



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation:
Glebe Land Site 410
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
August 2017**

Report No 17/110

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Illustrator: Joanne Clawley
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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-296408
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation: Glebe Land Site 410, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire August 2017	
Short description	<i>MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on Glebe Land Site 410, south of Broughton Road, Milton Keynes. Thirty three trenches were excavated across the development area. At the south edge of the development area straddling a hedge were two ditches and two pits, supported by a good assemblage of finds dated to mid 1st to mid-late 3rd centuries AD. Results from environmental samples and artefacts suggest largely agricultural and domestic waste was being deposited. These features were likely associated with a Roman driveway recorded less than 100m to the south (Chapman and Chapman 2017, fig 2). In the north half of the area were eight undated, small ditches, two of which were closely parallel, these were severely truncated and hard to interpret but may have formed a possible trackway.</i>	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Walford 2017)	
Current land use	Arable field	
Future work	Yes	
Monument type and period	Roman – 2nd century	
Significant finds	Romano-British pottery, animal bone	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Milton Keynes	
Site address	Plot 410 of the Glebe Land (Magna Park) development at Wavendon, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire	
Easting Northing	SP 917 392	
Area (sq m/ha)	c 9ha	
Height aOD	65-70mOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	Paul Beers (MOLA Northampton)	
Project Manager	Mo Muldowney (MOLA Northampton)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	31/07/2017	
End date	09/08/2017	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents
Physical	EMK1307	Pottery, bone, metal
Paper		Site documents: Trial trench logs and context sheets. Photo register, small find register, sample register, level register, plan register, and section register. A3 permatrace plans and sections.
Digital		Dxf data, digital photographs (JPEG/RAW), client report (word/PDF)
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
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Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on Glebe Land Site 410, south of Broughton Road, Milton Keynes. Thirty three trenches were excavated across the development area. At the south edge of the development area straddling a hedge were two ditches and two pits, supported by a good assemblage of finds dated to mid 1st to mid-late 3rd centuries AD. Results from environmental samples and artefacts suggest largely agricultural and domestic waste was being deposited. These features were likely associated with a Roman driveway recorded less than 100m to the south (Chapman and Chapman 2017, fig 2). In the north half of the area were eight undated, small ditches, two of which were closely parallel, these were severely truncated and hard to interpret but may have formed a possible trackway.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Plot 410 of the Glebe Land (Magna Park) development site at Wavendon, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 917 392). The works were carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012) and follows a geophysical (magnetometer) survey (Walford 2017).

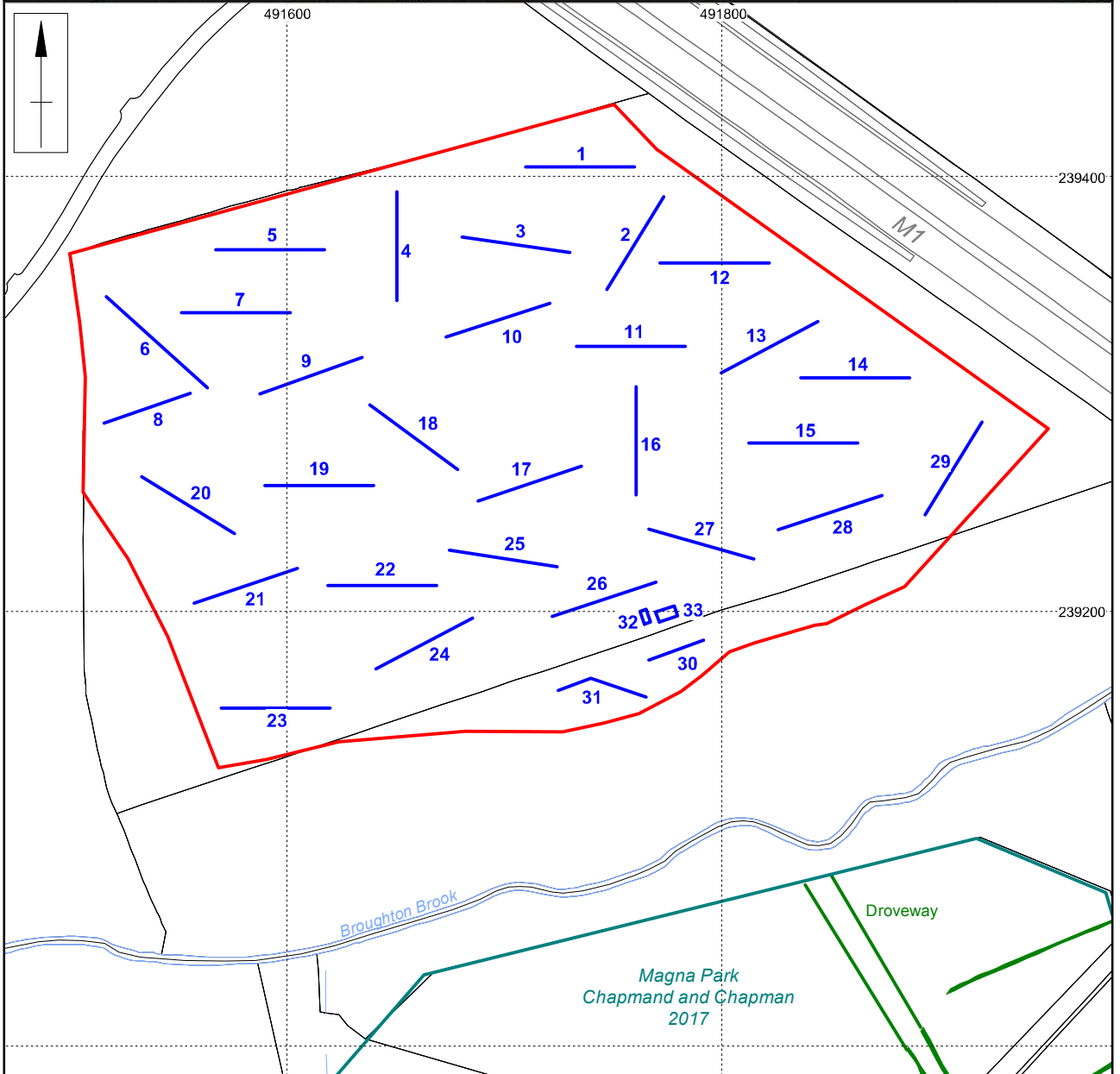
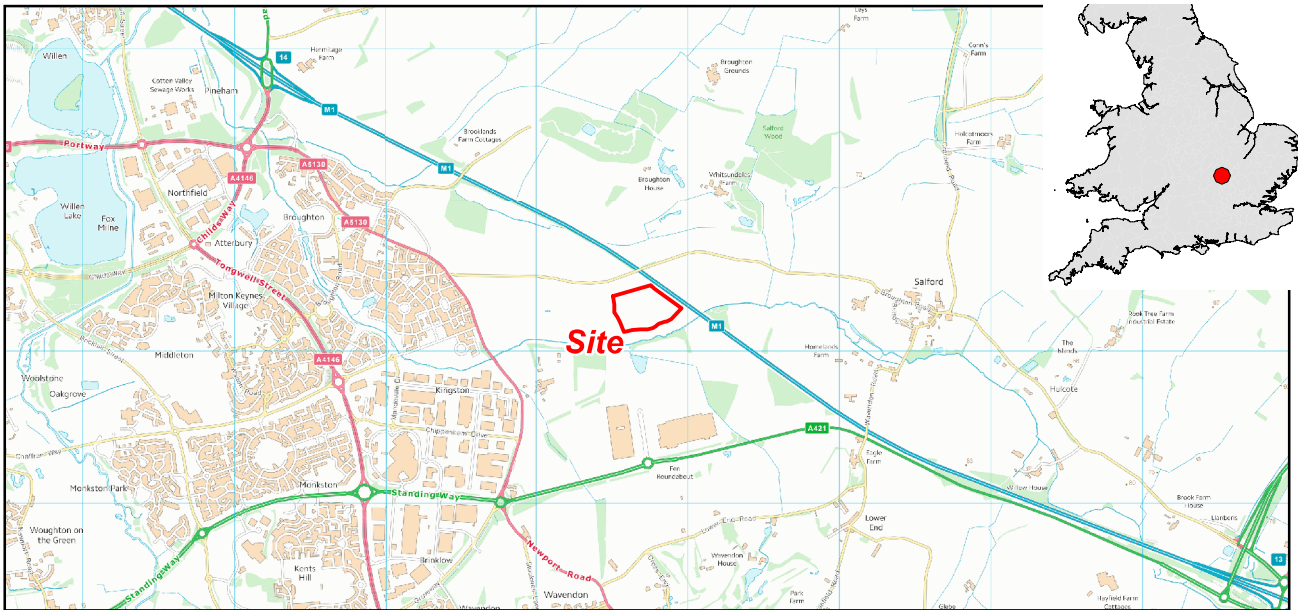
A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by MOLA (Muldowney 2017). It described the proposed methodology to be undertaken for the fieldwork, to comply with the requirements of the Milton Keynes Council Senior Archaeologist (MKCSA).

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 (Knight *et al* 2012, Hay and Hind 2014) as relevant depending upon the results of the evaluation.



