



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation  
at Eagle Farm, Wavendon  
Milton Keynes  
November 2016**

Report No. 16/213

Author: Chris Jones

Illustrator: Olly Dindol



# Archaeological Trial Trench evaluation at Eagle Farm Primary School Wavendon, Milton Keynes November 2016

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>OASIS molanort1-274373</b>	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at Eagle Farm Primary School, Wavendon Milton Keynes November 2016		
Short description	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Milton Keynes Council to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Eagle Farm, Wavendon, Milton Keynes. Seven 50m trenches were excavated on the development area. Trenches one and two, located on the north side of the area, contained archaeological features which dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman-British period. The rest of the trenches only contained furrows and land drains.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2014)		
Current land use	Arable field		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type and period	Iron Age to Roman		
Significant finds	Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>			
County	Milton Keynes		
Site address	Eagle Farm Primary School, Wavendon		
Easting Northing	SP 92715 38140		
Area (sq m/ha)	2.1ha		
Height aOD	70m and 80m aOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Milton Keynes Council Senior Archaeologist		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Christopher Jones		
Project Manager	Mo Muldowney, Liz Muldowney (MOLA Northampton)		
Sponsor or funding body	Milton Keynes Council		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>			
Start date	14.11.2016		
End date	21.11.2016		
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Contents</b>	
Physical	AYBCM:2015.95	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay	
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)	
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>			
Title	Archaeological Trial Trench evaluation at Eagle Farm Primary School, Wavendon Milton Keynes November 2016		
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Author(s)	Christopher Jones		
Page numbers	23 pages of text and figures		
Date	November 2016		

# Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	1
3	BACKGROUND	2
3.1	Location, topography and geology	2
3.2	Historical and archaeological background	2
4	EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	5
5	THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE	5
6	POTTERY	9
6.1	Pottery by Alice Lyons	
6.2	Fired Clay by Pat Chapman	
6.3	Animal Bone by Adam Reid	
7	DISCUSSION	15
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
	APPENDIX 1 : CONTEXT INVENTORY	
	APPENDIX 2: POTTERY CATALOGUE	

## Figures

Front cover: General site shot, looking south

Fig 1: Site location, excavated trenches and archaeological features

Fig 2: Plan and sections of trench 1

Fig 3: Trench 1, Ditch [106] looking north-east

Fig 4: Trench 1, Gully [108] looking north

Fig 5: Plan and sections of Trench 2

Fig 6: Trench 2, Ditch [207] looking south-west

Fig 7: Trench 2, Ditch [210] looking east

Back cover: Trench 3 backed filled, looking west

## Tables

Table 1: The Roman pottery by feature type

Table 2: The pottery fabric and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Table 3: the identified taxa

# Archaeological Trial Trench evaluation at Eagle Farm Primary School, Wavendon Milton Keynes November 2016

## **Abstract**

*MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Milton Keynes Council to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Eagle Farm, Wavendon, Milton Keynes. Seven 50m trenches were excavated on the development area. Trenches one and two, located on the north side of the area, contained archaeological features which dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman-British period. The rest of the trenches only contained furrows and land drains.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) were commissioned by Milton Keynes Council to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Eagle Farm, Wavendon, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 9238, Fig 1). The work was intended to inform, in advance of determination, a planning application for the construction of a primary school. The works were carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).

- 1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2016). It described the proposed methodology to be undertaken for the fieldwork, to comply with the Brief issued by the Milton Keynes Council Senior Archaeologist (MKCSA).
- 1.3 As part of the planning requirements the Milton Keynes Council Senior Archaeologist, stipulated a programme of trial trench evaluation to determine the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.4 MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. This document was prepared in accordance with the current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (EH 2009).

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. Specifically, the work aims were to:

- establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on the development site;
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

Specific research objectives will be drawn from national and regional research frameworks documents (English Heritage 1991 and Knight *et al* 2012, Solent-Thames Research Framework 2014) as relevant depending upon the results of the evaluation.

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Location, topography and geology**

Wavendon is located on the south-east edge of Milton Keynes. Eagle Farm is located to the east of the village, on land between the A421 and Lower End Road. The development area comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land, just over 2ha in size set within an open field. There are no physical boundaries to the development area, but the field is bounded by Lower End Road to the south, by hedgerows to the east and west, and by the A421 to the north.

The bedrock geology is recorded as Stewartby member Mudstone (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 19/05/15). Superficial deposits are not yet recorded. The site is situated between 70m and 80m above Ordnance Datum.

#### **3.2 Historical and archaeological background**

The site has been subject to a Desk-based Assessment (Wardell Armstrong, forthcoming), the results of which are presented in a geophysical survey report (Wardell Armstrong 2014) and reproduced here.

##### ***Prehistoric***

Although there are known prehistoric remains in the wider area, none have so far been recorded within the development area. Most of the site finds consist of lithics and metalwork broadly dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age. Later prehistoric activity is more widespread, with Iron Age to Romano-British sites recorded to the north-west (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2009b) and to the west (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2008), although this latter site has as yet only been identified via geophysical survey. There are no known remains of this date within the development area.

