



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

Wavendon Golf Centre

Lower End Road

Wavendon



### Quality Check

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## Summary

Between March to June 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at Wavendon Golf Centre, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes, prior to the construction of a new housing development of up to 400 new homes with landscaping, and supporting infrastructure. The evaluation documented settlement activity dating from the mid/late Iron Age and Romano-British period in the form of ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes, ceramics, and animal bone, with the potential existence of relatively high-status structures in a rural environment. Later activity comprised medieval ridge and furrow, and post-medieval to modern land-drainage and management.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Between March and June 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at Wavendon Golf Centre, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes. The project was commissioned by Gerry Wait of Triskelion Heritage, acting on behalf of Bloor Homes, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Summerfield-Hill 2019), and approved by Milton Keynes Council Conservation and Archaeology, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Milton Keynes Council. The relevant planning application reference is 14/00350/OUTEIS.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The site is situated approximately 0.6km north east of the village of Wavendon in an area of land to the south of the A421 and north of Lower End Road. It is in the administrative district of Milton Keynes, and is centred at National Grid Reference SP 492122 238096 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The site is a sub-rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 15.5 hectares and is bordered by the A421 to the north, agricultural land to the east and west and Lower End Road to the south (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

The bedrock geology for the site is Stewartby Member, a mudstone, whilst the superficial deposits are not recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The natural topographically the site has been heavily altered by the construction of the golf course though it lies at a height of c.75m AOD.

#### *Proposed Development*

The proposed development entails the construction of up to 400 new homes together with formal and informal open space, amenity space, retained vegetation, structural landscaping, and supporting infrastructure (Fig. 3).

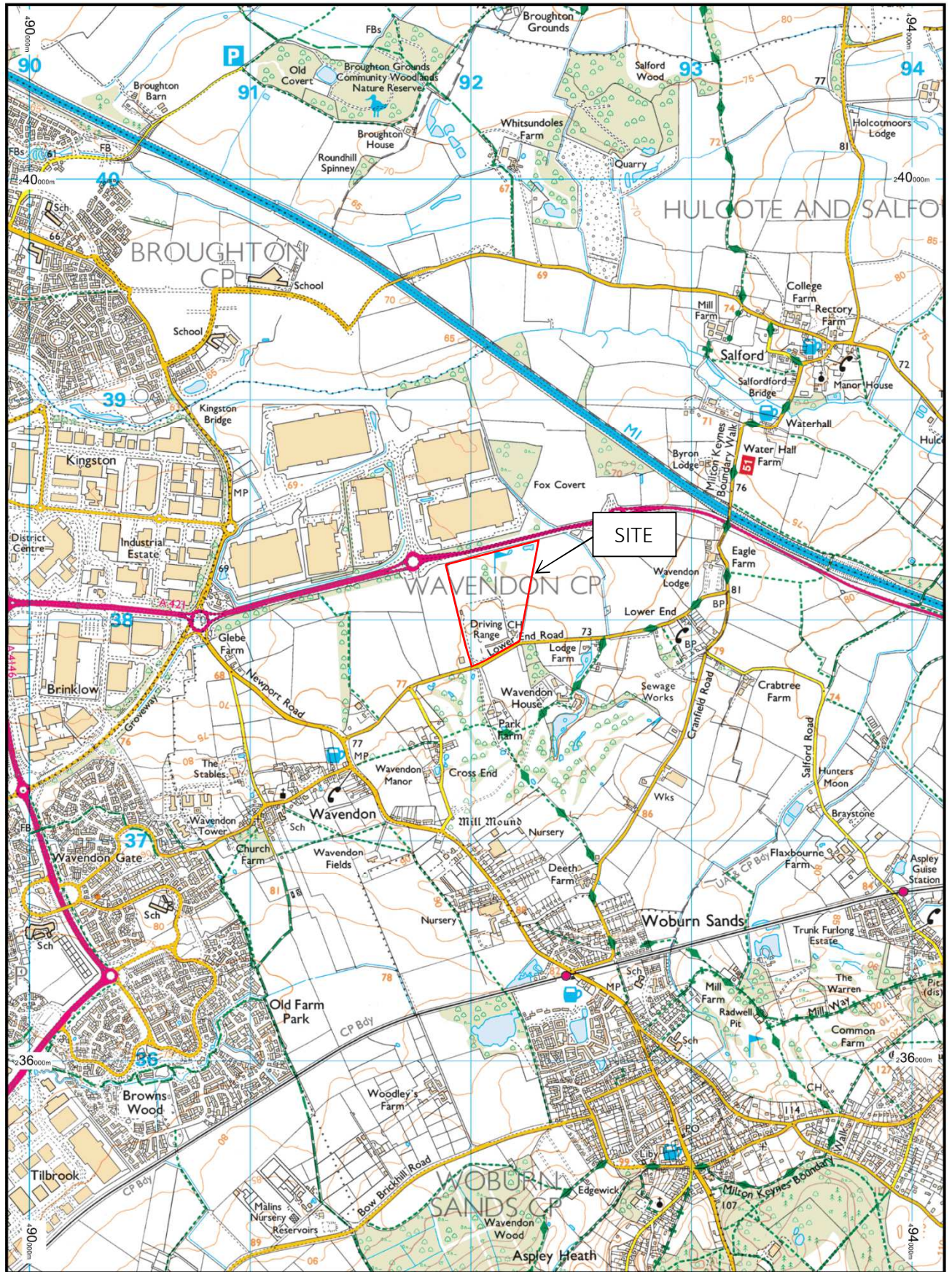


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

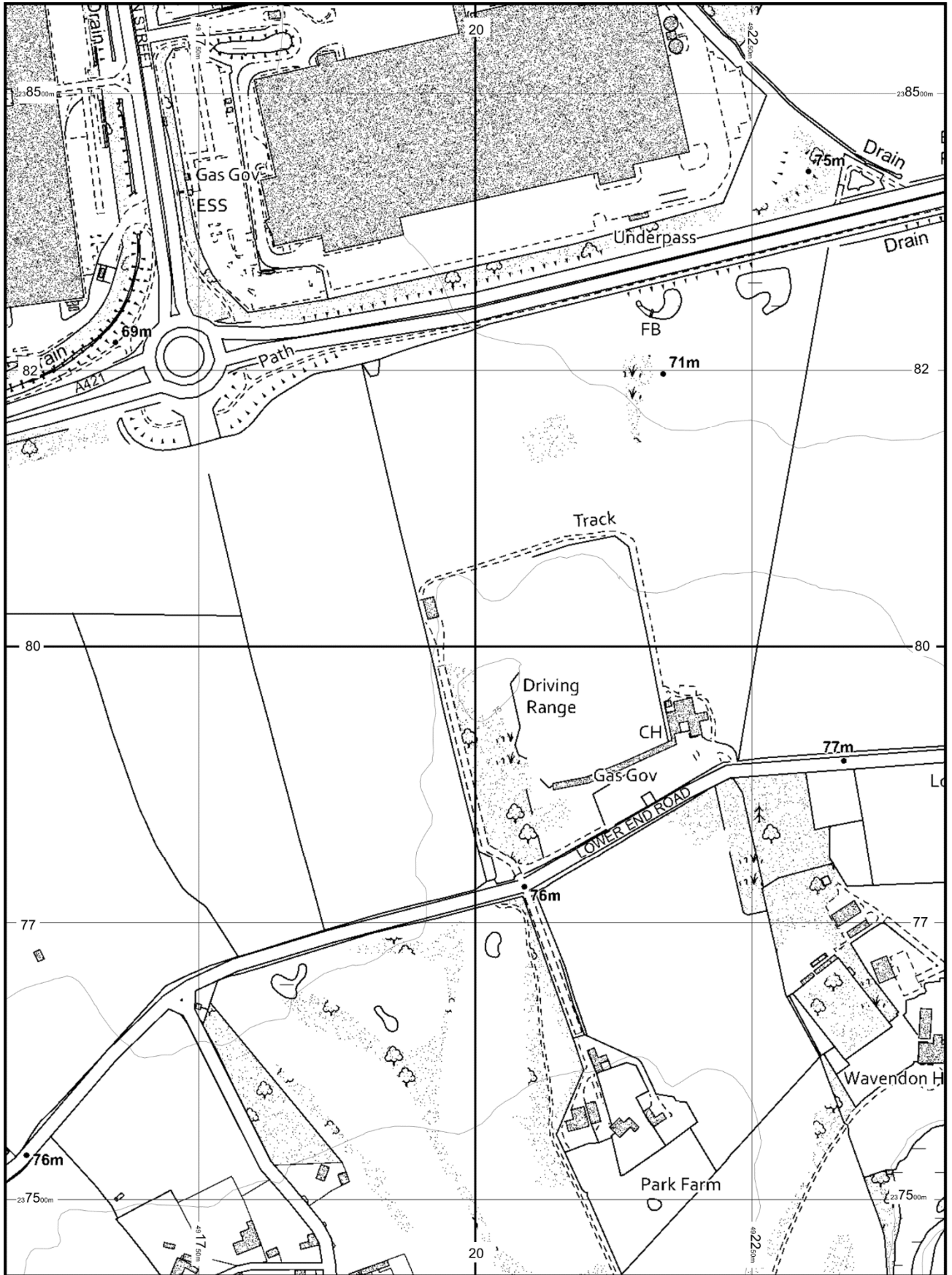


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1: 5000)



Figure 3: Proposed development (scale: 1:4000)



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## 2 Aims and Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Summerfield-Hill 2019) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the WSI, this is the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of potential further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used were as follows:

- Extensive landscaping of the site has resulted in the construction of features up to 4m in height. Due to the impracticality of excavating through these features the trenches were located to avoid them
- Trenches were located at least 10m from known services (Fig. 4)
- A total of 42 trenches each 50m in length and at least 1.8m in width were excavated (Fig. 5)

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The specifications outlined in the WSI
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)



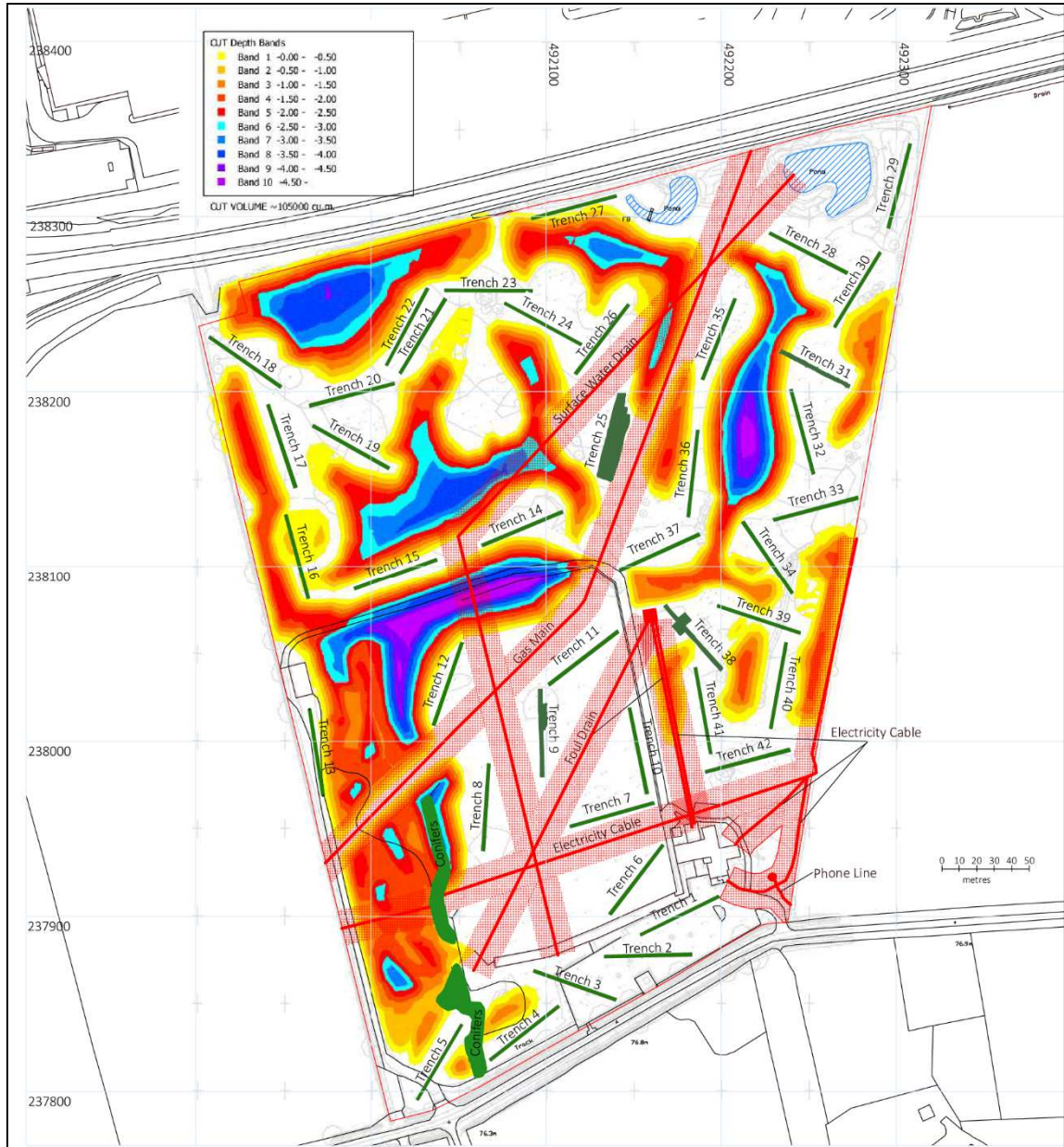


Figure 4: Services and landscaping plan (scale 1:4000)



Figure 5: Trench location plan (scale 1:4000)



### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Wavendon forms part of the Milton Keynes Eastern Expansion Area, a classification that entails archaeological investigation prior to development, including extensive geophysical surveying and a number of large-scale archaeological investigations, which have revealed Iron Age and Romano-British activity within the parish (Burke *et al.* 2014; Chapman & Chapman 2014; Mason 2009). The name 'Wavendon' is thought to derive from Old English, meaning 'Hill of a man called Wafa' (Mills 1991: 349), and it is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as having two manors (Williams & Martin 2002). In 1740, there were many named hamlets in Wavendon, including Church End, Cross End, East End and Green End (BHO 2019). The main foci for Wavendon during the medieval and post-medieval periods appears to have been Church End, in the vicinity of St Mary's Church and the site of Passelewes manor (MMK3592), and Cross End, the location of Mordaunts Manor and the grange. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the toll road from Woburn to Newport Pagnell was constructed through Wavendon (MMK 5881), and by this time the Hoare family had the avowedson of the church, the Earl of Devonshires Manor, the grange and the associated earth pits (BHO 2019).

This section has been compiled with information from the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Records (MMK), reliable internet sources, and KDKs own library.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric - Roman* (before 600BC- AD c.450)

Relatively little is known about the area of Wavendon prior to the Iron Age. However, in recent years a number of large-scale archaeological investigations have revealed Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the parish. An extensive late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement was excavated at Wavendon Gate in the 1980s-90s (Williams *et al.* 1996). The settlement site on the eastern side of Milton Keynes is c. 2km west of the development site, 3.5km north of Watling Street and the Roman 'small town' of *Magiovinium*. Large-scale geophysical survey and excavations in Magna Park north of the A421 revealed an isolated Bronze Age pit, containing a set of cylindrical loom-weights, and a rural Roman settlement (dated 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century AD) on a site situated to the north of the development area, and an Iron Age enclosure to the northwest (Burke *et al.* 2014; Burrow 2006, Chapman & Chapman 2014; Mason 2007; Newman 2016; Patenall 2007). Extensive archaeological investigations at Eagle Farm South East, an area of land contiguous with the development site, documented numerous ditches, representing cultivation features or enclosure boundaries associated with settlement, drainage or agricultural activity; a group of three inhumation burials; a possible daub structure; and pottery dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age through to the early Roman period (Tizzard *et al.* 2016). Substantial Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, dated to the Middle Iron Age to the late Roman period have also been excavated at Broughton Manor Farm and land at Brooklands situated on the north-east edge of Milton Keynes, c. 2.5 km north-west of the Wavendon development area (Atkins & Rees 2008; Dodd 2008). These sites also had some Early Neolithic, Early and Late Bronze period features and artefacts, e.g. lithics, pottery, pits etc.

#### 3.3 *Saxon - Medieval* (c.450 - 1500)

Wavendon is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as having two manors during the time of Edward the Confessor. The first was in the land of the Count of Mortain in the Moulsoe Hundred, and was held by Ralph in 1086 (MMK 3589). This manor, located to the south-west of the proposed development site, was worth 40s, with meadow for 2 ploughs and woodland for 15 pigs, although its value dropped after the Conquest. Prior to the Conquest the manor was held by a housecarl of King Edward, Goldnir (Williams & Martin 2002: 403). By 1243, this manor was held by the Pever family, until 1314, when the manor was amalgamated with the



Passelewes Manor estate, henceforth being known as ‘the manor of Wavendon’ (BHO 2019). This lasted until the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, when they were again separated, and the first manor passed into the Mordaunt family, giving it the name Mordaunts Manor (*ibid.*). During the 14<sup>th</sup> century, a new manor house was built at Passelewes Manor (MMK3592) on the site of the previous house, across from the church.

Also, in the Moulsoe Hundred was land of 1 virgate, owned by Leofwine of Nuneham Courtenay. This land was held by the priest, Godwine, with enough meadow for the 4 oxen it had. After William the Conqueror’s ascent to the throne, the value of this land dropped from 5 to 2s (BHO 2019; Williams & Martin 2002: 421).

The second manor during the Saxon period was in the land of Hugh de Bolbec in the Seckley Hundred. This manor was valued at 60s in the time of King Edward, however this, too, dropped in value after the Conquest. There was land for 3 ploughs and there were 4 oxen, all held by Ansel in 1086 (Williams & Martin: 414). This manor became known as the Earl of Devonshire’s Manor and passed into the Courtenay family in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, who held the estate intermittently until 1556 (BHO 2019). By 1208, some of the land owned by the de Bolbec family, to the south-west of the development site, became property of Woburn Abbey, until the Dissolution (1536 -1541; MMK 3589, *ibid.*).

There is a tentative mention of a shrunken medieval village of Wavendon just north of the church, possibly indicating that Wavendon was slightly larger than once believed (MMK 3588). Extensive ridge and furrow cultivation around the village was discovered during geophysical surveying (EMK 975). Ridge and furrow has also been identified on the development site and on land to the west and north of the development (Simmonds, Walford & Holmes 2008).

The oldest extant building in Wavendon is the Grade II\* (List Entry No. 1289169) St Mary the Virgin’s Church, to the south-west of the development site (MMK 3772). Likely built in the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century, it was largely rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological interventions at the church have unearthed burials from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, predating the church tower’s construction in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (EMK 1172 & 1216, BHO 2019). The advowson of the church was with the Passelewe family until the late 14<sup>th</sup> century when it passed into the Green family. There was a vicarage in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century patroned by the Passelewe family until 1230 when Gilbert Passelewe resigned, and no further mention is made. During the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, St Mary’s Church was completely restored (BHO 2019).

The Scheduled Monument Wavendon Motte (List Entry No. 1011301) is an earthwork mound believed to be part of a medieval motte & bailey castle; it is situated c.938m south-west of the development (MMK166).

### 3.4 **Post-medieval - Modern** (1500 - present)

Mordaunts Manor changed hands many times until it was sold to the later sheriff of Wavendon, John Cullen, in 1672, who at this time also owned Passelewes Manor (MMK3592), and the two were re-combined (BHO 2019). The estates split for the second time in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Mordaunts Manor passed through hands and families until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the majority of the property was purchased by Eastwood and Company Ltd (*ibid.*). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a new house was built on the site of the 14<sup>th</sup> century Passelewes Manor, now called Old Manor (MMK 3593), and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century a two-storey building was added, possibly for servant accommodations (MMK 5612).

The Earl of Devonshires Manor passed through many hands until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was owned by the Hoare family into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the chief landowners of the parish at the time (BHO 2019).



After the Dissolution (1536 – 1541), Woburn Abbey's manor was known as the 'grange or manor house', and was granted to the Thompson family (MMK 3591). In 1544 the fullers earth pits and the grange were leased to Richard Hull for 21 years, although it is unclear when these pits came in and out of use (BHO 2019). The land changed hands until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, when evidence of ownership disappears, however it is thought to have been bought by the Hoare family around the same time as the Earl of Devonshires Manor (BHO 2019).

A part of the grange was obtained by James Selby in 1660, as well as a third of the Mordaunts Manor, to create another Wavendon estate with a manor house which stayed in the Selby family until 1772 (BHO 2019). The manor house is located to the south-west of the development site, and was built in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century; it also has some 20<sup>th</sup> century additions (MMK 3590). Other aspects of this estate have also been recognised for their historical value; a 17<sup>th</sup> century garden wall (MMK 5850), two ornamental ponds (MMK 5851 & 5852), an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed billiard room extension (MMK 5853), an 18<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding (MMK 5854), 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed stables (MMK 5855), 19<sup>th</sup> century gardens (MMK 5856), the south drive (MMK 5857), the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century forcing pit (MMK 5858), and the remains of farm buildings to the west of the manor (MMK 5859). The estate was passed to the Hoare family in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the manor house is now grade II listed as Manor House (MMK 3590, BHO 2019).

In the vicinity of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Manor House (MMK 3590) are a few extant post-medieval Grade II listed buildings, including the 17<sup>th</sup> century Number 14 Cross End Road (MMK 5183), and Number 2 and 4 of the same road (MMK 5181 & 5182, respectively) both built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are also three buildings represented on a previous Ordnance Survey sheet from 1815 that are no longer extant (MMK 7619, 7620, & 7621).

In 1740, there were many named hamlets in Wavendon, including Church End, Cross End, East End and Green End (BHO 2019). The main foci for Wavendon during the post-medieval period appear to be Church End, in the vicinity of St Mary's Church and the site of Passelewes manor (MMK3592), and Cross End, where Mordaunts Manor and the grange were located. During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the toll road from Woburn to Newport Pagnell was set up through Wavendon (MMK 5881), and by this time the Hoare family owned the church, the Earl of Devonshires Manor, the grange and the associated earth pits (BHO 2019).

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a war memorial was added to St Mary's churchyard (MMK 7952).

The area of the development site is shown as agricultural fields in the Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1881 to the 1900. By the 1925 OS map the site was still agricultural fields, but there are two rectangular buildings, likely of agricultural use, on the western side of the site. The 1972 OS map shows further buildings in this area of the site with the remainder still consisting of agricultural fields. The 1976 OS map seems to show a circular feature, thought to have been a pond, to the south of the buildings. By the 1995 OS map the site had been developed into a golf course and driving range, with some of the buildings to the west of the site still present but the possible pond in this area is no longer shown.



