2 Context group 2 (*Figure 4*)

Contexts: 912 filled by 911; 854 filled by 796, 891; 941 filled by 798, 799; 406, filled by 405; 412 filled by 411

A group of small, shallow, intercutting pits. The pits were cut by 840, one of a system of ditches (group 13), and also by a medieval plough furrow (group 19) on their northern edge.

406 and 412 were excavated during evaluation in 1995 and were shown to be very shallow, intercutting pits containing some sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Pits 854 and 941 were bisected by ditch 840, each of the pits was very shallow, although the area of contact was small, and the relationship was not therefore

entirely reliable. Iron Age pottery sherds, animal bone and evidence of burning, including burnt clay and a large quantity of charcoal was observed in both of these very shallow pits although the western most pit was especially burnt. Unfortunately, the position of the original evaluation trench was such that it had destroyed the relationship between pit 854 and pit 406, it can be deduced from the evaluation drawings and descriptions, however, that pit 854 was in fact the later of the two.

912 was greater in depth than the other pits in this group at 0.4m, it contained a large quantity of Iron Age pottery, possibly from a single pot, as well as a number of animal bones. The pit was truncated by 840, and lay close to 406, but did not appear to be cut by it. Pit 912 may have had a structural function as a post setting, and could possibly relate to nearby group 5 post holes 872 and 896.

### 6.2.3 Context group 3 (*Figures 3, 4*)

Contexts: 834 filled by 833, 847.

Pit 834 was a very large pit, greater than 1.5m in diameter and 0.84m deep, it was truncated by ditch 828 (group 13), and by a plough furrow (group 19). The pit was irregularly rounded in plan with steep sides, it was backfilled with layers of redeposited natural sand within which were large animal bones and pottery sherds. The upper fill of the pit, 833, contained charcoal and abraded pottery suggesting accumulation over a long period of time, or deposition of residual material. Pottery sherds from several jars of different types were recovered from 833, including one with finger-impressed decoration, and a possible gaming counter (Last, p17, 23). The primary fill of the pit, 847, had a very natural appearance and was initially thought to be natural, excavation proved, however, that it had been redeposited and contained unabraded pottery including a sherd with a friable red slip (Last, p17) and large animal bones.

The pit lay close to group 7 pits which were unexcavated, and the surface deposits of these pits was very similar to that observed for pit 834, however, since the deposits were not excavated it is not possible to draw any further conclusions.

### 6.2.4 Context group 4 (*Figure 4*)

Contexts: 875 filled by 873, 874; 724, filled by 723; 741, filled by 740; 720, filled by 719; 731 filled by 730.

Five post holes located towards the south of the excavated area, these post holes have been grouped together based on their similarities in profile and depth. The post holes were between 0.4m and 0.55m deep, with diameters between 0.3m and 0.35m. Although clustered together, the post holes did not form a coherent pattern on their own, however, if looked at in conjunction with 712 and 794 (group 9) and two unexcavated post holes, they form a loosely crescent shape in plan, and hence may represent the location of a 'roundhouse' between approximately 7 and 8m in diameter. In this speculative 'roundhouse' an internal division is suggested by post holes 731 and 724. Only 731 was physically truncated by a group 13 ditch, 722, the remaining post holes have been grouped by association and character. Small fragments of abraded Iron

Age pottery were recovered from 723 and 740, suggesting an Iron Age date for the structure.

#### 6.2.5 Context group 5 (Figure 4)

Contexts: 896 filled by 895; 872 filled by 871, 866 filled by 865.

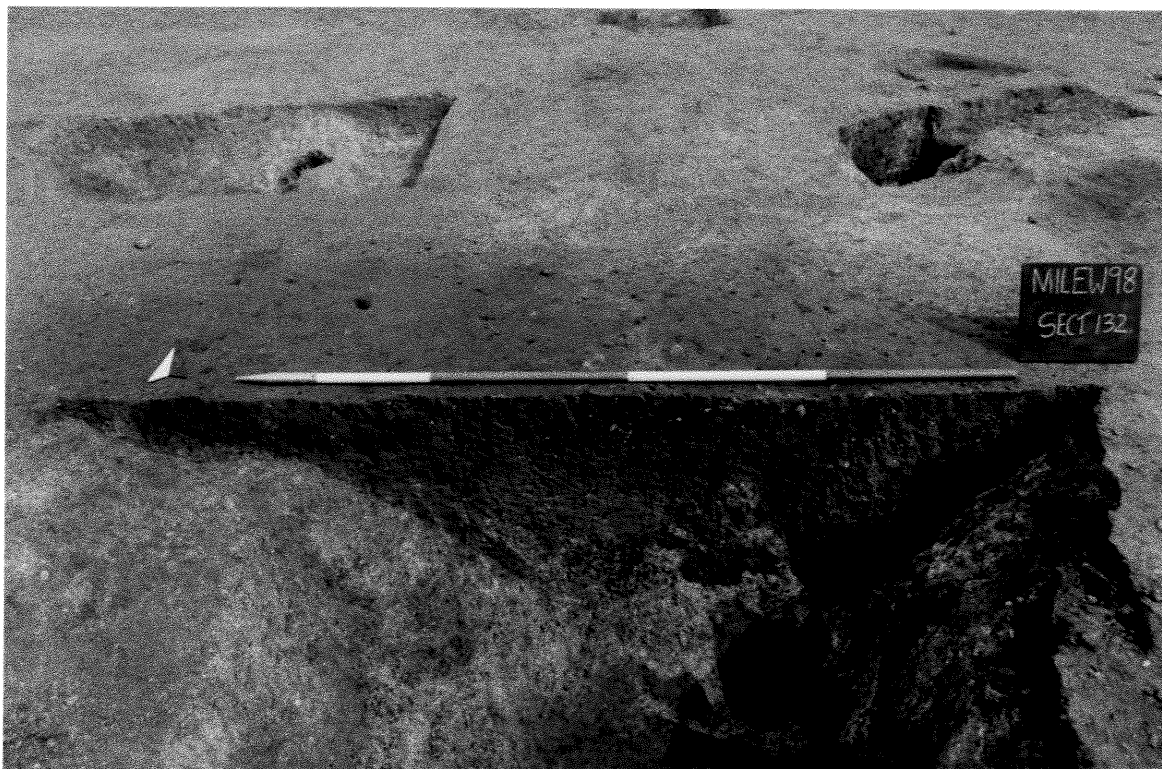
Two small pits or possible post holes were located close to the pit groups in the centre of the excavation area.

872 was a small pit or post hole which had been severely truncated by pit 894 (group 6), despite truncation it survived to 0.4m deep by 0.28m in diameter. It contained no dateable finds, and its fill was rather natural in appearance, although when excavated its shape strongly suggested an archaeological feature.

896 was also severely truncated by pit 894 (group 6). This feature had a diameter of about 0.4m and survived to a depth of 0.22m, although it would have been at least 0.4m deep if it had not been truncated by pit 894. Its firm silty sand fill 895 contained fragments of Iron Age pottery.

The two small pits were located within 10m of post hole 912, and it is possible that the three features were associated, although any structure that they may have represented is no longer interpretable.

866 was truncated by 846; it was approximately circular with a diameter of 0.56m and a truncated depth of 0.24m, it was backfilled with redeposited natural and contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery, which came from a bowl-like vessel (Last, p17).



*Figure 3 Section through (from left to right) group 13 ditch 828, group 3 pit 834 and group 1 pits 863 and 916*

### **6.2.6 Context group 6 (Figure 4)**

Contexts: 846 filled by 845, 864; 892 filled by 939; 894 filled by 893.

Group of intercutting pits, stratigraphically earlier than ditch 818 (group 13) and later than the group 5 post holes.

846 was the latest in the pit sequence, it was approximately 1.2m wide by 0.5m deep and truncated pits 866, 892 and post hole 872 (group 5). 846 contained Iron Age pottery including part of the rim of a jar, and sherds with scored decoration (Last, p17) and animal bone within its single fill 845.

892 was a very shallow pit cutting into the top of pit 894. In section the two pits could easily have been mistaken as one, however, in plan it was apparent that they were in fact two. 892 contained Iron Age pottery sherds in its fill.

894 was deeper than 892 and truncated post hole 896, small sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill.

### **6.2.7 Context group 7 (Figure 4)**

Contexts: Layers 906, 917, 918

Sealed beneath and cut by a medieval plough furrow and ditch 919 (group 13, part of the phase 2 Ditch System) were three sub circular deposits. These probably represent the fills of intercutting pits, finds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of the deposits but they were not excavated. The surface deposits were very similar to the surface deposits of pit 834 (group 3) and given their close proximity the pits may be associated. 906 was probably very shallow as it was entirely truncated on its north side by furrow 904, 917 and 918 were both revealed after the removal of 904.

## **6.3 Phase 1b (Context Groups 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) Mid-late Iron Age pits and post holes**

Context groups 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are features which were sealed beneath subsoil 701 and cut into the natural gravel. These features have no other stratigraphic associations and hence could belong to any phase, however, Iron Age pottery was found associated with most of the features and the character of context groups 8, 9, 10 and 11 suggest links with the earliest phase of activity. Context group 12 is described here for convenience, but could sit equally with any of the phases.

### **6.3.1 Context group 8 (Figure 4)**

Contexts: 754 filled by 752, 753; 756 filled by 755; 758 filled by 757; 772 filled by 771; 907 filled by 848, 849; 908 filled by 920.

A group of four intercutting post holes within a small pit located towards the southern end of the excavated area. Unabraded sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the features, which, judging from the similarity in the pottery, were probably contemporary or near contemporary. Pottery from 752 included a good example of the predominant pottery form from this site, a jar with upright or everted rim (Last, p17). The group of features probably functioned structurally, although whether it was associated with the nearby postulated 'roundhouse' is uncertain.