Scale 1:3000

Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, topography and geology

The site lies on the eastern side of Milton Keynes, alongside the M1 motorway and at the northern end of Wavendon parish, c100m south of the road from Broughton to Salford. It comprises c9ha of arable land lying between 65m and 70m aOD on the northern flank of a broad, shallow, stream valley. The Broughton Brook, which flows east to west past the southern end of the site, is a tributary of the River Ouzel and, thence, of the River Great Ouse.

The geology of the survey area comprises 1st (Felmersham) Terrace and 2nd (Stoke Goldington) Terrace sand and gravel deposits of the River Great Ouse. The underlying solid geology comprises the Stewartby Member of the Oxford Clay formation (BGS 2017).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

Extensive archaeological works have been undertaken in the vicinity of the survey area over the last decade, revealing widespread archaeological remains.

Approximately 100m west of the survey area, an excavation revealed field boundary ditches, a pit alignment, and other features of middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (Atkins *et al* 2014, 25-50). 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. Further to the north and west, extensive areas of Iron Age and Roman remains have been excavated across a large part of Broughton parish (*ibid*).

Less than 100m south of the survey area, on the opposite side of the Broughton Brook, Roman enclosures and other settlement remains have been found alongside a contemporary driveway (Chapman and Chapman 2017; fig 1). The driveway aligned north-west to south-east, was recorded less than 100m to the south and headed towards the middle of the present survey area. Roman activity is well documented across the wide Milton Keynes area, for example at Bancroft, Monkston Park, Wavendon Gate and Willen Road.

It is understood that further excavations have taken place alongside the M1 to the south-east of the survey area, although the results of these interventions are currently not publically available.

Post-Roman activity follows 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.

Previous archaeological works

A magnetometer survey preceded the trial trenching and identified a ditch, which defined part of a rectangular enclosure, and also some poorly-resolved features thought to be traces of late prehistoric or Roman field boundaries. Remnants of medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow were also detected across the entire site (Walford 2017).

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

A total of thirty-three trenches were excavated across the development area. This included two additional trenches excavated at the request of CgMs Consulting in agreement with the MKCSA, intended to target the north extent of the possible enclosure. Twenty nine trenches were 50m long, and Trench 30 was 27m long. Trench 31 was extended (again at the request of CgMs in conjunction with the MKCSA) by a

total of 44m, and widened to 3.6m to the south-east. The additional trenches (32 and 33) were 6m by 3m, and 10m by 4m respectively (Fig 1).

All trenches 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 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).

MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b) and the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015).

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The sub-strata into which all features were cut, was a variable light to mid orange-red clayish sand with occasional gravel, mixed with mid brown-grey clay with chalk marl. Subsoil, varying in character from mid yellow-brown to mid red-brown silty clay, sealed the natural and features in Trenches 1, 4, 6, 7, 30, 31, 32, 33 only, and was between 0.03m and 0.31m thick. Across the remainder of site there was a thin mixed interface of substrate and topsoil no more than 0.1m thick, caused by ploughing action. The topsoil across the site was a consistent dark grey-brown clayey silt, approximately 0.25m to 0.35m thick.

5.2 The archaeological remains

Archaeological remains were present across the site. Ten ditches and two pits were identified in total. Eight ditches and a small pit were located in the northern half of the development area, identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, and 20. The remaining two ditches and larger recut pit were located in the south half of the development area, identified in Trenches 30, 32, and 33, and have a close correlation to the geophysical survey (Fig 2). From these latter ditches Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century was recovered.

Furrows were identified in all trenches, except Trenches 1, 4, 5, 30, 31, and 32 as per the preceding geophysical survey (Fig 3).

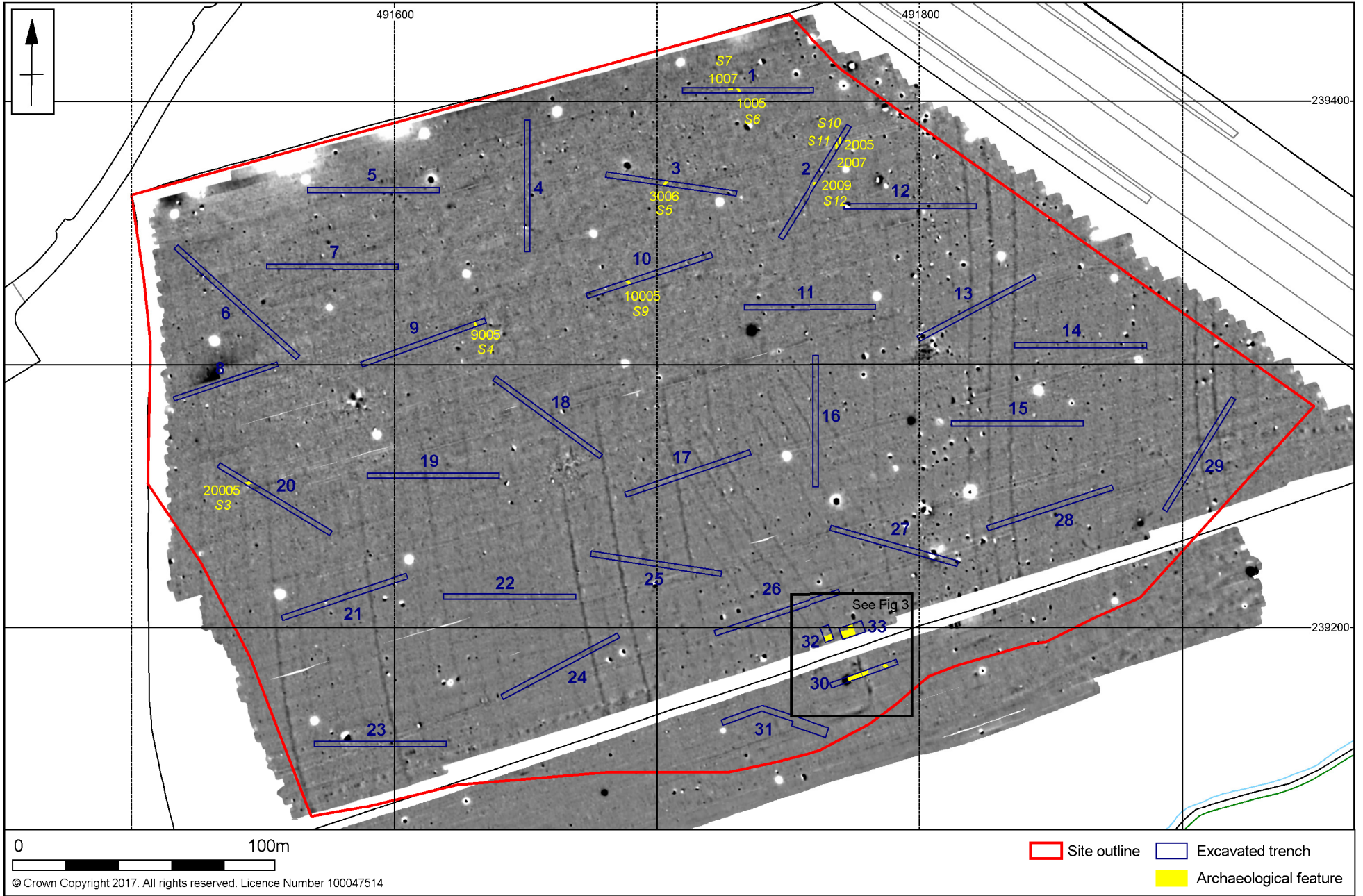
All features truncated the natural and were overlain by the subsoil/plough interface, unless otherwise stated.

A full description of deposits by trench, including fills of archaeological features, can be found in Appendix 1.

