

Archaeological Watching Brief
at The Old Coach House
2B Church Road, Bow Brickhill
Milton Keynes

(NGR 490710, 234520)

Planning Application Ref. 19/00809/FUL

Milton Keynes HER Event No. EMK1480

Souterrain Project SOU22-818



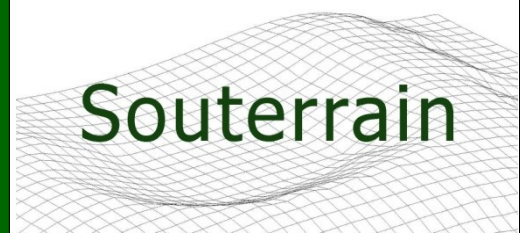
November 2022

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

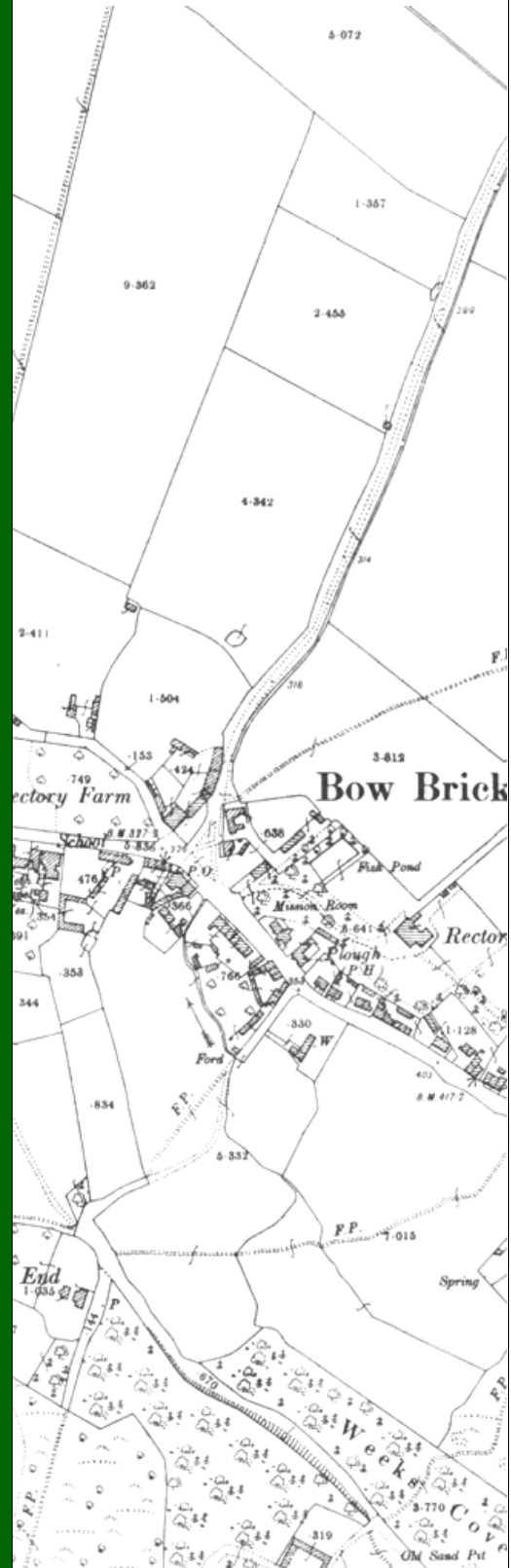
for

Olivia Harrison-Read

(Bow Brickhill)



Archaeological Services Ltd



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Produced for:

Olivia Harrison-Read
(Bow Brickhill)

(cover map extract: 1901 Ordnance Survey 25" map of Buckinghamshire)

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Souterrain in September 2022 during ground reduction for a new house on land in the historic core of Bow Brickhill village, Milton Keynes.

Given the site's locality it was considered to have potential for buried archaeological remains pertaining to the origin and/or development of the medieval village; possibly the site of an early tenement encroachment onto the common fields. There was also reasonable potential for remains of the Roman period, based on an emerging picture of settlement and land-use during that time.