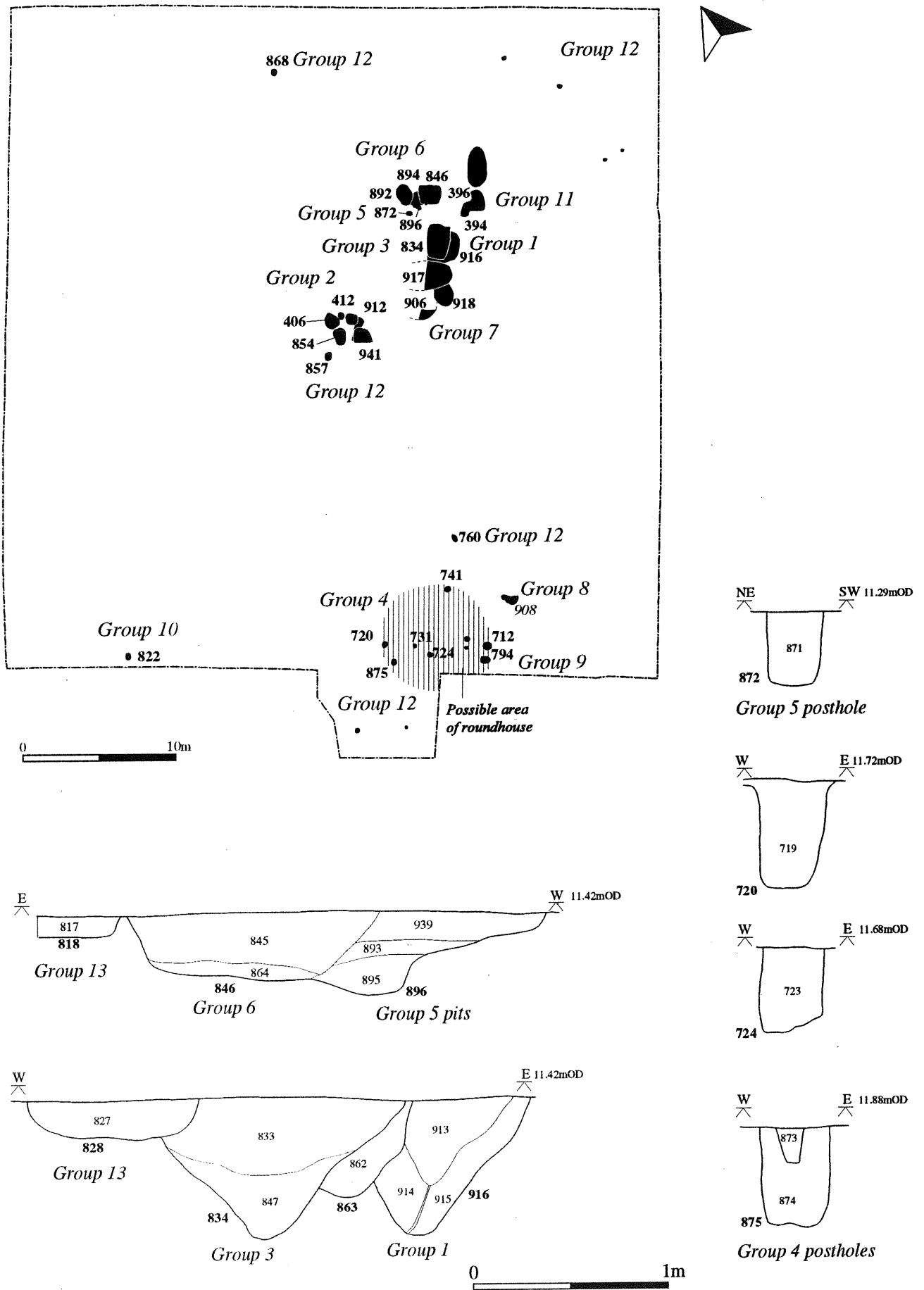


Figure 4 Phase 1a and 1b features and key sections

754, 756, and 758 were all excavated and described as adjacent circular post holes, they were relatively small, and they increased in depth and size from west to east. 754 was the largest of the features at 0.35m deep by 0.5m in diameter. These three post holes were located in the top of a small pit 907=908 which had an irregular 'T' shape in plan, and a complex profile. The pit sloped gradually down from west to east in the tail of the 'T' and then sloped much more steeply at the eastern end to a flat base with a central pointed depression. Sherds of Iron Age pottery with sooty residues on their interior were recovered from 920 filling 908.

772 was a smaller post hole at 0.22m in diameter by 0.22m deep, this fourth post hole was offset to the south of the line described above, and may be an earlier unassociated feature.

The group probably represent a structural feature, perhaps an entrance way, although there were no other similar features nearby.

### 6.3.2 Context group 9 (*Figure 4*)

Contexts: 712 filled by 706, 711, 729; 794 filled by 795.

Two small pits or post holes were located close to group 4 post holes and may be associated with this group as part of a 'roundhouse' structure. The two features were so similar to each other both in the shape and character of their cuts and fills that their function must be related, and their location would support an interpretation of a porch structure to the roundhouse as is a common feature amongst Iron Age Roundhouses, the south-east facing entrance also being a normal orientation during this period.

712 was an oval (0.6m by 0.3m by 0.3m deep) cut containing a dark grey fill containing charcoal, slag and pottery, suggesting burning nearby, although the pit itself did not appear to be burnt.

794 was an oval (0.63m by 0.3m x 0.17m deep) cut containing a similar dark grey fill with traces of charcoal, pottery and animal bone.

### 6.3.3 Context Group 10 (*Figure 4*)

Contexts: 822 filled by 821, 841.

A single small pit or post hole at the south-west edge of the excavation area, No other similar features were located nearby, although there may have been similar features beyond the edge of the excavation to the south. The cut was approximately circular and relatively shallow (0.36m by 0.32m by 0.22m deep). Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from its main fill, 821, but no finds were recovered from fill 841 which appeared to be derived from the natural and may have accumulated by weathering. This feature had no stratigraphic relationship to any others.

### 6.3.4 Context Group 11 (*Figure 4*)

Contexts: 882 filled by 829, 830; 398 filled by 397; 396 filled by 395; 394 filled by 393, 1 unnumbered pit (unexcavated).

A group of three small pits and one unexcavated and unnumbered deposit located close to pit groups 3, 6 and 7, these were very similar in character and may be associated. Pits 394, 396 and 398 were partially excavated during



evaluation, when Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from their very pale olive brown silty clay fills. Further excavation of 398 was undertaken during the training excavation when the feature was re-numbered as 882. A fragment of a jar with an upright or everted rim was recovered from the fill (830) of this pit.

It is possible that these three small pits were associated with the unnumbered deposit and larger pits described in groups 3, 6 and 7, however, the greatest similarity was with the group 6 pits.

The group 11 pits only had a stratigraphic association with each other and with, a much later plough furrow (group 19), however, based on their similarity to the group 6 pits it would seem reasonable to place them in this earlier phase.

#### 6.3.5 Context Group 12 (*Figure 4*)

Contexts: 857 filled by 855, 856; 868 filled by 867; 760 filled by 759, 6 unnumbered possible post holes (unexcavated).

Nine undistinguished post holes, grouped together for convenience, since they neither have any spatial or stratigraphic relationships with any other features, nor did any of them contain any dating evidence. 857, 868 and 760 are widely dispersed single features. Four unnumbered possible post holes to the north may be part of a fence line. Two unnumbered post holes to the south may form part of a structure but were too close to the edge of the excavation to be certain.

#### 6.4 PHASE 2 (Context group 13) (*Figures 5, 6*) Mid-Late Iron Age cultivation features

Only one group of contexts has been allocated to phase 2; group 13 consists of a system of parallel ditches crossing the whole area of the site and continuing for an unknown distance beyond. The ditches are almost certainly contemporary and form a convenient stratigraphic unit, separating features which they cut (phase 1) from features which cut them (phase 3). They can be dated as Mid-Late Iron Age based on pottery recovered from their fills, although this assemblage was largely made up from small undiagnostic, abraded sherds. Additional support for a Mid-Late Iron Age date comes from the phase 1 and phase 3 features which also contained Mid-Late Iron Age pottery sherds, and in both cases these consisted of much larger, more diagnostic sherds.

It has been suggested (Steve Boreham, pers.comm) that the dark grey, slightly mottled silty clay fills in the southern end of ditches m934 and m935 is characteristic of standing water and anaerobic conditions. Initial identification of bur-reed pollen (Steve Boreham, pers.comm) from the ditches lends support to this interpretation, although heather, mallow and hazel have also been identified, none of which necessarily indicate boggy conditions. The ditches, then, may have acted as drainage in a similar manner to similar features excavated at Godmanchester (Green, 1978) where they have been interpreted as Lazy Beds, a system of cultivation based on ridges of soil upcast from spade dug parallel ditches, possibly a precursor to the medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, and bearing many similarities to Celtic cultivation methods in use in

Ireland and the western highlands of Scotland. The excavated features at Godmanchester were much narrower than those at Milton at only 0.3m wide (and were interpreted as having been made by a single spade width) the depth of the features and spacing between them, however, is very similar to the Milton ditch system. Green suggests that Lazy Beds would have been a way of bringing heavy land under cultivation, or were perhaps used where space was limited. At Milton it seems very unlikely that space was a problem, there is no evidence at present to suggest that land was limited in any way. The possibility that the land had previously been uncultivated and was too heavy to work with a plough is perhaps more plausible, but if this were the case there would surely be much more widespread evidence of this type of cultivation. It may be that this method of cultivation was used for specialised crop growing, and excavations in Colchester have identified similar features which have been suggested were for growing asparagus or vines (Crummy 1984). Excavations at Wollaston in Northamptonshire have provided strong evidence for growing vines in very similar features, the evidence for grapes coming from pollen from the trenches (Meadows 1997). At both Wollaston and Colchester it has been suggested that the crops were grown in the ditches or bedding trenches, rather than on the ridges between. Other features of a similar nature have been identified by David Neal at Stanwick in Northamptonshire where they were given a similar interpretation. Only one fact separates all these examples from those found at Milton, which is that the Milton ditches seem to be earlier, they appear to be Iron Age and not Roman. Green suggests that lazy bed cultivation is a 'familiar feature of the remoter areas of Atlantic Europe' and quotes possible affinities with the lazy beds of Ireland and the western highlands of Scotland (Green, 1978) suggesting that this system is of a Celtic rather than a Roman heritage. However it is somewhat more controversial to suggest that the features represent a system of cultivation for specialised crop growing, which would perhaps be unlikely before a strong Roman influence had been felt. Evidence for a similar type of cultivation has also been observed as cropmarks and earthworks at nearby Bullocks Haste, Cottenham, where the features have been interpreted as possible vineyards (RCHME), further examples in the vicinity have been identified from air photographs (Palmer pers. Comm).