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

Archaeological investigations across the 15.5 hectare development site revealed Iron Age to Roman pottery and associated cut features, in an area extending from the northern edge of Lower End Road to the southern edge of the A421. A total of 42 trenches (Fig. 6), 50m long x 2.3m wide, were mechanically excavated with a 20-tonne machine fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The archaeology was concentrated within 14 trenches (3-5, 14, 24-27, 36-38, 40-41), and the archaeological features revealed within comprised ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes, with fills rich in potsherds with fabrics and forms dated from the middle and late Iron Age to the late Romano-British period. The archaeology was concentrated in two fairly distinct areas of the development site: Area 1 situated in the south-western corner, and Area 2, a relatively narrow north-south corridor situated on the eastern side of the development site (Figs. 7-11; Plates 1-11).

No archaeological features were discovered in 17 of the Trenches (1, 2, 6-8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 21-23, 28, 29, 34, 39, 42); 8 Trenches (9, 12, 16-18, 30, 31, 35) contained modern (plastic/gravel) and post-medieval land drains, and made-ground, or undated features; and 5 trenches contained occasional medieval to post-medieval/modern remains (9, 19, 20, 32, 33).

The general site stratigraphy comprised:

A dark brown, friable silty clay or mid greyish loam topsoil up to 0.6m in depth. A subsoil was only observed in 6 trenches, probably due to extensive landscaping for the former golf course, and it consisted of mid greyish brown, silty clay up to 0.61m in depth. The natural geology varied across the site and ranged from mid-yellowish brown clay to mid-brownish yellow clay, with occasional concentrations of yellowish brown sandy gravel.

Made-ground deposits were frequently observed, particularly in trenches excavated through the carpark, landscaped mounds and putting-greens. Made-ground comprised clays mixed with hardcore and rubble in the carpark area, capped by tarmac, and in the mounds and putting-greens, it was made of layers of sand, gravels, and silty clay deposits. The made-ground deposits measured up to 1.5m in depth.

Full context descriptions are presented in the Trench Data Table Appendix 1, and specialist reports are presented in Appendix 2.

### 4.2 Area 1: Trenches 3-5

Area 1 encapsulated Trenches 3-5 which had a pottery assemblage predominantly comprising grog-tempered and shell-gritted wares, with small quantities of grey ware and continental wares such as samian, with dates ranging from the late Iron Age to the early/mid-Roman period (Figs. 7-10). Most of the 546 sherds from this area were concentrated in Trench 4 (426 sherds).

Trench 3 contained four ditches [308, 310/313, 315, 320] orientated, approximately, southwest-northeast and northwest-southeast, a post-hole [318], and a possible pit [306]. Fill (321) of ditch [320] included samian ware, and the basal fill of ditch [315] contained a nearly complete Roman ceramic vessel. Trench 4 had the highest concentration of cut features, with seven ditches [404/418, 405, 406, 407, 426, 428, 449], pits [409, 414], post-holes [420, 444,



446], a linear [422, 431], a curvilinear [437] feature, and a possible gully [436]. The artefacts included animal bone (including cremated bone), shell, burnt clay, and Iron Age and Roman pottery. The ditches appear to be orientated approximately northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest, perhaps with different temporal foci.

The excavation of Trench 5 revealed two ditches [504, 506], potentially orientated northwest-southeast, and a possible gully [508]. Trenches 4 and 5 also contained fragments of Romano-British tile, including a type with a fabric similar to so-called late Iron Age to early Roman 'Belgic bricks' (Blinkhorn). Large fragments of Roman *tegulae* were also found in Trench 4, context (447) (*ibid.*).

The animal bone, in order of frequency of remains, consisted of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, and pig (Watson). As sheep/goat usually predominated on Iron Age sites the faunal evidence suggests that Romano-British husbandry methods based on cattle formed a component of the local economy. The relatively high frequency of late Iron Age pottery in this area may signal the adoption of Roman husbandry methods by British natives prior to or during the early Roman period.

#### 4.3 Area 2: trenches 14, 24-27, 33, 36-38, 40, 41

These 13 trenches formed a relatively narrow north-south corridor of archaeology within the wider development site where many of the surrounding trenches were either devoid of archaeology or the most prominent features were potential ridge and furrows.

The Area 2 pottery assemblage was predominantly comprised of grog-tempered and shell-gritted wares, with some samian ware, but the features within these trenches contained most of the reduced and oxidised wares and all of the regionally-traded wares. The date range of the pottery extended from the mid/late Iron Age to early Roman, but mostly dated to the mid/late Roman period. Trenches 36 and 38 had the highest concentration of pottery in this area (532 and 283 respectively), followed by Trenches 25 (108 sherds) and 26 (116 sherds) (Table 1).

The ceramic evidence suggests the material from Trenches 14, 19, 24, 26 and 27 (Area 2A) are generally more similar to the pottery from Area 1 in date and fabric etc. Trench 19 was most westerly occurrence of pottery on the site, but these sherds were found overlying ridge and furrow. Thus, the earliest ceramic evidence clusters in the southwest (Area 1) and northwest of the development site (Area 2), with later Romano-British occupation and activity concentrated in the southern portion of Area 2 (Trenches 33, 36-38, 40-41; Area 2B). Indeed, Trenches 25 and 38 have the highest concentrations of late Iron Age – early Roman 'Belgic bricks', with the latter trench also replete with other types of Roman tile dating up to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Blinkhorn). The earliest ceramic material discovered in Area 2 was from Trench 36, which consisted of three sherds with a middle to late Iron Age date (Perrin).

The Area 2 trenches contained pits and numerous ditches, with the most substantial found in Trench 38; moderate amounts of Iron Age and frequent Roman pottery, including samian, were found in Trenches 25-27, 36 and 38; potential slag was also discovered in Trench 33, in the basal fill of gully [3307].

Trench 38 was one of the most archaeologically productive in this area as it contained concentrations of building material (e.g. tile); and continental, local, and most of the regionally-traded wares and mid-to-late Roman material, with pottery spot-dates ranging from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century; and a 'cobbled surface' (3809) with stones that appear to be arranged, and deliberately sloped, to form what appears to have been a relatively solid 'foundation'.



Most of the Area 2 trenches contained fragmented animal bone, and the animals represented, though variable by trench, were dominated by cattle and ovicaprids, with occasional elements of horse and pig. The higher incidence of cattle relative to ovicaprids and pig remains in Area 2 is consistent with husbandry methods obtaining during the Romano-British period (Rizzetto *et al.*, 2017).

#### 4.4 Medieval, Post-medieval & Modern Periods

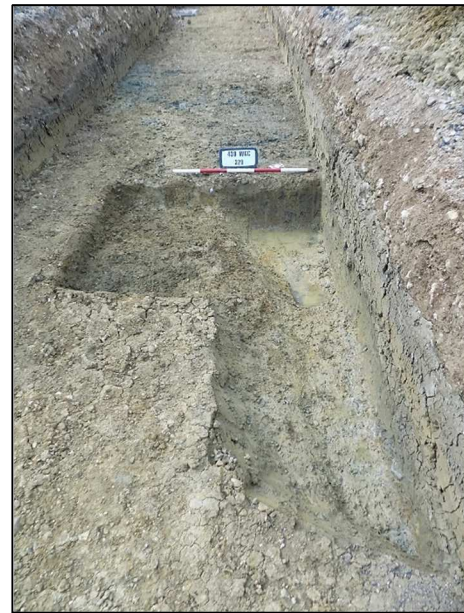
Medieval to modern artefacts were found in 4 trenches (9, 20, 32, 33). The medieval period is represented by single sherds of Medieval Grey Sandy (mid-11<sup>th</sup> – late 14<sup>th</sup> century) and Brill/Boarstall (1200-1600 AD) Wares (Blinkhorn). The remaining sherds predominantly dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century, though a single sherd of White earthenware with a date ranging from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A total of 6 trenches (12, 16-18, 30, 31) contained modern (plastic/gravel) and post-medieval land drains, and made-ground. Many of these trenches had relatively large quantities of post-medieval tile and brick (e.g. Trenches 9, 18-20).

Trenches 19-20, 24, 32-33 revealed features that may be eroded ridge and furrow, which appear to be concentrated in the northern half of the development site. These are characterised by a pattern of ridges and troughs created by a system of ploughing commonly used across Europe during the Middle Ages, which are typical of an open field system.





**Plate 1:** Trench 3, Ditch slots [308] [310] [313], looking west-northwest (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 2:** Trench 3, Ditch [320], looking west-northwest (scale 1m)



**Plate 3:** Trench 4, Ditch [405], pos. Gully [422] and Pit [414], looking northwest (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 4:** Trench 4, Ditch [426], looking north (scale 1m)



**Plate 5:** Trench 27, Ditch [2704] and pos. Ditch/Pit [2708], looking north (scale 2m)



**Plate 6:** Trench 36, Pit [3607] and Ditch [3603], looking north (scale 2x1m)



**Plate 7:** Trench 38, Ditch [3803], looking northwest (scale 2m)



**Plate 8:** Trench 38, Ditch [3803], looking northeast (scale 2m)



**Plate 9:** Trench 38, Ditch [3803], looking southwest (scale 2m)



**Plate 10:** Trench 38 extended around Ditch [3803], looking northeast (scale 1m)



**Plate 11:** Trench 38 extended around Ditch [3803], looking southwest (scale 1m)

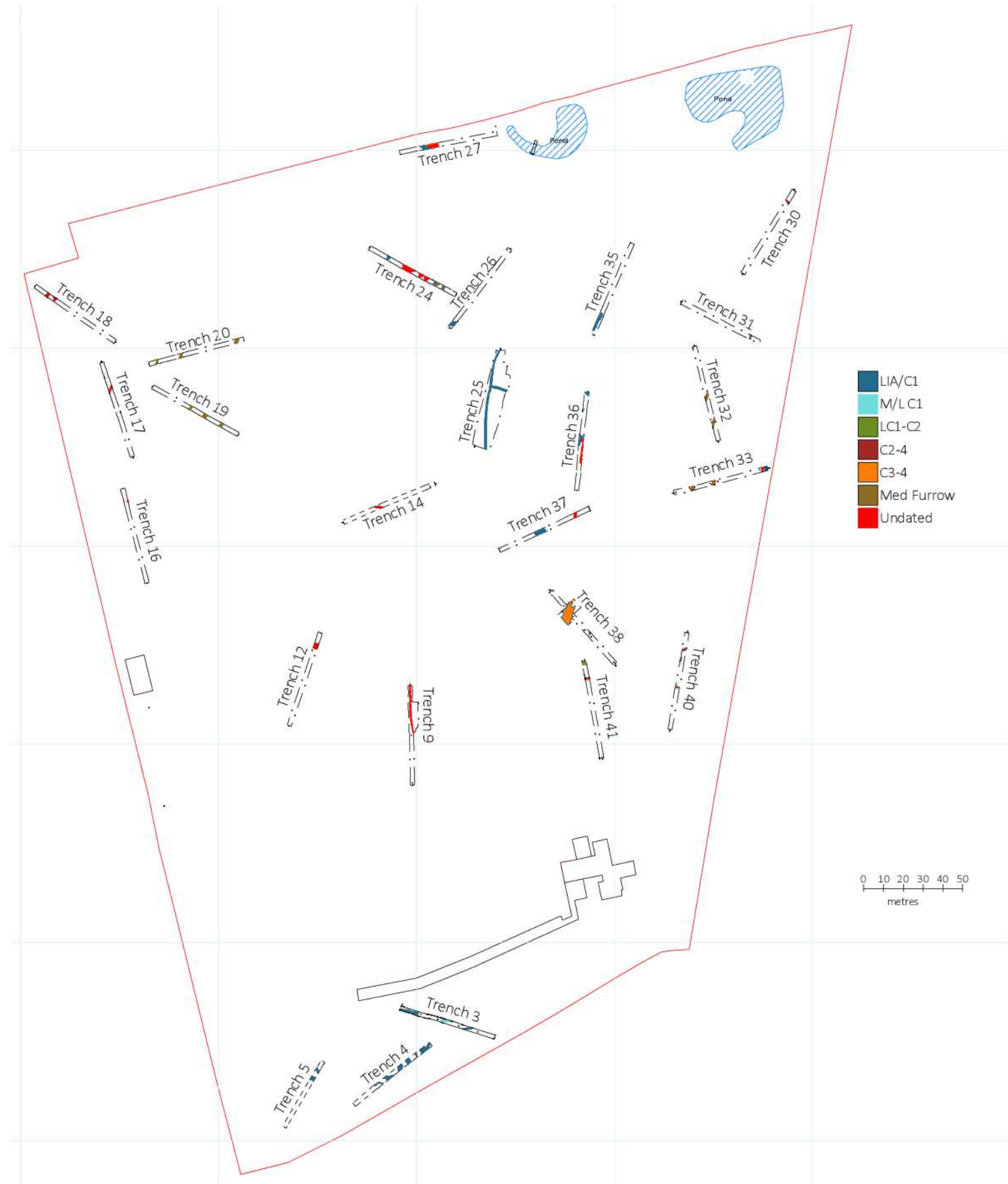
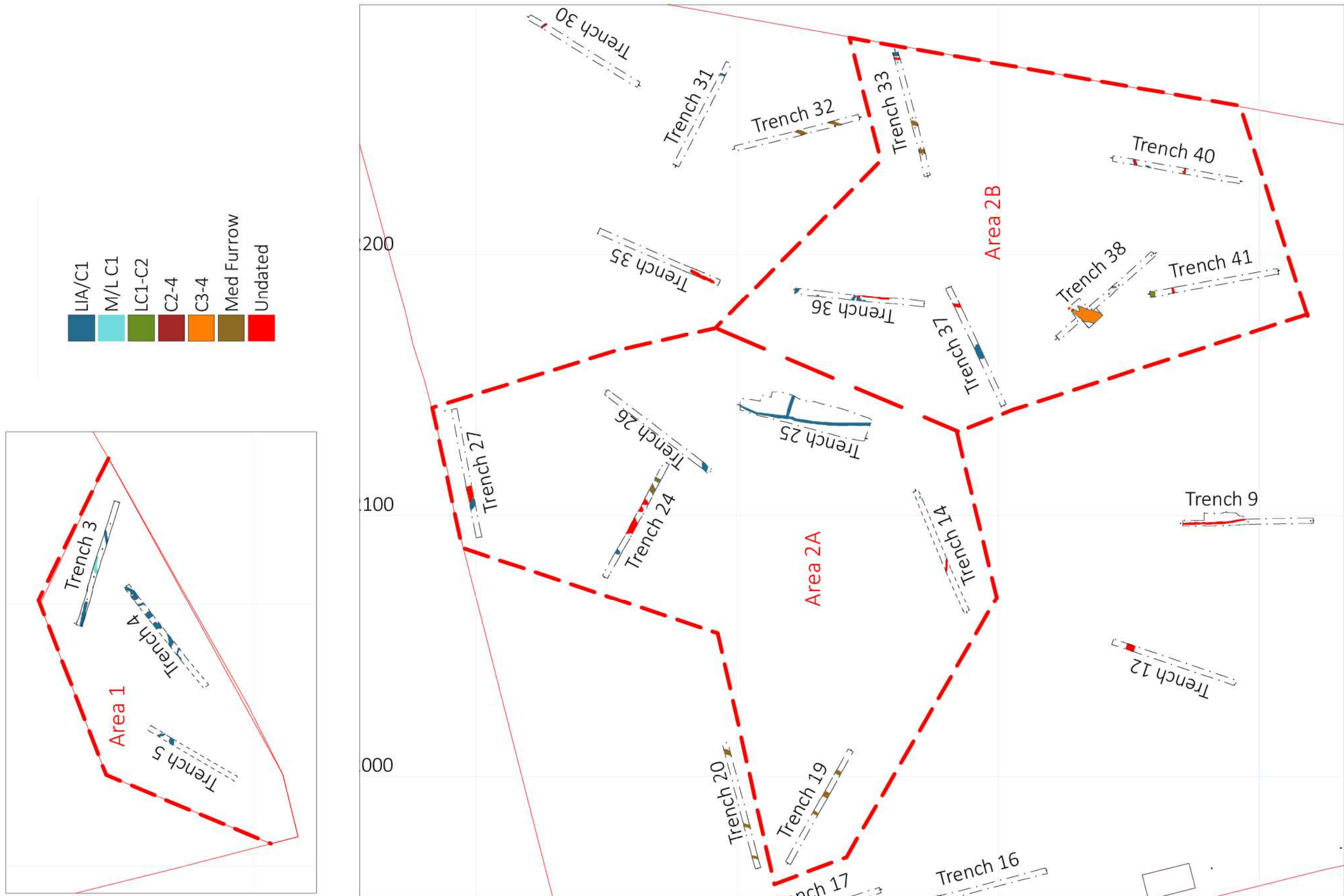


Figure 6: Overall archaeology plan and phasing (scale 1:2500)



Figure 7: Concentration of features (scale 1:2500)



Detail of features (scale 1:1500)

Figure 8:

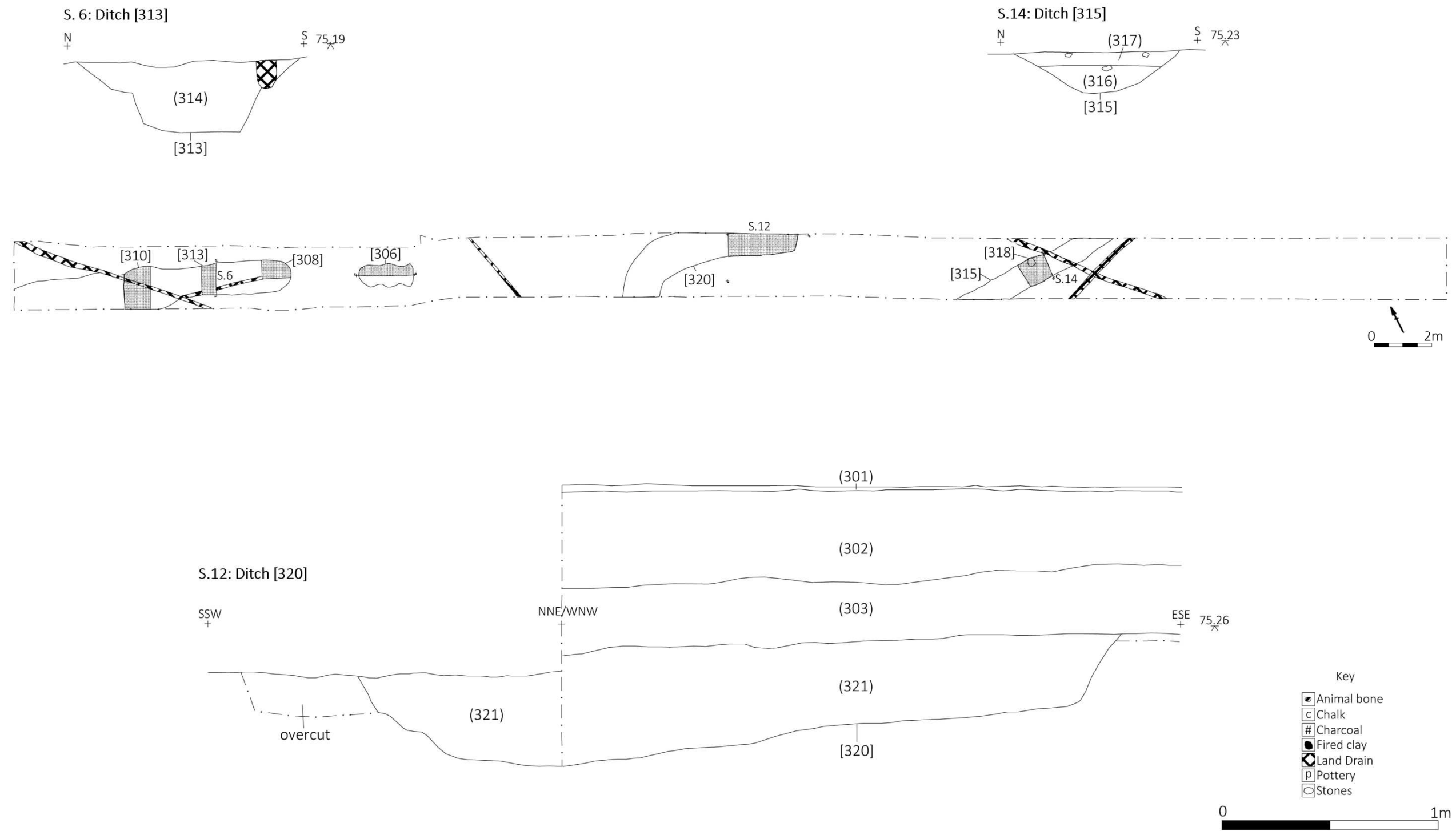
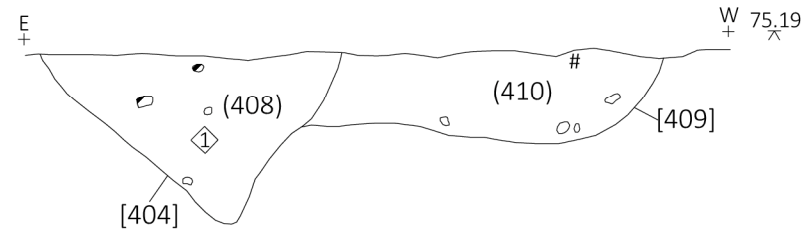


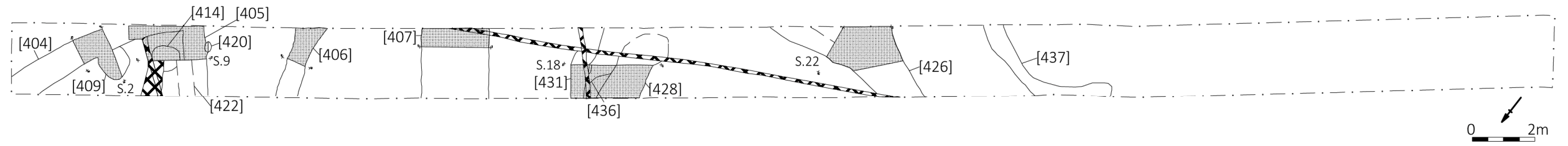
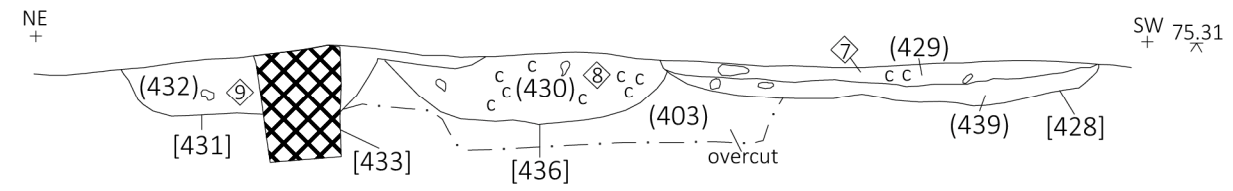
Figure 9: Trench 3 plan and sections (scale 1:150/1:20)