##### ***Roman***

There are no known Roman remains within the development area, although there is known activity of this period in the wider Milton Keynes area, including at Bancroft, Monkston Park, Wavendon Gate and Willen Road.

##### ***Anglo-Saxon***

No remains of this period are known within the development area, however there is evidence that Wavendon settlement had been established before the end of the 10th century, indicating the potential for associated activity in the surrounding area.

##### ***Medieval***

The settlement of Wavendon continued to be occupied throughout the medieval period and into the modern period.

***Post-medieval to modern***

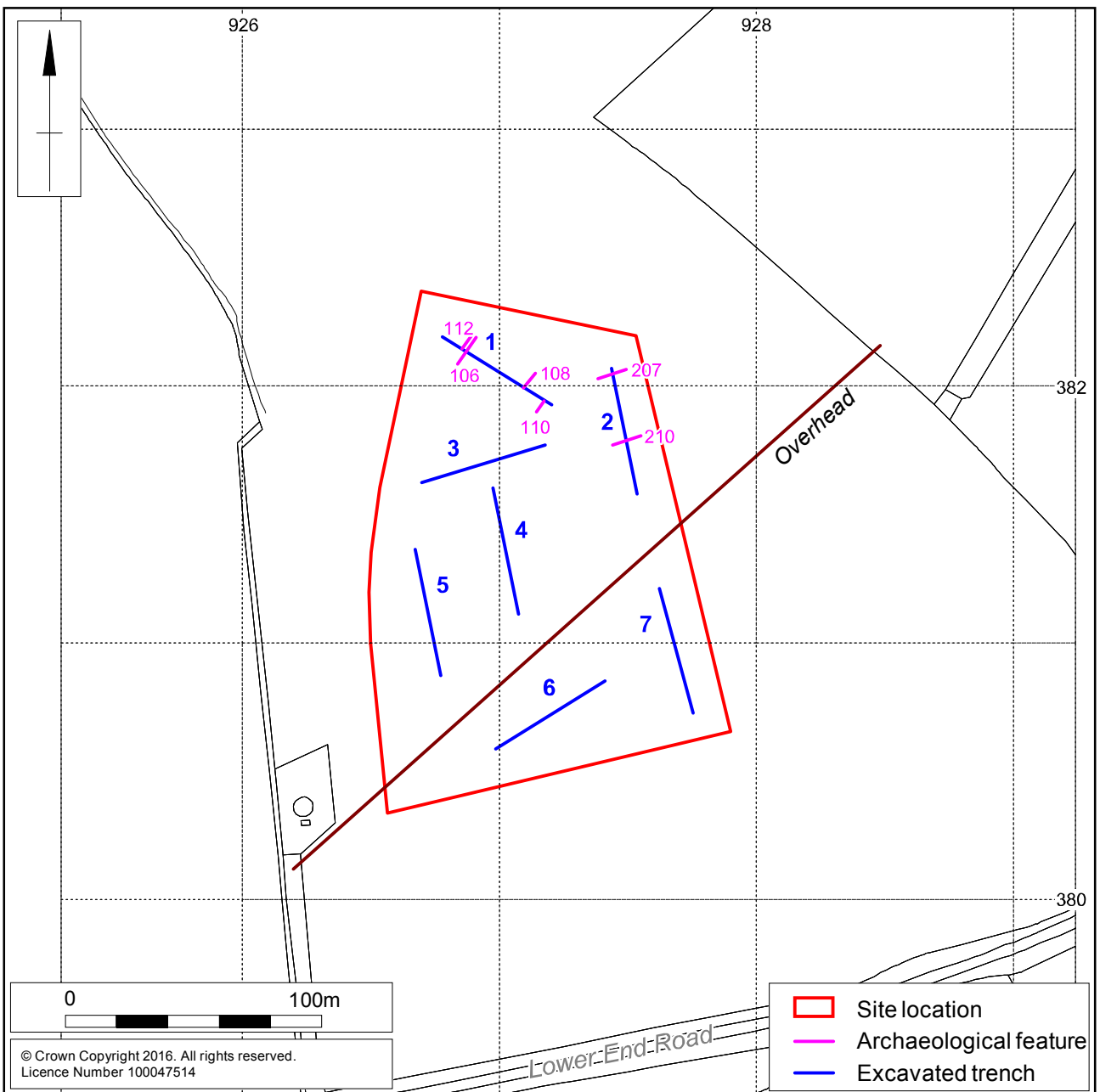
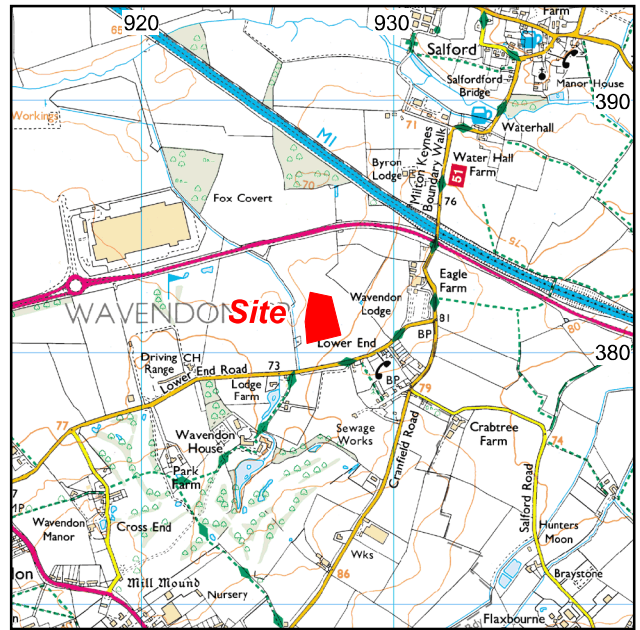
The land surrounding Wavendon exhibits the same pattern of post-medieval land use seen in many other parishes across the country, with the medieval open field system enclosed in the later 19th century. Historic mapping indicates that the site lies within a field, which has remained largely unchanged since the late 19th century.