Scale 1:2000

Geophysical survey results and archaeological features

Fig 2



0 100m

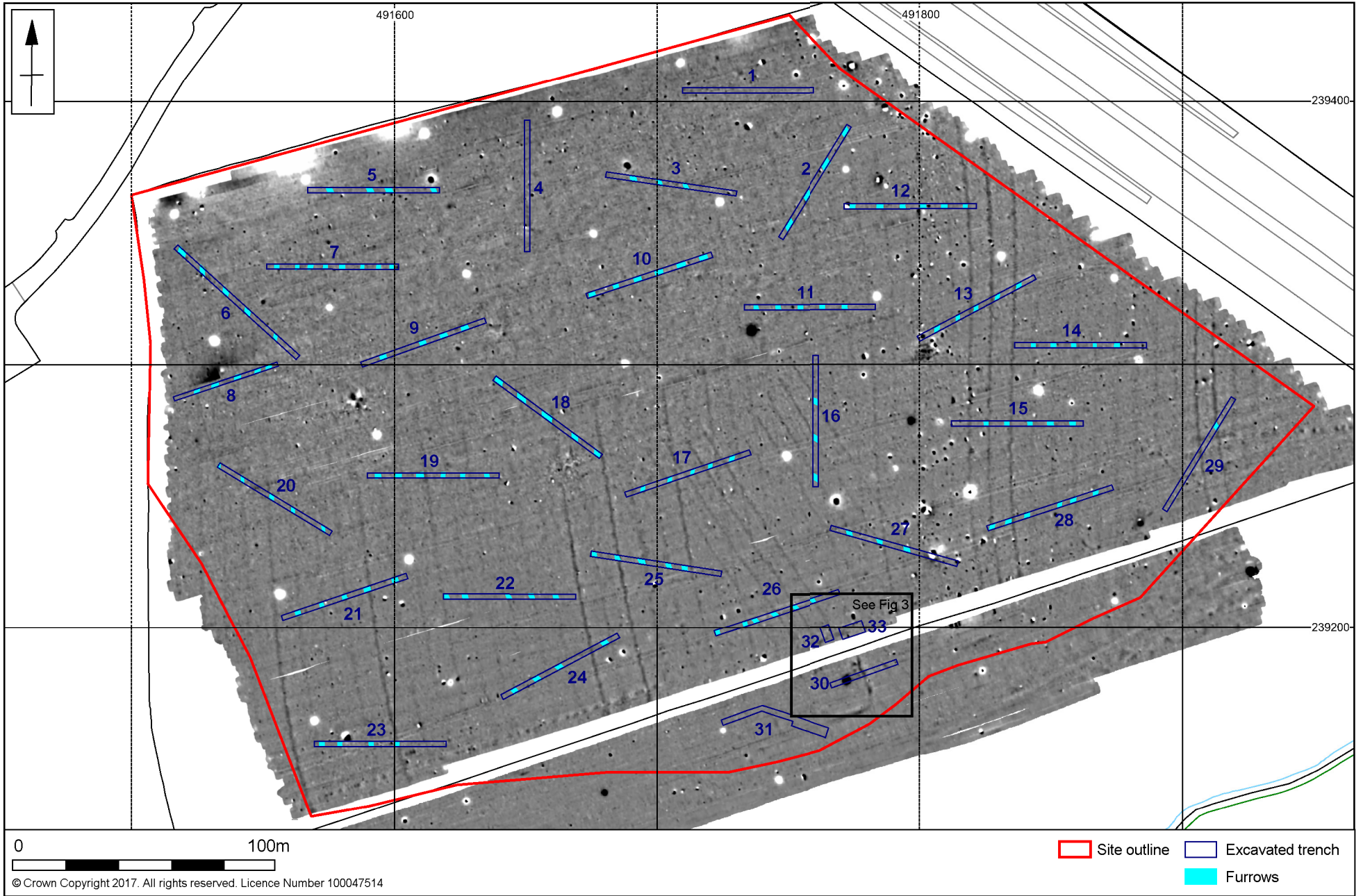
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Site outline
Excavated trench
Archaeological feature

Scale 1:2000

Geophysical survey results and furrows

Fig 3



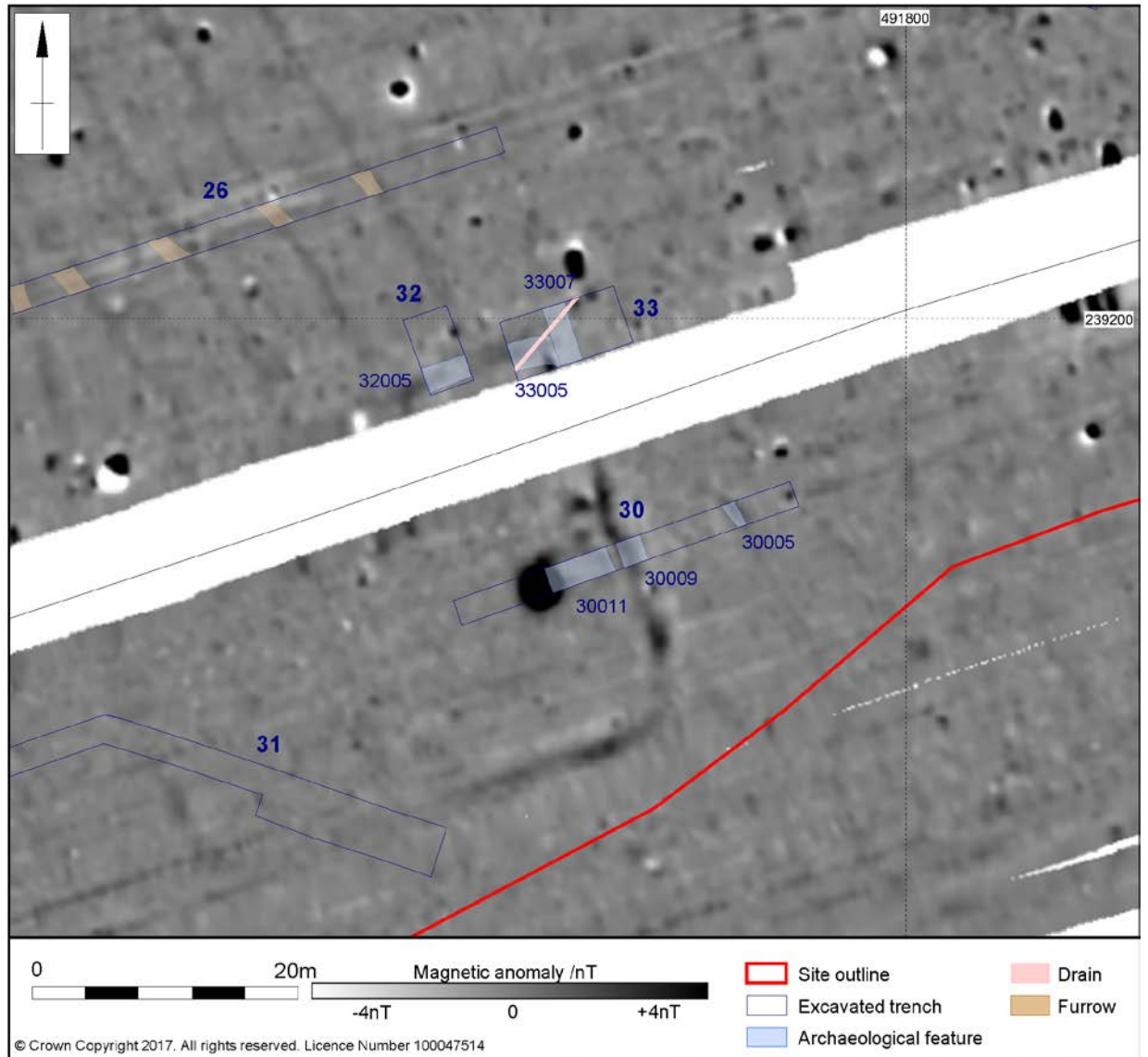
0 100m

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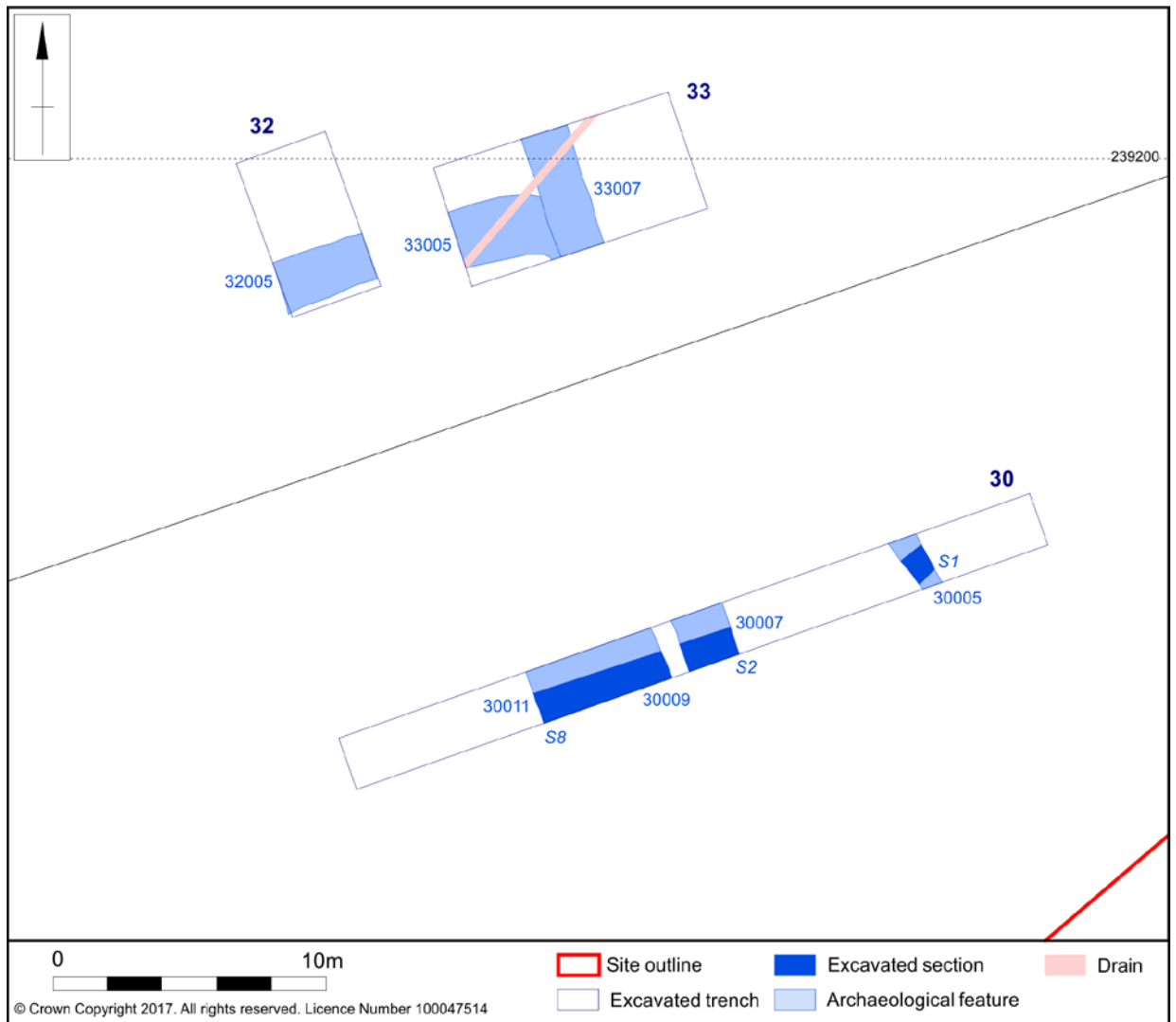
Site outline
Excavated trench
Furrows