The pottery assemblage from the topsoil indicated that the ground may not have witnessed much disturbance over the past three centuries. There were no traces of medieval cultivation. A single sherd of nondescript medieval pottery (late 11th / mid 13th century) was found within the subsoil, the latter which was sterile and solidified.

There was no evidence to support the hypothesis of the plot having been a medieval tenement, and no evidence of land-use in the pre-medieval periods.

Of local interest, there was a substantial pit containing early 20th century domestic waste, in particular a large assemblage of unbroken glass bottles, and of local curiosity there was a cache of over 2000 rounds of late 19th century small arms ammunition.

Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of information or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of statements or opinions expressed in this document.

Fieldwork & Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents an illustrated record of archaeological observations made during groundwork for a small development at The Old Coach House, Bow Brickhill, Milton Keynes MK17 9LD (hereafter 'the Application Site').
- 1.2 It has been prepared by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) for Olivia Harrison-Read (the Landowner and Developer), in accordance with a Condition attached to a Planning Permission.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Milton Keynes Council Planning Permission 19/00809/FUL has been granted subject to conditions on the 6th of September 2019, for 'a new build 1.5 storey, two bedroom house with three parking spaces and bin storage and soft landscaping'. In view of the archaeological sensitivity of the locality, planning consent has been granted with a Condition (No. 3) attached for a programme of archaeological mitigation work. The reason for the Condition is to ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraph 205 (DLUHC 2021) and Policy HE1 of *Plan: MK*.
- 2.2 Prior to consent the SAO was consulted by the Planning Officer and duly advised, as follows¹:

"The proposed development site lies within the historic core of the village. As such, construction may impact on significant buried archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of the village.

Consequently I recommend that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (a 'watching brief') is maintained during the excavation of foundations and services for the proposed development. This will necessitate the developer contracting a professional archaeological contractor to monitor groundworks for archaeological interest during the construction phase. The necessary mitigation may be secured by the following condition:

Prior to the commencement of development hereby approved, a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (a watching brief) shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and the Local Planning Authority given five days' notice of the commencement of the watching brief. A report with plans, sections, and detailed drawings of the findings shall be produced within three months of the completion of the works. Two copies of the report will be provided to the Council's Historic Environment Record.

Reason: To ensure the appropriate recording and/or conservation of any archaeological remains affected by the development in accordance with paragraph 199² of the National Planning Policy Framework and Policy HE1 of Plan:MK"

¹ Extract from Planning Consultation/Notification from Milton Keynes Council re. 19/00809/FUL, 8th April 2019

² See updated NPPF: DLUHC 2021, para. 205

- 2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)³ was prepared by Souterrain on behalf of the Planning Applicant for the approval of the SAO, and the Local Planning Authority.

3. SITE LOCATION & ASPECT

- 3.1 The Application Site is located in Bow Brickhill, an outlying village of Milton Keynes, about 900 m southeast of the city boundary and 2 km east of the River Ousel (Fig. 1). The parish of Bow Brickhill part-straddles the city boundary and covers an area of about 750 hectares, on ground which rises gradually from the river valley bottom, between c. 80 m OD and c. 170 m OD.
- 3.2 The Application Site is situated in the historic core of the village, on the southwest side of Church Road; at NGR 490710, 234520 (Fig. 2). It is located 60 m southeast of the village centre and 420 m northwest of the parish church of All Saints. It consists of an irregular parcel of land of about 890 sq. m. It is bordered to the north by a 20th century detached house and garden, and to the northeast (Church Road) and southeast (London End Road) by the rear gardens of 19th century tenements. A north-flowing brook runs along the west side of the site, beyond which lies pastureland. Access to the site is from Church Road, via a driveway in the northeast corner. A late 19th century brick-built coach-house stands within the site, which is currently a dwelling. Prior to the investigation the development area was a lawned garden with fruit trees.

Topography & Geology

- 3.3 The topography of the Application Site falls from around 104 m OD in the south to around 101 m OD in the north.
- 3.4 The underlying geology is silicate-mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, which is “grey, generally smooth to slightly silty, with sporadic beds of argillaceous limestone nodules”⁴. Head deposits may occur, such composed of “poorly sorted and poorly stratified, angular rock debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep... .. deposited by solifluction and gelifluction processes”.