***Previous archaeological works***

A gradiometer survey of the field to the immediate west of the proposed development area was undertaken in 2014. Anomalies of archaeological interest were identified, comprising linear features morphologically similar to Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures. These were located towards the north-west side of the surveyed area. There was also evidence for extensive ridge and furrow cultivation strips of likely medieval origin (Wardell Armstrong 2014).

Works to the north and west by Border Archaeology between 2015/2016 have uncovered extensive Roman-British remains.





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Scale 1:2,500

Excavated trenches and archaeological features Fig 1

## 4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The 2.1ha development site was subject to archaeological evaluation through trial trench excavation. Seven 50m long trial trenches were excavated within the available area, positioned to provide an even distribution across the area (Fig 2). This represented a 3% sample of the development area.

All trench locations were positioned using either Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ .

Machine excavation was undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Trenches were excavated by machine using a toothless bucket a minimum of 1.8m wide, to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed geological horizons. Excavation did not proceed beyond safe working depths (approx. 1.2m).

The trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

Each trench was cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there were no archaeological remains present.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the evaluation were fully recorded. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features were given a separate context number. Deposits were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

Archaeological features were plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

A monochrome photographic record was maintained supplemented by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Overall shots of each trench were taken together with detailed shots of individual features. Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context.

## 5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

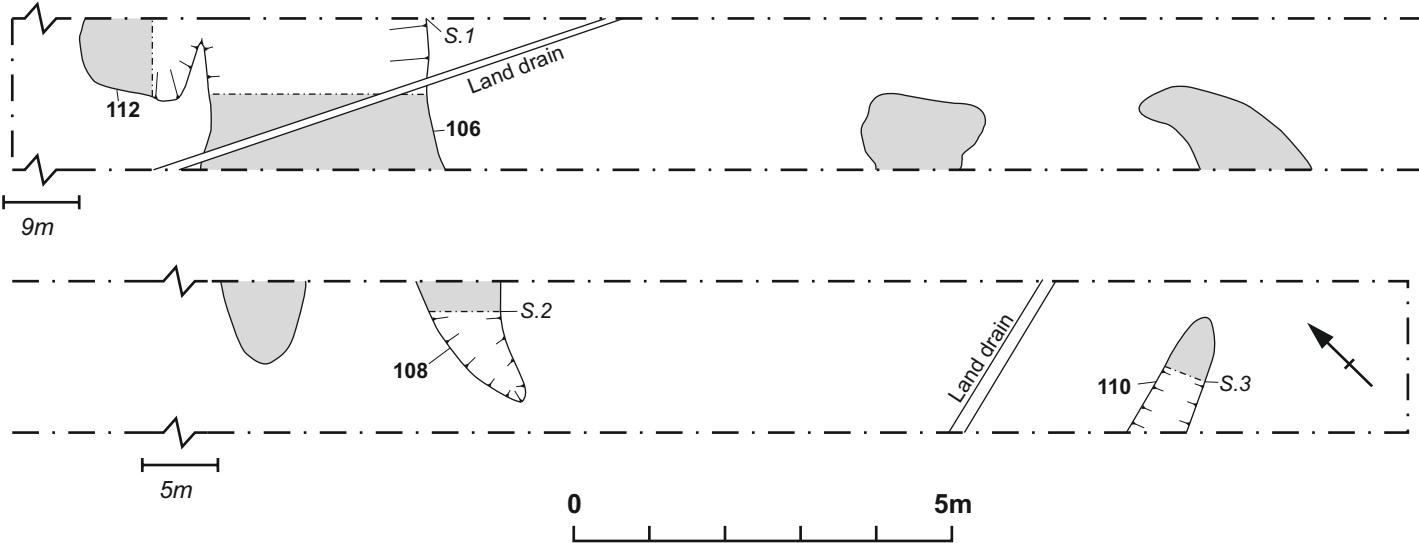
Seven 50m long trenches were excavated across the development area. Archaeological features were recorded in trenches one and two, while the other five trenches had no archaeological features, only furrows and land drains.