Roman ditches and pits

Trenches 30 to 33 were located to target a strong geophysical anomaly resembling a small, rectangular enclosure and a pit (Figs 4). These trenches were on route of a droveway recorded less than 100m to the south (Fig 1; Chapman and Chapman 2017, fig 2). On excavating the trenches the pit was identified, as well as two ditches (Fig 5), one of which corresponded with the possible enclosure.

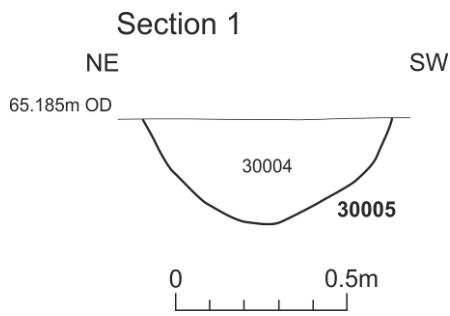


Trenches 30, 32, and 33 overlaying geophysical survey results Fig 4



Trenches 30, 32, and 33 Fig 5

Ditch [30005] was located c4.5m from the north-east limit of Trench 30 and was seemingly indicated by the geophysical survey (Walford 2017, fig 3). It was aligned north-west to south-east and continued northward. It was 0.59m wide by 0.38m deep, with a u-shaped profile, and a concave base (Fig 6). There is some potential that [30005] possibly turns to an east-west alignment through trenches 33 ([33005]) and 32 ([32005]; fig 7). The fill (30004) was compacted and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained small concentrations of charcoal, charred grains and seeds (Sample 1), and frequent small stones. Thirteen fragments of mid to late 1st century Roman pottery were recovered by hand in addition to an iron hobnail and a limited amount of poorly preserved animal bone from the environmental sample (Sample 1).

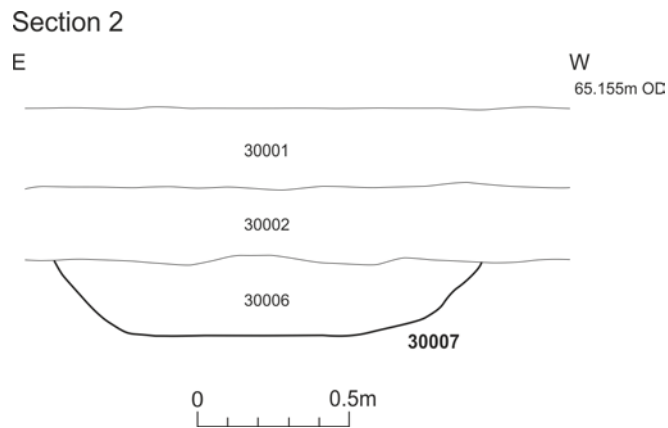


Ditch [30005] Fig 6



Trench 32: Ditch [32005], looking east-north-east (scale 2x1m) Fig 7

Ditch [30007] was aligned north-west-north to south-east-south and corresponded with the geophysical survey which recorded a strong anomaly thought to indicate the east arm of a small enclosure (Walford 2017). It was observed continuing northward into Trench 33 ([33007]) but was not present in Trench 26 to the north. The ditch was 1.4m wide by 0.26m deep and had a steep-sided U-shaped profile with a flat base (Fig 8 & 9). The fill (30006) was compacted and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained small concentrations of charcoal, molluscs (Sample 2), and frequent small stones. An iron strip, possibly a nail shank (SF 1), and twenty-nine fragments of Roman pottery were recovered, which date to the mid to later 3rd century. A further twenty-five fragments of animal bone were also recovered. Two non-joining fragments of copper pin were also recovered (Sample 2).



Ditch [30007], facing north-east-north (scale 1:25) Fig 8

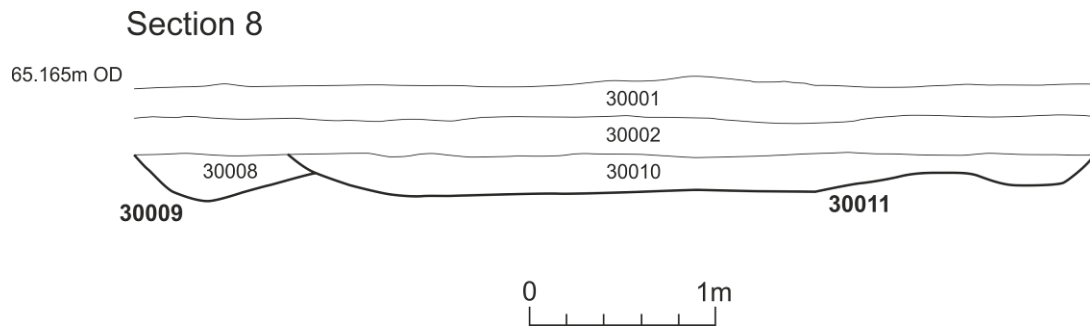


Ditch [30007], looking south-east-south (scale 1m) Fig 9

Pits [30009] and [30011] are highly likely to reflect the anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig 4).

Pit [30009] was located immediately adjacent to ditch [30007], and was truncated by pit [30011]. It was 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep, with a steep sided U-shape profile, and a flat base (Figs 10 & 11). The fill (30008) was firm and homogenous, possibly indicative of silting under wet conditions. It contained small concentrations of charcoal and occasional small gravels. Nine fragments of mid to late 2nd to 3rd century pottery were recovered in addition to six fragments of animal bone and a flint blade. No sample was retrieved from this fill due to close proximity and poor boundary with (30010).

Pit [30011] truncated pit [30009] and was 4.38m wide by 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base (Figs 10 & 11). The fill (30010) was firm and homogenous, indicative of silting under wet conditions. It contained small concentrations of charcoal, charred grains and molluscs (Sample 1), occasional small gravels and stones. Thirty-four well-preserved sherds of mid-late 2nd or possibly early 3rd century Roman pottery were recovered including mortaria and Gaulish samian, alongside two fragments of tile and five fragments of animal bone.



Pits [30009] and [30011], facing north-east-north (scale 1:25) Fig 10



Pits [30009] and [30011], looking south-east-south (scale 1m) Fig 11

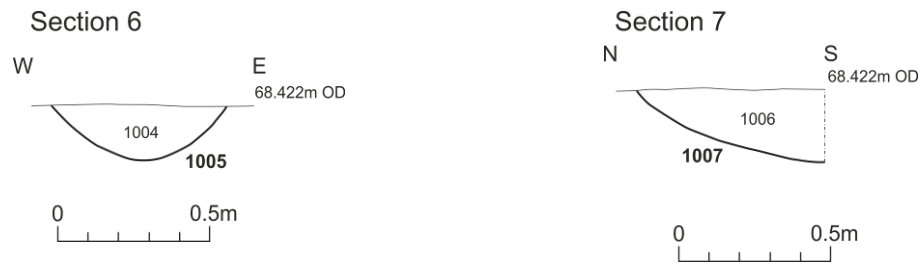
Undated ditches, pit, and possible trackway

Trenches 1, 3, 9, 10, and 20 all contained single ditches of a similar size with no sign of continuity in orientation from one trench to the other (Fig 2). Distinct from these in Trench 2 were two parallel ditches of similar size and shape forming a possible trackway, with a third ditch identified to the south-west. Trench 1 also contained a small pit truncated by a modern land drain. No samples were retrieved from these features as any subsequent findings would be unsupported due to the lack of dating evidence.

Trench 1

Ditch [1005] was aligned north-east-north to south-west-south. It was 0.58m wide by 0.18m deep, and had a u-shape profile with slightly concaved sides onto a concave base (Fig 12a). The fill (1004) was moderately compacted and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and small gravels.

Immediately adjacent to the ditch was small oval pit [1007], which was severely truncated by a land drain so that its width was not measurable. It was approximately 0.6m long by 0.18m deep (Fig 12b). The fill (1006) was moderately compact and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained occasional small gravels.