#### 6.4.1 Context group 13

Contexts:

**m933:** 810 filled by 809, 826 filled by 825, 850, 851, 909; 840 filled by 797, 858, 861, 884 filled by 883.

**m934:** 718 filled by 717, 732; 737 filled by 736, 742; 818 filled by 816, 817; 828 filled by 827; 832; 919 filled by 905; 932 filled by 931, 743 filled by 728, 745 filled by 744.

**m935:** 722 filled by 721; 747 filled by 746; 749 filled by 748; 782 filled by, 781; 922 filled by 921.

**m936:** 716 filled by 707, 709; 890 filled by 780; 783; 791 filled by 790, 813 filled by 812.

**m937:** 734 filled by 705, 714 filled by 708, 735 filled by 727; 803 filled by 773, 806; 777 filled by 776, 808 filled by 778; 844 filled by 843.

**m938:** 733 filled by 704; 713 filled by 710, 751, 811; 739 filled by 738; 789 filled by 788; 793 filled by 792.

**m940:** 853 filled by 852; 877 filled by 876; 899 filled by 900; 902 filled by 901.

**m944:** 837 filled by 835, 836; 839 filled by 838, 910.

**m945:** 924 filled by 923; 926 filled by 925; 930 filled by 929.

726 filled by 725.  
879 filled by 878.  
881 filled by 880.  
887 filled by 885, 886.  
928 filled by 927.

A series of twenty parallel linear ditches following an approximately northeast-southwest orientation. The ditches were between 2 and 3 metres apart, they were not perfectly straight, and were obviously hand dug. The ditches were approximately 0.60m wide by 0.30m deep at their southern extent shallowing to less than 0.10m in depth towards the north. Excavation suggested that the ditches were segmented, and not continuous. The southern extent of the ditches ended in a perpendicular northwest-southeast ditch (**m945**). The northern extent of the ditches was not found although additional trenching showed the ditches to be at least 100m long. A gentle fall was noted at the base of the ditches leading down from south to north, that is away from the southernmost perpendicular ditch. Nearly all the excavated ditch segments contained pottery, usually very small undiagnostic abraded sherds which have been dated as broadly Iron Age, context 710 also contained a small sherd of glazed post-medieval pottery which could be intrusive from an adjacent field drain which cut through the deposit.



*Figure 5 Group 13 ditches under excavation*

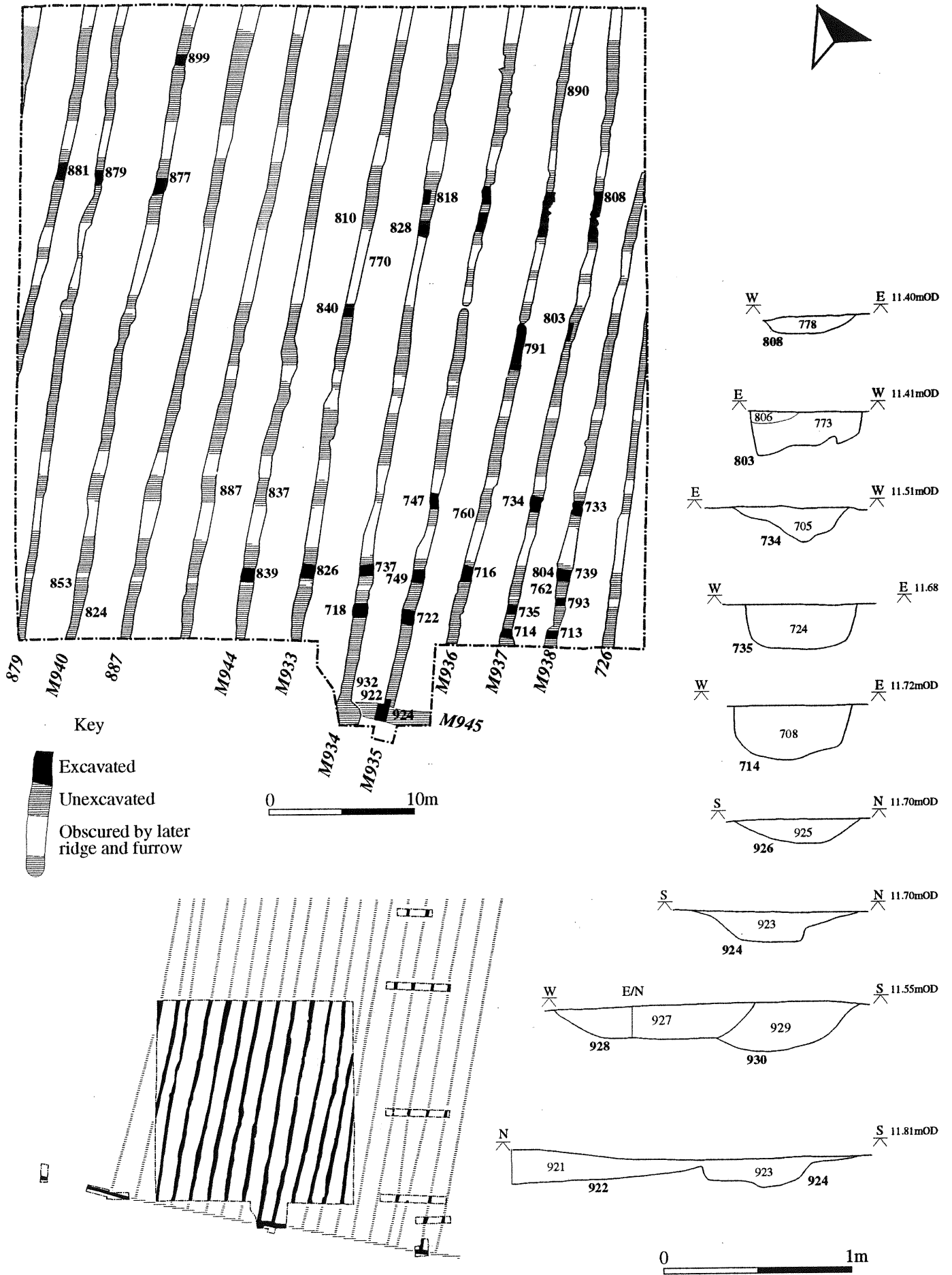


Figure 6 Phase 2 features showing key sections through linear M937 and extrapolated field system

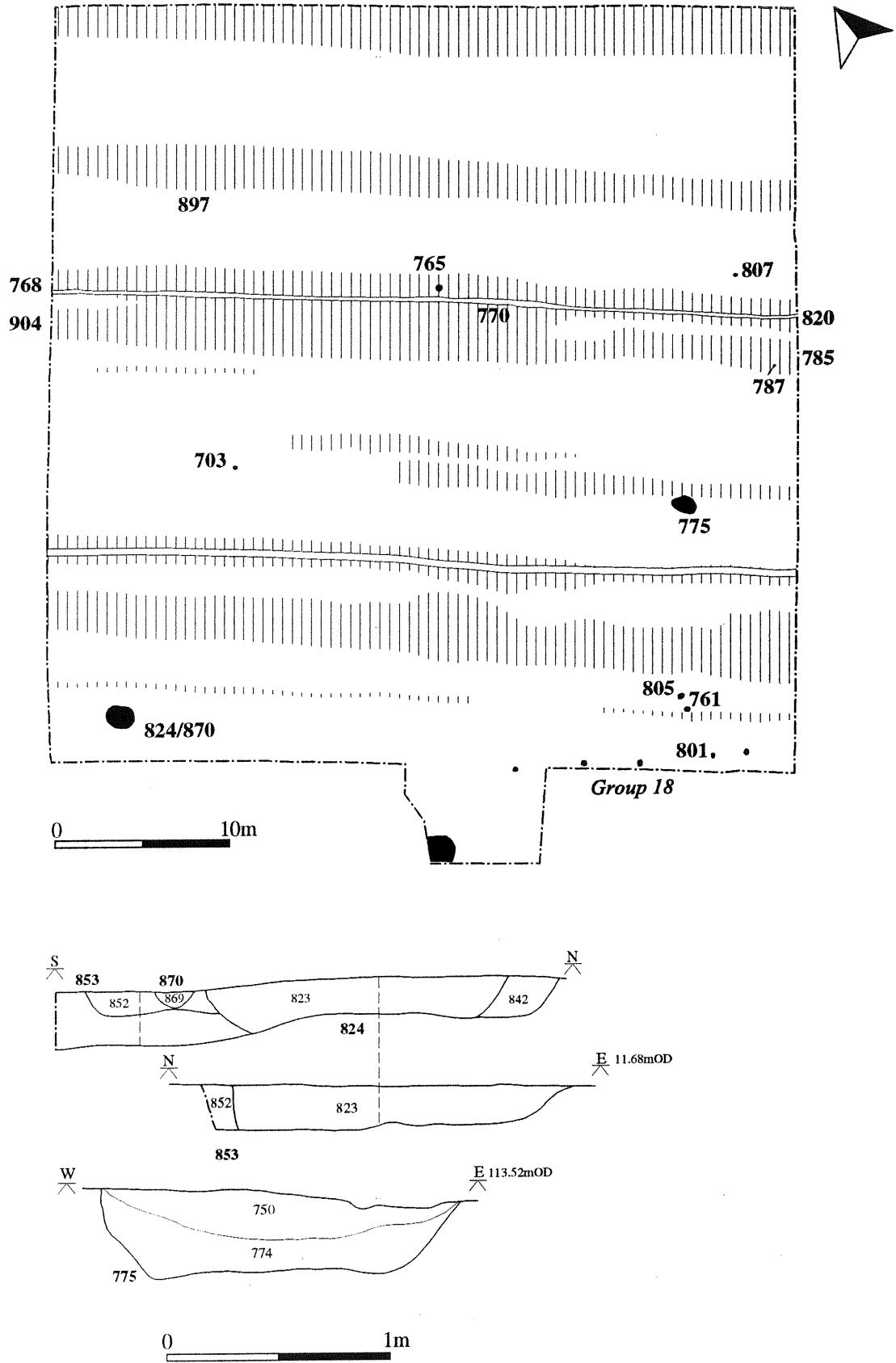


Figure 7 Phase 3 features and key sections. Phase 4 ridge and furrow is shown shaded