The geological horizon across the site generally comprised two types of material: Light grey clay to the north and orange sandy clay to the south. This was overlain by subsoil which was light brown clay. The topsoil was dark brown loamy clay. Full context information is included in Appendix 1.

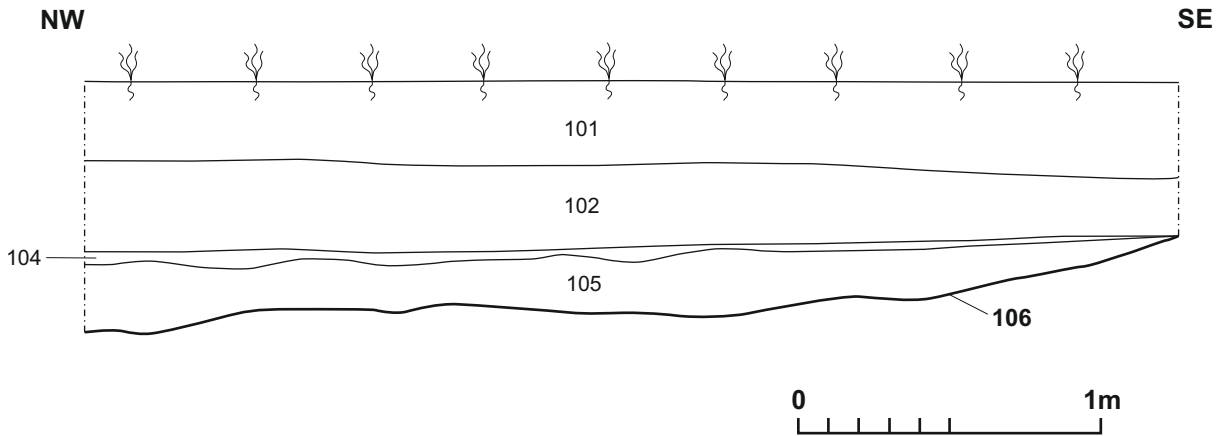
Scale 1:25 (sections), 1:100 (plan)

Plan and sections of trench 1 Fig 2

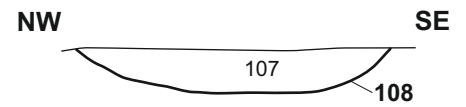
### Trench 1



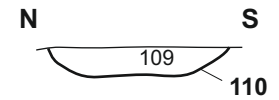
### Section 1



### Section 2



### Section 3





**Trench 1** contained six archaeological features (Fig 2). A shallow ditch or hollow [106] aligned north-east by south-west had gradual sloping sides to an uneven base. The primary fill (105) contained early Roman-British pottery and animal bone which appears to be a spread of dumped material (Figs 3). On the west side of [106] was a small pit [112] with a similar fill.

The two other excavated features [108], [110] both butt ended in the trench and had similar profiles and depths and contained late Iron Age pottery (Figs 2 and 4). The three other features with similar fills were recorded but not excavated.



Trench 1, Ditch [106] looking north-east

Fig 3

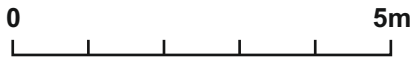
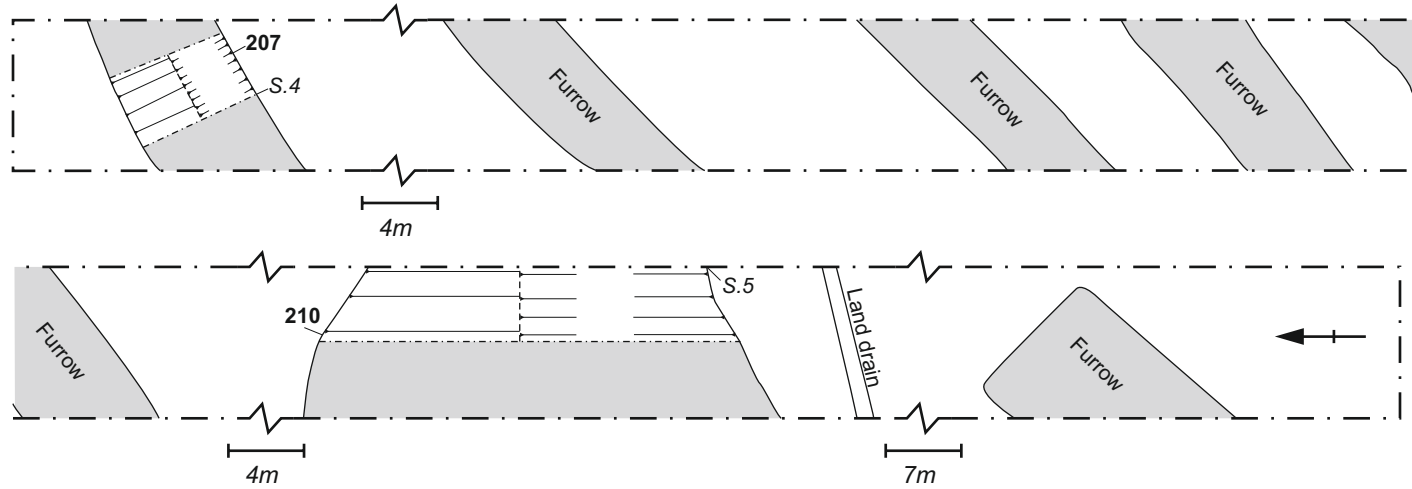