Ditch [1005] and pit [1007] Fig 12a/12b

Trench 2

Three heavily truncated ditches were identified in Trench 2. Two were closely-spaced and lay parallel, whilst the third was located a short distance to the south-west and differently aligned which may be of natural origin.

Parallel ditches [2005] and [2007] were aligned north-west-north to south-east-south. The east ditch [2005] was 0.33m wide by 0.07m deep, highly truncated with a flat base (Fig 13a). The fill (2004) was friable and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contains occasional small stones. West ditch [2007] was 0.45m wide by 0.06m deep, is also highly truncated onto a flat base (Fig 13b). The fill (2006) was friable and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained occasional small stones.



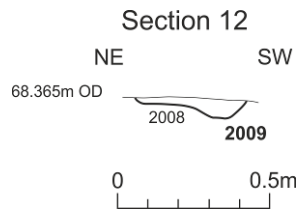
Ditches [2005] and [2007] Fig 13a/13b



Trench 2: parallel ditches [2005] and [2007], looking south-east-south (scale 2x1m)
Fig 14

The third potential feature [2009] was located c14m south-west of these, aligned south-east to north-west, terminating within the trench. It was 0.45m wide by only 0.06m deep, and was extremely truncated with an irregular base (Fig 15). The fill (2008) was

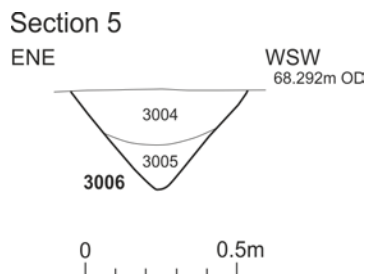
friable and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained occasional small stones, similar to that within ditches [2005] and [2007].



Ditch [2009] Fig 15

Trench 3

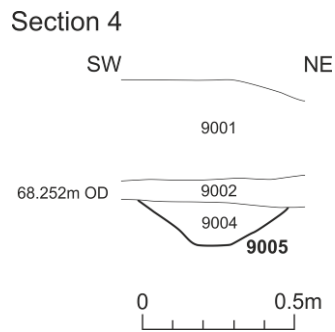
Ditch [3006] was aligned north-east-north to south-west-south. It was 0.60m wide by 0.33m deep and had a v-shaped profile with a concave base (Fig 16). Two fills were present. The fill (3005) was moderately compact and relatively unmodified, indicative of primary silting from the sides. It contains occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The fill (3004) was moderately compact and homogenous, indicative of gradual secondary silting sealing (3005). It contained occasional small gravels.



Ditch [3006] Fig 16

Trench 9

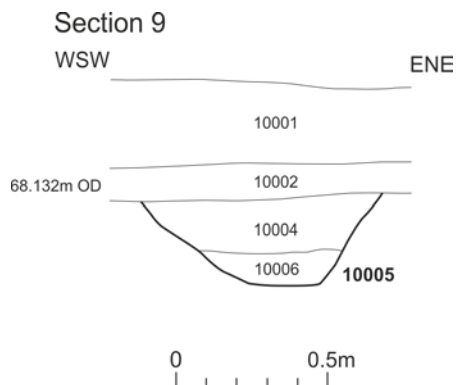
Ditch [9005] was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.50m wide by 0.15m deep with moderate top breaks of slope and sides, and sharp bottom breaks of slope onto a flat base (Fig 17). The fill (9004) was soft and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contains occasional small stones.



Ditch [9005] Fig 17

Trench 10

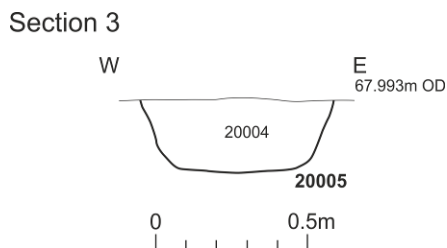
Ditch [10005] was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.80m wide by 0.30m deep with sharp top breaks of slope onto steep sides, slightly convex on the eastern side, and moderate bottom breaks of slope onto a slightly concaved base (Fig 18). Two fills were present. The fill (10006) was hard and relatively unmodified, indicative primary silting from the sides. It contained occasional small/flecks of ironstone and manganese. Fill (10004) was firm and homogenous, indicative of fine gradual secondary silting sealing (10006).



Ditch [10005] Fig 18

Trench 20

Ditch [20005] was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 0.65m wide by 0.25m deep and with sharp top breaks of slope onto steep sides, and moderate bottom breaks of slope onto a flat uneven base (Fig 19). The fill (20004) was moderately compact and homogenous, indicative of gradual silting. It contained occasional small stones.



Ditch [20005] Fig 19

Medieval/post-medieval furrows

A large number of furrows were identified during the course of excavation as regular parallel linear features slightly curving across the landscape. These were identified in all trenches, except Trenches 1, 4, 30, 31, and 32. Furrow fills existed largely as mid orange-brown silty clays with stone inclusions, a clear differentiation from the other archaeological features which have disposition towards mid to dark grey fills. The properties of (33006) associated with ditch [33007] are possibly indicative of surviving furrow deposit despite a strong correlation between ditch [30007] and [33007], and could be masking archaeology, but remains untested.

Furrows are notably absent in the far north and to the far south, largely comparable to areas of surviving subsoil. Survival of furrows decreases towards the north but is likely to have continued to the current field boundary. No furrows were identified in the southern field.

6 THE FINDS AND ECOFACTS

6.1 The pottery by Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of eighty-five sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 1011g was recovered from two ditch and two pit fills all located in Trench 30.

This report firstly sets out the methodology used in the analysis of the pottery and then describes the assemblages from each individual feature. This is then followed by an overall conclusion and finally recommendations for any further work that might be required on the pottery groups.

Methodology

The pottery has been recorded by fragment count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon those used for instance at Chelmsford by Going (1987) and those utilised by Tomber and Dore (1998) as part of their national fabric reference collection.

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jar or dish for instance, alongside basic form matches taken from a variety of archaeological publications. Fabric codes and their descriptions are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Roman pottery fabrics in the Glebe Land assemblage

Fabric code	Fabric description
TRI SA	Trier samian ware (eastern Gaul)
UNS CC	Unsourced colour coated ware
OXF WH	Oxfordshire white ware
UNS WH	Unsourced white ware
UNS OX	Unsourced oxidised ware
UNS BB	Unsourced black burnished ware
BSW	Black surfaced/Romanising grey wares
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey wares
LNV RE	Lower Nene Valley reduced ware
PNK GT	Pink grog tempered wares
SOB GT	Southern British grog tempered wares
HAR SH	Harold shell tempered wares
UNS SH	Unsourced shell tempered wares

The pottery

Ditch fill 30004 [30005]

This context contained thirteen sherds with a weight of 88g. The assemblage is quite fragmentary although the sherds display only slight abrasion.

The group contains a mixture of fabrics BSW, GRS, SOB GT and UNS SH and is principally made up of body sherds. Only two jar rims were noted both of which were too small to identify beyond their general class of vessel.

If the group is cohesive (for example, the levels of abrasion are similar across sherd types) the presence of Romanising, true Roman fabrics alongside a single grog tempered ware indicates that the assemblage is dated from the mid to late 1st century.

Ditch fill 30006 [30007]

This context contained the second largest assemblage recovered from the site (29 sherds @ 237g). Only a small number of fabrics were identified (UNS CC, UNS OX, GRS, PNK GT and HAR SH) and with the exception of UNS CC (retrieved as part of the sampling strategy) the sherds exhibit only slight abrasion.

Within fabric GRS a single jar rim was noted with a bifid style rim and short neck zone. The form is similar in style to Going's G28 category (1987) and Verulamium No 2271 (Wilson 1984). It is likely to be dated around the 3rd century. Fabric HAR SH contained a B6 dish rim (Going 1987) which is also comparable to Brown's No 264 (1994) and is dated from the mid/late 3rd to 4th century. Also present within this fabric is a hooked jar rim, which although small in size, is stylistically close to Brown's No 248 (1994).

The combination of forms and fabrics (in particular the presence of PNK GT) suggest a date for this assemblage somewhere around the mid to later 3rd century.

Pit fill 30008 [30009]

Only nine sherds (98g) were recovered from Pit fill 30008 amounting to four different fabric types (BSW, GRS, UNS BB and PNK GT). The group as a whole displays only slight abrasion, however only a single jar rim in fabric GRS was noted which was too small to identify beyond its general class of vessel.

The dating of this context (due to the lack of forms and long-lived coarseware fabrics) has fallen back on the presence of PNK GT which has provided a date range from the mid/late 2nd to 3rd century.

Pit fill 30010 [30011]

Pit fill 30010 contained the largest and best preserved site assemblage (34 sherds @ 1011g). At least nine different fabrics were noted alongside a number of forms; with the exception of a samian fragment, all of the sherds exhibited only slight abrasion.

Two sherds of eastern Gaulish samian ware were noted (TRI SA), one of which was a Drg 31 dish base, dated from the mid-late 2nd/early 3rd century.

A fragment of a mortaria rim in fabric OXF WH displayed a grooved flange and everted squared off rim. It is similar in style to Perrin's M69 (1999) and Young's M21 (1977) and is dated between AD150/180 to 250.