S.2: Ditch [404] and Pit [409]



S.18: Pos. Gullies [431], [436] and [428]



S.22: Ditch [426], Re-cut [449], Post-Hole [446] and pos.Pit/Post-Hole/Gully [444]



S.9: Ditch [405], pos. Gully [422] and Pit [414]

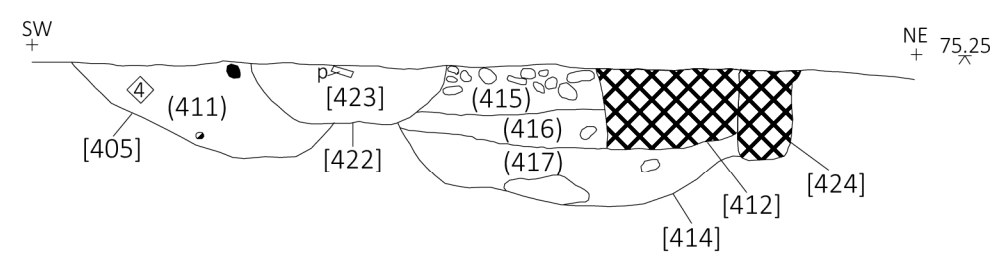


Figure 10: Trench 4 plan and sections (scale 1:150/1:20)

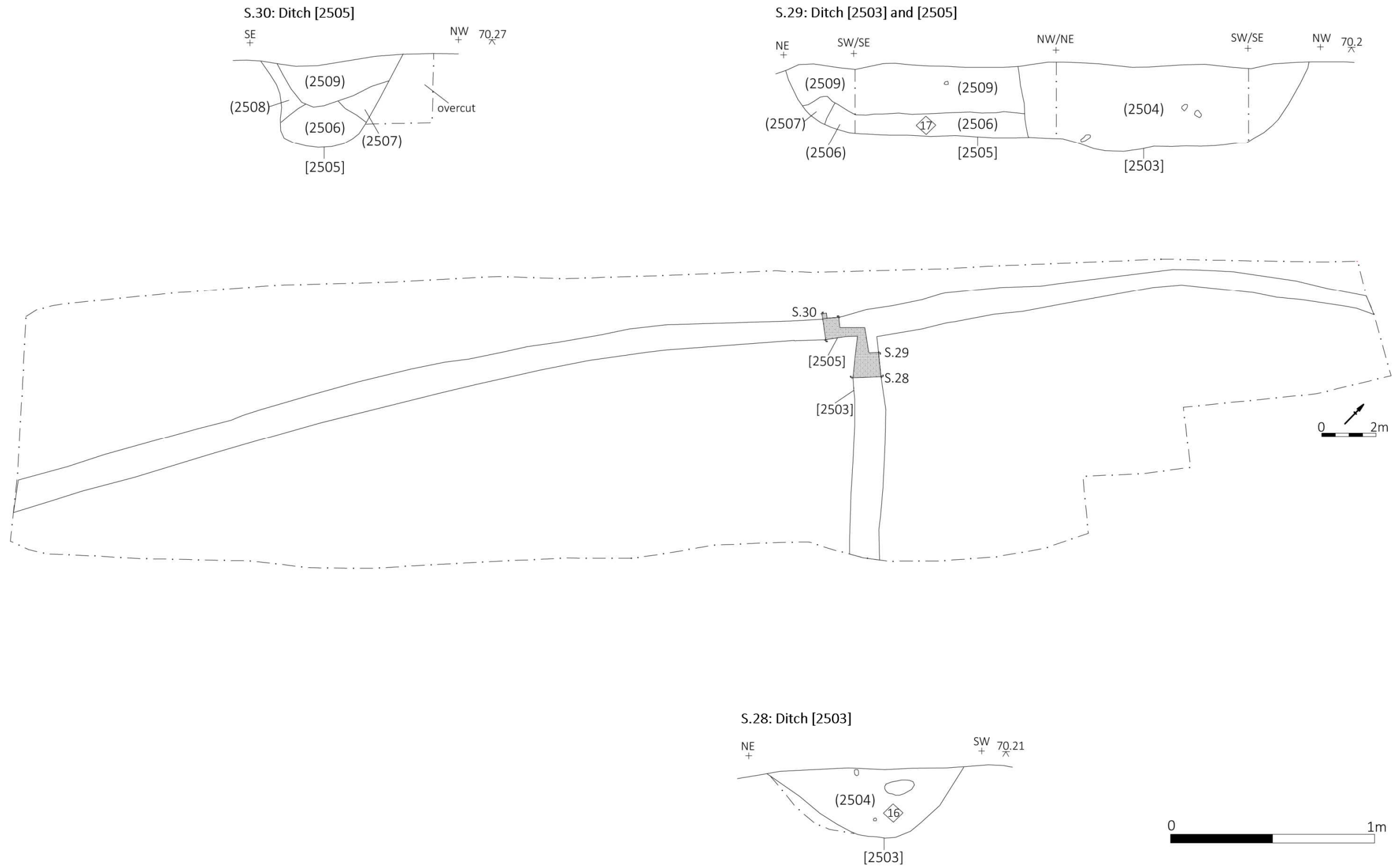


Figure 11: Trench 25 plan and sections (scale 1:150/1:20)



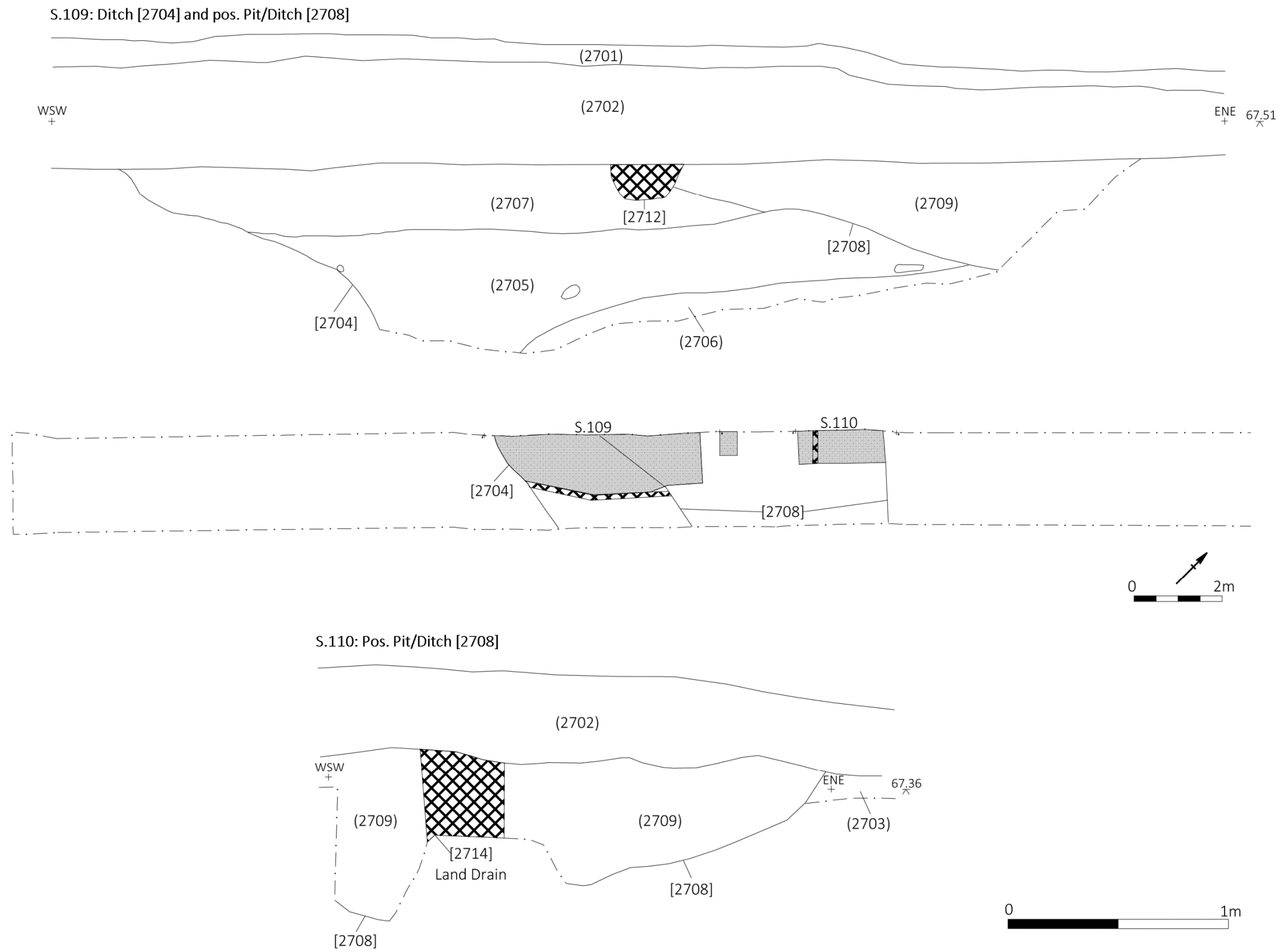
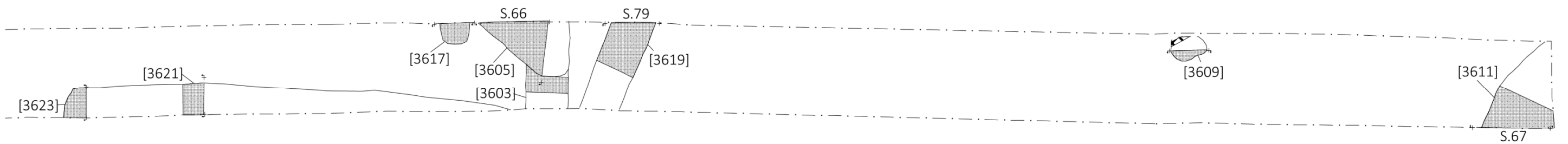
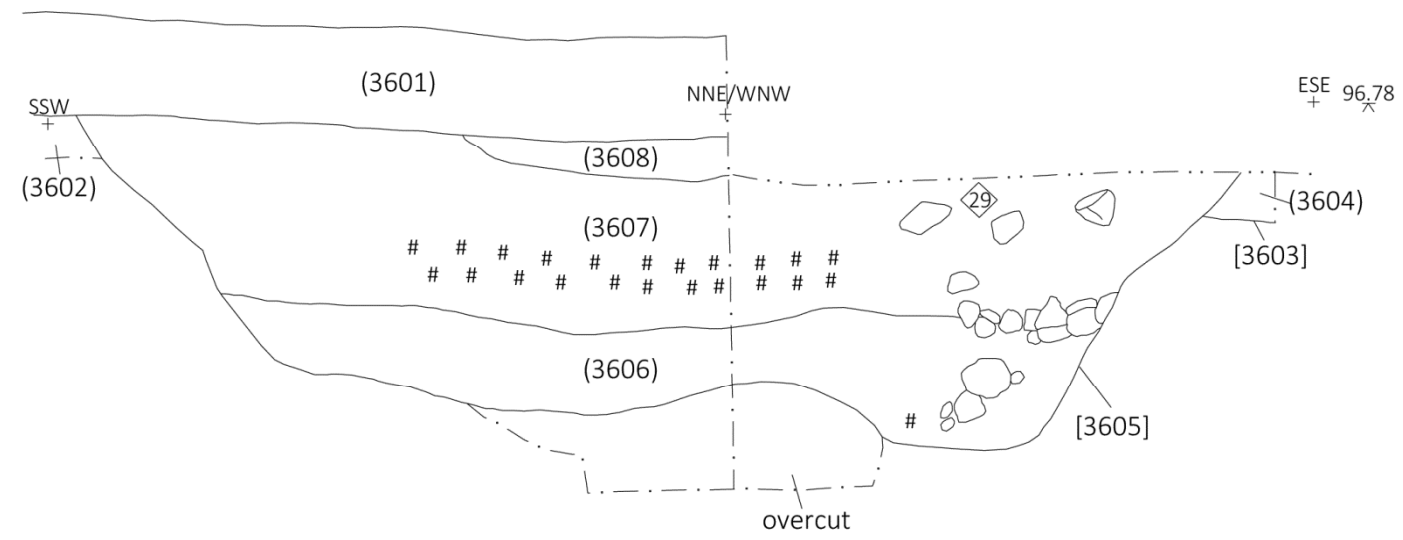


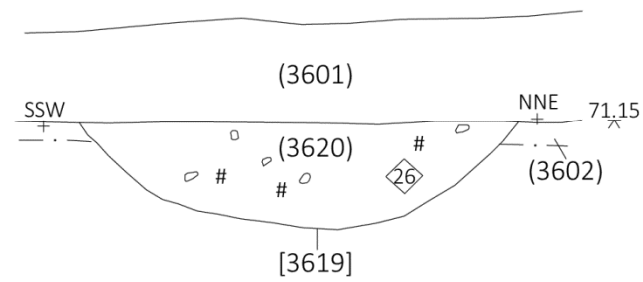
Figure 12: Trench 27 plan and sections (scale 1:100/1:20)



S.66: Pit [3607]



S.79: Ditch [3619]



S.67: Ditch [3611]

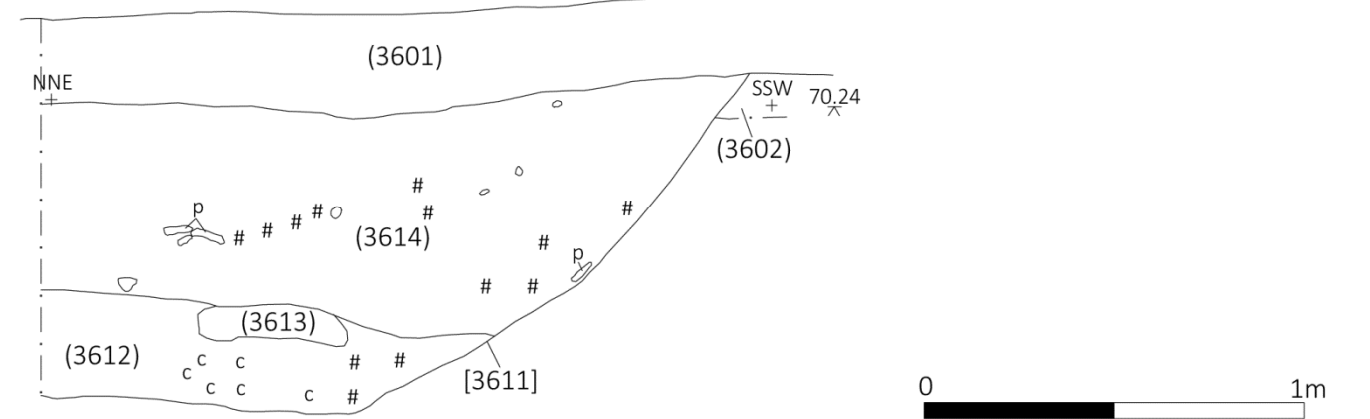


Figure 13: Trench 36 plan/sections (scale 1:100/1:20)

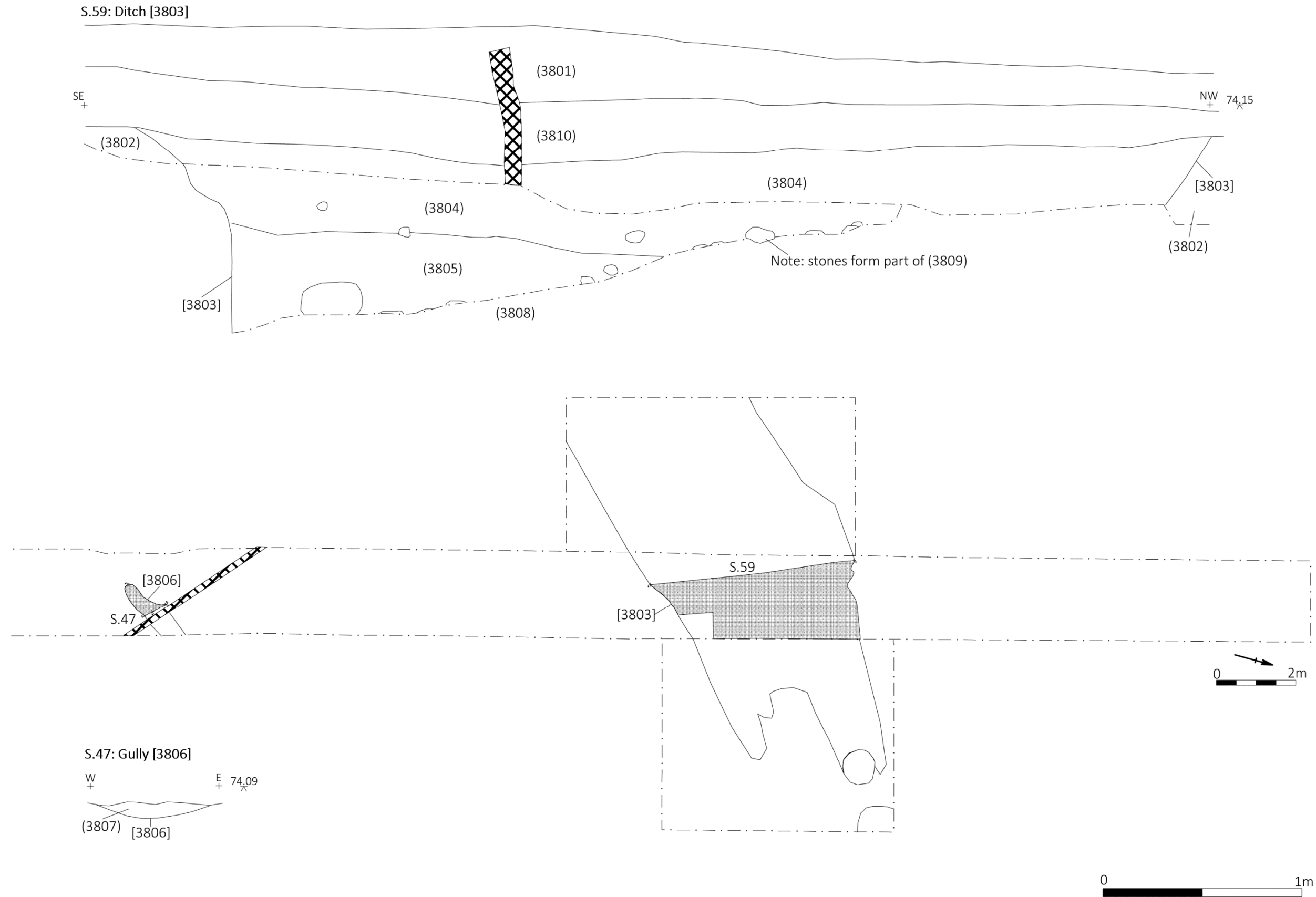


Figure 14: Trench 38 plan/sections (scale 1:100/1:20)



## 5 Conclusions

The evaluation revealed the presence of mid-late Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological remains that extended from the northern edge of Lower End Road to the southern edge of the A421. The development site is situated in an archaeologically rich area as it is c. 2km east and southeast of substantial middle Iron Age and Roman settlements at Wavendon Gate and Broughton Manor Farm. It is also immediately southeast of an Iron Age enclosure and a rural mid to late Roman settlement, and is contiguous with an extensive area with numerous cultivation features, enclosure boundaries, and burials dated to the middle Iron Age and early Roman period.

The pottery in Area 1 of the development site mainly dated from the late Iron Age to the early Roman period. This assemblage was recovered from numerous cut features, and it is possible that given the proximity and respective orientations of the ditches in Trenches 3-5 some are likely to intersect, potentially forming enclosures delineating an area of settlement or animal pens. The former is more likely due to the high concentrations of potsherds and late Iron Age - Romano-British tile which included 'Belgic bricks', and fragments of Roman tegulae. The pottery and tile remains indicate the presence of a nearby structure(s) that may have been of relatively high status given the time and expense required to manufacture and transport the tile. Moreover, the large quantities of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from associated features suggests this structure(s) may be of similar date. The earliest usage of tile in Britain is thought to be by the Roman military, and the earliest civilian use was for settling veterans and indigenous client elites (Mills 2016: 465).

Area 2 contained a few potentially residual middle Iron Age potsherds, with the remainder of the pottery dating from the late Iron Age, and, predominantly, the Roman period, especially mid/late wares. This area was sub-divided into 2A (Trenches 14, 19 & 24-7.) and 2B (Trenches 36-38, 40-41), based on ceramic evidence (Blinkhorn, Perrin), with a 'boundary' running between Trenches 25 and 26. Area 2A represents an Iron Age-early Roman substrate, similar to that documented in Area 1, with later Roman pottery, including regionally-traded ware, with settlement probably being concentrated in Area 2B.

Trenches 25 and 26 (Area 2A) and 38 (Area 2B) have the highest concentrations of late Iron Age – early Roman 'Belgic bricks', but the latter trench also contained a large number of fragments of other, some later, types of Roman tile (Blinkhorn). This material indicates the presence of nearby structures that were of relatively high status. This possibility is substantiated by the co-occurrence of large concentrations of regionally-traded wares and a possible 'cobbled-surface' in Trench 38.

Seven environmental samples were taken from features across the site. The recovered charred plant remains per litre of sampled soil was low suggesting that they arrived in the sampled contexts accidentally and they no longer had any association with it.

The archaeological context of the remains discovered in the development site, and the pottery-spot dating, suggest the existence of Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement(s), with potential high-status structures in Areas 1 and 2. These settlements were likely to be agricultural, farming both crops and raising livestock, especially cattle, within a landscape demarcated, in the form of ditches, by land boundaries and enclosures, all situated to the east of more substantial contemporary settlements, and south of other rural communities documented at, or adjacent to the eastern edge of modern Milton Keynes.

Later remains from the development site include potential medieval ridge & furrow, and post-medieval to modern drainage and activity, with the latter connected with the now defunct golf range.



## 6 Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield MSc ACIfA, Rebecca Bradford BSc, Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, Chris Martin-Taylor BSc, Barney King, Derek Watson PhD, and Jeff Langdown. The report was written by Derek Watson PhD and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Trench recording sheets
4. Sample records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site drawings
8. Client's site plans
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Specialist reports
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.