The Proposed Development

- 3.5 The proposed dwelling is to be located to the southeast of the existing coach house (Fig. 4) as defined on the drawings of *Nicholas Tye Architects*, submitted with the planning application⁵. The design necessitates substantial ground reduction to accommodate the house and its surrounding patio.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Sources of Information

- 4.1 In order to place the site into its broad archaeological and historical context, a summary of current knowledge is presented by broad period in this section. The Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of archaeological information, with data drawn from a 1 km radius Study Area of the site. Other sources include published and unpublished archaeological reports, *Victoria History of the Counties (VCH)*, and historic maps. Each archaeological or historic site is cross-referenced numerically to a location map (Fig. 3). The HER UID for each record is shown in the footnotes.

³ Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd. 2022. *Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: The Old Coach House, 2B Church Road, Bow Brickhill, Milton Keynes MK17 9LD (NGR 490710, 234520)*. Planning App. REF. 19/00809/FUL, SOU22-818

⁴ British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 22.07.2022]

⁵ Nicholas Tye Architects, Proposed Site Plan 1570_200C; Proposed Elevations Dwg No: 1570_400A

Prehistoric periods

- 4.2 Evidence of activity in the mesolithic period (c. 1000 BC to c. 4000 BC) has been found on three separate occasions in sandpits c. 335 m southeast of the Application Site [1]⁶. It comprises several flint artefacts, including core stones, scrapers and debitage. So far, they are the only known artefacts of this kind to have been found in stratified contexts in the county north of the Chilterns.

Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods

- 4.3 To date, there are no recorded finds or sites of the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period (120 BC - AD 400) in the village of Bow Brickhill. In contrast, occupation and land-use and during the era is well-attested in the wider environs of the parish, particularly along the valley of the Ouzel. Most significantly, the Roman town of *Magiovinium* on Watling Street is located c. 1.8 km to the southwest; half of which was formerly within the parish of Bow Brickhill. Recent archaeological investigations around Cross Roads Farm, c. 1.4 km south of Bow Brickhill have proved that buried remains survive to at least 700 m north of the Roman town (Burke, J 2018; Walford & Meadows, 2018; Ingham D, forthcoming). The discoveries include two large, adjoining enclosures containing Iron Age and Roman pottery, and a Roman road which was traced northwards from the Roman town for about 480 m. Such a road has long been suspected to have run from *Magiovinium* to the Roman town of Irchester in Northamptonshire. The road would have been located somewhere between the eastern arm of the River Ouzel and the present road to Caldecotte, where, in the 20th century, Roman field systems and pottery kilns were found⁷, preceded by Iron Age settlement. Sparse evidence of suspected Iron Age to Romano-British activity was also detected by geophysical survey in 2018, c. 900 m to the north of Bow Brickhill village⁸.

Early Medieval Settlement

- 4.4 The village place name betrays the Anglo-Saxon (and possibly even Romano-British) roots of the settlement. 'Bow' is derived from the Old English personal name *Bolla*, while 'Brickhill' is a tautology, the first element *brig* from the Welsh/British meaning 'summit', the second element *hyll*, from the Old English for 'hill' (Ekwall, 1936, 64). The earliest record of Bow Brickhill is found in the Domesday Survey of 1086⁹. The village was one of two settlements in the parish, the other being the hamlet of Caldecotte, 1.5 km to the northwest. There were two fairly substantial lordships (manorial estates), with Walter Giffard as the king's tenant-in-chief for both. The largest lordship had 17 households and comprised five plough-lands, an equal amount of meadow, a mill and enough woodland to support 100 pigs. Prior to the Conquest it had consisted of six Saxon land-holdings, in the overlordship of the Bishop of Dorchester. The other manor had 12 families and a comparable amount of arable and meadow. In the Saxon period it had comprised four land-holdings, also in the overlordship of the Bishop of Dorchester. The overall population of the parish was possibly five times the number of recorded households (c.f. Powell-Smith 2011). Despite this record, however, nothing is known about the locations of any of the dwellings or indeed, the layout and extent of either manor.