Trench 1, Gully [108] looking north

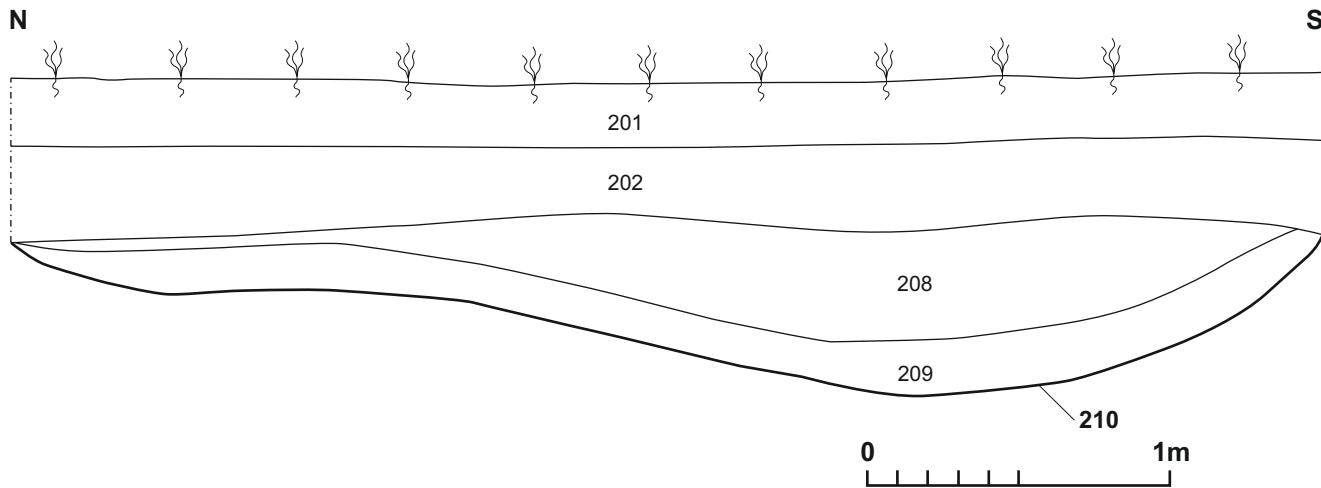
Fig 4

Scale 1:25 (sections), 1:100 (plan)

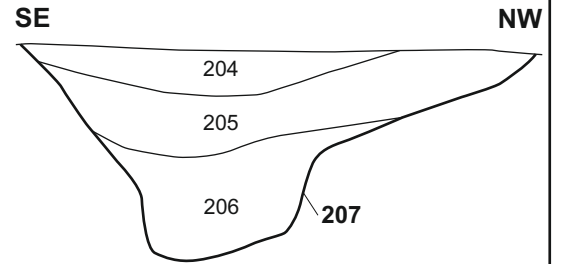
### Trench 2



### Section 5



### Section 4



Plan and sections of trench 2 Fig 5



**Trench 2** contained two archaeological features (Fig 5). Ditch [207] aligned north-east by south-west with a steep south-east side and sloping north-west side becoming near vertical at the flattish base. Its fill (205) contained early Roman-British pottery and animal bone (Figs 5 and 6).

Ditch [210] was aligned east to west with sloping sides to a concave base. The lower fill (209) contained early Roman-British pottery and animal bone (Fig 5 and 7).

Furrows were recorded in Trenches 2 and 3 but were not excavated.



Trench 2, Ditch [207] looking south-west

Fig 6



Trench 2, Ditch [210] looking east

Fig 7

## 6 FINDS

### 6.1 Pottery

#### *Introduction*

A total of 278 sherds, weighing 2091g (1.82 Estimated Vessel Equivalent or EVE), of latest Iron Age and early Roman pottery was found during this archaeological trench evaluation, which represent a minimum of 31 fragmentary vessels. The assemblage consists largely of locally made utilitarian coarse wares, although a few fragments of imported south Gaulish samian were also found.