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## Appendix 1: Trench Data Table

Trench No.	Context No.	Cut/Fill Type	Description	Artefacts (Small Finds/Enviro Sample)
1	(101)	Tarmac	Tarmac car park, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.05m in depth.	
1	(102)	Made-Ground	Made-ground, containing stamped and frogged bricks, plastic, metal, wires and concrete, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and up to 0.4m in depth.	
1	(103)	Natural	Mid greyish yellow, fairly silty clay containing occasional rounded stones and gravel, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.25m in depth.	
2	(201)	Tarmac	Tarmac car park, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.05m in depth.	
2	(202)	Made-Ground	Made-ground, containing stamped and frogged bricks, plastic, metal, wires and concrete, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.35m in depth.	
2	(203)	Natural	Mid greyish yellow, fairly silty clay containing occasional rounded stones and gravel, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.25m.	
3	(301)	Tarmac	Tarmac car park, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.06 in depth.	
3	(302)	Made-ground	Mix mid greyish brown, red, friable, loose, gravelly deposit with frequent brick frags, sub-ang stones <100mm, dumped modern material i.e plastic, metal, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.48m in depth.	
3	(303)	Made-ground	Dark black/Brown grey, soft, silty clay with moderate sub-rounded/angular stones <50mm and 0.11m in depth.	
3	(304)	Topsoil	Found in the grassed area of the trench - mid brown, friable clayey silt, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.3m in depth.	
3	(305)	Natural	Natural varies from a mid brownish orange with grey flecks, clay, a light grey with orange flecks clay, and orange gravel, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
3	[306]	Cut of pos. Pit	Irregular in plan with concave sides and flat base, orientated east-west, 0.8m in width, 1.84m in length and 0.14m in depth. Western end of feature partially altered due to rooting.	
3	(307)	Fill of pos. Pit [306]	Dark brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional angular stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.8m in width, 1.84m in length and 0.14m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone, cbm.



3	[308]	Cut of Ditch terminus same as Ditch [310] and [313]	Linear in plan with steep sides and flat base, orientated east-southeast-west-northwest, 0.66m in width, >1.05m in length and 0.3m in depth.	
3	(309)	Fill of Ditch terminus [308]	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with moderate angular flint <100mm and occasional sub-angular stones <100mm, 0.66m in width, >1.05m in length, 0.3m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone.
3	[310]	Cut of Ditch same as Ditch [308] and [313]	Linear in plan with steep sides and flat base, orientated east-southeast-west-northwest, >1.35 in width, >0.97m in length and 0.4m in depth.	
3	(311)	Lower fill of Ditch [310]	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with moderate angular flint and stones <100mm, >1.35m in width, >0.97m in length and 0.4m in depth.	Pottery (Sample No 3)
3	(312)	Upper fill of Ditch [310]	Dark greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <50mm, >1.35m in width, >0.97m in length and 0.14m in depth.	
3	[313]	Cut of Ditch same as Ditch [310] and [308]	Linear in plan with steep sides and flat base, orientated east-west, 0.9m in width, >0.5m in length and 0.33m in depth.	
3	(314)	Fill of Ditch [313]	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <100mm and moderate angular flint <50mm, 0.9m in width, >0.5m in length and 0.33m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone.
3	[315]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides, U-shaped base, orientated northeast-southwest, 0.8m in width, >4.8 in length and 0.2m in depth. Possible Post-Hole [318] found at the base of the excavated slot.	
3	(316)	Lower fill if Ditch [315]	Mid brownish grey with orange flecks, slightly silty clay, fairly soft/malleable with occasional sub-rounded stones <50mm and flecks of chalk <5mm, 0.5m in width, >1m in length and 0.14m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone  (Small Find No 2 – pot) (Sample No 12)
3	(317)	Upper fill of Ditch [315]	Light brownish orange with flecks of grey, slightly silty clay, fairly soft/malleable but firm when dried with moderate sub-rounded stones <100mm and occasional flecks of chalk <5mm, 0.8m in width, >4.8m in length and >0.05m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone  (Sample No 10)
3	[318]	Cut of pos. Post-Hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a U-shaped base, found at the base of Ditch slot [315], 0.27m in width, 0.25m in length and 0.25m in depth.	



3	(319)	Fill of pos. post-hole [318]	Mid grey with orange flecks, slightly silty clay, fairly soft but firm when dried out, with occasional sub-angular stones <50mm, 0.27m in width, 0.25m in length and 0.25m in depth	Pottery  (Sample No 11)
3	[320]	Cut of Ditch	Linear that curves due west into the baulk in plan with concave sides and U-shaped base, orientated east-northeast-west-southwest, with a terminus at the ENE end, 0.93m in width, 2.54m in length and 0.4m in depth.	
3	(321)	Fill of Ditch [320]	Dark brownish grey, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-angular stones <10mm, 0.93m in width, 2.54m in length and 0.4m in depth	Pottery
4	(401)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly clayey silt, fairly friable, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.33m in depth.	
4	(402)	Made-ground	Mid brown, fairly sandy silty clay with sand and gravel concentrations in places, fairly friable/loose with frequent sub-angular stones <100mm and moderate fragments of cbm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and up to 0.35m in depth. Made-ground contains frequent modern material such as bricks, iron rods, cement fragments.	
4	(403)	Natural	Light brownish orange with grey flecks in places, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm and flecks of chalk <5mm, >2.3m in width and >50m in length, and >0.2m in depth.	
4	[404]	Cut of Ditch same as Ditch [418]	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides and a V-shaped base, orientated N-S, 0.88m in width, >1m in length and 0.44m in depth. The Ditch cut Pit [409].	
4	[405]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan, steep sides to the southeast but more gradual to the NW, U-shaped base, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.71m in width, >1.1m in length and 0.39m in depth. The Ditch cut Ditch [418] and also interacted with a small pos. Post-Hole [420], however, the relationship with latter feature was not clear.	
4	[406]	Cut of pos. Ditch	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides and a flat base, very shallow, orientated south-southeast-north-northwest, <1.02m in width, >2.28m in length and 0.08m in depth.	
4	[407]	Cut of pos. Ditch	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides and a flat base, very shallow, orientated southeast-northwest, 1.6m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.06m in depth.	



4	(408)	Fill of Ditch [404]	Mixed orange grey, fairly silty clay, fairly soft with occasional rounded/sub-angular flint and stones <20mm, and flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.88m in width, >1m in length and 0.44m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone, cbm, shell  (Small Find No 1 - pot (Sample No 1 & 2)
4	[409]	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with concave sides and a flat base, 0.94m in width, 0.97m in length and 0.24m in depth.	
4	(410)	Fill of Pit [409]	Mixed orange grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-angular/rounded stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.94m in width, 0.97m in length and 0.24m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay
4	(411)	Fill of Ditch [405]	Mottled brown orange grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal and chalk <5mm, 0.71m in width, >1.1m in length and 0.39m in depth. Fill cut to the northwest by Gully [422].	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay  (Sample No 4)
4	[412]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear in plan with sheer sides and flat base, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.38m in width, >1m in length and 0.2m in depth. This drain cuts Pit [414] and Ditch [418].	
4	(413)	Fill of Land Drain [412]	Mid brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.38m in width, >1m in length and 0.2m in depth, backfilled around ceramic land drain.	Pottery, animal bone, cbm.
4	[414]	Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with <45-degree sides and a flat base, 0.42m in width, 0.8m in length and 0.15m in depth.	
4	(415)	Pos. fill of Pit [414]/deposit	Mid brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly compact with frequent rounded and sub-rounded stones <50mm, 0.42m in width, 0.8m in length and 0.15m in depth. Very stony deposit that appeared to extend slightly beyond the extent of Pit [414] so it may likely be a deposit covering the Pit rather than an actual fill. Deposit cut by Land Drain [412] and pos. Gully [422].	Pottery
4	(416)	Secondary Fill of Pit [414]	Mid brownish grey, fairly silty clay, very firm with occasional flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.56m in width, 0.44m in length and 0.1m in depth. Fill cut by Land Drain [412] and pos. Gully [422].	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay.
4	(417)	Primary Fill of Pit [414]	Mottled grey orange, fairly sandy clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-rounded >100mm and rounded stones <50mm, 0.9m in width, 0.44m in length and 0.15m in depth. Fill cut by Land Drain [412].	Pottery, shell



4	[418]	Cut of Ditch same as Ditch [404]	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides and base not reached in this slot, orientated north-south, >0.4m in width, >1.65m in length and >0.28m in depth.	
4	(419)	Fill of Ditch [418]	Mixed orange grey, fairly silty clay, fairly soft with occasional rounded stones <20mm, sub-angular flint <20mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm, >0.4m in width, >1.65m length and >0.28m in depth. Fill cut by Ditch [405] and Land Drain [412].	Pottery
4	[420]	Cut of Post-Hole	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, 0.32m in width, >0.22m in length and 0.07m. Found to the southwest of Ditch [405], relationship between these two features was not clear.	
4	(421)	Fill of Post-Hole [420]	Mixed brownish grey, fairly silty clay, very hard with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.32m in width, >0.22m in length and 0.07m in depth. The fill contained a high proportion of heated/scorched earth.	(Sample No 5)
4	[422]	Cut of pos. Gully	Possibly linear in plan with convex sides and a flat base, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.53m in width and 0.16m in depth. This feature was only visible in section and seen to be cutting Ditch [405] and Pit [424].	
4	(423)	Fill of pos. Gully [422]	Mottled brown, orange, grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.53m in width and 0.16m in depth.	Pottery
4	[424]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear in plan with sheer sides and a flat base, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.22m in width, >2.26m in length and 0.24m in depth. Land Drain cuts fill Pit [414] and Land Drain [412]	
4	(425)	Fill of Land Drain [424]	Frequent sub-angular/angular stones <50mm surrounding plastic Land Drain.	
4	[426]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with concave sides and a U-shaped base, orientated east-west, 1.85m in width, <2m in length and 0.67m in depth. Ditch cut by Post-Hole [446], small Pit/Post-Hole or Gully [444] and Ditch re-cut [449]	
4	(427)	Fill of Ditch [426]	Light orange with grey flecks, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate flecks of chalk <5mm, 0.45m in width and 0.21m in depth. This fill has the appearance of redeposited natural found at the base and along the southwest side of the Ditch. Fill cut by Post-Hole [446], pos. Post-Hole/Pit/Gully [444] and Ditch re-cut [449].	



4	[428]	Cut of irregular linear/pos. Ditch	This feature curved slightly to the southwest where it appeared to terminate, it had very irregular sides and base, orientated N-S, 1.2m in width, >2m in length and 0.13m in depth. Feature cut pos. Gully [436], and was cut by Land Drain [441]	
4	(429)	Secondary Fill of irregular linear/pos. Ditch [429]	Dark brownish grey, fairly silty clay, very hard with occasional angular stones <50mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm. Fill cut by Land Drain [441].	Pottery, animal bone  (Small Find No 3 – copper alloy object found on surface of feature so may have fallen from the baulk) (Sample No 7)
4	(430)	Fill of pos. Ditch [436]	Redeposited natural consisting of mottled yellow grey, fairly silty clay, very hard with frequent pieces/flecks of chalk <5mm, 0.76m in width and 0.19m in depth. Fill cut by irregular linear/pos. Ditch [428], pos. Gully [431] and Land Drain [433].	Pottery, animal bone  (Sample No 8)
4	[431]	Cut of pos. Gully	Linear in plan with a possible terminus to the southeast, >45-degree sides with a flat base, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.39-1m in width, >1.5m in length and 0.16m in depth. Feature cut pos. Gully [436] and was cut by Land Drains [433] and [441].	
4	(432)	Fill of pos. Gully [431]	Mid brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly hard with occasional angular stones <50mm and flecks of charcoal and chalk <5mm, 0.39-1m in width, >1.5m in length and 0.16m in depth. Fill cut by Land Drains [433] and [441].	Pottery, animal bone  (Sample No 9)
4	[433]	Cut of Land drain	Linear in plan, sheers sides, base not reached, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.1m in width, >2.1m in length. Land Drain cuts pos. Gully [436] and [431].	
4	(434)	Fill of Land Drain [433]	Dark greyish brown, very silty clay, fairly soft, 0.1m in width and >2.1m in length. Fill surrounds 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic Land Drain.	Cbm
4	(435)	Fill of pos. Ditch [406]	Light brownish grey, fairly silty clay, very hard with occasional angular/sub-angular stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm, <1.02m in width, >2.28m in length and 0.08m in depth.	Pottery  (Sample No 15)
4	[436]	Cut of pos. Ditch	Linear in plan with concave sides and a U-shaped base, orientated north-south, 0.76m in width and 0.19m in depth. Cut by pos. Gully [431] and irregular linear/pos. Ditch [428].	



4	[437]	Cut of Ditch <u>un-excavated</u>	Curvilinear in plan, orientated east-west before turning southwest which it appears to terminate, 0.64m in width, >4.8m in length.	
4	(438)	Fill of Ditch [437] <u>un-excavated</u>	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, very hard with occasional rounded stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal and chalk <5mm.	Pottery, animal bone
4	(439)	Primary Fill of irregular Linear/pos. Ditch [428]	Mixed orange grey, fairly silty clay, very firm with occasional flecks of chalk <5mm, 1.16m in width and 0.08m in depth.	
4	440	<b>VOID</b>		
4	[441]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear, orientated northeast-southwest	
4	(442)	Fill of Land Drain [441]	Frequent sub-angular/angular stones <50mm surrounding plastic pipe.	
4	(443)	Fill of Ditch [426]	Appeared to be re-deposited natural consisting of mid orange with grey flecks, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-angular/rounded stones <20mm, 0.55m in width and 0.55m in depth. Fill was cut by Post-Hole [446] and by Ditch re-cut [449].	Animal bone
4	[444]	Cut of pos. Post-Hole/Pit/Gully	Only observed in section, >45-degree sides and U-shaped base, 0.25m in width and 0.15m in depth. Feature cut fill (427) of Ditch [426] and was cut by Ditch re-cut [449].	
4	(445)	Fill of pos. Post-Hole/Pit/Gully [444]	Mid brownish grey, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.25m in width and 0.15m in depth. Fill cut by Ditch re-cut [449].	
4	[446]	Cut of Post-Hole	Found at the base of Ditch [426], not fully visible in plan, steep sides with a U-shaped base, >0.35m and 0.45m in depth. Larger stones were found towards the base of the Post-Hole which may have been used as packing but no actual post-pipe observed. Feature cut by Ditch re-cut [449].	
4	(447)	Fill of Post-Hole [446]	Mid brownish grey with rusty orange flecks, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones >100mm, flecks of chalk <5mm and occasional sub-angular flint <100mm, >0.35m in width and 0.45m in depth. Fill cut by Ditch re-cut [449].	Cbm
4	(448)	Fill of Post-Hole [446]	Light rusty orange, slightly silty sandy clay, fairly firm with occasional flecks of chalk <5mm, 0.15m in width and 0.18m in depth. Fill cut by Ditch re-cut [449].	



4	[449]	Cut of Ditch Re-Cut	Linear in plan, <45-degree sides and U-shaped, orientated east-west, 1.5m in width and 0.5m in depth. This Ditch was on the same alignment and cutting Ditch [426] and also pos. Post-Hole/Pit/Gully [444] and Post-Hole [446].	
4	(450)	Fill of Ditch Re-Cut [449]	Mid Brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate flecks of chalk <5mm and occasional sub-angular/rounded stones >100mm, 1.5m in width and 0.5m in depth.	Pottery (Sample No 6)
4	(451)	Fill of Linear [407]	Mid brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular/rounded stones <50mm, 1.6m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.6m in depth.	Pottery
5	(501)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty loam, fairly loose, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.3m in depth.	
5	(502)	Made-ground	Mid red sand and gravel concentrations, very loose, 0.29m in depth. These deposits were found at the northern end of the trench overlying the original topsoil in order to level the area for the golf course.	
5	(503)	Natural	Light greyish yellow, clay, fairly firm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
5	[504]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, orientated east-northeast-west-southwest, 1.75m in width, >1m in length and 0.3m in depth. This Ditch was possibly a re-cut of Ditch [506].	
5	(505)	Fill of Ditch [504]	Dark greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable moderate angular stones <50mm and occasional sub-angular flint <50mm, 1.75m in width, > 1m length and 0.3m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone, cbm (Sample No 14)
5	[506]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with steep sides and a U-shaped, orientated east-northeast-west-southwest, 1.75m in width, >1m in length and 0.39m in depth. Ditch cut by re-cut [504].	
5	(507)	Fill of Ditch [506]	Mid yellowish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional rounded stones <50mm and flecks of charcoal <5mm, 1.75 in width, >1m in length and 0.39m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone
5	[508]	Cut of pos. Gully <u>Un-excavated</u>	Curvilinear in plan, orientated south-southeast and north-northwest, 0.6m in width and >207m in length.	





5	(509)	Fill of pos. Gully [508] <u>Un-excavated</u>	Dark greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <50mm, 0.6m in width and >2.7m in length.	
6	(601)	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, very clayey silt, firm but friable with occasional rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.36m in depth.	
6	(602)	Natural	Mid orangey brown but light patches intermittently, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.26m.	
7	(701)	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, very clayey silt, firm but friable with occasional rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and 0.32m in depth.	
7	(702)	Natural	Mid orangey brown but light patches intermittently, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.27m.	
8	(801)	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, very clayey silt, firm but friable with occasional rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and <0.8m in depth.	
8	(802)	Natural	Mid orangey brown but light patches intermittently, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
9	(901)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.69m in depth.	
9	(902)	Subsoil	Found at the northern end of the trench consisting of mid brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional angular stones <20mm and flecks of chalk <5mm, >2.3m in width and 0.61m in depth.	
9	(903)	Natural	Light yellowish grey, fairly silty clay, very hard, >2.3m in width, >50m in length, and >0.2m in depth.	
9	(904)	Structural/Dumping	Possible foundation or dumping found within Land Drain [905]. It was constructed of chalk, mudstone and brick with concentrations of lime mortar in places. The sporadic nature of the mortar and irregularity in coursing suggests it has derived from demolition material dumped within Land Drain. The stone concentration does, however, show some regularity in places and may have been a rough foundation for some agricultural purpose. The stone concentration measured 0.77m in width, 4.7m in length and 0.14m in depth.	Animal bone, cbm and clay pipe stem



9	[905]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear in plan with steep sides and U-shaped base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, 0.81m in width, 18.7m in length and 0.4m in depth.	
9	(906)	Fill of Land Drain [905]	Dark brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional angular stones/flint <50mm, 0.81m in width, 18.7m in length and 0.4m in depth. Fill surround ceramic Land Drain.	Animal bone, cbm
9	[907]	Pos. Ditch/Land Drain <u>Un-excavated</u>	Linear in plan, orientated east-northeast-west-southwest, 0.83m in width, and >4.88m in length. In plan it appears this feature was cutting through post-medieval Land Drain [905].	
9	(908)	Fill of pos. Ditch/Land Drain <u>Un-excavated</u>	Dark greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with moderate angular stones <100mm, 0.83m in width and >4.88m in length.	Cbm
9	(909)	Made-ground	Mid brown, fairly silty clay, fairly loose with frequent angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width and 0.45m in depth. Made-ground deposit found to the north of the trench forming part of mound for golf course, underlying topsoil (901) and overlying further made-ground (910).	
9	(910)	Made-ground	Frequent angular stones <50mm, very loose, >2.3m in width and 0.1m in depth. Band of gravel found at the north end of the trench used to contain modern land drains for the former golf course. This deposit found underlying (909) and overlying sub-soil (902).	
10	(1001)	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, very clayey silt, firm but friable with occasional rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m and >0.32m in depth.	
10	(1002)	Natural	Mid orangey brown but light patches intermittently, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
11	(1101)	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, very clayey silt, firm but friable with occasional rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m and >0.27m in depth.	
11	(1102)	Natural	Mid orangey brown but light patches intermittently, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, also concentrations of stony sand, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.15m in depth.	



12	(1201)	Original Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clayey loam, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.2m in width, >50m in length and 0.2m in depth. Original topsoil overlying the natural (1204), a section of this layer was covered in the central part of the trench where it underlies a mound of made-ground (1203), forming part of the former golf course.	
12	(1202)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clayey loam fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.2m in width, 19m in length and 0.16m in depth. Layer of topsoil above made-ground (1203), in the central part of the trench.	
12	(1203)	Made-ground	Mid brownish grey, slightly silty clay, fairly loose with occasional sub-angular/rounded stones <20mm, >2.2m in width, 19m in length and 0.75m in depth. Made-ground used to create an artificial mound containing frequent concrete rubble, forming part of former golf course.	
12	(1204)	Natural	Mid brownish orange, slightly silty clay, very hard with occasional sub-angular/rounded stones <20mm and flecks of chalk <5mm, >2.2m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
12	(1205)	Pos. Ditch/Furrow	Linear in plan with concave sides and a flat base, orientated southeast-northwest, >3.04m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.28m in depth.	
12	(1206)	Fill of pos. Ditch/Furrow	Light greyish brown, fairly silty clay, very firm with occasional sub-angular/rounded stones <20mm, >3.04m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.28m in depth.	Cbm
13	(1301)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clayey loam, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.25m in depth	
13	(1302)	Made-ground	Mid brownish grey, fairly silty sandy clay, fairly friable with frequent sub-angular stones and brick fragments <100mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and up to 1.48m in depth. Made-ground forming artificial mound for former golf course.	
13	(1303)	Natural	Mid brownish orange, clay with concentrations of bluish oxford clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <100mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.1m in depth.	
14	(1401)	Topsoil	Dark brown, very silty clay, fairly loose, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.3m in depth.	