Manorial Descent

- 4.5 The descent of each manor has been traced as far as possible by *Victoria History of the Counties* (Page, 1927, 289-93), from various charters and conveyances, the earliest dated to the early 13th century. Throughout that century the Chauncey family predominated as the tenants-in-chief, with a certain Robert Chauncey holding a Knight's fee in the parish. The Chauncey lands

⁶ HER Nos. MMK612, MMK613 & MMK614

⁷ HER MK44

⁸ HER EMK1367

⁹ Information derived from Open Domesday <https://opendomesday.org/> [accessed 21.07.2022]

were conveyed to the Cheval family, yet the manorial rights in the early 14th century were held by Nicholas Frembaud as tenant-in-chief of the Earl of Gloucester. The Frembauds were in still possession in the later 15th century. During the 17th century the manor was held by of the Staunton family of Birchmore, Woburn (Beds), and in the late 18th century it was acquired by Francis Moore of Hockliffe (Beds); thereafter, in the Victorian period, descending via marriage to the Delap family.

The Medieval Village

- 4.6 It has been suggested that the medieval settlement [2]¹⁰ developed at the junction of two route-ways: one leading southeast to Woburn and Little Brickhill over the Greensand escarpment, the other between Wavendon in the northeast and Galley Lane to the southwest (Zeevat, 1993, 63). Equally, it may be reasonably inferred that the medieval village originated in the mid-10th century (late Anglo-Saxon period), as is understood to have been the case throughout the central Midlands (e.g. Lewis, 2006, 191, Edgeworth 2007, 93). This was a period of widespread reorganization, whereby many dispersed small settlements were brought together to be centralized around a church and manor house, surrounded by a planned open field system. The purpose of such large scale re-planning is open to speculation, but was likely to have been a means of improving social cohesion and increasing productivity. The earliest visible component of the parish church of All Saints [3] is its 12th century nave (Page, 1927, 289-93), although a much earlier foundation is probable. The majority of land in Bow Brickhill parish is understood to have been open-field cultivated. A three-field system was still in operation in the early 17th century. Areas of medieval to post-medieval strip cultivation have been identified from maps and historic aerial photographs, but the layout of each of the great fields is not known (Zeevat, 1993, 66).

The Historic Landscape

- 4.7 Very few historic landscape features appear to have survived: at Bow Brickhill Heath there is a woodland boundary [4]¹¹ which may date from the medieval period and an old sand pit [5] of uncertain date¹². An outlier of the main village was once located at London End, c. 250 to 350 m to the south of the Application Site, where the sites of five cottages are known only from the inclosure map of 1791 [8-12]. Of the standing vernacular buildings at Bow Brickhill there appear to be just two of notable antiquity; both of which are listed. One of these is Poplar Farmhouse [6] (c. 275 m NW of the Application Site), which conceals a c. 1600 timber-framed house beneath an 18th century brick façade. The other is a two-storied 17th century timber-framed house, known as 'Battams', which stands on the frontage of Station Road [7] (c. 60 m NW of the site).

Archaeological Investigations within the village

- 4.8 So far, archaeology has contributed extremely little to the knowledge of the origins and development of Bow Brickhill. But this is probably a reflection of the few investigations that have taken place rather than a genuine absence of archaeology. Prior to 2005, there are no records of archaeological discoveries, investigations or find-spots. Since then there have been just four intrusive investigations, all instigated by planning applications. Their locations are shown on Figure 3 [13 - 15]. The first was a watching brief during a house development on land adjacent to No. 61 Station Road [13], which revealed only a 19th / 20th century rubbish pit¹³. In 2011, two trial trenches were dug at a proposed house plot in Drakewell Road [14],

¹⁰ HER MMK5487

¹¹ HER MMK615

¹² HER MMK616

¹³ HER EMK895

but there was no evidence of the medieval or earlier periods¹⁴. The following year a watching brief began at London End [15]¹⁵, but ceased shortly after. Work resumed in 2016 [16], but no settlement evidence was revealed. It was concluded that the plot had been either woodland or hillside grazing land¹⁶.