Pottery was mostly recovered from ditches (96%), although small amounts of ceramic material was recovered from gullies (4%) (Table 1). The pottery was not deliberately placed, or deposited as whole vessels, but rather found its way into these features as dispersed secondarily deposited material, perhaps midden waste, which subsequently experienced severe post-depositional disturbance, possibly due to the erosive nature of the clay inwashed ditch fills. The material has therefore survived in poor condition, with few surface residues surviving and with an extremely small average sherd size of only 7.5g.

*Table 1: The Roman pottery by feature type*

Feature Type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	256	2005	95.89
Gully	22	86	4.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>2091</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### *Methodology*

The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016, 14-18). The fabrics and forms used within this report reference those published by Marney 1989, supported with references to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998), also Tyers (2006).

The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Appendix 1). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

#### *The Pottery*

A total of six broad pottery fabric groups were identified. Most common are reduced (or grey) ware fabrics, made both by hand and on the wheel, commonly tempered with grog (crushed previously fired pot) and used to produce a limited range of jar/bowl forms. Those that could be identified included wide mouthed cordoned jar/bowls (Thompson 1984, D1-3; Marney 1989, 93, fig. 36, no 55) and bowls with ripples on their shoulder with distinctive burnished decoration (Thompson 1984, D2-4). Also found was a vessel that had been produced as a strainer (or steamer) where numerous holes had been pierced in its base during manufacture. These vessels are produced locally, but their design was influenced by the pottery produced in Gaul

during the latest Iron Age (Thompson 1984). Pots such as these would have been used for a range of household purposes including the small scale storage of dry goods, food preparation and consumption.

*Table 2: The pottery fabric and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)*

<b>Fabric name</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Sherd Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>EVE</b>	<b>Weight (%)</b>
Reduced ware with grog inclusions: GW(GROG)	Marney 1989, Fabric 46	Wide mouthed cordoned jars (Thompson 1984, D1-3) and bowls with ripples on shoulders (Thompson 1984, D2-4)	118	907	0.61	43.38
Sandy grey ware: SGW(PROTO) & SGW	Marney 1989, Fabric 28/47	Jar/bowl	99	757	0.85	36.20
Shelly ware, with common grog inclusions: STW	Marney 1989, Fabric 45	Wide mouthed jars, and medium mouthed jars with lid-seated everted rims (Thompson C5). Shallow dish ( ).	47	304	0.29	14.53
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW	Marney 1989, Fabric 4	Jar	10	62	0.00	2.97
Grey ware with organic inclusions: GW(ORG)		?Storage jar	1	57	0.00	2.73
Samian: SAM (SG)	Webster 1996, p.13	Cup	3	4	0.07	0.19
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>278</b>	<b>2091</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The relatively common grog tempered wares were supplemented by contemporary wheelmade grey wares primarily tempered with sand (quartz). Although used to make a similar range of wide mouthed cordoned vessels, these jars became more Romanised in style with medium mouthed globular jars becoming the norm (Marney 1989, 80, fig 32, no 38 & 43), also found was a large part of a shallow dish or platter (Marney 1989, 79, fig 31, no 1-4).

The third most commonly found fabric comprises clay with fossilised shell as a natural component, with grog commonly added as a temper. These vessels were produced both by hand and on the wheel and the most common form recorded was a small medium mouthed globular jar with a lid-seated everted rim and rilled decoration on the vessel body (Thompson 1984 C5-1; Marney 1989, 61, fig. 24, no 9).



Oxidised sherds were also found in small numbers and although no diagnostic rim sherds were found their coarse fabric would suggest they are consistent with production in the Verulamium area.

Imports are extremely poorly represented with only a small amount of south Gaulish samian recovered (Tyers 1996, 112). Other finewares and specialist vessels such as British colour coated beakers (Tyers 1996, 173-175) and mortaria (Tyers 1996, 117 - 135) are totally absent from the assemblage, which is consistent with its early date which pre-dated the mass production of these wares. It is worthy of note that amphora (Tyers 1996, 85-105), which did have limited availability at this time, was also not found.

### ***Discussion***

This small and poorly preserved pottery assemblage is a remarkable survivor from a dynamic time in British history when between the latest Iron Age and early Roman times how pottery was made and used was changing fast (Lyons 2014, 223). These changes are reflected within this group of pottery with both handmade and wheel made pottery found in contemporary contexts. Moreover, although the range of pottery found is limited, largely comprising locally made utilitarian coarse ware jars and bowls, within this group the influences of Gaul and the new Roman world can be seen. That fine wares and amphora are scarce is not unusual in rural contexts at this time (Evans 2003, 105), although the presence of a finely decorated south Gaulish samian vessel perhaps hints that there was some surplus available to trade for imported goods within the local farming community.

The assemblage therefore, although small, adds to the growing corpus of ceramic data from this area (Lyons 2014; Parminter 1989) which is helping to give a picture of early Roman pottery use, manufacture and disposal in the Milton Keynes area.

### ***Further Work***

No further work is recommended at this time, but if any future excavations take place this material should be incorporated into the larger assemblage and included in any additional analysis.