A small number of UNS WH body sherds were present (which are possibly no later than around AD200) and thereafter two sherds of fabric UNS OX were recorded. One of these belonged to a dish rim with a simple thin and beaded rim, close in style to Verulamium No 2553 which is dated from AD150-200 (Wilson 1984).

Four body sherds of the Romanising fabric BSW were present which are probably no later than the 2nd century. A single dish rim fragment of LNV RE was identified. Its rim is beaded and pointed, and falls into Going's B2/4 group (1987). In style too, it is comparable to Perrin No's 76/79 and is dated from the mid/late 2nd to early/mid?3rd century.

Three jars and one dish rim were recorded in fabric GRS, two of which could be identified further. One jar is in Going's G24/25 category (1987) which displays an undercut rim and is dated from the 2nd to early 4th century. Secondly a beaded dish rim falls into his B4 group, which is dated from the mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century.

The remainder of the assemblage is made up two sherds of PNK GT (mid 2nd to 3rd century) and three sherds of UNS SH.

The combination of fabrics and forms within Pit fill 30010 suggests a date range of mid-late 2nd/?early 3rd century.

Conclusion

The four contexts with Roman pottery at Glebe Land represent a mixture of early as well as mid/late 2nd to 3rd century Roman activity. The almost complete absence of finewares (except for two sherds in pit fill 30010) and the presence of fabrics that are chiefly of a local or local/regional nature, indicates at this point of the archaeological investigation, that the detected Roman activity was not of a high status.

Nevertheless, the range of forms present within the assemblage (dishes, mortaria as well as a variety of jars) clearly represents domestic waste from rural settlement activity either on or within close proximity to the site. Indeed the HER record shows that to the north and west of the excavated area extensive Roman remains have been recorded, and to the south a Roman enclosure and other settlement remains have been noted.

This small assemblage therefore, represents further evidence for Roman settlement activity in the area, the extent and intensity of which, can only be determined after any second phase of archaeological investigation.

Recommendations for further work

It is recommended that no further work on this pottery group will be necessary. However should a further stage of archaeological intervention take place, and assemblages of Roman pottery are retrieved, then any subsequent analysis should also take this current group into consideration.

6.2 The ceramic building material by Tora Hylton

Seven fragments of abraded tile with a combined weight of 140.5g were recovered from Trench 30 in fills (30004) and (30010), from ditches [30005] and [30011] respectively (Table 2). The fragments do not preserve diagnostic features therefore it is difficult to be sure if they represent pieces of roof tile. The fabric is fired to a buff/pale orange colour and it contains abundant crushed fossil shell. It equates to Milton Keynes Fabric 1 (Zeepvat 1987, 119), which is the most common Roman tile fabric found in the Milton Keynes area. It was used in the manufacture of all types of tile and it displays similarities to the material produced at the Harrold Kilns in Bedfordshire (Brown 1994, 9). Fabric 1 tiles have been recovered from deposits dating from the late 2nd to 4th century.

Table 2: CBM Catalogue

Fill / Cut / Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)
30004 / 30005 / Ditch	4	76.7
30010 / 30007 / Ditch	3	63.8
Total	7	140.5

6.3 The flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

One soft hammer struck blade measuring 25mm long and 11mm wide, was recovered from a mid-late 2nd or possibly early 3rd century pit (30009) during the environmental sampling process (Sample 1). The condition of the artefact was good; the post-depositional edge damage consisted of occasional small nicks. The flint is mid brown vitreous flint. The raw material was likely to have comprised local gravel deposits.

The worked flint is not directly dateable.

6.4 The small finds by Tora Hylton

There are three small finds, a possible nail shank (SF 1), the only stratified find and a copper alloy pin and an iron hob nail, both of which were recovered during the sieving of soil samples (Table 3). All the small finds originated from Trench 30, from features spot-dated to the Roman period.

The pin was recovered from (30006) in ditch [30007]. There are two non-joining fragments; the head of the pin is elliptical with flattened surfaces and below there is a cordon decorated with tiny oblique grooves. Typologically it represents Cool's Group 2 pin with a knob on cordon head (Cool 1990, 154). Oddly the shank appears unfinished, below the head, for c20mm the shank has a circular cross-section and beyond that the cross-section is square.

Finally, a single iron hob nail, likely for use on a shoe was recovered from (30004) in ditch [30005]. Typologically it equates to Manning's Type 8/10 (Manning 1985, fig 32) with a domed head measuring c10mm diameter and a short square-sectioned shank measuring c15mm in length.

Table 3: SF Catalogue

Fill / Cut / Feature	SF Number	Type	Description
Copper alloy finds			
30006 / 30007 / Ditch	-	Pin, copper alloy	Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Elliptical shaped-head with cordon below; cordon decorated with oblique nick and groove motif. Below the cordon for c20mm, the shank has a circular cross-section; it then changes to a square cross-section. An additional piece of square-sectioned shank measuring c22mm in length was also recovered, but the ends of both pieces are abraded and therefore do not join.
Iron finds			
30006 / 30007 / Ditch	1	Strip, iron	Square-sectioned strip measuring 50 x 7mm, expanding slightly towards one end. Possibly a nail shank but difficult to be sure as partially covered in corrosion.
30004 / 30005 / Ditch	-	Hob nail, iron	Domed head with short square-sectioned shank tapered to a point; terminal clenched. Length: 15mm Dia. Of head: 10mm

6.5 The animal bone and plant macrofossils by Sander Aerts

Thirty-six animal bone fragments were hand collected from three different contexts. The remains were examined to assess the preservation and determine the present animal taxa and taphonomy. All remains were hand washed prior to analysis. Unidentifiable fragments were attributed to size categories where possible: large mammal (cattle, horse), medium mammal (sheep/goat, pig, large dog) and small mammal (small dog, cat, hare, rabbit and rodents).

A total of 3 samples for environmental analysis were taken, consisting of 40 litres of soil each. These were processed at MOLA Northampton using a siraf tank fitted with a 1 mm. mesh and a 500 micron sieve to collect the flots. The dried residues were sieved using a 10, 4 and 2 millimetre mesh. The ecofacts were analysed using a desk magnifier and a low powered binocular microscope (10x magnification).

Results

None of the hand collected animal bones could be identified to genus or species level (Table 4). The majority of the animal remains from the environmental samples were too fragmented to be identified. One cattle premolar was identified from sample 3, (30010), as well as the femur from a small rodent. No butchering marks were observed.

The archaeobotanical evidence consists mainly of charred grain kernels, although a small concentration of unidentified seeds was observed in sample 1, (30004). The charred grains are present in the flots and 10-2 millimetre fractions of sample 1 and 3. The morphology of these remains has been heavily distorted due to heating, making precise identification difficult. A number of these grains likely belong to wheat (*Triticum* sp.).

Table 4: Hand collected animal bone

Fill / Cut / Feature	LM	INDET	Number	Weight (g)
30006 / 30007 / Ditch	10	15	25	123.1
30008 / 30009 / Pit	3	3	6	61.5
30010 / 30011 / Pit	-	5	5	8.3
Total	13	23	36	192.9

Other ecofacts comprise of small concentrations of charcoal and some terrestrial snail shells. One individual of *Vertigo sp.* was observed in the flot of sample 2, (30006), along with fragments of *Vallonia sp.* Various Helicidae fragments were noted in the 10-2 mm fraction of the same sample, possibly *Cepaea sp.*

Table 5: Environmental remains collected from samples

Sample	<1>		<2>		<3>	
Fill / Cut / Feature	30004 / 30005 / Ditch		30006 / 30007 / Ditch		30010 / 30011 / Pit	
Fraction	Flot	10-2 mm	Flot	10-2 mm	Flot	10-2 mm
Animal bone	-	A	-	B	-	C
Burnt bone	-	A	-	B	-	A
Charcoal	C	-	B	B	B	C
Charred grains (Triticeae)	C	C	-	-	A	B
Seeds	B	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial snail shells	-	-	C	B	A	-

Key: A= 1-3, B=4-20, C=21-50, D=51+ individuals

Conclusion and recommendations

The animal bone is poorly preserved, limiting its research value. It is likely that the vast majority of the animal bone belongs to medium to larger sized mammals held for economic purposes. The cattle tooth and burnt fragments support this. The botanical evidence holds more value. A reasonable amount of charred grain kernels were observed, which belong to grass cultivars. All these ecofacts appear to be domestic or agricultural waste. The mollusc remains are in a good state, and may contribute to landscape reconstructions.

Due to the nature and research value of the environmental remains, sampling of archaeological features during future investigations would be highly recommended.

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation found part of a Roman settlement lying at the far southern extent of the site and undated ditches in the northern extent.

Roman settlement

A Roman settlement dating between the mid 1st and mid/late 3rd centuries AD lay at the far southern part of the site within Trenches 30, 32 and 33. This settlement maybe linked to a Roman droveway heading to this area and recorded less than 100m to the south (Chapman and Chapman 2007, fig 2).

It is noticeable that 200m to the south of the site there was an Roman enclosure settlement related to this droveway dating to the early 2nd to early/mid 3rd centuries AD.