The Application Site

- 4.9 Given that the enclosed parcel of land which forms the Application Site was already in existence at the time of the inclosure of Bow Brickhill in 1791 (c.f. Zeepvat, 1993, fig. 21), it was considered that it may represent an earlier tenement encroachment (i.e. croft and close) into the common fields. The significant size of the medieval settlement based on documentary evidence and the site's proximity to the junction of the two ancient route-ways has already been noted (*ante*, 4-4, 4.6).

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The broad objectives of the investigation were to attempt to:

- 1) Establish the date, nature and extent of past activity or occupation at the development site;
- 2) Establish the relationship of any archaeological remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes, and;
- 3) Gain an understanding of former land-use in this part of the village.

- 5.2 A main objective was to determine if the site was occupied by a medieval tenement.

6. INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Field Procedure

- 6.1 Ground reduction across the new house footprint took place between the 2nd and the 13th of September 2022. The work was undertaken by 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and was monitored throughout by an archaeologist. Archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and observed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020). All buried deposits, features and the area of ground reduction were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and height datum using RTK differential GNSS.

Observations

- 6.2 The works followed a long period of usually dry ground conditions. As a result, the compactness of soils meant that ground reduction had to be carried out piecemeal with frequent alternation of machine bucket size. Although the method was not ideal for overall archaeological visibility, constant close monitoring of the work was sufficient to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological features. Figure 4 shows the area of investigation with relative ground heights and the direction of photographs contained in this report.

¹⁴ EMK1135

¹⁵ EMK1170

¹⁶ EMK1283

- 6.3 The topsoil comprised of dark greyish brown sandy soil, 0.16 - 0.2 m thick. Pottery recovered from the topsoil was infrequent (16 sherds in total) yet broadly of the same age range, namely 18th century. The types included orange earthenware with light brown lead glaze, Staffordshire slipware, manganese mottled ware and Midland blackware. There was a notable absence of any later wares. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems and four small pieces of roof tile (118g)
- 6.4 The initial removal of turf at the south end of the new house footprint revealed a single large domestic rubbish pit, of early 20th century date. The pit was about 2 m in diameter, and cut through the subsoil down to the geological horizon, to a depth of c. 0.55 m. Nearer to the coach house the removal of turf and upper topsoil exposed a cache of late 19th century small arms ammunition. Apart from these two features, there was no other historic ground disturbance.
- 6.5 The division between the topsoil and subsoil was quite blurry due to soil leaching. The subsoil was comprised of highly solidified mid-brown very sandy soil, 0.33 - 0.4 m in thickness. A single sherd of sand and shelly ware pottery was found, a type which dates broadly from the late 11th century through to the mid 13th century.
- 6.6 The geological stratum was reached at around 104.40 m OD (c. 0.9 m below existing ground level) at the south end of the site and around 103.30 m OD (c. 0.3 m below ground level) at the north end. It varied between light grey sandy clay flecked with limestone, possibly a mudstone head deposit, and light orange to creamy brown sandy calcareous clay.

Pottery

6.7 Table 1. Types of pottery

Context	No. on Fig. 4	Fabric code	Description	Sherd count	Wt. (g.)	Period
Subsoil	1	MSC1	Sandy and shelly ware , body sherd Poss cooking pot	1	9	Late C11- mid C13
Topsoil	2	PM41	Manganese mottled ware , body sherd, prob. tankard. c.1670s – c.1750. Peak of popularity: late C17 to early C18 (Philpott R A 1985. 4:52-3).	1	11	late 1600s – early 1700s
Topsoil	3	PM2	North Midlands-type slipped earthenware (Staffordshire-type), body sherds press-moulded dishes with neat trailed and combed slip decoration	2	15	Late 1600s -1700s
Topsoil	4	PM5	Slip-trailed earthenware rim sherd, pink-light orange medium-fine fabric; yellow slip on light brown background; prob. dish or platter. Origin prob. Pottersbury.	1	29	mid 1600s - 1700
Topsoil	5	PM1 / PM16	Midland Blackware , rim / body sherd, black-glazed red earthenware. Prob. chamber pot	1	51	1700s
Topsoil	6	MK PM1 / PM16	Black-glazed earthenware , body sherds & rim of ?jar, medium-coarse fabric.	1	7	Late 1600s – early 1700s