14	(1402)	Made-ground	Layers of Mid brownish yellow, fairly silty loam, fairly loose with frequent angular stones <50mm and moderate fragments of cbm and gravel, <50mm, >2.3m in width and 0.7m in depth. Made-ground forming part of artificial mound for the former golf course, containing plastic land drains.	
14	(1403)	Natural	Light yellowish grey, clay, very firm with moderate sub-angular/rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
14	(1404)	Cut of Pit	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base, orientated north-south, 0.32m in width, 0.7m in length and 0.06m in depth.	
14	(1405)	Fill of Pit [1404]	Dark greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable, 0.32m in width, 0.7m in length and 0.06m in depth.	Pottery (Sample No25)
14	[1406]	Cut for Land Drain	Linear in plan with straight sides and a flat base, orientated southeast-northwest, 0.6m in width, >0.4m in length and 0.35m in depth.	
14	(1407)	Fill of Land Drain [1406]	Dark greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with moderate angular stones <20mm and occasional angular flint <20mm, 0.6m in width, >0.4m in length and 0.35m in depth. Fill surrounds ceramic Land Drain.	Cbm
14	(1408)	Made-ground	Mixed brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width and	
15	(1501)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clayey loam, fairly friable, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.35m in depth.	
15	(1502)	Natural	Mid yellowish/orangish brown, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular/rounded stones <50mm and concentrations of orange stony sand, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.21m in depth.	
16	(1601)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.3m in depth.	
16	(1602)	Made-ground	Mixed grey brown, fairly silty clay, fairly loose with frequent concrete and modern brick, >2.3m in width and 0.54m in depth. Made-ground forming part of artificial mound for former golf course.	
16	(1603)	Made-ground	Mid yellowish brown, very sandy silt and occasional rounded stones <10mm, >2.3m in width and 0.22m in depth. Made-ground deposit associated with green for the former golf course.	



16	(1604)	Made-ground	Gravel deposit, >2.3m in width and 0.26m in depth. Made-ground deposits providing drainage for green for former golf course.	
16	(1605)	Natural	Mid orangey brown, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular/rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m.	
16	[1606]	Cut of shallow Pit	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides and irregular base, 0.51m in width, 0.96m in length and 0.09m in depth.	
16	(1607)	Fill of shallow Pit [1606]	Light greyish brown, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones <20mm, 0.51m in width, 0.96m in length and 0.09m in depth.	Willow Pattern Pottery, glass
17	(1701)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.32m in depth.	
17	(1702)	Natural	Mid brownish orange, sandy, stony clay, firm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.1m in depth.	
17	[1703]	Cut of Gully	Linear in plan with straight sides and U-shaped base, orientated north-south, 0.9m in width, >0.8m in length and 0.35m in depth.	
17	(1704)	Fill of Gully [1703]	Mid greyish brown, fairly loamy clay, fairly friable with moderate rounded stones <20mm and occasional flecks of charcoal and cbm <5mm, 0.9m in width, >0.8m in length and 0.35m in depth.	Nail
17	[1705]	Cut for Land Drain	Linear with straight sides and a flat base, orientated north-south, 0.12m in width, >0.3m in length and >0.4m in depth.	
17	(1706)	Fill of Land Drain [1705]	Mid greyish brown, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with frequent angular stones <100mm, 0.12m in width, >0.3m in length and >0.4m in depth. Fill surrounds modern ridged ceramic land drain.	
18	(1801)	Topsoil	Mid brown, fairly silty, fairly friable with moderate sub-rounded stones <20mm, >203m in width, >50m in length and 0.3m in depth. Towards the southwest end of the trench the area is built up to create an artificial mound as part of the former golf course, in this area the original topsoil was buried by made-ground deposits (1802-3) and turf overlying the mound.	



18	(1802)	Made-ground	Mixed yellowish brown and orangey brown, fairly silty, gravelly, clay, fairly friable with frequent sub-rounded/angular stones <50mm and moderate fragments of cbm >100mm, >2.3m in width, 13.4m in length and 0.25m in depth. Made-ground observed towards the northwest end and central part of the trench used to form artificial mound as part of the former golf course, containing frequent brick and plastic. Deposit overlying a further made-ground deposit (1803), and partly overlying the original topsoil (1801).	
18	(1803)	Made-ground	Mixed greyish brown and brownish yellow, fairly gravelly, sandy, clay, very friable with frequent sub-angular stones <100mm and fragments of cbm >100mm, >2.3m in width, 4.8m in length and 0.37m in depth. Made-ground underlying (1802) containing frequent cement fragments, brick and plastic; demolition material used to build-up artificial mound for the former golf course.	
18	(1804)	Natural	Light-mid brownish orange, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-rounded stones <100mm with concentrations of brownish orange gravelly clay in places, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
18	[1805]	Cut of pos. Ditch/Furrow	Linear in plan with concave/shallow sides and a U-shaped base, orientated southeast-northwest, 1.6m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.23m in depth.	
18	(1806)	Fill of pos. Ditch/Furrow [1805]	Mid orangey brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-rounded stones <20mm and flecks of chalk, charcoal and cbm <5mm, 1.6m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.23m in depth.	Cbm, nail
18	[1807]	Cut of pos. Ditch terminus/Pit	Linear in plan with a terminus, concave/shallow sides with a U-shaped base, orientated north-south.	
18	(1808)	Fill of pos. Ditch terminus/Pit [1807]	Mid orangey brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with occasional sub-rounded stones <20mm and flecks of chalk, charcoal and cbm <5mm.	
19	(1901)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clayey loam, friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.28m in depth.	
19	(1902)	Natural	Light brownish yellow, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones <20mm and concentrations of brownish orange sandy gravel, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.1m in depth.	



19	[1903]	Furrow	Linear in plan with >45-degree sides and a flat base, orientated northeast-southwest, 1.17m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.18m in depth. One of a number of shallow linear features on the same orientation along the trench.	
19	(1904)	Fill of Furrow [1903]	Light orangey brown, fairly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones/flint, <20mm and flecks of chalk <5mm, 1.17m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.18m in depth.	Cbm
19	[1905]	Furrow	Linear in plan with >45-degree sides and a flat base, orientated northeast-southwest, 2.1m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.23m in depth. One of a number of shallow linear features on the same orientation along the trench.	
19	(1906)	Fill of Furrow [1905]	Light orangey brown, fairly loamy clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones and flint <20mm and flecks of chalk <5mm, 2.1m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.23m in depth.	Cbm
19	[1907]	Furrow (un-excavated)	Linear in plan, orientated northeast-southwest, >2.1m in length. Found at the southeast end of the trench, very comparable to Furrow [1903] and [1905]	
19	(1908)	Fill of Furrow [1907] (un-excavated)	Mid orangey brown, fairly silty clay, fairly compact with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <20mm, and occasional flecks of charcoal/chalk/cbm <5mm, >2.1m in length.	
20	(2001)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly loamy clay, fairly loose with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.3m in depth.	
20	(2002)	Made-Ground	Mid brown, fairly silty clay, fairly loose with frequent sub-angular stones/flint <50mm, >2.3m in width and 0.4m in depth. Made-ground forming part of artificial mound and green for former golf course, overlies made-ground deposit (2003).	
20	(2003)	Made-Ground	Deposit of sand, >2.3m in width and 0.25m in depth. Made-ground forming part of drainage for green for former golf course, underlies made-ground (2002) and overlies made-ground (2004).	
20	(2004)	Made-Ground	Deposit of gravel, >2.3m in width and 0.25m in depth. Made-ground containing plastic drainage pipes for green for former golf course. Deposit underlies made-ground (2003), and overlies contaminated natural (2005).	



20	(2005)	Layer	Dark grey, clay, fairly firm, >2.3m in width and 0.3m in depth. Contaminated natural as this area was directly beneath a soakaway area for green, forming part of former golf course. This layer overlies cleaner natural (2012).	
20	[2006]	Pos. Furrow	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides/shallow and a U-shaped base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, 1.6m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.16m in depth. One of a number of shallow linear-type features in this part of the site.	
20	(2007)	Fill of pos. Furrow [2006]	Mid orangey brown, fairly silty clay, fairly compact with moderate sub-rounded stones <20mm and flecks of chalk and charcoal <5mm, 1.6m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.16m in depth.	Cbm
20	[2008]	Pos. Furrow	Linear in plan with <45-degree/shallow sides and a U-shaped base, orientated north-northeast and south-southwest, 1.03m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.09m in depth. One of a number of shallow linear-type features in this part of the site.	
20	(2009)	Fill of pos. Furrow [2008]	Mid orangey brown, fairly silty clay, fairly compact with moderate sub-rounded stones <20mm and flecks of chalk/charcoal/cbm <5mm, 1.03m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.09m in depth.	
20	[2010]	Pos. Furrow	Linear in plan with <45-degree/shallow sides and a U-shaped base, orientated north-northeast and south-southwest, 0.88m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.09m in depth. One of a number of shallow linear-type features in this part of the site.	
20	(2011)	Fill of pos. Furrow [2010]	Mid orangey brown, fairly silty clay, fairly compact with moderate sub-rounded stones <20mm and flecks of chalk/charcoal/cbm <5mm, 0.88m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.09m in depth.	
20	(2012)	Natural	Varies between a mid brownish orange and yellowish orangey brown with grey flecks, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular/rounded stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.1m in depth.	
21	(2101)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clayey loam, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.27m in depth.	





21	(2102)	Natural	Light brownish yellow, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.1m in depth.
22	(2201)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clayey loam, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.23m in depth.
22	(2202)	Natural	Light brownish yellow, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.1m in depth.
23	(2301)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clayey loam, fairly friable with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.11m in depth.
23	(2302)	Made-ground	Mid reddish brown, stony sand, very loose, >2.3m in width and 0.12m in depth. This deposit was found at the eastern end of the trench, thought to have been part of the landscaping for the former golf course.
23	(2303)	Natural	Light brownish yellow, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.20m in depth.
24	(2401)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly loamy clay, fairly loose with moderate sub-angular/rounded stones and occasional flecks of cbm <5mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.45m in depth. Topsoil appears to be deeper in the central part of the trench as this is where an artificial mound was present surrounding a green, part of the former golf course.
24	(2402)	Made-ground	Mid yellowish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm but more friable when dry with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <50mm and occasional flecks of cbm <5mm, >2.3m in width, 11.5m in length and 0.17m in depth. Made-ground in the centre of the trench forming part of an artificial mound surrounding a green for the former golf course.
24	(2403)	Natural	Varies between an orangey brown, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-rounded stones/pebbles <100mm and flecks of chalk <5mm and a mid yellowish brown, clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-rounded/angular stones <50mm and occasional flecks of chalk <5mm, >2.3m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.



24	[2404]	pos. Furrow	Linear in plan with <45-degree/shallow sides and a flat base, orientated northeast-southwest, 2.2 in width, >2.2m in length and 0.16m in depth. This feature was one of a number of shallow features in the trench, a modern plastic land drain was found cutting through this feature causing some disturbance.	
24	(2405)	Fill of pos. Furrow [2404]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <20mm and occasional flecks of cbm and chalk <5mm, 2.2m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.16m in depth.	Cbm
24	2406	VOID		
24	(2407)	Deposit same as (2415)	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <20mm and occasional flecks of cbm and chalk <5mm, 7m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.2m in depth. This deposit was lacking in form in plan and profile and fairly shallow, it was orientated north-northeast-south-southwest. It was in the central part of the trench, underlying the artificial mound forming part of the former golf course. Two slots were excavated (2407) and (2415). The possible feature did not appear to have a clear cut and as such was thought to be a deposit possibly an infilling of a natural depression or remnants of the artificial mound for the former golf course. This deposit was underlying made-ground (2402), and overlying the natural (2403).	Cbm
24	[2408]	Pos. Pit	Semi-circular in plan with <45-degree/shallow sides and a flat base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, 1.8m in width, >1.4m in length and 0.12m in depth. This pos. Pit was adjacent to a further pos. Pit [2412]	
24	(2409)	Fill of pos. Pit [2408]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <20mm and occasional flecks of chalk and cbm <5mm, 1.8m in width, >1.4m in length and 0.12m in depth.	
24	[2410]	pos. Furrow	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides/shallow and a flat base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, 1.84m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.11m in depth.	
24	(2411)	Fill of pos. Furrow [2410]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <20mm and occasional flecks of cbm and chalk <5mm, 1.84m in width, >2.2m in length and 0.11m in depth.	Pottery, cbm



24	[2412]	Pos. Pit	Irregular in plan with <45-degree sides/shallow and a flat base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, 2.5m in width, >1.96m in length and 0.11m in depth. Pos. Pit found adjacent to a further pos. Pit [2408].	
24	(2413)	Fill of pos. Pit [2412]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones/flint <20mm and occasional flecks of cbm and chalk <5mm, 2.5m in width, >1.96m in length and 0.11m in depth.	Cbm
24	2414	VOID		
24	(2415)	Deposit same as (2407)	See above (2407)	Cbm
24	[2416]	Pos. Pit	Semi-circular in plan with >45-degree sides and a flat base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, 1.45m in width, >1.66m in length and 0.19m in depth.	
24	(2417)	Fill of pos. Pit [2416]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm, 1.45m in width, >1.66m in length and 0.19m in depth.	Pottery (Sample No 32)
25	(2501)	Topsoil	Mid brown, fairly friable, fairly clayey silt with occasional sub-angular chalk and moderate Sub-angular stones <20mm. >10.95m in width, >50m in length and 0.6m.	
25	(2502)	Natural	Light brownish yellow with grey flecks and concentrations of brownish orange. Fairly firm clay. Moderate sub-angular chalk <20mm, flint, <50mm and stones <100mm. >10.95m in width, >50m in length and 0.1m.	
25	[2503]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature with asymmetrical >45-degree sides and a U-shaped base. 0.97m wide, 50.24m long and 0.36m deep. Cuts (2509). Possible boundary ditch.	
25	(2504)	Fill of Ditch [2503]	Mid grey brown with orange flecks. Fairly firm, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones >100m, moderate sub-angular stones <20mm and moderate sub-angular chalk pieces <10mm. 0.97m wide, >1m long and 0.36m deep.	Pottery (Sample 16)
25	[2505]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature which curves slightly to the east. >45-degree sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Orientated N-S. 0.7m wide, 9.55m long and 0.4m. Possible boundary ditch.	
25	(2506)	Basal fill of Ditch [2305]	Mid grey with range flecks, fairly firm, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk <5mm. 0.4m wide, >1.4m long and 0.16m deep	Pottery (Sample 17)



25	(2507)	Fill of Ditch [2305]	Light yellow with grey flecks. Fairly firm clay with occasional sub-angular chalk <5mm. 0.2m wide, >1m long and 0.2m deep. Redeposited natural along northwest side of [2505].	
25	(2508)	Fill of Ditch [2305]	Light yellow with grey flecks. Fairly firm clay with occasional sub-angular chalk <5mm. 0.11m wide, >1m long and 0.3m deep. Redeposited natural along southeast side of [2505].	
25	(2509)	Fill of Ditch [2305]	Mid greyish brown, fairly firm, slightly silty clay with moderate sub-angular chalk <5mm and occasional sub-angular stones <20mm. 0.6m wide, >1.40m long and 0.25m deep.	Pottery, Animal bone  (Sample 4) (SF 4- part of a metal hoop)
26	(2601)	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, fairly loose silty clay with moderate angular stones. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.2m deep.	
26	(2602)	Natural	Light greyish orange fairly firm, fairly silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.19m deep.	
26	[2603]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature with straight sides and a U-shaped base. Orientated ENE-WSW. 2.7m wide, >2.3m long and 1.1m deep.	
26	(2604)	Upper fill of Ditch [2603]	Dark brownish grey, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones <100mm and occasional flecks of charcoal and rounded flint <10mm. 2.7m wide, >2.3m long and 0.75m deep. Possible boundary ditch. Cut by ceramic land drain	Pottery, Animal bone, CBM  (Sample 30)
26	(2605)	Lower fill of Ditch [2603]	Mixed yellowish grey, fairly firm, fairly silty clay with frequent rounded stones <20mm and occasional charcoal flecks <5mm. 2.7m wide, >2.3m long and 0.25m deep.	
27	(2701)	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey fairly loose silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.11m deep	
27	(2702)	Made Ground	Mid brownish grey, fairly friable, fairly silty clay. Frequent CBM pieces >100m and angular stones <50mm. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 1.14m deep	
27	(2703)	Natural	Mid yellowish brown, fairly firm, fairly silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.18m deep	
27	[2704]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature with sheer sides and a flat base. Orientated NNE-SSW. Likely boundary ditch. >3.7m wide, >2.3m long and 1.2m deep	
27	(2705)	Secondary fill of Ditch [2704]	Light yellowish grey, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm. Result of natural silting. Cut by [2708] and [2712]. 2.6m wide, >2.3m long and 0.35m deep.	(Sample 33)



27	(2706)	Tertiary fill of Ditch [2704]	Mid yellowish grey fairly friable silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal. 2.4m wide, >2.3m long and 0.45m deep.	Pottery
27	(2707)	Primary fill of Ditch [2704]	Mid greyish yellow fairly friable, silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm. 2.9m wide, >2.3m long and 0.29m deep. Cut by [2708]	
27	[2708]	Cut of possible Ditch/Pit	Possible linear feature with steep sides and a flat base. Orientated NNE-SSW. 6.48m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.48m in depth.	
27	(2709)	Fill of Ditch [2708]	Mid orangey grey, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm. >2.25m wide, >2.3m long and 0.48m deep.	
27	(2710)	Fill Land Drain [2720]	Mid yellowish grey, fairly loose, very silty clay with frequent angular stones <50mm. 0.35 width, >2.3m in length and 0.31m in depth.	
27	(2711)	Fill of Land Drain [2720]	Light yellowish grey, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional angular stones <20mm. >2.24m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.31m in depth	
27	[2712]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. 0.37m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.19m in depth	
27	(2713)	Fill of Land Drain [2712]	Mid yellowish brown fairly friable silty clay with occasional angular stones <50mm. 0.37m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.19m in depth	
27	[2714]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. 0.35m in width, >2.3m in length and >0.36m in depth	
27	(2715)	Fill of Land Drain [2714]	Mid yellowish grey fairly friable silty clay with occasional angular stones <50mm. 0.35m in width, >2.3m in length and >0.36m in depth	
27	[2716]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight edges and a flat base. Orientated NE-SW	
27	(2717)	Fill of Land Drain [2716]	Mid yellowish grey fairly friable silty clay with occasional angular stones <50mm.	
27	[2718]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight edges and a flat base. Orientated NE-SW	
27	(2719)	Fill of Land Drain [2718]	Mid yellowish grey fairly friable silty clay with occasional angular stones <50mm.	
27	[2720]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight edges and a flat base. Orientated ENE-WSW. 0.35m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.31m in depth	
28	(2801)	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey fairly loose silty clay >2.3m in width, >50m in length and 0.15m in depth	
28	(2802)	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. >2.3m in width, >20m in length and 0.35m in depth. Found to the northeast of the trench	



28	(2803)	Natural	Mid yellowish brown, fairly firm, fairly silty clay. >2.3m in width, >10m in length and 0.25m in depth. Found to the southwest end of the trench	
28	(2804)	Made Ground-Sand	Sand found at the southeast end of the trench. >2.3m wide, >10m long and 0.3m deep	
28	(2805)	Made Ground-Gravel	Layer of gravel found at the southeast end of the trench. >2.3m wide, >10m long and 0.2m deep	
28	(2806)	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay. found at the southeast end of the trench. >2.3m wide, >10m long and 0.4m deep	
29	(2901)	Topsoil	Dark brown very loose, fairly silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.15m deep.	
29	(2902)	Natural	Mid yellowish brown, fairly firm, fairly silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and >1.25m	
29	(2903)	Made ground	Dark brownish silty clay which appears to cover natural throughout the trench. >2.3m wide, >50m long and <0.8m	
29	(2904)	Made ground	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with bands of sand and modern detritus. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.75m deep. Found intermittently throughout the trench	
29	(2905)	Made ground- Sand	Reddish brown sand with clay lenses and modern detritus. >2.3m wide, >3m long and 0.5m deep. Found to the south of the trench	
30	(3001)	Topsoil	Dark brown very loose, fairly silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.6m deep.	
30	(3002)	Made ground to the northeast of the trench	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, fairly sandy clay with moderate pieces CBM >100mm and lenses of stones <50mm. 0.15m deep	
30	(3003)	Natural	Light greyish yellow, very firm, very silty clay. 0.6m in width, 1.06m in length and 0.15m in depth.	
30	[3004]	Possible Gully	Linear feature with steep sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. 0.5m in width, >1m in length and 0.14m deep.	
30	(3005)	Fill of [3004]	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm and fragments of flint <10mm. 0.5m in width, >1m in length and 0.14m deep.	CBM, Animal Bone
30	(3006)	Possible buried subsoil	Mottled brown and grey, fairly firm, fairly silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and CBM fragments <10mm. >1.5m wide, >1m long and 0.3m deep.	
31	(3101)	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, very loose, fairly silty clay. 2.3m in width, 44.5m in length and 0.5m in depth	



31	(3102)	Natural	Light brownish yellow, very firm, very silty clay. 2.3m in width, 44.5m in length and 0.15m in depth	
31	(3103)	Made ground- at WNW end only	Dark orangey brown, fairly friable, fairly sandy clay. >2.3m in width, 5m in length and <1.1m in depth.	
31	[3104]	Cut of possible Gully	Linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. 0.6m in width, 1.06m in length and 0.16m in depth.	
31	(3105)	Fill of possible Gully [3104]	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm. Land drain running through towards the south. 0.6m in width, 1.06m in length and 0.16m in depth.	
32	(3201)	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, very loose, fairly silty clay with occasional angular stones. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.2m deep.	
32	(3202)	Natural	Light yellow grey, firm, fairly silty clay. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.4m deep.	
32	[3203]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated NNE-SSW. 1m in width, 0.7m in length and 0.14m in depth. Cuts [3203]	
32	(3204)	Fill of Land Drain [3203]	Mid yellowish brown fairly firm, fairly silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm. 1m in width, 0.7m in length and 0.14m in depth.	
32	[3205]	Cut of Gully Terminus	Linear feature with sheer sides and a flat base. Orientated NNE-SSW. 0.4m in width, 0.7m in length and 0.8m in depth.	
32	(3206)	Fill of [3205]	Dark brownish grey, fairly firm silty clay. 0.4m in width, 0.7m in length and 0.8m in depth. Cut by [3203]	Animal bone, CBM
32	[3207]	Cut of Ditch	Shallow linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated NNE-SSW. 1.5m in width, 0.8m in length and 0.08m in depth. Cuts [3202]	
32	(3208)	Fill of Ditch [3207]	Mid yellowish brown fairly firm, silty clay with occasional rounded stones <20mm. 1.5m in width, 0.8m in length and 0.08m in depth.	Animal bone
33	(3301)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, fairly silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones <20mm. >2.3m wide, >50m long and >0.2m deep.	
33	(3302)	Made ground at the northeast end of the trench	Mid brownish orange fairly firm but friable fairly silty clay. Frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones <20mm. >2.3m wide, >4.8m long and 0.18m deep	
33	(3303)	Made ground at the northeast end of the trench	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, fairly silty gravelly clay with frequent sub-angular stones <50mm. >2.3m wide, >4.6m long and 0.28m deep	