## **6.2 Fired Clay**

The fired clay comprises 51 pieces, weighing 460g, with 35 pieces from ditch [106] and 16 from ditch [210], 14 of which come from fill (209). They are composed of fine hard silty clay heated to buff, brown, pale orange-brown and occasionally to orange, with occasional small inclusions of gravel, flint and burnt flint. Three small irregular fragments from ditch [210] have been blackened and four others have been heated to dark orange with a slight cindery surface resulting from either prolonged exposure to heat or high temperatures.

The pieces from ditch [106] are no larger than 40x45 and up to 25mm thick, and often smaller, from sub-square to somewhat irregular in shape, some with a flattish but uneven surface. Pieces from ditch [210] are generally either thin and flat or small and subrounded. There are no wattle impressions.

These pieces are either fragments of lining from some low to moderately heated feature or the remains of a superstructure of some sort.

### 6.3 Animal Bone

A total of 47 animal bone fragments were hand collected from three contexts during the evaluation work. This material was assessed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and to inform on the potential for further work.

All material was washed prior to analysis. Identifiable bones were noted, and were examined for signs of butchery and the state of epiphyseal fusion. Identifications took place with the aid of the MOLA Northampton reference collection. Specimens that could not be positively identified were attributed, where possible, to categories including Large Mammal (cattle, horse), Medium Mammal (sheep/goat, pig, large dog), and Small Mammal (small dog, cat, rabbit). The English Heritage Guidelines for Best Practice for Animal Bones and Archaeology (2014) were followed, where possible.

Nine of the bone fragments (19%) could be identified to species (Table x). All identified fragments derived from domestic mammalian taxa, with no birds, fish or reptiles present.

*Table 3: the identified taxa*

Context/Feature	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	M Mammal	L Mammal	Indet	Total
105/ Ditch or hollow [106]	-	2	1	-	5	2	<b>10</b>
205/Ditch [207]	-	-	-	6	7	8	<b>21</b>
209/Ditch [210]	1	5	-	8	2	-	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>

#### Preservation and taphonomy

The general state of preservation of the material was moderate to good, although nearly all of the specimens were fragmented. No evidence of carnivore gnawing was noted but much of the material demonstrated evidence of weathering and surface abrasion, which would suggest that the specimens may have remained exposed, or partially exposed, for some time prior to burial.

No bone fragments showed signs of butchery and only one fragment was burnt: a medium sized mammal long bone fragment from context (205), a fill of Roman ditch [207]

It was not possible to derive any metrical or aging data from any of the fragments.

#### Discussion

The small assemblage provides little interpretative value, other than to suggest the three main domestic taxa were utilised at the site. However, the presence of identifiable bone fragments may indicate the potential for the recovery of further faunal remains, should any mitigation work take place at the site in the future.

## 7 DISCUSSION

A series of ditches and gullies aligned north-east by south-west and east and west were recorded in the northern half of the development area in Trenches 1 and 2. All the excavated features contained moderately large quantities of relatively unabraded late pre-Roman Iron Age to Early Roman-British pottery dating from the 1st into the 2nd century AD.

Ditches [106] and [210] were both broad and shallow with distinctive dark humic fills containing mid 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery. It is possible that these two features were associated and may have formed part of the southern and western boundary to settlement activity recorded in the fields immediately to the north.

Narrow shallow curvilinear gullies [108] and [110] were similarly dated and presumably contemporary with these large ditches. Their form could not be clearly defined within the trench but it is possible that they represent the remains of eaves drip gullies. The presence of three similar unexcavated features in the same area suggest that this area, although clearly at the southern limits of the occupied area was relatively intensively utilised.

Animal bone and fired clay was recovered in association with the pottery from the three larger ditches and supports the suggestion that these features were associated with a settlement area with its focus to the north-east. Concurrent excavations in the adjacent fields to the north have revealed extensive Roman-British remains and it is likely that these features represent the continuation of that activity. The absence of activity in Trenches 4-7 from this period suggests the possibility that ditch [210] represents the southern limit of this Roman-British landscape.

The pottery assemblage indicates that Romano-British activity here stopped or retracted to the north at the latest in the middle of the 2nd century AD. The next identifiable use of the area were the furrows of the medieval to post-medieval cultivation system, indicating that this area was part of the open field system around the village of Wavendon.