It would not therefore be a coincidence if the settlements within the present site were similarly laid out. It is noticeable that other settlements near to Broughton were laid out around droveways/routways. For example, this can be seen at Broughton Manor Farm where the routeway at OAE Area 1 seems to link with Area 8 600m to the east (Atkins et al 2014, fig 1.8).

The location of the settlement, less than 100m to the north of the Broughton Brook was also in a prime location for occupation. Excavations have found Roman settlement along both banks for this brook had been especially dense and these have been recorded every c500m (Atkins et al 2014; Thompson 2008; Chapman and Chapman 2007).

The geophysical survey result of the settlement at Trenches 30, 32 and 33 are especially vague, but this is due to geology. At Broughton Manor Farm this was also the case with OAE Area 1 producing some anomalies, although over the Roman settlement at OAE Area 2 there were only a few faint anomalies (Atkins et al 2014, 12). In both cases the archaeological remains were far more extensive than the details from the geophysical survey.

The most significant features are two ditches as well as two pits that were located in the south half. In the present evaluation the main archaeological features were vague, but suggest an enclosure broadly rectangular in shape with slightly rounded corners (Walford 2017). Upon excavation however, the eastern side of the enclosure ditch in Trench 30 was found to have strong projected alignment to a ditch across the rounded corner, in Trench 33, and is most likely a continuation of a single ditch projecting north-westwards. A second smaller ditch was located furthest eastwards in Trench 30 that may be the actual return of the northern extent of the enclosure. In contrast the western side of the enclosure yielded no archaeology and there is a strong likelihood the enclosure is not C-shaped as previously thought, and this is the area subject to the proposed mitigation area which can be found in Appendix 2.

All the finds were recovered from Trench 30. A good assemblage of sixty fragments of Roman pottery was recovered alongside two un-diagnostic fragments of ceramic building material of common Roman fabric. There is limited evidence for activity through the 1st century AD with the majority of pottery evidence between the later 2nd and the mid/late 3rd centuries AD. Although not indicative of higher status material as recovered from Manor Farm to the north-west (Atkins *et al* 2014) the assemblage has a comparable chronology to the assemblage associated with the Roman droveway, and enclosures, at Magna Park to the south of the evaluation area (Chapman and Chapman 2017). This could prove to be a contemporary link between the two; and may be of value to any future analysis undertaken.

Animal bone was prevalent although of poor quality, being too fragmented to be identified to a greater extent, but can be recognised as mammals retained for economic

purposes. Botanical and mollusc remains obtained from samples have contributed greatly, and would be of research value in any future mitigation works; from this evaluation they strongly are indicative of domestic and agricultural waste. Metal finds were also recovered, identifiable as copper pin fragments and iron fragments, including a Manning's Type 8/10 hob nail. This is strongly identifies these ditches as Roman, largely agricultural but with some domestic waste also.

Undated ditches

Furthermore, eight undated ditches and a small pit were located in the northern extent of the development area. These features were spread across the trenches, only two of which correspond with weak linear anomalies on the geophysical survey, and the remainder show no close resemblance to features previously surveyed.

Ditches [1005], [9005], and [20005], bear strong similarities in construction, and in containing a single homogenous fill. Ditches [3006] and [10005], although not a large departure from the others, do have distinctive traits that set them apart, they are comparable in profile, and both contain two fills where the primary is more of yellowish hue. They are also situated closely in Trenches 3 and 10 respectively. The most likely interpretation for this group of ditches as a whole would be that they comprise fragments of a set of field boundary ditches of either late prehistoric or Roman date, where the two ditches [3006 and [10005] may be concurrent in construction. The pit is isolated and largely un-diagnostic.

Parallel shallow ditches [2005] and [2007] identified in Trench 2 could be a small trackway, with a potential feature [2009] of similar proportions to the south-west largely proving largely un-diagnostic. These three features are all heavily truncated and any use as a trackway is likely to have been ephemeral, and unrelated to the Broughton Brook driveway at Magna Park.

All furrows strongly correlated with the geophysics survey leaving no doubt to them being anything other than furrows. No finds were recovered but the pattern is strongly indicative of medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. In the southern field, no furrows were indicated either by the geophysical survey or the evaluation. It is probable that proximity to a seasonally flooded area close to the Bear Brook was not conducive to cultivation and this accounts for the absence of furrows.

In general the archaeological remains were clear and easily distinguishable from the surrounding natural, however there was some rooting disturbance noted across the site, with the highest concentration in trenches 11, 13 and 16. Trench 13 in particular crossed a former field boundary (not ditched), the route of which was traced via the geophysical survey by a loose alignment of dispersed magnetic material.

MOLA Northampton
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	50 x 1.8m E-W		67.937-68.373m	68.123-67.693m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	0.27-0.29m thick	-
1002	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sand	0.15-0.19m thick	-
1003	Natural	Orange-yellow sand with patches of orange-red sand and gravel	-	-
1004	Fill of [1005]	Moderate dark grey silty clay with occasional small randomly distributed angular gravel, and occasional charcoal flecks	0.56m wide 0.18m deep	-
1005	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with slightly concaved sides c 40-50° and a slightly concaved base	0.58m wide 0.18m deep	-
1006	Fill of [1007]	Moderate dark grey silty clay with occasional small randomly distributed angular gravel	0.62m wide 0.24m deep	-
1007	Pit	Non-perceptible aligned irregular ellipse with straight slightly uneven sides c 30-40° and an uneven base.	0.62m wide 0.24m deep	-



Trench 1, looking east (scale 2x1m)

Fig 20

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	50 x 1.8m NE-SW		68.442-68.741m	68.112-68.102m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	0.22-0.29m thick	-
2002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.04-0.09m thick	-
2003	Natural	Mix of red-orange sand and clay with occasional gravel, and patches of yellow-grey clay	-	-
2004	Fill of [2005]	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.33m wide 0.07m deep	-
2005	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with a moderate top break of slope, irregular sides ranging from moderate to gentle, and a moderate bottom break of slope onto a flat base.	0.33m wide 0.07m deep	-
2006	Fill of [2007]	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.45m wide 0.06m deep	-
2007	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with a moderate-gentle top break of slope, shallow sides, and a gentle/non-perceptible bottom break of slope onto a flat base.	0.45m wide 0.06m deep	-
2008	Fill of [2009]	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.37m wide 0.07m deep	-
2009	?Ditch	E-W aligned linear with a sharp top break of slope, steep sides, and a moderate bottom break of slope onto an irregular base	0.37m wide 0.07m deep	-



Trench 2, looking south-west (scale 2x1m)

Fig 21

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	50 x 1.8m ESE-WNW		68.592- 68.764m	68.152- 68.192
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
3001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	0.22-0.28m thick	-
3002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.07-0.09m thick	-
3003	Natural	Mix of red-orange sand and gravel, and orange-yellow sand	-	-
3004	Fill of [3006]	Moderate dark grey silty clay with occasional small randomly distributed angular gravel, and occasional charcoal flecks	0.60m wide 0.18m deep	-
3005	Fill of [3006]	Moderate-compact mid grey/yellow mix of silty sandy clay, with occasional small randomly distributed angular gravel	0.48m wide 0.15m deep	-
3006	Ditch	NNE-SSW linear with V-shaped profile, straight sides c 45-55° and a concaved base.	0.60m wide 0.33m deep	-



Trench 3, looking west-north-west (scale 2x1m)

Fig 23

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	50 x 1.8m N-S		69.162-68.805m	68.390-68.460m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
4001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	0.19-0.29m thick	-
4002	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sand	0.31m thick	-
4003	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.08-0.1m thick	-
4004	Natural	Mix of orange-red sand with gravel, and light orange-yellow clayish sand	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	50 x 1.8m E-W		68.101-68.440m	68.767-68.811m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
5001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	0.25-0.27m thick	-
5002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.06-0.08m thick	-
5003	Natural	Light orange-yellow clayish sand with occasional gravel, and patches of red orange clayish sand	-	-
5004	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayish sand	0.21m thick	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	60 x 1.8m SE-NW		68.491-68.521m	67.938-68.139m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
6001	Topsoil	Soft dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.26m-0.33m thick	-
6002	Sub/Interface	Mid brown-red sandy silt	0.06m-0.20m thick	-

6003	Natural	Light red-orange clayish sand and gravel, with patches of light orange-yellow clayish sand	-	-
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Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	50 x 1.8m		68.517-68.662m	68.169-68.247m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
7001	Topsoil	Soft dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.23-0.27m thick	-
7002	Sub/Interface	Mid brown-red sandy silt	0.09m thick	-
7003	Natural	Light red-orange clayish sand and gravel, with patches of light orange-yellow clayish sand	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	40 x 1.8m		68.443-68.526m	68.302-68.184m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
8001	Topsoil	Soft dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.24-0.28m thick	-
8002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.07-0.10m thick	-
8003	Natural	Light red-orange clayish sand and gravel, with patches of light orange-yellow clayish sand	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	50 x 1.8m WSW-ENE		68.727-68.572m	68.182-68.302m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
9001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.21-0.27m thick	-
9002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.07-0.09m thick	-
9003	Natural	Red-orange sandy clay with occasional gravel	-	-