33	(3304)	Made ground at the southwest end of the trench	Light yellowish orange, very loose sand. 0.25m deep. Part of an artificial mound for the golf course	
33	[3305]	Cut of Gully	Linear feature with a possible curve. Sides sloped at >45-degree angle and the base was U-shaped. Orientated N-S. 0.4m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.2m in depth. Cuts Gully [3309]	
33	(3306)	Fill of Gully [3305]	Mid greyish brown with lenses of reddish brown throughout. Very firm, slightly silty clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and sub-angular stones <20mm. 0.4m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.2m in depth. Gradual backfill	Pottery, animal bone
33	[3307]	Cut of Gully	Linear feature with a possible curve. Sides sloped at >45-degree angle and the base was U-shaped. Orientated N-S. 0.73m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.14m in depth. Cuts Gully [3317]	
33	(3308)	Fill of [3307]	Mid greyish brown, firm, slightly silty clay with moderate Sub-angular and rounded stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal. 0.73m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.14m in depth.	Slag, animal bone (Sample 21)
33	[3309]	Cut of Gully	Linear feature with a possible curve. Sides sloped at >45-degree angle and the base was U-shaped. Orientated N-S. 0.47m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.14m in depth.	
33	(3310)	Fill of Gully [3309]	Mid greyish brown, firm, slightly silty clay with moderate Sub-angular and rounded stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal. 0.47m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.14m in depth. Cut by Gully [3305].	
33	[3311]	Cut of Gully	Linear feature with a possible curve. Sides sloped at >45-degree angle and the base was U-shaped. Orientated N-S. 0.24m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.1m in depth. Cuts Gully [3317].	
33	(3312)	Fill of [3311]	Mid greyish brown, firm, slightly silty clay with moderate Sub-angular and rounded stones <20mm and flecks of charcoal. 0.24m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.1m in depth. Cut by [3305]	
33	[3313]	Cut of possible Ditch	Shallow linear feature with <45-degree sloping sides and a slightly U-shaped base. Orientated NNE-SSW. 1.32m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.16m in depth. Cuts [3317].	
33	(3314)	Fill of possible Ditch [3313]	Light orangey brown firm, fairly silty clay with moderate number of sub-angular stones <50mm. 1.32m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.16m in depth.	Cbm





33	[3315]	Cut of possible Ditch (Not excavated)	Linear. 1.40m wide and >2.1m long. Cuts [3317].	
33	(3316)	Fill of Ditch [3315]	Light orangey brown, firm, fairly silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones <50mm. 1.40m wide and >2.1m long.	
33	(3317)	Natural	Light orange firm clay with grey flecks. Moderate sub-angular stones <100mm. >2.3m wide, >50m long and >0.8m deep.	
34	(3401)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, slightly sandy clay with occasional angular stones <50mm. >2.1m in width, >50m in length and 0.2m in depth.	
34	(3402)	Natural	Light yellowish brown, fairly compact, slightly sandy clay. >2.1m in width, >50m in length and >0.2m in depth.	
34	[3403]	Cut of Land Drain	Irregular linear feature with a concave sides and an irregular base. Orientated E-W. 1m in width, >3m in length and 0.2m in depth.	
34	(3404)	Fill of Land Drain [3403]	Mid brownish grey fairly sandy silt with moderate angular stones <10mm. 1m in width, >3m in length and 0.2m in depth.	Animal bone, CBM
34	[3405]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. 1.3m wide, >3.5m long and 0.1m deep.	
34	(3406)	Fill of Land Drain [3406]	Mid yellowish brown, compact fairly silty clay. 1.3m wide, >3.5m long and 0.1m deep.	
34	(3407)	Made ground	Mid yellowish brown, fairly soft sand. >2.1m wide, >50m in length and 0.4m in depth	
34	(3408)	Made ground	Light brown very loose gravel. >2.1m wide, >50m in length and 0.2m in depth	
34	(3409)	Made ground	Dark grey silty clay beneath (3408). >2.1m wide, >50m in length and 0.15m in depth	
35	(3501)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, fairly friable, slightly silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones <20mm. >2.2m wide, >50m in length and 0.2m in depth	
35	(3502)	Natural	Mid yellowish brown, fairly firm, fairly silty clay with moderate rounded stones <20mm. >2.2m wide, >50m in length and >0.3m in depth	
35	(3503)	Made ground layer for putting green	Light brown very loose gravel. >2.2m wide, >50m in length and 0.15m in depth	
35	(3504)	Made ground sand layer for putting green	Mid yellowish brown, fairly soft sand. >2.2m wide, >50m in length and 0.3m in depth	
35	[3505]	Cut of Ditch. Same as [3507]	Linear feature with concave sides and a U-shaped base. Orientated N-S. 0.9m in width, 10.5m in length and 0.18m in depth	



35	(3506)	Fill of [3505]	Mid bluish brown fairly soft, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <5mm. 0.9m in width, 10.5m in length and 0.18m in depth	
35	[3507]	Terminus cut of Ditch. Same as [3505]	Shallow linear feature with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. >0.9m wide, 10.5m long and 0.08m deep.	
35	(3508)	Fill [3507]	Mid greyish brown, fairly soft fairly silty loam. >0.9m wide, 10.5m long and 0.08m deep.	
35	(3509)	Isolated patch of subsoil	Mid brown, fairly soft, fairly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones. >2.2m in width, 4.5m in length and 0.2m in depth	
36	(3601)	Topsoil	Dark brown, fairly loose, fairly loamy clay with occasional sub-angular stones <10mm. >2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.35m deep	
36	(3602)	Natural	Light orange with grey flecks very firm clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones <50mm. 2.3m wide, >50m long and 0.15m deep	
36	[3603]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature with steep sides and a flat base. Orientated ESE-WNW. Possible boundary ditch. 1.03m wide, >1m long and 0.3m deep	
36	(3604)	Fill of Ditch [3603]	Mid brownish orange fairly firm, slightly silty clay with occasional flecks of CBM, Charcoal and chalk and occasional sub-rounded stones <50mm. 1.03m wide, >1m long and 0.3m deep. Cut by [3605]	(Sample 28)
36	[3605]	Cut of Pit	Irregular feature with >45-degree sides and a flat base. Orientated ESE-WNW. 2.16m in width, >1.3m in length and 0.8m. Cuts ditch [3603].	
36	(3606)	Primary fill of Pit [3605]	Mixed greyish brown reddish orange, firm but malleable slightly silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones >100mm and flecks of charcoal. >1.35m wide, >0.9m long and 0.35m deep	Pottery, Animal Bone
36	(3607)	Secondary fill of Pit [3605]	Mid brownish grey, fairly firm but malleable slightly silty clay with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones >100mm and a moderate number of charcoal flecks. 2.26m wide, >1.3m long and 0.35m deep.	Pottery, Animal bone (Sample 29)
36	(3608)	Tertiary fill of Pit [3605]	Mid orange grey, fairly firm but malleable. Moderate sub-angular stones and flint <20mm. Length and width unknown, depth 0.11m	
36	[3609]	Cut of possible Pit	Sub-circular pit with >45-degree sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Orientated N-S. 0.6m wide, 0.83m length and 0.2m	



36	(3610)	Fill of Pit [3609]	Mid greyish brown, fairly firm and malleable slightly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm. 0.6m wide, 0.83m length and 0.2m	
36	[3611]	Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch with >45-degree sloping sides and a flat base. Orientated NE-SW. Possibly a boundary ditch. >1.87m wide, >2.5m long and 0.78m deep.	
36	(3612)	Primary fill of Ditch [3611]	Mixed light yellow and brown with grey flecks. Fairly firm and malleable with occasional flecks of charcoal and sub-angular chalk pieces <5mm. >1.2m in width, >1m in length and 0.22m in depth	Pottery, Animal bone  (Sample 22)
36	(3613)	Fill of Ditch [3611] – lens within (3612)	Light yellow with grey flecks, fairly firm and malleable clay with occasional chalk flecks <5mm. Concentration of redeposited natural found within fill (3612). 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.	
36	(3614)	Fill of ditch [3611]	Mid grey brown with orange flecks. Fairly firm bit malleable slightly silty clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and Occasional sub-rounded stones <20mm. >1.87m width, >2.5m in length and 0.6m in depth	Pottery, animal bone
36	(3615)	Fill of Ditch [3611] - lens found within (3614)	Mixed reddish brown and grey, fairly soft, slightly silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep. Length unknown as could only be seen in section	Pottery, animal bone
36	(3616)	Fill of [3605]. Concentration of material within (3607)	Mid greyish brown fairly soft, slightly silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. Dimensions unknown	(Sample 24)
36	(3617)	Possible Pit or Ditch Terminus [3617]	Semi-circular with <45-degree sloping sides and a U-shaped base. Orientated east-southeast-west-northwest. Length unknown, 0.88m wide and 0.37m deep	
36	(3618)	Fill of pos. Pit/Ditch [3617]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-rounded stones >100mm and occasional flecks of charcoal <5mm, 0.87m in width and 0.24m in depth. Evidence of dumping/backfilling as this fill contained large stones towards the base of the fill.	
36	[3619]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with >45-degree sides and a U-shaped base, orientated east-southeast-west-northwest, 1.13m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.27m in depth.	



36	(3620)	Fill of Ditch [3619]	Mid greyish brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm but malleable with occasional sub-rounded stones <50mm, flecks of charcoal and chalk <5mm, 1.13m in width, >2.3m in length and 0.27m in depth. Evidence of purposeful dumping as it contained a frequent amount of broken pottery suggesting the ditch was near to domestic occupation.	Pottery, animal bone  (Sample No 26)
36	[3621]	Furrow/pos. shallow Ditch	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides and a flat base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, >0.86m in width, >10.8m in length and 0.3m in depth. Ditch same as Ditch [3623].	
36	(3622)	Fill of Furrow/pos. shallow Ditch [3621]	Mid orangey brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-rounded stones <20mm and occasional flecks of charcoal <5mm, >0.86m in width, >10.8m in length and 0.3m in depth. Fill same as fill (3624).	Animal bone
36	[3623]	Terminus of Furrow/pos. shallow Ditch	Linear in plan with <45-degree sides and a flat base, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, >0.7m in width, >10.8m in length and 0.2m in depth. Ditch same as Ditch [3621].	
36	(3624)	Fill of Furrow/pos. shallow Ditch [3621]	Mid orangey brown, slightly silty clay, fairly firm with moderate sub-rounded stones <20mm and occasional flecks of charcoal <5mm, >0.7m in width, >10.8m in length and 0.2m in depth. Fill same as fill (3622).	Nail
36	(3625)	Fill of pos. Pit/Ditch Terminus [3617]	Mid brownish yellow, slightly silty clay, fairly soft with moderate sub-rounded stones >100mm, 0.57m in width and 0.08m in depth. Evidence of dumping/backfilling as this fill contained larger stones.	Animal bone
37	(3701)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, slightly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm. >2.1m in width, >50mm in length and 0.3m in depth.	
37	(3702)	Natural	Light yellowish brown, very firm, fairly silty sandy clay. >2.1m in width, >50mm in length and 0.25m in depth.	
37	[3703]	Cut of Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with concave sides and a U-shaped base. Orientated SE-NW. >2.1m in width, >50mm in length and 0.25m in depth.	
37	(3704)	Fill of Ditch [3703]	Mid yellowish brown, slightly firm, very silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <5mm. 1.3m in width, >2.8m in length and 0.1m in depth.	



37	[3705]	Cut of possible Ditch	Possible linear feature with steep concave sides. Base not reached. Orientated SE-NW. 2.6m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.6m in depth.	
37	(3706)	Fill of possible Ditch [3705]	Mid yellowish brown fairly firm, very silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones <20mm. 2.6m in width, >2.1m in length and 0.6m in depth.	Pottery, Animal bone, CBM (Sample 27)
37	(3707)	Isolated deposit overlaying the natural	Mid brown slightly firm, fairly silty clay. >2.1m in width, 4.4m in length and 0.45m in depth.	
37	(3708)	Made ground layer	Mid brown very loose, silty clay.>2.1m in width, 5m in length and 0.5m in depth	
38	(3801)	Topsoil	Dark brown slightly friable, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <10mm. >2.1m in width, >50m in length and >0.35m in depth.	
38	(3802)	Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent sub-rounded stones <20mm. >2.1m in depth, >50m in length and >0.25m in depth.	
38	(3803)	Cut of Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with steep sides. Base not reached. Orientated N-S. 2m in width, >2.9m in length and >0.8m in depth.	
38	[3804]	Secondary fill of Ditch [3804]	Dark grey, fairly firm, fairly silty clay. 2m in width, >2.9m in length and 0.4m in depth.	Pottery, Animal bone, CBM (Sample 19)
38	(3805)	Primary fill of Ditch [3804]	Light bluish grey fairly firm, fairly silty clay. 2m in width, >2.9m in length and 0.45m in depth.	
38	[3806]	Cut of Gully	Linear gully with straight sides and a flat base. Orientated N-S. 0.6m in width, 0.8m in length and 0.07m in depth.	
38	(3807)	Fill of Gully [3806]	Mid yellowish grey fairly friable, fairly silty clay with occasional rounded stones. 0.6m in width, 0.8m in length and 0.07m in depth. Cut by land drain to the north.	Pottery, Animal bone
38	(3808)	Fill of Ditch [3803] - Matrix between stone layer (3809)	Dark brownish grey fairly soft slightly silty clay with frequent Sub-angular stones <10mm, occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of CBM <50mm, 1.7m in width and 3.5m in length. Base not reached.	Pottery, animal bone (Sample 20)
38	(3809)	Stone/Cobbled surface within Ditch [3803]	Mid grey, very hard with frequent sub-rounded stones >100mm. 1.7m in width and 4.8m in length. Base not reached.	Pottery, animal bone
38	(3810)	Subsoil	Mid brown fairly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <5mm.>2.1m in width, >50m in length and 0.3m deep.	
38	(3811)	Made ground	Light brown sand. >2.10m wide, 6m long and 0.1m deep. Associated with the golf course.	



39	(3901)	Topsoil	Dark brown slightly friable, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones <10mm. >2.1m in width, >50m in length and >0.4m in depth.	
39	(3902)	Natural	Natural varies between a mid brownish orange clay at the southeast end of the trench to a mid bluish grey clay with flint at the southwest end of the trench, >2.1m in width, >50m in length and >0.4m in depth.	
39	(3903)	Made-ground	Sand forming part of made-ground for green for former golf centre, overlying made-ground (3903), >2.1m in width, >12m in length and 0.7m in depth.	
39	(3904)	Made-ground	Gravel forming part of made-ground for green for former golf centre, underling made-ground (3904), >2.1m in width, >12m in length and 0.45m in depth.	
40	(4001)	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, slightly soft, slightly loamy silty clay. >2.15m in width, 50m in length and <0.25m in depth.	
40	(4002)	Natural	Light yellow firm clay with moderate number of sub-angular stones <50mm and sub-angular chalk <5mm. >2.15m in width, 50m in length and >0.12m in depth.	
40	[4003]	Cut of possible pit	Sub-circular with concave sides and an irregular base. 0.70m in width, 0.98m in length and 0.18m in depth.	
40	(4004)	Fill of possible Pit [4003]	Mid brownish grey fairly firm, slightly silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones <10mm. 0.70m in width, 0.98m in length and 0.18m in depth. Cut by 19 <sup>th</sup> century land drain	
40	[4005]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear feature with concave sides and flat base. Orientated E-W. Cuts possible Pit [4003]. 0.48m in width, >1m in length and 0.32m in depth	
40	(4006)	Fill of Land Drain [4005]	Dark brownish grey, fairly silty clay, fairly friable with occasional angular stones/flint <50mm, 0.81m in width, 18.7m in length and 0.4m in depth.	
40	[4007]	Cut of Gully	Shallow linear with <45-degree sloping sides and a u-shaped base. Orientated NE-SW. Terminates at the NE end. 0.4m in width, >2.30m in length and 0.08m deep	
40	(4008)	Fill of Gully [4007]	Mid grey fairly firm, fairly silty clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones <50mm and flecks of chalk <5mm. 0.4m in width, >2.30m in length and 0.08m deep.	Pottery
40	[4009]	Cut of Ditch	Linear feature with stepped sided and a u-shaped base. Orientated E-W. 0.9m in width, >2.4m in length and 0.37m in depth	



40	(4010)	Primary fill of Ditch [4009]	Mid greyish brown, fairly firm, fairly silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk <0.5mm, and stones <20mm. Possible natural silting. 0.3m in width, >0.7m in length and 0.2m in depth	CBM
40	(4011)	Secondary fill of Ditch [4009]	Light brownish yellow fairly firm, slightly silty clay. Redeposited natural. 0.3m in width, >0.7m in length and 0.07m in depth	
40	(4012)	Tertiary fill of Ditch [4009]	Mid greyish brown fairly firm, fairly silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones <20mm and chalk <5mm. 0.9m in width, >2.4m in length and 0.17m in depth	CBM
41	(4101)	Topsoil	Dark brown, fairly loose, fairly silty clay. >2.3m in width, 50m in length and <0.40m in depth.	
41	(4102)	Natural	Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay. There are other variations in the natural including a gravelly reddish sand (containing large amounts of iron stone). >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.28m in depth.	
41	[4103]	Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan with sheer sides and a flat base. Orientated NE-SW. 1.5m in width, 0.97m in length and 0.7m in depth. Cut by modern service pipes	
41	(4104)	Fill of Ditch [4103]	Mid brownish grey fairly friable silty clay. Moderate number of angular stones <50mm occasional charcoal flecks <5mm and chalk fragments <20mm. The ditch may have been used for a boundary or for water drainage. 1.5m in width, 0.97m in length and 0.7m in depth.	Pottery, animal bone  (Sample 18)
41	[4105]	Cut of Land Drain	Linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Orientated E-W. 0.7m in width, 0.56m in length and 0.47m in depth. Cut of ceramic land drain	
41	(4106)	Fill of [4105]	Mid greyish brown fairly friable, fairly silty clay. Moderate angular stones. 0.7m in width, 0.56m in length and 0.47m in depth. Cut of ceramic land drain	
42	(4201)	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, very clayey silt, firm but friable with occasional rounded stones <25mm, >2.3m in width, 49.70m in length and 0.36m in depth.	
42	(4202)	Subsoil	Subsoil present intermittently throughout the trench. Mid brownish grey slightly lighter than the topsoil. Firm moderately silty clay with frequent rooting and occasional small sub-angular stones. >2.3m in width, 49.70m in length and <0.44m in depth.	



42	(4203)	Made Ground	Made ground the mid/north end of the trench. Bands and lenses of sand and chalk chunks set in a clayey matrix >2.3m in width, 49.70m in length and 0.31m in depth.	
42	(4204)	Natural	Mid orangey brown but light patches intermittently, clay, firm with moderate sub-angular stones. Patches of gravelly clayey sand throughout <50mm, >2.3m in width, 50m in length and >0.18m.	





## Appendix 2: Specialist Reports

### Pottery from Wavendon Golf Club – Iron Age-Roman

*Rob Perrin*

#### Introduction

The pottery was recorded by sherd count, weight (grams) and vessel count, based mainly on rims, per fabric. The assemblage comprises 1706 sherds, weighing 20066g with some 107 vessels and was recovered from 60 contexts in 48 features found in 17 of the 42 trenches. Most of the pottery comes from six of the trenches (Table 1).

Trench	NoSh	%	Wgt (g)	%
3	83	4.9	945	4.7
4	426	25.0	4872	24.3
5	37	2.2	342	1.7
14	11	0.6	252	1.3
19	16	0.9	97	0.5
24	58	3.4	396	2.0
25	108	6.3	1056	5.3
26	116	6.8	1744	8.7
27	9	0.5	62	0.3
30	1	0.1	4	0.0
31	1	0.1	1	0.0
33	2	0.1	21	0.1
36	532	31.2	4799	23.9
37	9	0.5	66	0.3
38	283	16.6	5369	26.8
40	1	0.1	4	0.0
41	13	0.8	36	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1706</b>		<b>20066</b>	

#### Features

Almost half of the features are ditches which, not surprisingly, contain much of the pottery, together with some pits, gullies and other individual features, plus furrow and land drain contexts (Table 2).

Feature	Count	%	NoSh	%	Wgt (g)	%
Ditch	23	47.9	1231	72.2	14666	73.1
Linear	1	2.1	6	0.4	82	0.4
Linear/ditch	1	2.1	111	6.5	762	3.8
Gully	7	14.6	87	5.1	1357	6.8
Pit	7	14.6	123	7.2	2044	10.2
Pit/Ditch	1	2.1	20	1.2	87	0.4
Posthole	1	2.1	5	0.3	36	0.2
Stone	1	2.1	47	2.8	523	2.6



Furrow	3	6.3	69	4.1	464	2.3
Land drain	2	4.2	7	0.5	45	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>1706</b>		<b>20066</b>	

## Fabrics

The main fabric groups are grog-tempered, shell-gritted and sand-tempered, together with a few sherds with what appears to have been organic temper. Regionally-traded and imported wares are referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) and local wares, where possible and appropriate, are related to those identified by Marney (1989). The regionally-traded wares are LNV CC, OXF RS, OXF WH and, possibly, DOR BB 1; PNK GT is a regionally-traded ware of local manufacture. Sherds of LGF SA and LEZ SA 2 are the only continental imports. A range of grog-tempered wares account for nearly half by weight, with various shell-gritted wares over a quarter; sand-tempered grey and dark grey wares are also well-represented (Table 3).

Fabric	NoSh	%	Wgt (g)	%	Vessels
<i>Continental wares</i>					
LGF SA	9	0.5	95	0.5	3
LEZ SA 2	7	0.4	18	0.1	
<i>Regionally-traded wares</i>					
PNK GT	39	2.3	645	3.2	5
LNV CC	3	0.2	22	0.1	2
OXF RS	3	0.2	63	0.3	2
OXF WH	2	0.1	26	0.1	1
DOR BB 1?	6	0.4	251	1.3	1
<i>'Native' wares</i>					
Organic	3	0.2	26	0.1	
Grog and shell	2	0.1	14	0.1	1
<i>Local wares</i>					
Grog	827	48.4	8399	41.9	34
Grog, reddish-yellow, grey core	49	2.9	420	2.1	1
Shell (early)	271	15.9	2681	13.4	13
Shell (later)	137	8.0	3099	15.4	10
Grey	117	6.9	2254	11.2	17
Grey, fine	2	0.1	17	0.1	
Dark grey	168	9.8	1477	7.4	10
Dark brown	1	0.1	31	0.2	
Reddish brown	10	0.6	82	0.4	1
Reddish-yellow	34	2.0	332	1.7	4
Buff	14	0.8	84	0.4	1
Cream	2	0.1	30	0.1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1706</b>		<b>20066</b>		<b>107</b>



### *Continental wares*

The sherds of probable LGF SA are from Trenches 3, 4, 25, 26 and 38 and the forms are a Dr. 18 dish, another possible Dr. 18 dish and a Dr. 27 cup. The LEZ SA 2 sherds are from Trenches 4 and 38 but are too small to allow certain form identification. The LGF SA is of late 1<sup>st</sup> century date and the LEZ SA 2 probably dates to the second and third quarters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

### *Regionally-traded wares*

#### Pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT)

Also known as 'Soft Pink Grogged Wares', some kilns producing soft pink grogged wares are known at Stowe in Buckinghamshire, but the quantities occurring on some Milton Keynes sites suggest that it may have also been produced more locally (Marney 1989, 87-94 and 64-69; Appendix 1, Fabric 2). Milton Keynes is certainly within the 'core' distribution area for this ware (Taylor 2004). The five vessels are all jars and the fabric occurs in Trenches 4, 30, 37 and, mostly, 38. The ware dates from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC).