Context	No. on Fig. 4	Fabric code	Description	Sherd count	Wt. (g.)	Period
Topsoil	7	TLMS10;	Fine orange glazed-ware , kitchenware, light red-orange fabric, orange-brown glazed int. body	3	23	1600s-1700s
Topsoil	8	PM8	Glazed earthenware , 3 body sherds, light red fabric, light greenish-brown lead-glazed interior and exterior, prob. jug.	2	55	1700s
Topsoil	9	PM8	Brown-glazed earthenware , body sherd, medium coarse light red fabric. Large storage jar with light brown lead-glaze interior	3	234	1700s
Topsoil	10	PM22	White salt-glazed stoneware , body sherd, prob. plate. Peak of popularity c. 1720 -1780 (Edwards & Hampson, 2005, 30, 34, 46)	1		c.1720 - 1780

Glass Bottles

6.8 A representative sample of early Edwardian bottles was also collected from a substantial rubbish pit, purely for local interest, the assemblage being a reflection domestic consumption of the era. The assemblage dates to the early 1900s.

6.9 *Table 4. Artefact sample from early 20th century pit*

Glass vessels	
North & Randall Aylesbury aerated/carbonated mineral water codd bottle Lemonade bottles , light blue-green glass, complete, embossed <i>Foster Clarke Eiffel Tower Lemonade</i>	c. early 1900s 1891-1909
Beer bottle with screw stopper, green glass, complete, embossed <i>Newport Pagnell Brewery</i> . Brewery founded 1899, ceased 1919 Sauce bottle, green glass, embossed, Fletcher's Tiger Sauce	c.1899-1919 c. early 1900s
Fish paste jars	c. early 1900s
Bovril Limited jars	Early 1900s

Small Arms Ammunition

6.10 A cache of live historic small arms ammunition was found buried in the subsoil about 7 m to the southeast of the coach house; and were ultimately removed by the local police. The assemblage largely consisted of .303 calibre rifle bullets and .22 calibre pistol-type (possibly semi-automatic) bullets. It was estimated that over 2000 rounds were present. It is possible that they were buried in a box or a sack, the latter having decomposed.

6.11 The rifle bullets were Mark II .303 round-nosed type, each with a War Department broad arrow head stamp denoting that they were manufactured for military use; fired by the Lee-Enfield rifle. They date to c. 1897. The use of this type of bullet in combat was prohibited by a declaration of the The Hague Convention in 1899, although remaining stocks (estimated to be over 45 million rounds) were used for target practice (e.g. *The Bullet* p. 28-9). The .22 pistol bullets are a centrefire type with affinities with the semi-automatic gun type (e.g. Nambu), although the type has yet to be determined.

7. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- 7.1 The pottery assemblage from the topsoil indicates that the ground at the Application Site is unlikely to have been disturbed for almost 300 years, with the exception of two isolated intrusions of late 19th century / early 20th century date.
- 7.2 The subsoil may have been an ancient cultivation soil, since a single sherd of nondescript medieval pottery was found within it. However, the soil had long been compacted, almost solidified, with signs of nutrients having been leached from it (the owners recounted how their fruit trees did not survive many years). The pottery sherd is a type that falls into the broad date range of late 11th century to mid 13th century.
- 7.3 Close examination of the exposed excavated sections revealed no indication of former cultivation strips (i.e. ridge and furrow), which one might have expected if the enclosed plot had been an early encroachment onto the medieval open fields. There was no evidence to support the plot having been a medieval tenement.
- 7.4 There was no evidence of land-use in the pre-medieval periods
- 7.5 It remains a mystery how the cache of late 19th century small arms ammunition came to be buried in the garden and this may prove to be an interesting avenue for local historical research.

8. ARCHIVE & REPORT

- 8.1 The archive is intended as a public-accessible record: the report is to be housed in the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record; the site record and the artefacts are to be retained by the landowner. A photographic record was made and the site was surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and height datum; all data is contained in this report.
- 8.2 A digital copy of the report is to be made available for academic and public readership via the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website (OASIS: www.oasis.ac.uk). The OASIS identification number for this project is **souterra1- 511115**.