9004	Fill of [9005]	Soft dark grey silty clay	0.50m wide 0.15m thick	-
9005	Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear with moderate top breaks of slope and sides, and sharp bottom breaks of slope onto a flat base.	0.50m wide 0.15m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	50 x 1.8m WSW-ENE		68.817- 68.795m	68.142- 68.152m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
10001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.24-0.28m thick	-
10002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.09-0.12m thick	-
10003	Natural	Light orange-red clayish sand with occasional gravel	-	-
10004	Fill of [10005]	Firm dark grey silty clay	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	-
10005	Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear with sharp top breaks of slope onto steep sides, slightly convex on the eastern side, and moderate bottom breaks of slope onto a slightly concaved base	0.80m wide 0.30m deep	-
10006	Fill of [10005]	Hard mid yellow-grey silty sand with flecks of ironstone and manganese occasionally	0.47m wide 0.10m deep	-



Trench 10, looking east-north-east (scale 2x1m)

Fig 24

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
11 to 19	50 x 1.8m		66.258-68.767m	65.976-68.221m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
11001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.28-0.32m thick	-
11002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.04-0.05m thick	-
11003	Natural	Light orange-red clayish sand with occasional gravel, mixed with mid brown-grey and yellow-brown clay containing occasional chalky flecks	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
20	50 x 1.8m		67.993-68.373m	67.693-68.123m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
20001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.25m thick	-
20002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.07m thick	-
20003	Natural	Light red-orange clay sand with patches of orange clay	-	-
20004	Fill of [20005]	Moderate mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small randomly distributed angular gravel	0.65m wide 0.25m deep	-
20005	Ditch	NE-SW aligned with sharp top breaks of slope onto steep sides, and moderate bottom breaks of slope onto a flat uneven base	0.65m wide 0.25m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
21 to 29	50 x 1.8m		64.922-67.321m	65.396-67.595m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
21001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown clayish silt	0.23-0.30m thick	-
21002	Interface	Mixed interface caused by ploughing	0.04-0.10m thick	-
21003	Natural	Light red-orange clay sand and light yellow-grey clay with patches of orange clay	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
30	27 x 1.8m WSW-ENE		65.505-65.611m	65.195-65.205
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
30001	Topsoil	Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.22-0.27m thick	-
30002	Subsoil	Friable light to mid brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.03-0.12m thick	-
30003	Natural	Compact to hard light yellow-brown clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.80m+	-
30004	Fill of [30005]	Compact to hard dark grey-black silty clay with frequent small angular/sub-angular stones, mixed gravels, and flecks of charcoal	0.59m wide 0.80m deep	Pottery, <1>
30005	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with a u-shaped profile and a concaved base	0.59m wide 0.80m deep	-
30006	Fill of [30007]	Compact to hard mid to dark grey-black silty clay with frequent small angular/sub-angular stones, and flecks of charcoal	1.40m wide 0.26m deep	Pottery, animal bone, SF1, <2>
30007	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with a steep u-shaped profile and a flat base	1.40m wide 0.26m deep	-

30008	Fill of [30009]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional orange mottling and 2% small gravel	0.50m wide 0.25m deep	Pottery, animal bone
30009	Pit	Truncated pit with a steep sided u-shape profile, and a flat base	0.50m wide 0.25m deep	-
30010	Fill of [30011]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with rare orange mottling and 2% small gravel and stones	4.38m wide 0.22m deep	Pottery, tile, animal bone, <3>
30011	Pit (re-cut [30009])	?Circular, wide and shallow with gently sloping sides and an irregular base	4.38m wide 0.22m deep	-



Trench 30, looking east-north-east (scale 2x1m)

Fig 25

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
31	44 x 3.6m NW-SE		65.392-66.11m	64.998-65.53m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
31001	Topsoil	Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.24-0.33m thick	-
31002	Subsoil	Light-mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.10-0.30m thick	-
31003	Natural	Compact to hard light yellow-brown clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	-	-



Trench 31, looking north-west (scale 2x1m), shows dark amorphous natural leeching
Fig 26

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
32	6 x 3m NNW-SSE		65.53m	65.11m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
32001	Topsoil	Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.40m thick	-
32002	Subsoil	Light-mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.15m thick	-
32003	Natural	Compact mid yellow-brown clay, with patches of brown-grey clay containing frequent chalky flecks	-	-
32004	Fill of [32005]	Mid grey-brown silty clay, with occasional small to med stones	-	-
32005	Ditch	WSW-ENE aligned continuation of ditch	-	-



Trench 32, looking east-north-east (scale 2x1m)

Fig 27

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
33	10 x 4m WSW-ENE		65.51-65.60m	66.06-66.09m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
33001	Topsoil	Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.28m thick	-
33002	Subsoil	Light-mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent angular/sub-angular stones	0.20m thick	-
33003	Natural	Compact mid yellow-brown clay, with patches of brown-grey clay containing frequent chalky flecks	-	-
33004	Fill of [33005]	Mid grey-brown silty clay, with occasional small to med stones	-	-
33005	Ditch	WSW-ENE return to ?NW-SE aligned ditch corner	-	-
33006	Fill of [3307]	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small to med stones.	-	-
33007	?Ditch	NNE-SSW aligned ditch or furrow	-	-



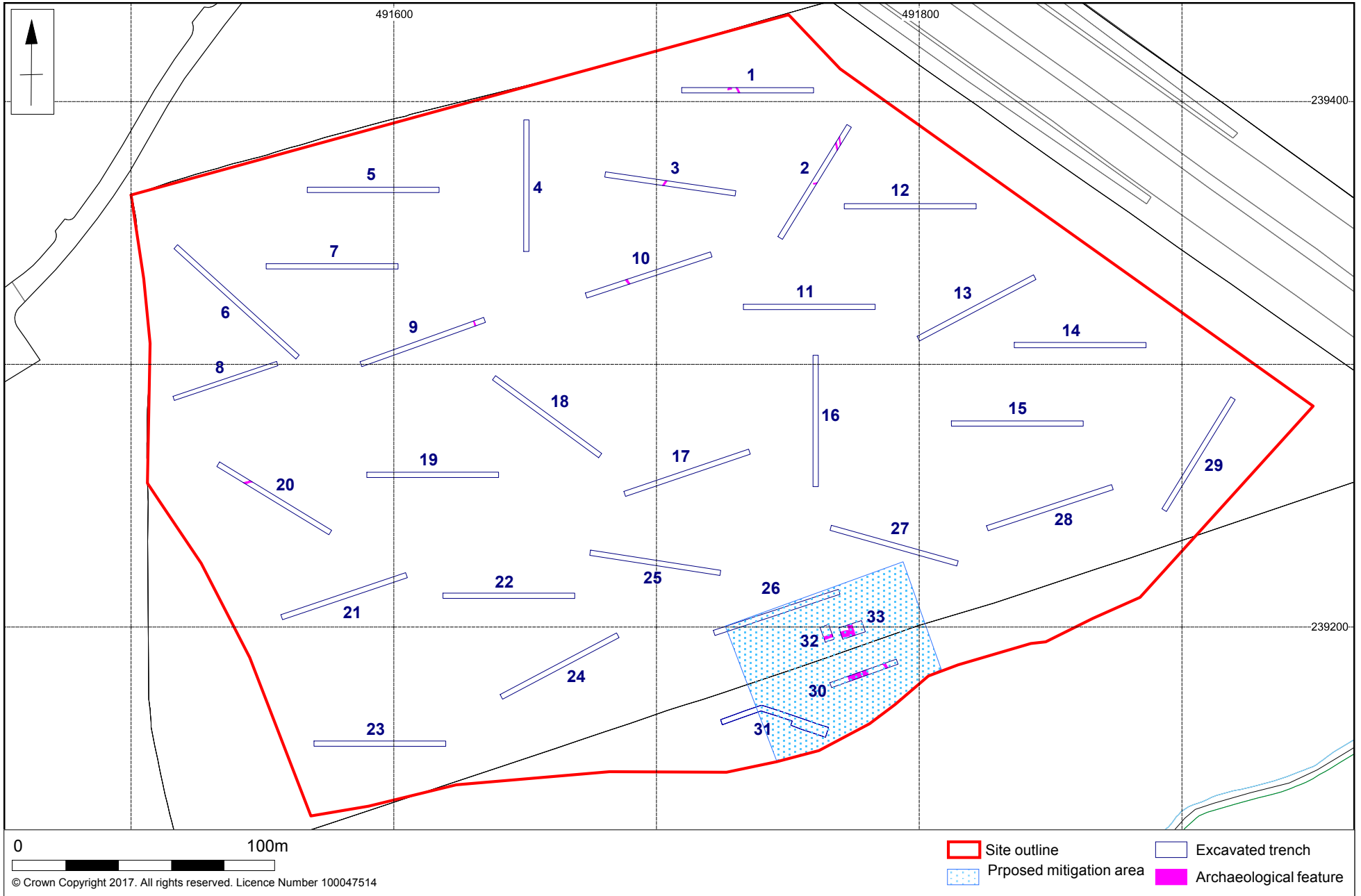
Trench 33, looking east-north-east (scale 2x1m)

Fig 28

Scale 1:2000

Appendix 2: Proposed mitigation area

Fig 29



0 100m

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Site outline
Excavated trench
Proposed mitigation area
Archaeological feature



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