All the LNV CC is from Trench 38 and the two vessels are a lid with rouletted decoration and a probable beaker. The latter is likely to be of later 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date and the lid 3<sup>rd</sup> or even 4<sup>th</sup> century in date.

#### Oxfordshire region red-slipped ware (OXF RS).

All the OXF RS is from Trench 38 and the two vessels are an imitation samian ware Dr. 31 dish and a mortarium, both of late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date

#### Oxfordshire region white ware (OXF WH).

The two sherds of OXF WH from a mortarium are also in Trench 38 and a mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date is likely.

#### Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1?)

The six sherds of possible DOR BB 1 occur in Trench 38 and are form a near complete flanged bowl with burnished intersecting arcs and basal loops. A mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date is likely. A similar fabric was, however, produced locally (Marney, *op. cit.* Fabric 9a).

### *Native' wares*

The three sherds which appear to have had organic, probably vegetation, temper and the two with a mixture of grog and shell inclusions are all from Pit 3605 in Trench 36. The vessel in the latter fabric is a jar or bowl with an upright, slightly beaded, rim. A middle to late Iron Age date is likely for both fabrics.



## Local wares

### Grog-tempered wares

The wares occur in different colours, reflecting firing regimes, and with a variety of grog inclusions; the sherds which are reddish-yellow in colour with a grey core are separated out as it is thought that these may be a variant of PNK GT. A third of the vessels from the whole assemblage are in grog-tempered ware and all but one of the vessels are jars, the other being a jar or bowl. Of the jars, five are of storage jar size, one has a lid-seating, one is a carinated type and two have everted rims. The carinated vessel has a thick girth cordon and the everted rim jars both have girth cordons with a burnished lattice decoration between them; they may be the same vessel although the sherds vary in colour. Two of the storage jars have combed horizontal and wavy lines and may also be from the same vessel although the sherds again vary in colour. Five of the jars have neck cordons, another has an incised wavy line and the lid-seated jar has external rilling. One grog-tempered body sherd has an incised combed wavy line, a base has pierced holes and another base has a crude footring. The date range of the grog-tempered ware is mainly from the late Iron Age to the early Roman period.

### Shell-gritted ware

The colour of the shell-gritted ware also varies as does the size and frequency of the shell inclusions. The division into possible early and later fabrics is loosely based on colour, with the earlier fabrics being mainly darker - reddish-brown or dark brown- and the later ones lighter and more oxidised – buff and reddish-yellow. All of the ‘early’ shell-gritted vessels are lid-seated jars, four of which have external rilling. One of the ‘later’ jars is represented by a complete base. The ‘early’ shell-gritted ware is probably 1<sup>st</sup> century to early Roman date with some of the ‘later’ more likely to be 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century in date.

### Reduced wares

The reduced wares are sand-tempered and the main colour variants are grey and dark grey, with greyish brown, brownish-grey and dark brown variations within these. The fabrics can vary in coarseness, depending on the amount of temper. Most of the reduced wares equate to Marney’s Fabrics 3 and 9 (*op. cit.* 70-81 and Appendix 1). Fifteen of the grey, greyish brown and brownish-grey vessels are jars with the others being a wide-mouthed jar or bowl and a flanged bowl. One of the jars has a double rim and another is a substantially complete narrow-mouthed vessel (Gully 3806). Two grey ware sherds have grooves, one with a wavy line beneath and a grey ware base is of a pedestal type; the two finer grey ware sherds are part of a small base. Four of the dark grey ware vessels are jars of which three are lid-seated. Another four vessels are plain-rimmed dishes and the other two flanged bowls. The date range for Fabrics 3 and 9 spans the late 1<sup>st</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> centuries but the plain-rimmed dishes and flanged bowls are later 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century types.

### Oxidised wares

The sand-tempered oxidised wares occur in a range of colours – buff, cream, pink, reddish-yellow and reddish-brown. Oxidised wares are less common on Milton Keynes’ sites than reduced wares and although local production is possible (Marney Fabric 19/29). Three sherds in coarser, gritty, buff fabric may be from Verulamium (VER WH) or OXF WH, or from the Upper Nene region (Marney Fabric 17; UNV WH). The cream sherds may be LNV WH, although one, a



possible bowl, may be Oxfordshire parchment ware (OXF PA). The buff ware vessel is a jar or beaker. The one reddish-brown ware vessel is a lid or dish and the four reddish-yellow ware vessels comprise a jar, a corrugated jar or bowl, a beaker and a neck or spout. The sherd has a grey core and is 6 cms in length with a complete, well-formed, flared and inturned rim which has two grooves. The rim diameter is 3.5 cms and the neck diameter is mainly 2cms, while the bore of the central hole is less than a centimetre. The sherd has broken off at the point where it was attached to the rest of the vessel, but the form of this is uncertain. It may be from a bottle-type vessel or a flagon, though there is no handle, but it may be from a flagon type where the handles are located some way below a long, narrow neck. It could be the spout of a wine cooler or strainer, but this is unlikely.

### Summary and potential

The pottery is generally in good condition with limited abrasion, but the mean sherd weight is generally low, suggesting that the pottery has been subject to considerable attrition and disturbance; Trench 36, however, has a higher mean sherd weight. Much of the pottery can be dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period but middle and later Roman pottery also occurs. The earliest pottery, comprising sherds with organic and grog and shell temper, is from Pit 3605 in Trench 36 and the latest, represented by OXF RS, OXF WH and LNV CC, is in Trench 38.

Over three-quarters of the vessels noted are from jars, together with six bowls, seven dishes, two beakers, a cup, two mortaria, a lid, a lid or dish, a bottle or flagon, four jars or bowls and a jar or beaker. This composition suggests that the pottery was mainly derived from utilitarian occupation or activity, though the presence of some 'table' ware types and the imported samian ware hints at some of higher status.

Two fairly distinct areas of archaeology within the development site were noted: Area 1, situated in the south-western corner, and Area 2, a relatively narrow corridor situated on the eastern side of the development site. Area 1 trenches with pottery are 3-5 which together contain around 30% of the total assemblage. The trenches with pottery considered to comprise Area 2 are 14, 24-27, 33, 36-38, 40, 41. Ceramically, however, those in the north of the development area, 14, 19 and 24-7, containing around 18% of the total, are more similar to those of Area 1. The Area 1 assemblage comprises mainly grog-tempered and shell-gritted wares with a little grey ware and some samian ware; the vessels are mostly jars. In terms of date, Area 1 and the north 'area' are both mainly late Iron Age to early Roman with some mid-Roman. The Area 2 assemblage also has a lot of grog-tempered and shell-gritted wares, and some samian ware, but the features contain most of the reduced and oxidised wares and all of the regionally-traded wares and, therefore, the range of non-jar forms. Area 2, though it also has a lot of pottery of late Iron Age to early Roman date, has most of the mid-to-late Roman material. The pottery, therefore, supports the perception of two distinct areas, although Area 1 might be considered to extend to the north on the basis of the ceramic evidence.

Overall, the assemblage is similar to many others of the same date in the area and, as such, is not especially significant, but it does provide evidence for both late Iron Age to early Roman and mid-to-late Roman occupation or activity over quite a wide area at this location. Further excavation is warranted in order to explore the link between the two areas and any previously excavated areas adjacent to this development site.



Should no further work be undertaken, it is recommended that:

- The sherds of samian ware are examined by a specialist to obtain more accurate dating and form attribution.
- Rim percentage (Estimated Vessel Equivalents – EVEs) are calculated for the surviving rims.
- The assemblages from certain features – Pit 414, Ditches 2603, 3611, 3619 and 3804, Gully 3806 and cobbled surface 3809 - are examined in more detail.
- A few vessels are illustrated to provide a cross-section of fabrics and forms.

## References

Marney, P. T. 1989: *Roman and Belgic Pottery from Excavations in Milton Keynes, 1972-82*. Buckinghamshire Archaeology Society Monograph Series 2.

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## Form Codes

Form	Description
A	Amphora
B/D	Bowl or Dish
B/DBR	Bowl or Dish with bead rim
BDFL	Bowl or Dish with flanged rim
B/DFT	Bowl or Dish with flat-topped rim
B/DGR	Bowl or Dish with grooved rim
B31	Bowl Dragendorff 31
B31R	Bowl Dragendorff 31R
BBR	Bowl with bead rim
BCR	Bowl with curved rim
BFL	Bowl with flanged rim
BFT	Bowl with flat-topped rim
BFTUR	Bowl with flat-topped undercut rim
BGR	Bowl with grooved rim
BKR	Beaker
BKRCOR	Beaker with cornice rim
BKRIND	Indented beaker
BKRPR	Beaker with plain rim
B/M	Bowl or Mortarium
BOT	Bottle
BTR	Bowl with triangular rim
BWMFL	Bowl, wide-mouthed
BWMFL	Bowl, wide-mouthed with flanged rim
BWMFT	Bowl, wide-mouthed with flat-topped rim



BWMGR	Bowl, wide-mouthed with grooved rim
BWMTR	Bowl, wide-mouthed with triangular rim
B37	Bowl, Dragendorff 37
C/BBR	Cup or Bowl with bead rim
CBPR	Bowl, carinated with plain rim
CBRR	Bowl, carinated with reeded rim
C27	Cup, Dragendorff 27
Curle 23	Dish, Curle 23
D/B	Dish or Bowl
D/BBR	Dish or Bowl with bead rim
D/BFT	Dish or Bowl with flat-topped rim
D/BRR	Dish or Bowl with reeded rim
D/BTR	Dish or Bowl with triangular rim
D/BFL?	Dish or Bowl with flanged rim?
D/BGR	Dish or Bowl with grooved rim
D/BPR	Dish or Bowl with plain rim
D	Dish
D18	Dish, Dragendorff 18
D18/31	Dish, Dragendorff 18/31
D18/31 or 31	Dish, Dragendorff 18/31 or 31
DBR	Dish with bead rim
DER	Dish with everted rim
DFT	Dish with flat-topped rim
DGB	Dish, Gallo-Belgic
DPR	Dish with plain rim
Dr 18/31	Dish, Dragendorff 18/31
Dr 18/31/31	Dish, Dragendorff 18/31 or 31
Dr 18R	Dish, Dragendorff 18R
DR 27	Cup, Dragendorff 27
Dr 31	Dish, Dragendorff 31
DR 32	Dish, Dragendorff 32
Dr 33	Cup, Dragendorff 33
Dr 36	Dish, Dragendorff 36
Dr 37	Bowl, Dragendorff 37
DR15/17 or 18	Dish, Dragendorff 15/17 or 18
Dressel 20	Amphora, Dressel 20
D/L	Dish or Lid
F	Flagon
FGR	Flagon with grooved rim
FRN	Flagon, ring-necked
F/BOT	Flagon/Bottle
Imit Dr 36	Dish, imitation Dragendorff 36
J	Jar
J/B	Jar or Bowl with bead rim



J/BBR	Jar or Bowl with bead rim
J/BPR	Jar or Bowl with plain rim
J/BKR	Jar or Beaker
J/BKRBR	Jar or Beaker with bead rim
J/BKRCR	Jar or Beaker with curved rim
JBR	Jar with bead rim
JCR	Jar with curved rim
JCBR	Jar with curved, bead rim
JCRSQ	Jar with curved, squared rim
JDR	Jar with double rim
JER	Jar with everted rim
JERGR	Jar with everted, grooved rim
JFT	Jar with flat-topped rim
JGR	Jar with grooved rim
JLS	Jar with lid-seated rim
JNM	Jar, narrow-mouthed
JSQ	Jar with squared rim
JST	Storage jar
JSTBR	Storage jar with bead rim
JSTSQ	Storage jar with squared rim
JSTUR	Storage jar with undercut rim
JTR	Jar with triangular rim
JTRLS	Jar with triangular, lid-seated rim
JUR	Jar with undercut rim
L	Lid
L/D	Lid or Dish
M	Mortarium
MBFL	Mortarium, bead and flange rim
MFL	Mortarium, flanged rim





## Pottery and CBM from Wavendon Golf Club – Medieval-Modern

Paul Blinkhorn

### Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 9 sherds with a total weight of 37g. It was mostly post-medieval or modern, although two small medieval sherds were also noted. It was recorded using the conventions of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994), as follows:

**MS3: Medieval Grey Sandy Wares**, mid 11<sup>th</sup> – late 14<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 2g.

**MS9: Brill/Boarstall Ware**, 1200-1600. 1 sherd, 1g.

**PM8: Red Earthenware**, 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. 2 sherds, 4 g.

**PM13: Midland Blackware**, late 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 7g

**PM16: Black-glazed Coarsewares**, 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 15g.

**PM22: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware**, 1730 – 1800. 1 sherd, 5g.

**PM25: White Earthenware**, late 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 2g.

**PM38: Yellow-Glazed Whiteware**, 19<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 1g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. All the sherds were fairly small and abraded to some degree, particularly the two medieval examples.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

Cntxt	MS3		MS9		PM8		PM13		PM16		PM22		PM25		PM38		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
906	1	2											1	2	1	1	MOD
1206							1	7									L16thC
1906									1	15							17thC
2007					1	1					1	5					E18thC
2407					1	3											17thC
3622			1	1													13thC
Total	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	7	1	15	1	5	1	2	1	1	



## CBM

A fairly large assemblage (246 fragments weighing 9043g) of fired clay building material was noted. It consisted of a mixture of late Iron Age/Romano-British, post-medieval and modern material. The occurrence per context by number of fragments by type is shown in Table 2. A fairly large proportion (76 fragments, 239g) consisted of small and abraded fragments that could not be dated with any confidence, and most of the rest of the material, although larger, was still in rather small pieces, with the only fragments surviving with more than one dimension intact being two post-medieval bricks, although a few fairly large fragments of Roman *tegulae* occurred in contexts 447, 2604, 3804, 3805, 3808 and 3809.

The following were noted:

### Roman

#### Tile

A total of 139 fragments of Romano-British tile weighing 5919g. They were all from *tegulae*. The following fabrics were noted:

**TF1: Shelly.** Moderate to dense shelly limestone up to 5mm, rare red and/or black iron. 5 fragments, 695g.

**TF2: Sandy.** Moderate to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, rare to sparse red and black iron, calcareous material and flint up to 5mm. 20 fragments, 2707g.

**TF3: Organic.** Moderate to dense organic voids up to 10mm, rare calcareous material up to 10mm. 114 fragments, 2517g.

The range of fabrics is fairly typical of sites in the region. The shelly limestone tempered fabric is similar to Milton Keynes Roman Tile fabric 1, which has been dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Zeevat, 1994, 171). Fabric TF3 is likely to be earlier, a fabric variation of the so-called late Iron Age – early Roman “Belgic bricks” which are known from sites in the region (eg. Williams 1994, 363).

### Post-medieval

The post-medieval material, other than the brick, comprised fairly small and worn fragments, mostly of unglazed flat roof tile, as follows:

#### Brick

The fragment of brick from context 908 is modern. It has a yellow sandy fabric, and is 100mm wide. The fragment from context 904 is of a similar size but in a red fabric. 2 fragments, 2370g.

#### Tile

The fragments of roof-tile were all in a similar red sandy fabric and around 12mm – 14mm thick. They are of earlier post-medieval date. 21 fragments, 274g.

### Miscellaneous Modern

The consisted of fragments of recent brick, tile and field drain. 8 fragments, 241g.



Table 2: CBM occurrence per context by number of fragments by type.

Cntxt	TF1		TF2		TF3		PM Tile		PM Brick		Misc Unident		Misc Modern	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
311											1	1		
408											2	7		
410					2	16								
411					9	138					1	2		
417					1	14								
419											1	2		
423											4	16		
429					6	20								
438													1	154
447			1	771										
505											1	2		
507					1	9								
904									1	1538				
906													7	87
908									1	832	1	13		
1405					1	41					6	16		
1806							1	27			2	26		
1904							1	46						
1906							5	64			4	20		
2007							9	98			12	17		
2404					5	27								
2407							3	23			2	7		
2411											5	15		
2413											2	2		
2415							1	11			3	5		
2504					4	152					4	16		
2506					13	79								
2509					1	21								
2604					61	1003								
3005											2	5		
3105							1	5			1	1		
3206			1	28										
3308											2	7		
3314											3	3		
3404											3	5		
3606					2	18					1	2		
3607					2	95								
3610											2	3		
3618					1	33								
3620					1	28								
3706											7	26		
3804	3	265	3	782	1	568								
3805	1	30	7	260	1	35								
3808			6	566	1	132					1	12		
3809	1	400	1	249	1	88								
4010											3	8		
4012			1	51										



	TF1		TF2		TF3		PM Tile		PM Brick		Misc Unident		Misc Modern	
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
Total	5	695	20	2707	114	2517	21	274	2	2370	76	239	8	241

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## Assessment of Animal Bone from Wavendon Golf Club

Derek Watson PhD

### Introduction

Archaeological evaluation of Wavendon Golf Centre, Milton Keynes, generated an assemblage of animal bone comprising 1,831 fragments (10.926kg bone dry weight). Animal bones were predominantly recovered from the fills of cut features such as pits and ditches, though remains were also found in post-medieval/modern land drains and made-ground, and overlying potential ridge & furrow. The assemblage was highly fragmented, especially the material from the upper fill (2604) of ditch [2603], which contained >850 fragments of bone, with c. 500 less than 1cm in size. Spot-dating of the pottery recovered from the evaluation trenches dates the general area to the mid/late Iron Age, Romano-British, and later periods. This report presents a preliminary assessment of the animal bone recovered from Project 430/WGC.

### Methodology: Taxonomic identification and Quantification

All of the bone fragments were identified to species or taxonomic group where possible, using published criteria and quantified by a Number of Identified Specimens/Skeletal Parts (NISP) that grouped the fragments into a total of 1766 recorded elements/fragments (Tables 1.1-1.3). Four species were positively identified in the assemblage, including: horse (*Equus caballus*), cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.), and sheep (*Ovis aries*). However, as differentiation between sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) was usually not possible, as the requisite diagnostic features were not preserved in the assemblage, sheep/goat will be referred to by the informal collective terms 'ovicaprines' or 'ovicaprids'.

High fragmentation precluded most attempts at estimation of age-at-death (Grant 1982; Habermehl 1975; Hillson 2005; Payne 1973; Silver 1969), or the recording of metric data (von den Driesch 1976). Animal/human gnawing, butchery marks were observed in the assemblage and are discussed below. Ribs, vertebrae, and unidentifiable specimens were assigned to broad overlapping size classes (small/medium/large). As most elements were not identifiable to species and have been assigned to size classes, it is probable that many of the remains in the small-medium categories derive from, for example, ovicaprids and pig, and the remains in the large mammal class are liable to be the remains of predominantly cattle, and/or horse. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated from the greater number of left or right complete bones or epiphyseal ends, and/or mandibles with *in situ* teeth. This suggests that the elements in each of the trenches comprise no more than 1 or 2 individuals in, perhaps, each context. Still, it is possible that the remains of a single animal were disposed of in several different (proximal) contexts or within different fills of the same cut feature, which may over-represent the number of individual animal represented.



## Area 1: Trenches 3-5

Archaeological features within these trenches contained Iron Age and Roman pottery, with the highest concentration of features, potsherds and animal bone found in Trench 4. The animal remains in order of the number of fragments and potential MNIs comprise cattle, ovicaprids, horse, and pig. The majority of the remains from these trenches were assigned to size classes, and though differential processing, carcass size and disposal, and taphonomic factors influence element fragmentation, the numbers also indicate the predominance of larger animals, particularly in Trench 4. A single example of potentially canid gnawing was observed on a horse's 1<sup>st</sup> phalanx from Trench 5. An unfused cattle 2<sup>nd</sup> phalanx from context (447) indicates an animal aged <1.5 years old. The only example of a skeletal element subjected to obvious heat/burning was a cattle tooth fragment from context (429).

## Area 2: Trenches 3-5, 14, 24-27, 36-38, 40-41

Variable quantities of Iron Age and frequent Roman potsherds were found within these 11 trenches, particularly in trenches 25-27, 36, 38. Relatively large quantities of fragmented animal bone were recovered from trenches 26, 36 & 38 compared to surrounding trenches. Most of the trenches contained fragmented distal skeletal elements, and trench 26 had a greater range of cattle bone. The animals represented in the bone assemblage, though variable by trench, indicate higher frequencies of cattle and ovicaprids, with occasional elements of horse and pig. This pattern is broadly reflected in the relative abundance of bone fragments assigned to the small-medium to large animal size classes. Human pattern gnaw marks were evident on small-medium, and large mammal remains (n=4) from the matrix (3808) of a stone/cobbled layer (3809). A fragmentary cattle mandible also from context (3808) had a wear/eruption pattern that indicated the animal was c. 18-27 months old at the time of death. The only butchery marks observed in the entire assemblage from Wavendon comprised chop marks on a fragmentary cattle ilium/acetabulum (a part of the pelvis).

## Trenches 9, 19, 20, 32, 33, 35

These trenches are situated to the west and east of Area 2, and contained materials/features that date from the medieval to modern periods, or are undated. The animal remains from these trenches were dominated by fragments of cattle and ovicaprids, and occasional horse. The size classed material also indicates a predominance of larger animals. However, no identifiable pig remains were found in these trenches.