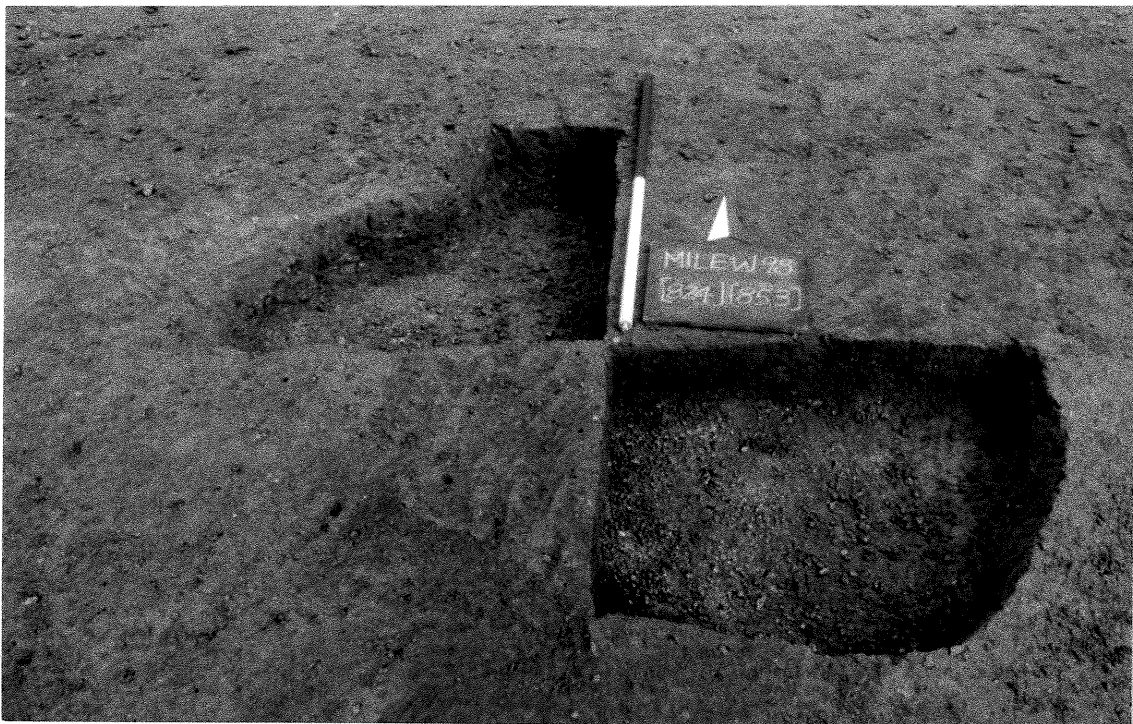
## 6.5 Phase 3 (Context Groups 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) (*Figure 7*) Mid-Late Iron Age

Phase 3 features include those contexts that cut into earlier deposits or had some association with stratigraphically later features, and could be shown to be Iron Age in date. An exception to this was group 16 (post holes) which could only be proved to be earlier than the group 19 furrows and are therefore assumed to be probably Iron Age in date.

The groups of features which post dates phase 2 do not have a cohesive character, although two groups stand out, 14 and 18. Group 14 consists of two pits, each of which cuts a group 13 ditch. The position of these pits in relation to their respective ditches and their overall similarity in size and shape infers an association both between these pits and with the ditches. It is possible that these pits are contemporary with the ditches, although this would only really be feasible if the ditches had to be backfilled to be used, that is if the ditches were used as planting trenches, in this case the pits could have been cut into the planting trenches and yet still be contemporary with them. If the group 13 ditches were drains in a lazy bed system on the other hand, they must have gone out of use completely before the group 14 pits were dug. In this case they may represent a separate phase of activity, perhaps associated with the group 18 post holes which may represent a fence line. If the group 18 post holes do represent a fence, then this is differently aligned from both the earlier Iron Age ditch system (group 13) and the later medieval furrow system. The fence line and pits may perhaps therefore represent a phase of activity after the ditch system went out of use.

### 6.5.1 Context group 14

Contexts: 750, 774, 775, 823 = 869, 842, 824 = 870



*Figure 8 Pit 824 after excavation*

Group of two pits, both of which cut through group 13 ditches. The two pits were similar in plan, although 775 was deeper, and each contained good assemblages of unabraded Iron Age pottery. The location of the pits cutting directly into the top of separate ditches within the same complex may not be a later coincidence. The lack of any other pits belonging to the same phase anywhere else within the excavation area suggests group 14 was contemporary, or close in time, to group 13 as the pits intersect with ditches of this earlier phase which therefore must have been visible when the pits were constructed.

775 was a medium sized oval pit which cut through ditch 777. It was filled by 750 and 774. 750 contained pottery from a fine jar with flaring rim, as well as sherds with finger impressions on the body. Pottery with traces of a friable red slip were noticed on some of the sherds from 774.

824/870 contained pottery in fill 823 which included sherds from a straight sided vessel.

### 6.5.2 Context Group 15

Contexts: 702, 703, 802, 807

Two small pits or possibly post holes grouped together based on their stratigraphic relationship with ditch system (group 13). Both cut into separate ditches in the same system and both were small enough to be described as possible post holes, they did not have anything else in common.

703 was a very small, 0.12m diameter cut in the top of ditch 943, it was filled by 702, a very dark grey silty sand, with a slightly 'organic' character and contained a copper alloy brooch SF101, probably a Colchester type or Colchester derivative dating to between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. During excavation it was thought possible that a disc of copper alloy had also been present, but this had deteriorated beyond recovery. The 'organic' nature of the deposit and the presence of a small fragment of textile adhering to the brooch, suggest the possibility that the brooch

was wrapped in cloth when it was lost or perhaps it was deliberately buried in a small cloth bag.

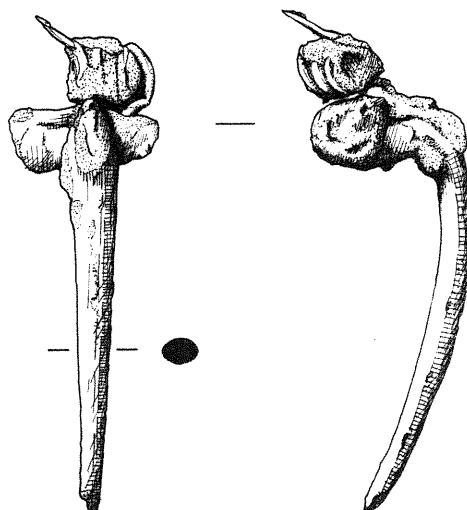


Figure 9 Brooch SF101 shown at 1:1

807 was a small 0.20m diameter cut in the top of ditch 844, it was filled by 802, a dark greyish brown sandy clay containing sherds of Iron Age pottery. No nearby similar features were observed, although, a number of random unexcavated possible post holes were observed to the north which could be associated.

### 6.5.3 Context Group 16 (*Figure 7*)

Contexts: 787 filled by 786, 765 filled by 766.

787 was 0.30m diameter by 0.21m deep and 765 was 0.25m diameter by 0.12m deep. Two post holes, both of which were truncated by group 19, medieval furrows, but otherwise unrelated. These post holes are medieval or earlier in date, they contained no dateable finds.

### 6.5.4 Context Group 17 (*Figure 7*)

Contexts: 761 filled by 762, 805 filled by 804.

Two post holes, one of which, 761 (0.27m diameter by 0.18m deep), cut into the top of ditch 793 and is therefore later than the group 13 ditch complex. Since it contained fragments of Iron Age pottery it is likely to be Iron Age in date. A second post hole, 805 (0.30m diameter by 0.13m deep), located nearby may be associated, but contained no dating evidence and was stratigraphically unrelated.

### 6.5.5 Context Group 18 (*Figure 7*)

Contexts: 801 filled by 800, and five unnumbered possible post holes

A line of six post holes on an approximately east-west alignment, but slightly skewed to the phase 2 ditch complex, at the southern end of the excavated area. One of the post holes was excavated, the circular cut, 801, was 0.25m in diameter by 0.25m deep. Its fill, 800, was a dark yellowish brown sandy clay containing sherds of Iron Age pottery some of which had sooty residues on their interior, possibly from use. One of the unexcavated post holes appeared to be later than the fill of ditch 716 (group 13) suggesting that the whole group represents a structure, possibly a fence, post-dating the ditch system (group 13).

## 6.6 Phase 4 (context groups 19, 20, 21) (*Figure 7*) Medieval and post-medieval

Evidence of agricultural activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods was found within the excavation area. Eight shallow linear cuts on an approximately east-west orientation were probably the remnant of a medieval ridge and furrow field system (group 19). Since the cuts were irregularly, and in some cases closely, spaced they are likely to represent more than one phase of ridge and furrow. It is suggested that two phases are represented, at 12m and 8m apart respectively. This sequence has not been recognised on areas A or D, the furrows on area A having been spaced at 12m apart on a similar orientation, and those on area D at 8m apart on an approximately north-south orientation. The most northerly furrow was not excavated. Field drains dating to the later post-medieval were found associated with the more widely spaced and probably later furrows, their location was probably not coincidental, and suggests that the ridge and furrow was still visible as earthworks, possibly until this century. There were no other features which could be dated to this period.



### **6.6.1 Context group 19**

Contexts: 831, 903=859=784, 904=785, 898, 897, 860=819=767, 820=768

Features identified as the remnant of medieval ridge and furrow were only described and numbered when they were excavated in order to elucidate earlier deposits. Where sections were excavated through furrows they were shallow, usually less than 0.20m in depth and broad, usually at least 1m. The profile of the features was generally a broad, gently sloping U shape, although in the case of one a steeply sloping shallow cut was observed in the base of the furrow, perhaps representing an earlier, possibly spade cut furrow. The very small abraded pottery sherds found in these contexts was Iron Age with the exception of one, slightly larger fragment of Roman Grey Ware (Last, p18).