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## Websites

BGS 2016 British Geological Survey GeoIndex, <http://bgs.ac.uk/geoindex>

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Report 16/ 213

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
1	NW-SE 50m x 2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
101	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.28m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.18m thick	-
103	Natural	Light grey sandy clay	-	-
104	Fill of 106	Yellow brown sandy clay occasional small stone	3.65m wide 0.06m deep	-
105	Fill of 106	Dark brown grey silt clay occasional stone	3.65m wide 0.22m deep	Pottery, bone
106	Ditch/hollow cut	NE-SW linear, sloping sides to uneven base	3.65m wide 0.28m deep	-
107	Fill of 108	Mid grey brown silt clay, small stones, charcoal flecks	1.05m wide 0.14m deep	Pottery
108	Gully	NE-SW linear sloping sides to flat base. Butt ended SW end	1.05m wide 0.14m deep	-
109	Fill of 110	Mid grey brown silt clay, small stone, charcoal flecks	0.60m wide 0.10m deep	Pottery
110	Gully cut	E-W linear sloping sides to flat base. Butt ended east end	0.60m wide 0.10m deep	-
111	Fill of 112	Dark brown silt clay	1m wide 0.30m deep	-
112	Pit cut	Sloping sides to uneven base	1m wide 0.30m deep	-



Trench 1, looking east



Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
2	N-S 50m x 2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
201	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.28m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.29m thick	-
203	Natural	Light grey sandy clay	-	-
204	Fill of 207	Mid brown grey clay occasional stone, charcoal	1.28m wide 0.15m deep	-
205	Fill of 207	Dark black grey silt clay occasional stone, charcoal	1.56m wide 0.21m deep	Pottery bone
206	Fill of 207	Mid grey brown silt clay occasional stone, charcoal	1m wide 0.34m deep	-
207	Ditch cut	NE-SW linear. Steep SE side sloping NW side becoming vertical to flat base	1.72m wide 0.70m deep	-
208	Fill of 210	Mid yellow brown clay occasional stone, charcoal	4.30m wide 0.36m deep	Pottery
209	Fill of 210	Dark black grey clay occasional stone	4.40m wide 0.20m deep	Pottery bone
210	Ditch cut	E-W linear sloping sides to concave base	4.40m wide 0.54m deep	-



Trench 2, looking south

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>E-W 50m x 2m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type Feature &amp; type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
301	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.27m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.27m thick	-
303	Natural	Light grey sandy clay with patches of orange sandy clay	-	-



Trench 3, looking east



Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
4	N-S 50m x 2m			
Context	Context type Feature & type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
401	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.28m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.25m thick	-
403	Natural	Orange sandy clay with yellow clay north end	-	-



Trench 4, looking north



<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>N-S 50m x 2m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type Feature &amp; type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
501	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.31m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.32m thick	-
503	Natural	Mid brown sandy clay	-	-



Trench 5, looking north



<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>NE-SW 50m x 2m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type Feature &amp; type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
601	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.33m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.19m thick	-
603	Natural	Light yellow brown sandy clay	-	-



Trench 6, looking south-west



<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>			
7	N-S 50m x 2m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type Feature &amp; type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
701	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam small stones	0.30m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	0.25m thick	-
703	Natural	Light brown yellow clay	-	-



Trench 7, looking north

## APPENDIX 2: POTTERY CATALOGUE

KEY: B = base, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB-early Romano-British, Eval = evaluation, Ex = excavation, H = Handle, L=late, LIA=late Iron Age, M=mid, R = rim, U=undecorated body sherd.

For full fabric names see Table 2.

Context	Within	Trench	Feature Type	Ceramic era	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Pot Date
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR	8	61	MC1-C2
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	RUB	JAR	14	142	MC1-E/MC2
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	GW(GROG)	RUB	JAR/BOWL	52	320	E/MC1-E/MC2
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	STW	RUB	JAR/SJAR	17	162	M/LC1-E/MC2
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	GW(ORG)	B	SJAR	1	57	C1
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	RUB	LID	1	6	MC1-C2
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	U	JAR	1	3	C1
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	R	CUP	1	9	M/LC1-EC2
105	106	1	DITCH	ERB	SAM	RD	BOWL	3	4	AD70-120
107	108	1	GULLY	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/SJAR	4	27	E/MC1
107	108	1	GULLY	LIA/ERB	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	16	49	E/MC1
109	110	1	GULLY	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	E/MC1
109	110	1	GULLY	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	7	MC1
205	207	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	RUB	STRAINER	3	34	E/MC1
205	207	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	RUDB	BOWL	19	294	E/MC1
205	207	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	STW	UD	JAR	2	22	E/MC1
208	210	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	DB	BOWL	2	41	E/MC1
208	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	UB	BOWL	7	35	MC1
208	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	U	JAR/BOWL	3	11	MC1
208	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	U	JAR/BEAK	1	3	M/LC1

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208	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1
209	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW(PROTO)	RUB	JAR/BOWL	50	317	M/LC1
209	210	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	RUB	JAR/BOWL	30	128	E/MC1
209	210	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	R	LID	1	11	MC1-C2
209	210	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	R	JAR	2	23	MC1
209	210	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	R	JAR	1	9	E/MC1
209	210	2	DITCH	LIA/ERB	GW(GROG)	R	JAR	2	10	E/MC1
209	210	2	DITCH	ERB	STW	RU	JAR	12	71	M/LC1
209	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SOW	U	BEAK	2	1	MC1
209	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW	RU	JAR	2	11	M/LC1
209	210	2	DITCH	ERB	SGW	P	DISH	18	216	M/LC1



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