## Discussion and Conclusions

This preliminary assessment of animal bone from Wavendon indicates a predominance of larger domesticated animals such as cattle, followed by ovicaprids, with the occasional remains of horse and pig in Area 1-2; pig remains were absent in Area 3. The bulk of the assemblage comprised highly fragmented remains of predominantly distal limb bones, teeth and jaws, elements that are often removed during initial carcass



processing. Moreover, the high level of fragmentation implies commensurate processing of the elements to obtain, for example, bone marrow and grease. These animals were probably exploited for a wide range of uses and secondary products: cattle provided traction, meat, milk, horn, and hides; ovicaprids provided wool and meat; and pigs, an omnivore, provided a reliable source of meat. Indeed, the latter may have been converted into smoked or cured products for local consumption or trade. Horses were rarely consumed as their primary value was as a means of transport and as beasts of burden. The low number of individuals/remains and element types scattered over a relatively large area, within fills of cut features, with concentrations in Areas 1-2, indicate that the remains probably constitute refuse generated as by-products of local domestic consumption/exploitation patterns, with the waste disposed of in convenient places (e.g. pits, ditches). The higher incidence of cattle relative to ovicaprids and pig in Areas 1-2 is consistent with species profiles documented for the Romano-British period (Rizzetto *et al.* 2017). As sheep/goat usually predominated on Iron Age sites the faunal evidence suggests that Romano-British husbandry methods based on cattle formed a fundamental component of the local farming economy.

Rural and larger Iron Age and Roman settlements have been documented in the surrounding landscape (Burke *et al.* 2014; Burrow 2006, Chapman & Chapman 2014; Mason 2007; Patenall 2007; Williams *et al.* 1996). The development site contains apparently distinct areas of Iron Age and Romano-British activity/settlement: Area 1 may contain an enclosure that either delineated an area of settlement or animal pens; and Area 2, also potentially enclosed, may have been adjacent to a 'high status' structure. Later remains may have been land associated with the medieval manor mentioned in the Domesday Book, and the development site appears to have been utilised for agricultural purposes into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The development site appears to have been, at least partially, used for the pasturing of domesticated livestock such as cattle, sheep, and other grazing animals within enclosed tracts of farmland since, at least, the Iron Age.



Contexts	Trench 3				Trench 4														
	307	309	311	316	317	408	410	411	413	416	419	429	430	432	438	443	447	450	451
Spedes/Element	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)
<b>Horse</b>					<b>11 (0.6)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>													
Maxillary tooth																			
Mandible + teeth																			
Mandibular tooth					11 (0.6)														
Metacarpal						1 (0.1)													
Metapodial																			
Phalanx I																			
<b>Cattle</b>						<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>3 (0.2)</b>		<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>				<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	
Maxilla + teeth																			
Maxillary tooth						2 (0.1)		1 (0.1)		2 (0.1)		1 (0.1)							
Mandible + teeth																			
Mandibular tooth						1 (0.1)								2 (0.1)				1 (0.1)	
Tooth fragment												1 (0.1)							
Scapula						1 (0.1)													
Humerus																			
Radius																			
Pelvis										1 (0.1)									
Femur																			
Tibia							1 (0.1)												
Limb bone frags																			
Astragalus																			
Phalanx I																			
Phalanx II																			1 (0.1)
Phalanx III																			
<b>Pig</b>									<b>1 (0.1)</b>										
Maxilla + teeth																			
Mandible + teeth																			
Mandibular tooth																			
<b>Sheep/Goat</b>								<b>2 (0.1)</b>		<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>					<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>
Maxillary tooth																			
Mandible + teeth																			
Mandibular tooth								1 (0.1)		2 (0.1)	1 (0.1)					2 (0.1)			1 (0.1)
Tooth fragments																			
Humerus																			
metacarpal																			
metapodial																			
Astragalus								1 (0.1)											1 (0.1)
Phalanx I																			
Phalanx II																			
Phalanx III																			1 (0.1)
<b>Sheep</b>																			
Horn																			
<b>Very small mammal</b>																			
Femur																			
<b>Small mammal</b>																			
mandible (no teeth)																			
Rib																			
Limb bone frags																			
Indeterminate																			
<b>Small-Medium mamm.</b>						<b>5 (0.3)</b>		<b>10 (0.6)</b>		<b>2 (0.1)</b>		<b>2 (0.1)</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>5 (0.3)</b>
Mandible (no teeth)												1 (0.1)		1 (0.1)					
Cervical vertebra																			
Humerus																			1 (0.1)
Limb bone frags																			
Calcaneus																			
Indeterminate						5 (0.3)		10 (0.6)		2 (0.1)		1 (0.1)				1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	4 (0.2)	
<b>medium mammal</b>																			<b>2 (0.1)</b>
Vertebra																			
Rib																			
Limb bone frags																			
Indeterminate						1 (0.1)													2 (0.1)
<b>Medium-Large mammal</b>																			
Thoracic vertebra																			
95																			
97																			
<b>Large mammal</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>			<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>20 (1.1)</b>	<b>5 (0.3)</b>			<b>4 (0.2)</b>		<b>7 (0.4)</b>	<b>16 (0.9)</b>		<b>15 (0.8)</b>				
Skull fragment																			
Maxillary tooth																			
Mandible (no teeth)																			
Mandible hinge																			
Tooth fragment																			
Lumbar vertebra											1 (0.1)								
Vertebra																			
Rib																			
Scapula																			
Pelvis																			
Metacarpal																			
Metapodial																			
Tibia						1 (0.1)													
Ulna																			
Limb bone frags																			
Indeterminate	2 (0.1)				4 (0.2)	20 (1.1)	5 (0.3)			3 (0.2)		2 (0.1)	16 (0.9)		15 (0.8)				
<b>Bird indeterminate</b>																			
Indeterminate																			
<b>Indeterminate</b>						<b>52 (2.9)</b>									<b>1 (0.1)</b>				<b>1 (0.1)</b>
Indeterminate						52 (2.9)									1 (0.1)				1 (0.1)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>63 (3.6)</b>	<b>30 (1.7)</b>	<b>6 (0.3)</b>	<b>31 (1.8)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>11 (0.6)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>11 (0.6)</b>	<b>18 (1.0)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>15 (0.8)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>6 (0.3)</b>	<b>7 (0.4)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>

Table 1.1: Animal bone from Project 430/WGC





	Trench 5		Trench 9		Trench 14	Trench 19		Trench 24		Trench 25			Trench 26	Trench 27		Trench 30	Trench 32		Trench 33
Contexts	505	507	904	906	1405	1904	2404	2407	2504	2506	2509	2604	2705	2709	3005	3206	3208	3308	
Species/Element	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	
<b>Horse</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>				<b>2 (0.1)</b>						<b>2 (0.1)</b>							
Maxillary tooth						2 (0.1)													
Mandible + teeth												1 (0.1)							
Mandibular tooth	4 (0.2)																		
Metacarpal																			
Metapodial												1 (0.1)							
Phalanx I		1 (0.1)																	
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>				<b>5 (0.3)</b>			<b>5 (0.3)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>20 (1.1)</b>					<b>1 (0.1)</b>		
Maxilla + teeth												2 (0.1)							
Maxillary tooth		1 (0.1)				3 (0.2)					1 (0.1)	8 (0.5)							
Mandible + teeth																			
Mandibular tooth		1 (0.1)				2 (0.1)			5 (0.3)								1 (0.1)		
Tooth fragment	3 (0.2)																		
Scapula												1 (0.1)							
Humerus												2 (0.1)							
Radius												1 (0.1)							
Pelvis																			
Femur										1 (0.1)									
Tibia																			
Limb bone frags																			
Astragalus												1 (0.1)							
Phalanx I												2 (0.1)							
Phalanx II												2 (0.1)							
Phalanx III												1 (0.1)							
<b>Pig</b>									<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>							
Maxilla + teeth											1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)							
Mandible + teeth											1 (0.1)								
Mandibular tooth											1 (0.1)								
<b>Sheep/Goat</b>			<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>8 (0.5)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>					<b>26 (1.5)</b>					<b>1 (0.1)</b>		
Maxillary tooth			1 (0.1)		1 (0.1)														
Mandible + teeth																			
Mandibular tooth					2 (0.1)							15 (0.8)					1 (0.1)		
Tooth fragments						4 (0.2)	1 (0.1)												
Humerus																			
metacarpal																			
metapodial																			
Astragalus																			
Phalanx I												4 (0.2)							
Phalanx II						4 (0.2)						4 (0.2)							
Phalanx III												3 (0.2)							
<b>Sheep</b>												<b>1 (0.1)</b>							
Horn												1 (0.1)							
<b>Very small mammal</b>			<b>1 (0.1)</b>																
Femur			1 (0.1)																
<b>Small mammal</b>			<b>1 (0.1)</b>								<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>20 (1.1)</b>							
mandible (no teeth)												1 (0.1)							
Rib												9 (0.5)							
Limb bone frags												10 (0.6)							
Indeterminate			1 (0.1)									2 (0.1)							
<b>Small-Medium mamm.</b>											<b>8 (0.5)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>							
Mandible (no teeth)																			
Cervical vertebra												1 (0.1)							
Humerus																			
Limb bone frags																			
Calcaneus																			
Indeterminate											8 (0.5)								
<b>medium mammal</b>	<b>38 (2.2)</b>					<b>10 (0.6)</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>				<b>9 (0.5)</b>							
Vertebra						7 (0.4)						9 (0.5)							
Rib						3 (0.2)													
Limb bone frags																			
Indeterminate	38 (2.2)							1 (0.1)											
<b>Medium-Large mammal</b>												<b>28 (1.6)</b>							
Thoracic vertebra												1 (0.1)							
95												4 (0.2)							
97												23 (1.3)							
<b>Large mammal</b>						<b>5 (0.3)</b>	<b>13 (0.7)</b>		<b>49 (2.8)</b>	<b>13 (0.7)</b>		<b>80 (4.5)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>7 (0.4)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>2 (0.1)</b>	
Skull fragment																			
Maxillary tooth																			
Mandible (no teeth)																			
Mandible hinge																			
Tooth fragment							2 (0.1)												
Lumbar vertebra																			
Vertebra																			
Rib												4 (0.2)							
Scapula																			
Pelvis												1 (0.1)							
Metacarpal																			
Metapodial																			
Tibia																			
Ulna												1 (0.1)							
Limb bone frags												8 (0.5)							
Indeterminate						5 (0.3)	11 (0.6)		49 (2.8)	13 (0.7)		66 (3.7)	4 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.1)			2 (0.1)	
<b>Bird indeterminate</b>																			
Indeterminate																			
<b>Indeterminate</b>						<b>172 (9.7)</b>			<b>3 (0.2)</b>			<b>662 (37.5)</b>							
Indeterminate						172 (9.7)			3 (0.2)			662 (37.5)							
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45 (2.5)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>202 (11.4)</b>	<b>14 (0.8)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>55 (3.1)</b>	<b>27 (1.5)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>850 (48.1)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>7 (0.4)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	

Table 1.2: Animal bone from Project 430/WGC



	Trench 34	Trench 36										Trench 37	Trench 38					Trench 40	Trench 41	Totals
Contexts	3404	3606	3607	3610	3612	3614	3618	3620	3624	3625	3706	3804	3805	3807	3808	3809	4006	4104	# (%)	
Species/Element	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	# (%)	
Horse						1 (0.1)								1 (0.1)				1 (0.1)	24 (1.4)	
Maxillary tooth																			2 (0.1)	
Mandible+ teeth																			1 (0.1)	
Mandibular tooth																		1 (0.1)	16 (0.9)	
Metacarpal														1 (0.1)					2 (0.1)	
Metapodial						1 (0.1)													2 (0.1)	
Phalanx I																			1 (0.1)	
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>6 (0.3)</b>				<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>6 (0.3)</b>			<b>13 (0.7)</b>	<b>89 (5.0)</b>	
Maxilla +teeth																			2 (0.1)	
Maxillary tooth															1 (0.1)				20 (1.1)	
Mandible+ teeth	1 (0.1)																		7 (0.4)	
Mandibular tooth						1 (0.1)									1 (0.1)				19 (1.1)	
Tooth fragment									6 (0.3)										10 (0.6)	
Scapula																			3 (0.2)	
Humerus														1 (0.1)					2 (0.1)	
Radius																			2 (0.1)	
Pelvis						1 (0.1)													1 (0.1)	
Femur																			1 (0.1)	
Tibia	1 (0.1)																		2 (0.1)	
Limb bone frags																			9 (0.5)	
Astragalus																			2 (0.1)	
Phalanx I																			2 (0.1)	
Phalanx II						1 (0.1)													6 (0.3)	
Phalanx III												2 (0.1)							1 (0.1)	
<b>Pig</b>																			<b>5 (0.3)</b>	
Maxilla +teeth																			2 (0.1)	
Mandible+ teeth																			1 (0.1)	
Mandibular tooth																			2 (0.1)	
<b>Sheep/Goat</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>		<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>			<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>3 (0.2)</b>							<b>61 (3.5)</b>	
Maxillary tooth																			2 (0.1)	
Mandible+ teeth																			1 (0.1)	
Mandibular tooth																			31 (1.8)	
Tooth fragments																			5 (0.3)	
Humerus																			1 (0.1)	
metacarpal																			1 (0.1)	
metapodial																			1 (0.1)	
Astragalus																			2 (0.1)	
Phalanx I																			4 (0.2)	
Phalanx II																			8 (0.5)	
Phalanx III																			4 (0.2)	
<b>Sheep</b>																			<b>1 (0.1)</b>	
Horn																			1 (0.1)	
<b>Very small mammal</b>																			<b>1 (0.1)</b>	
Femur																			1 (0.1)	
<b>Small mammal</b>																			<b>4 (0.2)</b>	
mandible (no teeth)																			1 (0.1)	
Rib																			9 (0.5)	
Limb bone frags																			10 (0.6)	
Indeterminate																			7 (0.4)	
<b>Small-Medium mamm.</b>		<b>10 (0.6)</b>	<b>5 (0.3)</b>			<b>10 (0.6)</b>				<b>3 (0.2)</b>			<b>5 (0.3)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>				<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>71 (4.0)</b>	
Mandible (no teeth)																			2 (0.1)	
Cervical vertebra																			1 (0.1)	
Humerus																			1 (0.1)	
Limb bone frags																			4 (0.2)	
Calcaneus																			1 (0.1)	
Indeterminate																			61 (3.5)	
<b>medium mammal</b>						<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>11 (0.6)</b>					<b>15 (0.8)</b>							<b>88 (5.0)</b>	
Vertebra																			18 (1.0)	
Rib																			11 (0.6)	
Limb bone frags																			6 (0.3)	
Indeterminate																			53 (3.0)	
<b>Medium-Large mammal</b>												<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>28 (1.6)</b>			<b>35 (2.0)</b>	<b>29 (1.6)</b>	<b>144 (8.2)</b>	
Thoracic vertebra																			1 (0.1)	
95																			117 (6.6)	
97																			26 (1.5)	
<b>Large mammal</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>12 (0.7)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>11 (0.6)</b>	<b>33 (1.9)</b>			<b>10 (0.6)</b>	<b>11 (0.6)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>		<b>10 (0.6)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>				<b>354 (20.0)</b>	
Skull fragment																			3 (0.2)	
Maxillary tooth																			2 (0.1)	
Mandible (no teeth)																			2 (0.1)	
Mandible hinge																			1 (0.1)	
Tooth fragment																			2 (0.1)	
Lumbar vertebra																			1 (0.1)	
Vertebra																			4 (0.2)	
Rib																			1 (0.1)	
Scapula																			4 (0.2)	
Pelvis																			6 (0.3)	
Metacarpal																			1 (0.1)	
Metapodial																			2 (0.1)	
Tibia																			1 (0.1)	
Ulna																			7 (0.4)	
Limb bone frags																			1 (0.1)	
Indeterminate																			13 (0.7)	
<b>Bird indeterminate</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>	<b>12 (0.7)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>11 (0.6)</b>	<b>32 (1.8)</b>			<b>10 (0.6)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>1 (0.1)</b>		<b>5 (0.3)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>				<b>307 (17.4)</b>	
Indeterminate																			1 (0.1)	
Indeterminate																			1 (0.1)	
<b>Indeterminate</b>																			<b>900 (51.0)</b>	
Indeterminate																			900 (51.0)	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6 (0.3)</b>	<b>14 (0.8)</b>	<b>26 (1.5)</b>	<b>3 (0.2)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>27 (1.5)</b>	<b>46 (2.6)</b>	<b>7 (0.4)</b>	<b>2 (0.1)</b>	<b>4 (0.2)</b>	<b>10 (0.6)</b>	<b>34 (1.9)</b>	<b>8 (0.5)</b>	<b>34 (1.9)</b>	<b>13 (0.7)</b>	<b>8 (0.5)</b>	<b>35 (2.0)</b>	<b>47 (2.7)</b>	<b>1766 (100)</b>	

Table 1.3: Animal bone from Project 430/WGC



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## Assessment of Environmental Samples from Wavendon Golf Club

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*All comments in this report are provisional and should not be considered as the author's final opinion until stratigraphic analysis is complete, other specialist assessments have been written and any further processing or analysis carried out. The author would like to be consulted before any part of this report is used in any situation other than its place in the assessment archive and updated project design.*

### 1. Introduction – Aims and Objectives

Seven samples out of thirty-three that were taken were presented for assessment (Table 1). They were taken during an evaluation in advance of a residential development that revealed Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval activity in the form of ditches, gullies pits, postholes and possible furrows (Watson and Summerfield-Hill 2019, 1).

**Table 1. Samples Assessed**

Sample	Context	Volume	Description	Provisional Date
6	427	40 L	Ditch Re-cut [449]	Possibly Roman
13	321	40 L	Ditch [320]	Iron Age/Roman
16	2504	40 L	Ditch [2503]	Probably Romano-British
19	3804	40 L	Ditch/Pit [3803]	Roman
29	3607	40 L	Pit/Ditch [3605]	Roman
30	2704	40 L	Ditch [2603]	Roman
33	2604	40 L	Ditch [2704]	Roman

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples and consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

### 2. Sampling and Processing Methods

Samples were taken and processed by KDK Archaeology Ltd. These samples were completely processed using a flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Jacomet 2006. Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

At this stage numbers given are estimates but where only one item is present that has been noted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been described as that. Charred wood <4mm diameter are described as 'flecks'. Samples this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be



blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this and larger than 2mm $\emptyset$  were scanned in case any fragments of twig or roundwood survived.



### 3. Results

Table 2: Contents of Flots

Sample	Context	Feature type	Provisional Date	Bulk sample size (L)	Flot volume (L)	Charred			Uncharred			Fauna							
						Grains			Charcoal >4mm $\emptyset$		Charcoal <4mm $\emptyset$		Seeds			Root/rhizome fragments	Freshwater snails	Terrestrial snails	Earthworm cocoons
						a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p	a	a	a	a		
6	427	Ditch Re-cut [449]	Possibly Roman	40	0.005	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-		
13	321	Ditch [320]	Iron Age/Roman	40	0.002	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-		
16	2504	Ditch [2503]	Probably Romano-British	40	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-		
19	3804	Ditch/Pit [3803]	Roman	40	0.02	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1		
29	3607	Pit/Ditch [3605]	Roman	40	0.15	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	2	-	1	-		
30	2704	Ditch [2603]	Roman	40	0.03	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	-		
33	2604	Ditch [2704]	Roman	40	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-		

\*(estimated charred plant macro-remains per litre of sample excluding charcoal flecks, root/rhizome fragments and stem/leaf fragments),  
 Key: a = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; d = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate 5-10, 3= high; p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)]



### 3.1. The Plant Remains

Low numbers of charcoal of identifiable size were found in Samples 6 and 29. Charred grains were found in low numbers in Samples 6 and 19. Two spelt/bread wheat (*Triticum spelta/aestivum*) grains were found in Sample 6 and three poorly preserved wheat grains were found in sample 19. No chaff was present. Low numbers of seeds of the ruderal plant fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.) were found in Samples 29 and 30. Each sample also contained low to abundant quantities of root/rhizome fragments so these seeds may be intrusive.

### 3.2. Fauna

This is not a zooarchaeological report and very general identifications can only be made. Moderate numbers of freshwater snails were found in Samples 6, 13, 30 and 33. Low to moderate numbers of terrestrial snails were found in Samples 6, 13, 16, 29, 30 and 33. Low numbers of earthworm cocoons were found in Sample 19.

### 3.3. Artefactual remains were found

No artefactual remains were found in these flots.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Biases in Recovery, Residuality, Contamination

Disturbance and contamination was low for each sampled context. Modern root/rhizome fragments and mollusca were present in most samples and earthworm activity was evident in Sample 30 and 19 so bioturbation is possible.

### 4.2. Quality and type of preservation.

The wheat grains were abraded, which would occur in charred plant remains that have moved around in the soil due to bioturbation or human activity.

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under '...reducing conditions...' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

### 4.3. Potential and Significance

The apparent densities of charred plant remains per litre of sampled soil for all these samples are low suggesting that they arrived in the sampled contexts accidentally into the fills of features they no longer have any association with. They may be general background waste from activities taking place in the area. Any significance such low numbers of charred plant remains may have is limited by the fact that these durable charred plant remains survive being moved between contexts by human action and



bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

The presence of freshwater snails may be useful in determining environmental conditions so sampling for mollusca may be useful in future interventions.

#### 4.4. Recommendations

Further work is not recommended on these samples unless the charcoal is needed for identification to select taxa suitable for radiocarbon dating.

#### 5. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Nicola Bell for providing background information.

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## Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Wavendon Golf Centre, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes	Project Site Code	430/WGC
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-338392	Event/Accession no	AYBCM: 2019.4
OS reference	SP 492122 238096	Study area size	153448 sq. m
Project Type	Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	c.75m
Short Description	Between March to June 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at Wavendon Golf Centre, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes, prior to the construction of a new housing development of up to 400 new homes with landscaping and supporting infrastructure. The evaluation documented settlement activity dating from the mid/late Iron Age and Romano-British period in the form of ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes, ceramics, and animal bone, with the potential existence of relatively high-status structures in a rural environment. Later activity comprised medieval ridge and furrow, and post-medieval to modern land-drainage and management.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Residential development for up to 400 homes	Current land use	former golf centre
Local Planning Authority	Milton Keynes Council	Planning application ref.	14/00350/OUTEIS
Monument type	Ditch, gullies, pits, post-holes, land drains	Monument period	Iron Age-Post-medieval/modern
Significant finds	Pottery, cbm, animal bone	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	-	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye BA ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Bloor Homes		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	27.03.19	End date	05.06.19
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Pottery, cbm, animal bone, metal, shell	
Paper		WSI, report, fieldwork sheets and drawings, b&w photograph and negatives	
Digital		Report downloaded to OASIS and where applicable digital data downloaded to ADS, and CD to the museum.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Wavendon Golf Centre, Lower End Road, Wavendon		
Serial title & volume	430/WGC/2.1		
Author(s)	Derek Watson PhD and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
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