### **6.6.2 Context group 20**

Contexts: 763 filled by 764; 770 filled by 769

Several recent field drains containing ceramic drain pipes were observed crossing the excavation area on an east-west orientation. They generally followed the line of an earlier furrow (group 19 ) suggesting that the medieval ridge and furrow was still visible as an earthwork at the time the drains were installed, or that drainage in both periods dictated orientation. Sections were hand excavated across two of the drains.

## 7 The Pottery by Jonathan Last

All material was studied, and fabrics were recorded with the aid of a x4 hand lens. Full quantifications were not made, nor was there time to look for sherd joins which are almost certainly present within some contexts.

### 7.1 Fabrics

The assemblage appears to be a single-period collection of Middle Iron Age date (*c* 300-1 BC or a little later), similar to that recovered in 1997. 12 fabric groups were provisionally identified, though in some cases these seem to represent points on a continuum of inclusion density and coarseness (the letter codes are arbitrary, reflecting the order of recognition). A general distinction can be made between those sherds with coarse flint or white quartz inclusions and oxidised or partly oxidised surfaces ('Iron Age gritty'), and those with smooth, sometimes slipped or burnished, frequently unoxidised surfaces, containing sand temper or sometimes finely crushed flint or quartz ('Iron Age sandy'). The relative proportions of gritty and sandy fabrics in an assemblage is considered to be of chronological significance in East Anglia, but functional variation may also have a role, since the distinction recalls that between 'coarse' and 'fine' wares, which emerged in the post-Deverel Rimbury tradition much earlier in the 1st millennium BC.

The 'gritty' wares can be divided into the following Groups:

- A (moderate or common very coarse grits to 5mm or more)
- B (sparse or moderate coarse or very coarse grits)
- C (with sand and sparse to rare coarse mineral).

The 'sandy' wares can be divided into Groups:

- D (with smoothed, unoxidised surfaces)
- K (partly oxidised surfaces, relatively hard fabric with sparse sand only)
- M (partly oxidised surfaces, grey cores, often less finely finished than D).

Less common fabric Groups include those tempered with fossil shell:

- E (common voids probably of dissolved shell)
- H1 (common poorly sorted fossil shell to *c* 3mm)
- H2 (moderate or sparse very coarse shell to *c* 8mm)

those with some vegetable matter:

- F (like C, with the addition of sparse vegetable inclusions)
- J (oxidised surfaces, vegetable inclusions only)

and those with grog:

- G (partly oxidised, with a mixture of sand, mineral and sparse coarse grog)
- L (generally unoxidised exteriors, with mineral grits, a little shell and grog)

More detailed work would be required to fully define and quantify these groups. The overlap of mineral, vegetable and shell-tempered fabrics may reflect the location of the site between a number of different regional zones. The gritty and sandy continuum is characteristic of sites in Essex and Suffolk, while vegetable temper may be more common to the south-west in the Chilterns. Further north in the Fens, meanwhile, sites such as the Cat's Water Iron Age settlement have predominantly (fossiliferous) shell-tempered wares (Williams in Pryor 1984: 134).

## 7.2 Forms

Sherd sizes are frequently rather small (see *Preservation* below), with rim angles and diameters often hard to gauge. Refitting might serve to clarify some of the formal attributes. Nevertheless, it is clear that the predominant form is a jar with upright or everted simple or externally thickened rim and a weakly defined shoulder (as shown e.g. in Cunliffe 1978: Fig. A:22, no. 10 - without the scoring). This occurs in both 'gritty' and 'sandy' fabrics. Characteristic examples were noted in contexts 752 (Group C), 830 (Group D), 833 (Groups A, D) and 845 (Group B). Straight-sided vessels are also seen, however, (e.g. 823 - Group M) as well as bowl-like forms (e.g. 865 - Group H1). Many of the forms might be paralleled at sites like Fengate (e.g. Pryor 1984: Fig. 99).

Some of the finer jars have a more flaring rim (e.g. 750 - Group G) which is often rather thinner than the rest of the vessel wall. On the other hand, some of the coarser examples have a broad, flattened rim (e.g. 833 - examples in Groups A & L). In a few cases this becomes the site of finger-impressed decoration (e.g. a shelly (H2) rim in 833). Also occasionally seen are notches on the rim (750 - Group G) and finger impressions on the body (e.g. 750 - Group B). Expanded rims with a T-shaped profile were found in e.g. 794 (Group K). Traces of a friable red slip were also noticed on gritty sherds from 774 (a rim with irregular pinching or notches on the interior) and 847 (Group H).

Bases, which can be up to 20mm thick, are predominantly rather expressed, producing a slight foot (e.g. 706 - Group C; 847 - Group B). One fine example of Group D from 823 had a diameter of 60mm. Simple flat bases with a rather rounded junction are also found (e.g. 750 - Group G; 823 - Group B; 847 - Group G), while occasional low ring-bases were also noted (e.g. 847 - Group D). Shallow scoring was seen on a footed base with a roughened underside, perhaps from use-wear, in 774. Scored decoration was also noted on sherds in 845 (Group G) and 938 (Group C).

## 7.3 Preservation

A rapid and subjective division was made on the basis of predominant sherd size into large (> c 50mm), medium and small (< c 20mm) contexts. Large sherds came from the following contexts (those with significant quantities,

which might produce refitting pieces, in bold): 750, 752, 771, 774, 796, 799, 800, 802, **823, 833**, 842, 845, **847**, 865, 895, 911, 917.

Medium sherds: 706, 723, 728, 762, 764, 777, 794, 820, 830, 864, 891, 906, 920.

Small sherds: 740, 759, 784, 798, 821, 831, 859, 893, 903.

Most of the linear features produced sherds of medium size.

Use-wear evidence was limited, although some sherds of Group H from 800, and of Group E from 920, appear to have sooty residues on their interior.

#### 7.4 Spatial Patterning & Dating

There was no obvious sub-phasing of features on the basis of typological elements, with the linears generally having a similar range of material to the discrete features, though the very large sherds of some of the latter were not seen; the absence of 'fresh' refuse may reflect the different formation processes of different types of feature fills.

Forms were similar everywhere and decoration always very limited. Of the large contexts 750 had a lot of Groups G and H, with relatively little 'sandy' material, while 774 had more of these fine fabrics. 823, 833 and 847 seemed more even in the proportions of 'sandy' and 'gritty', though the latter had a lot of shelly material. Differences in the proportions of shelly ware are hard to interpret, however, as these fabrics have little chronological significance.

Earlier and later periods were barely represented. Post-medieval stonewares came from 769 and unstratified contexts. A Roman sherd was recovered from 767 (grey ware). This may be intrusive or reflect a complexity to the silting up of the ditches, which often do contain significant quantities of Iron Age material, since the linears are stratified below a series of pits with well-preserved Iron Age material. These include 750, 774 and 823, although other features of the same phase (842, 869) have few or no finds. The remaining features that appear to have large quantities of 'fresh' refuse, however, are also relatively large pits (833 and 847). For the smaller assemblages, the distributions of different sherd sizes show some variety, with the large sherds derived mainly from pits of unspecified size (796, 799, 845, 865, 895, 911, 917) with some from post-holes (752, 771, 800, 802, 895). The middling sherds also came from a mix of post-holes (706, 723, 728, 762, 794) and pits (830, 864, 891, 906, 920) as well as a drain (764), plough furrow (820) and ditch (777). The small sherds show fewer pit contexts (798, 893) and post-holes (740, 759, 821) and more secondary contexts in the form of plough furrows (784, 831, 859, 903). Plotting the distributions may aid in interpretations but there are enough post-holes with large sherds to indicate these need not all be treated as residual contexts.

## 7.5 Recommendations

Milton is a spatially extensive series of occupation foci, producing a large overall pottery assemblage which is mostly of Middle to Late Iron Age ('Belgic') date, with some earlier (Late Bronze Age?) and later (Romano-British) elements. Given the possible chronological spread of the Iron Age material, a broader comparative analysis of pottery from all the phases of work would serve to standardise and quantify fabrics and formal attributes from the different phases, which might in turn allow some insights into ceramic developments in the course of the still poorly-understood last few centuries BC on the Fen edge.

## 8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This most recent phase in the investigation, excavation and interpretation of the Milton Landfill Site landscape supports the original proposition of its importance as put forward by Tim Reynolds and Simon Bray (Reynolds 1994, Reynolds and Bray, 1997). Although the Roman element within the landscape had a great impact (Reynolds, 1994) it has since become clear that there is also an important prehistoric and Iron Age component to be investigated and understood. Previous excavation (Bray and Reynolds, 1997; Connor, 1997 & 1998) had indicated small scale Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity at various locations across the study area, possibly representing a culture of shifting, seasonal settlements. Excavation of area D in 1996 exposed in detail an area that had been a focus of settlement in all these periods, where the prehistoric remains suggested that cooking had taken place, temporary shelters had been erected, and that some ritual activity had taken place as evidenced by the presence of at least one human cremation. The late Iron Age presence on the area was much more substantial, with a possible roundhouse, fence lines, four-post structures and pits all contributing to the interpretation that a range of domestic and possibly agricultural activities had taken place here. Some slight evidence of a presence in the Roman period was observed but it need have been no more than might be expected from fields associated with a nearby farm or villa such as had been proposed from earlier excavation (Reynolds 1994).

The 1997 excavations undertaken of Area A bore a number of similarities to this evidence with the presence of Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Roman activities being represented. However, evidence of a Neolithic presence was not encountered, and the ritual component observed in area D was absent from area A. The Bronze Age features were consistent with settlement; more robust structures and ancillary buildings such as a small roundhouse associated with a four-post structure appears to have been constructed at this date, and may have been used for storing grain in the same way as Iron Age structures of a similar character. But any evidence for a presence in the period between the middle Bronze Age and the late Iron Age appears to have been absent.

Excavations in 1998 on area C suggest activity confined to the middle-late Iron Age based on the pottery assemblage, although a small number of phase 1

features were excavated from which no finds were recovered, and which had a character distinct from those pits which contained assemblages of pottery and animal bones. These features may belong to an earlier period altogether, but this can not be supported by the evidence. The other phase 1 features are consistent with small scale occupation similar to that seen for the middle to late Iron Age period in both areas A and D. Post holes indicate that one or more buildings was present on the site, and although difficult to characterise, there is slight evidence that at least one 'roundhouse' was present at the southern end of the excavation. Groups of pits to the north of this 'roundhouse' contained large unabraded pottery sherds, the bones of domesticated animals and evidence of burning, this range of material infers low status domestic activity, suggesting the site was used for small scale settlement at this period. A landscape of possibly seasonal, dispersed small farming settlement is thus likely. The small scale settlement was cleared from the area at a later date in the mid-late Iron Age, and replaced by a closely spaced parallel ditch system indicative of intensive agriculture or horticulture. This ditch system is reminiscent of a number of landscape features which have been found by excavation, aerial photographs and in a rare instance as surviving earthworks at Bullocks Haste Common, in nearby Cottenham (RCHME 1996). Interpretations for these "Lazy Bed" features vary, (Green 1978, Meadows, ), but all suggest some kind of intensive agriculture, and all the sites would seem to be Roman in date. The ditch system on Area C at Milton is almost certainly for some kind of crop growing. Unlike comparable features elsewhere, however, the ditches are almost certainly Iron Age in date. The pottery assemblages from the ditches and the two later pits are almost exclusively mid to late Iron Age so unless the whole assemblage is regarded as residual, the ditches must be seen as Iron Age in date. Evidence for intensive and apparently organised crop management at such an early date is rare and may have more widespread implications for our understanding of agriculture in the Iron Age. It is a widely held belief that horticulture, growing vegetables, herbs etc. was introduced by the Romans, and that the indigenous population ate few vegetables and relied on gathering herbaceous plants from the wild rather than going to the trouble of cultivating them for themselves, but it is possible that the evidence found here implies an earlier beginning for this type of cultivation. A small number of features were identified as later than the ditch system, with pottery assemblages mid to late Iron Age in date. Although these few features may represent a later phase of activity, the possibility that they were in some way associated with the cultivation phase can not be discounted.

The cultivation features discovered by the excavation of area C, the settlement features discovered by the excavation of area A, and the trackways found on area D may all be associated with the late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) settlement located approximately 500m to the south-east, (Reynolds, 1994). It has been suggested by Reynolds (forthcoming) that the LPRIA settlement discovered in 1994 may have been related to the Iron Age ring-work approximately 2km to the south-west at Arbury Camp, and that the settlement at Milton is part of a larger organised landscape which includes settlement at Arbury. The regular cultivation features found on area C, and trackways on area A would certainly seem to support this interpretation, although more work

needs to be undertaken before a better understanding of the LPRIA landscape can be achieved.

Alternatively, should the pottery from the cultivation phase and subsequent pits be seen as residual, then the features themselves, would be later, perhaps Romano-British in date. The regularity of the features is more akin to Roman cultivation observed at Godmanchester (Green, 1978), Cottenham (RCHME, 1996), and Colchester (Crummy), although Green points out that this type of cultivation has similarities with Celtic methods observed in Scotland and Ireland and the Western Atlantic Seaboard. This cultivation phase could therefore be associated with the Romano-British villa estate identified by Reynolds as having succeeded the LPRIA settlement. The cultivation phase could then be seen in a wider context, with connections to the villa-estate and ultimately to the Roman town of Cambridge, less than 5km to the south.

Evidence for the medieval and post-medieval farming landscape was present in the form of remnant ridge and furrow, land drains and small ditches and fence lines.

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### Appendix A catalogue of pottery

Context	Master number	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments (All pottery is Iron Age except where noted)
700		15	67	inc. post med sherds, (inc.PMBL, METS,PMR) and med int. green glaze
704	938	16	40	inc. small frags. not counted
705	937	7	11	
706		2	8	fine fabric rim sherd & diff fabric base sherd
707	936	30	88	inc. rim sherd & small frags.not counted
708	937	18	71	inc. hammerhead rim date unsure, buff-grey surface & margin with grey core, soft fabric. inc. small frags. not counted. .
710	938	24	75	includes rim sherd of heavily concreted glazed pot, hard fired & glaze int. & ext. post med (pos a plate). Also inc. small frags. not counted.
717	934	10	56	
721		32	87	
723		7	14	inc. very small fragments
725		4	8	inc. rim sherd
727		20	25	
728		28	77	
736	934	7	22	
740		2	1	
746		14	23	
748	935	4	6	
750		92	556	Inc. very small fragments. Small rim fragment with notches? on inside of rim and rim sherd in fine fabric
751	938	4	8	
752		21	200	
759			2	bag full of very small frags., the count is not correct!
762		8	3	
764		3	1	
767		1	7	Roman Grey ware rim sherd
769		3	10	inc 1 sherd of stoneware
771		3	58	
774		66	277	inc. very small fragments and pos. notched rim
777		1	7	
778	937	2	5	
780	936	3	1	
781	935	2	2	
784		1	1	
790	936	3	4	
792	938	20	59	inc. small frags. not counted.
794		20	74	inc. small fragments & a rim sherd
796		38	237	
797		60	113	inc. rim sherd, & small frags. not counted.
798		1	1	
799		5	54	
800		14	74	inc. sherd with thickly sooted int. surface & very small fragments
802		11	65	inc. base sherd & very small fragments
816	934	7	23	inc. small frags.not counted
817	934	13	36	inc. small frags.not counted
820		20	17	
821		6	14	
823		86	485	inc. very small fragments not counted.
825		56	84	inc. small frags.not counted
828		1	1	
830		7	16	inc. thin fine rim sherd.
831		5	12	
833		179	1331	inc. 6 rim sherds, 3 joining pieces of rim/body sherds with ext. sooting & 1 possible gaming counter
835	944	17	35	inc. small frags. not counted
836	944	10	30	inc. small frags. not counted
838		24	39	
842		5	40	inc. small fragments
845		71+	255	inc. rim sherd and uncounted very small fragments
847		109	1226	inc. base sherds various vessels inc some fine fabric & rim sherds &

Context	Master number	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments (All pottery is Iron Age except where noted)
				very small fragments
850	933	2	2	
852	940	4	6	
858	933	20+	73	inc. small frags. not counted
859	933	5	5	
861	933	15	42	inc. rim sherd
864		12	29	inc. small frags.
865		6	92	inc. rim and int. sooted base? sherds
876	940	1	6	
880		3	9	
883		3	1	very small fragments
885		16	35	inc. small frags. not counted
891		15	24	
893		3	1	
895		2	34	
900	940	2	38	
903		3	7	
905		32	146	inc. rim sherds
906		3	12	rim sherds
911		34	155	inc. rim sherds & very small fragments..
917		11	67	inc fine rim sherd
920		3	14	all sherds sooted on ext.? surface
921	935	35	81	inc. small frags.
931	934	14	67	inc. small frags. not counted
Total		1486	7088	

## Appendix B Environmental Samples

A small number of samples were sent for pollen analysis. Steve Boreham has indicated the presence of heather, hazel, mallow, fern, bur reed from an initial scan (phone call 6/10/98). A single grape pip was recovered from a Bronze Age context in 1997! it was written off at the time as intrusive and much later but perhaps it could be Iron Age or Roman, and indicate ancient land use.

	31A	31B	31C	32A	32B
Alnus (alder)	-	-	1	-	-
Salix (willow)	2	1	-	-	2
Gramineae (grass)	7	2	4	8	13
Compositae Liguliflorae (hawk-bit)	1	2	-	5	4
Rumex (dock)	1	-	-	-	-
Filicales undiff. (fern spores)	1	-	-	-	-
Pteridium (bracken)	1	1	1	1	1
Sparganium type (bur reed)	2	-	1	-	2
Typha latifolia (reedmace)	3	1	-	1	-

**Appendix C**  
**Context List**

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Findings
358				359				fill	ditch	light olive brown sandy clay		I. Age pot
359				359				cut	ditch	vertical sides, concave base	NE/SW	see 358
360				361				fill	ditch	light olive brown sandy clay		I. Age pot
361				361				cut	ditch	vertical sides, concave base	NE/SW	see 360
387				388				fill	ditch segment?	grayish brown sandy clay		I. Age pot
388				388				cut	ditch segment?	concave sides, flat base	NE/SW	see 387
389				390				fill	ditch segment?	yellowish brown clayey silt		none
390				390				cut	ditch segment?	steep sides, flat base	NE/SW	see 389
391				392				fill	ditch	dark grayish brown sandy clay		none
392				392				cut	ditch	steep sides, flat base	NE/SW	see 391
393	2	11		394				fill	pit?	olive brown silty clay		I. Age pot, animal bone
394	2	11		394				cut	pit?	vertical sides, concave base		see 393
395	2	11		396				fill	pit?	olive brown silty clay		I. Age pot, animal bone
396	2	11		396				cut	pit?	gradual sides, concave base		see 395
397	2	11		398				fill	pit?	olive brown silty clay		I. Age pot, animal bone
398	2	11		398				cut	pit?	gradual sides, concave base		see 397
401				402				fill	ditch	dark grayish brown sandy clay		none
402				402				cut	ditch	steep sides, concave base	NE/SW	see 401
403				404				fill	ditch	yellowish brown clayey sand		I. Age pot
404				404				cut	ditch	vertical sides, flat base	NE/SW	see 403
405	1	2		406				fill	pit	very dark grayish brown		I. Age pot, animal bone
406	1	2		406				cut	pit	gradual sides, flat base		see 405
411	1	2										
412	1	2										
413				414				fill	ditch	brown clayey sandy silt		none
414				414				cut	ditch	concave sides, flat base	NE/SW	see 413
421				422				fill	ditch	unexcavated		none
422				422				cut	ditch	unexcavated linear	NE/SW	see 421

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Findings
423				424				fill	ditch	unexcavated		none
424				424				cut	ditch	unexcavated linear	NE/SW	see 423
425				426				fill	pit?	unexcavated		none
426				426				cut	pit?	unexcavated pit?	NE/SW	see 425
427				428				fill	ditch	unexcavated		none
428				428				cut	ditch	unexcavated pit?		see 427
700	4	21		0	45.00	0.30		Layer	topsoil	mid grey brown, firm, sandy clay		Post med & med pot sherds
701	4	21		0	45.00	0.20		Layer	subsoil	pale yellowish brown, firm, clay		
702	3	15		703		0.12	0.10	Fill	pit	dark greyish brown, plastic, sandy clay		
703	3	15		703		0.12	0.10	Cut	pit	circular, vertical sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
704	2	13	938	733	1.07	0.71	0.27	Fill	ditch	brownish yellow, soft, clayey sand		I.Age pot
705	2	13	937	734	1.27	0.70	0.40	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, soft, silty sand		I.Age pot
706	2	9		712		0.58	0.10	Fill	post hole	dark grey, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
707	2	13	936	716	0.10	0.70	0.30	Fill	ditch	grayish brown, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
708	2	13	937	714	1.00	0.60	0.28	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, loose, sandy clay		Med and I.Age pot
709	2	13	936	716	1.20	0.80	0.30	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, firm, clayey sand		
710	2	13	938	713		0.85	0.29	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, friable, sandy clay		I.Age pot and 1 post med sherd
711	2	9		712		0.58	0.11	Fill	post hole	olive brown, firm, sandy clay		
712	2	9		712	0.60	0.30	0.60	Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, irregular base, complex profile		
713	2	13	938	713	0.55	0.79	0.42	Cut	ditch	linear, complex sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
714	2	13	937	714	0.62	0.60	0.28	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
716	2	13	936	716	1.20	0.80	0.30	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
717	2	13	934	718		1.00	0.20	Fill	ditch	dk. brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
718	2	13	934	718		1.00	0.20	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, V-shaped profile	NE/SW	
719	1	4		720		0.35	0.55	Fill	post hole	dk. grayish brown, firm, clay		
720	1	4		720		0.35	0.55	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base		
721	2	13	935	722		0.80	0.30	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Finds
722	2	13	935	722		0.80	0.30	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, flat based v profile	NE/SW	
723	1	4		724		0.30	0.42	Fill	post hole	dk. grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		I. Age pot
724	1	4		724		0.30	0.42	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, irregular base, V-shaped profile		
725	2	13		726			0.28	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, soft, clayey sand		I. Age pot
726	2	13		726	0.80	0.73	0.28	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, flat based u profile	NE/SW	
727	2	13	937	735	0.64	0.60	0.25	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, soft, sandy clay		I. Age pot
728	2	13		743		0.37	0.28	Fill	post hole	dk. grayish brown, firm, silty clay		I. Age pot
729	2	9		712			0.30	Fill	post hole	yellowish brown, soft, clayey sand		
730	1	4		731		0.25	0.35	Fill	post hole	olive brown, firm, clay		
731	1	4		731		0.25	0.35	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, flat based v profile		
732	2	13		0		1.00	0.11	Layer	layer	brown/dk. brown, firm/clayey sand		
733	2	13	938	733	1.07	0.71	0.27	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
734	2	13	937	734	1.27	0.70	0.40	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
735	2	13	937	735	0.64	0.60	0.25	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
736	2	13	934	737		1.00	0.17	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		I. Age pot
737	2	13	934	737		1.00	0.30	Cut	ditch	linear, gradual sides, concave base, complex profile	NE/SW	
738	2	13	938	739		0.98	0.29	Fill	ditch	v. dk. grayish brown, soft, sandy clay		
739	2	13	938	739	0.90	0.98	0.29	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
740	1	4		741		0.36	0.45	Fill	post hole	olive brown, firm, sandy clay		I. Age pot
741	1	4		741		0.36	0.45	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, flat based u profile		
742	2	13	934	737		0.55	0.30	Fill	ditch	v. dk. grayish brown, firm, clay		
743	2	13		743		0.32	0.28	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, concave base, U-shaped profile		
744	2	13		745		0.45	0.31	Fill	post hole	dk. grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		
745	2	13		745		0.45	0.31	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, flat based v profile		
746	2	13	935	747		0.55	0.14	Fill	ditch	dk. grayish brown, firm, silty clay		I. Age pot

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Findings
747	2	13	935	747	0.55	0.14		Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat based u profile		
748	2	13	935	749	0.75	0.23		Fill	ditch	v.dk.grayish brown, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
749	2	13	935	749	0.75	0.23		Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
750	3	14		775				Fill	pit	brown, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
751	2	13	938	713		0.34		Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
752	2	8		754	0.50	0.35		Fill	post hole	dk.grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
753	2	8		754	0.30	0.17		Fill	post hole	lt.olive brown, firm, sandy clay		
754	2	8		754	0.50	0.35		Cut	post hole	circular, gradual sides, concave base, U-shaped profile		
755	2	8		756	0.28	0.14		Fill	post hole	olive brown, firm, sandy clay		
756	2	8		756	0.28	0.14		Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
757	2	8		758	0.32	0.50		Fill	post hole	lt.olive brown, firm, sandy clay		
758	2	8		758	0.32	0.50		Fill	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
759	2	12		760	0.55	0.17		Fill	post hole	brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
760	2	12		760	0.55	0.17		Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, concave base, U-shaped profile		
761	3	17		761	0.27	0.18		Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
762	3	17		761				Fill	post hole	grayish brown, soft, clayey sand		I.Age pot
763	4	20		763	0.52	0.25		Cut	drain	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	East-West	
764	4	20		763	0.52	0.25		Fill	drain	brown/dk.brown, soft clayey sand		I.Age pot
765	3	16		765	0.25	0.12		Cut	post hole	circular, vertical sides, flat base		
766	3	16		765	0.25	0.12		Fill	post hole	yellowish brown, compact, clayey sand		
767	4	19		768		0.16		Fill	plough furrow	yellowish brown, compact, clayey sand		Roman pot
768	4	19		768	1.05	0.16		Cut	plough furrow	linear, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile	East-West	
769	4	20		770	1.00	0.42		Fill	drain	lt.yellowish brown, compact, silty sand		I.Age and post.med pot
770	4	20		770	1.00	0.42		Cut	drain	linear, vertical sides, concave base, U-shaped profile	East-West	
771	2	8		772	0.22	0.27		Fill	post hole	dk.grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
772	2	8		772	0.22	0.27		Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
773	2	13	937	803	1.74	0.36		Fill	ditch	olive yellow, loose, medium sand		

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	Feat. type	Description	Orientation	Find
774	3	14		775	1.50	0.50	0.35	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
775	3	14		775	1.50	1.00	0.35	Cut	pit	sub-circular, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	East-West	
776	2	13	937	777				Fill	ditch			I.Age pot
777	2	13	937	777				Cut	ditch			
778	2	13	937	808	1.50	0.44	0.10	Fill	ditch	pale yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
779	2	13		0				Fill				
780	2	13	936	890	2.20	0.73	0.19	Fill	ditch	olive brown, firm, silty sand		I.Age pot
781	2	13	935	782	3.00	0.69	0.15	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, silty sand		I.Age pot
782	2	13	935	782	3.00	0.69	0.12	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, V-shaped profile	NE/SW	
783	2	13	936	0				Fill	ditch			
784	4	19		785	0.96	0.43	0.18	Fill	plough furrow	brownish yellow, loose, silty sand		I.Age pot
785	4	19		785	0.96	0.86	0.18	Cut	plough furrow	linear, gradual, sides, flat base, wide u profile	East-West	
786	3	16		787		0.30	0.21	Fill	post hole	yellowish brown, loose, coarse sand		
787	3	16		787		0.30	0.21	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, concave base, V-shaped profile		
788	2	13	938	789	1.35	0.71	0.34	Fill	ditch	brown, loose, clayey sand		
789	2	13	938	789	1.35	0.71	0.34	Cut	ditch	linear, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
790	2	13	936	791		0.68	0.10	Fill	ditch	dk yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
791	2	13	936	791		0.68	0.10	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
792	2	13	938	793		0.70	0.30	Fill	ditch	dk brown, firm, clayey sand		I.Age pot
793	2	13	938	793		0.70	0.30	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
794	2	9		794	0.63	0.50	0.17	Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, flat base, vert side/flat base profile	East-West	I.Age pot
795	2	9		794	0.65	0.50	0.17	Fill	post hole	dk grayish brown, firm, clay		
796	1	2		854				Fill	pit			I.Age pot
797	2	13	933	840	1.30		0.12	Fill	ditch	dk grayish brown, firm, silty clay		I.Age pot
798	1	2		940				Fill	pit			I.Age pot
799	1	2		940				Fill	pit			I.Age pot
800	3	18		801		0.25	0.25	Fill	post hole	dk yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Finds
801	3	18		801		0.25	0.25	Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	North-South	
802	3	15		807		0.20	0.26	Fill	post hole	dark greyish brown, firm, sandy clay		I.Age pot
803	2	13	937	803	1.74	0.31	0.36	Cut	ditch	linear, complex sides, irregular base, complex profile	NE/SW	
804	3	17		805		0.30	0.13	Fill	post hole	dk. yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay		
805	3	17		805		0.30	0.13	Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
806	2	13	937	803	0.75	0.60	0.09	Fill	ditch	lt. olive brown, loose, silty sand		
807	3	15		807		0.20	0.26	Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, sloping base, complex profile		
808	2	13	937	808	1.50	0.44	0.10	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
809	2	13	933	810		0.42	0.20	Fill	ditch	brown, compact, clayey sand		
810	2	13	933	810	1.00	0.42	0.20	Cut	ditch	linear, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
811	2	13	938	713			0.42	Fill	ditch	yellow, firm, medium sand		
812	2	13	936	813	3.00	0.61	0.06	Fill	ditch	dk. yellowish brown, loose, silty sand		
813	2	13	936	813	3.00	0.61	0.06	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
814	2	13		815				Fill	ditch			
815	2	13		815				Cut	ditch			
816	2	13	934	818				Layer	ditch			I.Age pot
817	2	13	934	818		0.41	0.11	Fill	ditch	grayish brown, soft, clayey sand		I.Age pot
818	2	13	934	818	1.00	1.00	0.11	Cut	ditch	linear, vertical sides, flat base, vert side/flat base profile	NE/SW	
819	4	19		820	3.12	0.70	0.14	Fill	plough furrow	yellowish brown, firm, silty sand		
820	4	19		820	3.12	0.70	0.14	Cut	plough furrow	linear, gradual sides, flat base	East-West	I.Age pot
821	2	10		822	0.36	0.32	0.22	Fill	post hole	dk. grayish brown, soft, sandy clay		
822	2	10		822	0.36	0.32	0.22	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, wide u profile		
823	3	14		824	1.39	1.36	0.20	Fill	pit	olive brown, firm, medium sand		
824	3	14		824	1.65	1.36	0.20	Cut	pit	circular, steep sides, flat base, vert side/flat base profile		
825	2	13	933	826	1.00	0.77	0.25	Fill	ditch	lt. olive brown, firm, sandy silt		
826	2	13	933	826	1.00	0.83	0.30	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, complex profile	NE/SW	



Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Find
827	2	13	934	828	0.74	0.69	0.18	Fill	ditch	dk.yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt		
828	2	13	934	828	0.74	0.69	0.18	Cut	ditch	linear, undercut sides, concave base, U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
829	2	11		0				Fill	ditch			
830	2	11		882				Fill	pit			
831	4	19		0				Fill	plough furrow			
832	2	13	934	0				Fill	ditch			
833	1	3		834	1.40	1.60	0.44	Fill	pit	lt.olive brown, loose, silty sand		
834	1	3		834	1.40	1.48	0.84	Cut	pit	complex, steep sides, convex base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
835	2	13	944	837	1.00	0.50	0.22	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt		
836	2	13	944	837	1.00	0.47	0.21	Fill	ditch	dk.grayish brown, firm, clayey silt		
837	2	13	944	837	1.00	0.47	0.21	Cut	ditch			
838	2	13	944	839	1.00	0.65	0.30	Fill	ditch	brown, firm, sandy silt		
839	2	13	944	839	1.00	0.80	0.46	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, complex profile	NE/SW	
840	2	13	933	840	1.30	0.62		Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
841	2	10		822	0.34	0.32	0.14	Fill	post hole	yellowish brown, friable, clayey sand		
842	3	14		824		0.21	0.14	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, firm, silty sand		
843	2	13	937	844	1.60	0.60		Fill	ditch	pale yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay		
844	2	13	937	844	1.60	0.60		Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
845	1	6		846		1.20	0.50	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, loose, silty sand		
846	1	6		846		1.20	0.50	Cut	pit	sub-rectangular, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
847	1	3		834	1.30	0.93	0.30	Fill	pit	reddish yellow & grey, loose, sandy clay		
848	2	8		907	1.00	0.50	0.20	Fill	pit	yellowish brown & grey, compact, sandy clay		
849	2	8		907		0.12	0.06	Fill	pit	pale brown, compact, clay		
850	2	13	933	826	1.00	1.00	0.20	Fill	ditch	lt.olive brown, firm, sandy silt		
851	2	13	933	826	1.00	0.15	0.25	Fill	ditch	yellow, firm, clayey silt		
852	2	13	940	853		0.49	0.11	Fill	ditch	dk.yellowish brown, soft, sandy clay		
853	2	13	940	853				Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, vert side/flat base profile	NE/SW	

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Findings
854	1	2		854				Cut	pit	sub-circular, steep sides, concave base, U-shaped profile		
855	2	12		857	0.16	0.14	0.09	Fill	post hole	lt. olive brown, soft sandy clay		
856	2	12		857	0.26	0.30	0.13	Fill	post hole	brownish yellow, soft, fine sand		
857	2	12		857	0.36	0.33	0.13	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, convex base, complex profile		
858	2	13	933	840			0.18	Fill	ditch	lt. olive brown, loose, silty sand		
859	4	19		0				Fill	plough furrow			
860	4	19		0				Fill	plough furrow			
861	2	13	933	840			0.23	Fill	ditch	lt. olive brown, loose, sandy clay		
862	Geol	1		863	1.20	0.52	0.58	Fill	pit	lt. yellowish brown, soft, sandy silt		
863	Geol	1		863	1.20	0.52	0.58	Cut	pit	sub-circular, steep sides, concave base profile		
864	1	6		846		0.90	0.11	Fill	pit	v. pale brown, firm, clay		
865	1	6		866		0.56	0.24	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, firm, silty sand		
866	1	6		866		0.56	0.24	Cut	pit	sub-circular, vertical sides, concave base, U-shaped profile		
867	2	12		868	0.39	0.33	0.09	Fill	post hole	lt. olive brown, soft, clayey silt		
868	2	12		868	0.39	0.33	0.09	Cut	post hole	sub-circular, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	North-South	
869	3	14		870		0.16	0.08	Fill	pit	dark olive brown, soft, medium sand		
870	3	14		870		0.16	0.08	Cut	pit	circular, steep sides, concave base, wide u profile		
871	1	5		872	0.28	0.28	0.40	Fill	post hole	brownish yellow, loose, clayey sand		
872	1	5		872	0.28	0.28	0.40	Cut	post hole	circular, vertical sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
873	1	4		875	0.13	0.12	0.18	Fill	post hole	dark grey, loose, silty clay		
874	1	4		875		0.36	0.52	Fill	post hole	brown, loose, sandy clay		
875	1	4		875		0.36	0.52	Cut	post hole	circular, steep sides, concave base, U-shaped profile		
876	2	13	940	877	1.03	0.65	0.25	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, sandy clay		
877	2	13	940	877	1.03	0.65	0.25	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
878	2	13		879	1.00	0.47	0.10	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, silty sand		
879	2	13		879	1.00	0.47	0.10	Cut	ditch	linear, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Finds
880	2	13		881	1.12	0.66	0.14	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, sandy clay		
881	2	13		881	1.12	0.66	0.14	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
882	2	11		882				Cut	pit			
883	2	13		884	0.08	0.08	0.15	Fill	natural feature	olive brown, soft, silty sand		
884	2	13		884		0.08	0.15	Cut	natural feature	circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
885	2	13		887	1.00	0.35	0.17	Fill	ditch	olive brown, firm, clayey silt		
886	2	13		887	1.00	0.56	0.17	Fill	ditch	lt. olive brown, firm, clayey silt		
887	2	13		887	1.00	0.53	0.17	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
888	Geol	1		889				Fill	natural feature			
889	Geol	1		889				Cut	natural feature			
890	2	13	936	890	2.20	0.73	0.19	Cut	ditch	linear, vertical sides, flat base, vert side/flat base profile	NE/SW	
891	1	2		854				Fill	pit			
892	1	6		892		0.82	0.18	Cut	pit	amorphous, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile		
893	1	6		894		0.60	0.08	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, firm, clayey sand		
894	1	6		894		0.60	0.08	Cut	pit	circular, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile		
895	1	5		896		0.40	0.22	Fill	post hole	brownish yellow, firm silty sand		
896	1	5		896		0.40	0.22	Cut	post hole	circular, vertical sides, concave base, complex profile		
897	4	19		897	2.75	0.93	0.19	Cut	plough furrow	linear, gradual sides, concave base, wide u profile	East-West	
898	4	19		897	2.75	0.93	0.19	Fill	plough furrow	yellowish brown, loose, sandy clay		
899	2	13	940	899	1.00	0.80	0.30	Cut	ditch	linear, vertical sides, flat base, vert side/flat base profile	NE/SW	
900	2	13	940	899	1.00	0.80	0.30	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt		
901	2	13	940	902	1.00	0.06	0.18	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt		
902	2	13	940	902	1.00	0.06	0.18	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base profile	NE/SW	
903	4	19		904				Fill	plough furrow			
904	4	19		904				Cut	plough furrow			
905	2	13	934	919	1.40	0.70		Fill	ditch	firm, sandy silt		

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Findings
906	1	7		0				Fill	pit			
907	2	8		907	1.00	0.60	0.40	Cut	pit	sub-rectangular, steep sides, irregular base, complex profile	NE/SW	
908	2	8		908	1.00	0.75	0.17	Cut	pit	sub-circular, gradual sides, concave base, wide u profile		
909	2	8	933	826	1.00	0.85	0.30	Fill	ditch	brownish yellow, firm, sandy silt		
910	2	13	944	839	1.00	0.67	0.30	Fill	ditch	lt. olive brown, firm sandy silt		
911	2	13		912		0.80	0.40	Fill	pit	pale greyish brown, firm, sandy clay		
912	1	2		912		0.80	0.40	Cut	pit	circular, steep sides, concave base, complex profile		
913	1	2		916		0.45	0.42	Fill	pit	yellow, loose, coarse sand		
914	Geol	1		916		0.28	0.68	Fill	natural feature	lt. olive brown, loose, sandy clay		
915	Geol	1		916		0.23	0.44	Fill	natural feature	brownish yellow, loose, medium sand		
916	Geol	1		916				Cut	natural feature	circular, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile		
917	1	7		0	1.82	1.30		Fill	pit	lt. olive brown, firm, sandy silt		
918	1	7		0	1.40	1.32		Fill	pit	firm, clayey silt		
919	2	13	934	919	1.40	0.70		Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
920	2	8		908	1.00	0.75	0.10	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, loose, clayey sand		
921	2	13	935	922				Fill	ditch	v. dk. grayish brown, firm, sandy clay		
922	2	13	935	922				Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	NE/SW	
923	2	13	945	924				Fill	ditch	dk. yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay		
924	2	13	945	924				Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, U-shaped profile	NW/SE	
925	2	13	945	926	1.00	0.70	0.12	Fill	ditch	yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt		
926	2	13	945	926	1.00	0.70	0.12	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, wide u profile	NW/SE	
927	2	13		928	0.50	0.75	0.18	Fill	ditch	loose, sandy silt,		
928	2	13		928	0.50	0.75	0.18	Cut	ditch	linear, gradual sides, concave base, wide u profile	NE/SW	
929	2	13	945	930	1.25	0.80	0.23	Fill	ditch	loose, sandy silt		
930	2	13	945	930	1.25	0.80	0.23	Cut	ditch	linear, gradual sides, concave base, U-shaped profile	NW/SE	
931	2	13	934	932	1.00	0.76	0.22	Fill	ditch	v. dk. grayish brown, firm, sandy silt		
932	2	13	934	932	1.00	0.76	0.22	Cut	ditch	linear, steep sides, flat base, vert side/flat base	NE/SW	

Context	Phase	Group No	Master No	Cut No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cat	feat. type	Description	Orientation	Find
										profile		
933	2	13	933	933								
934	2	13	934	934								
935	2	13	935	935								
936	2	13	936	936								
937	2	13	937	937								
938	2	13	938	938								
939	1	6		892			0.18	Fill	pit	yellowish brown, loose, clayey sand		
940	2	13	940	940								
941	1	2		941				Cut	pit	circular, gradual sides, flat base, wide u profile		



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