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- 9.3 A licence is to be granted to the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes. *Bona fide* research requests will be granted a licence upon written request to Souterrain.

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11. FIGURES

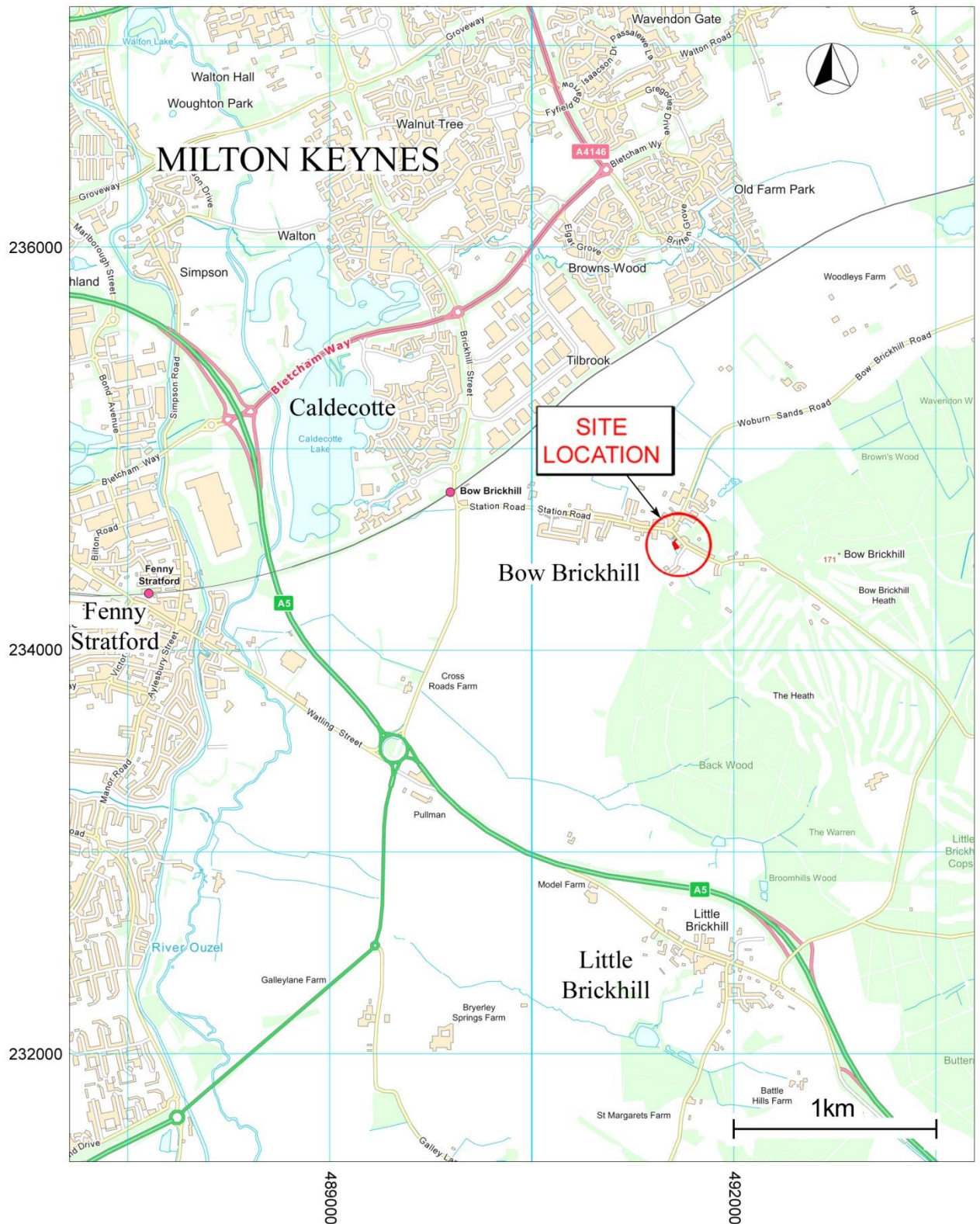


Figure 1. Location of Application Site

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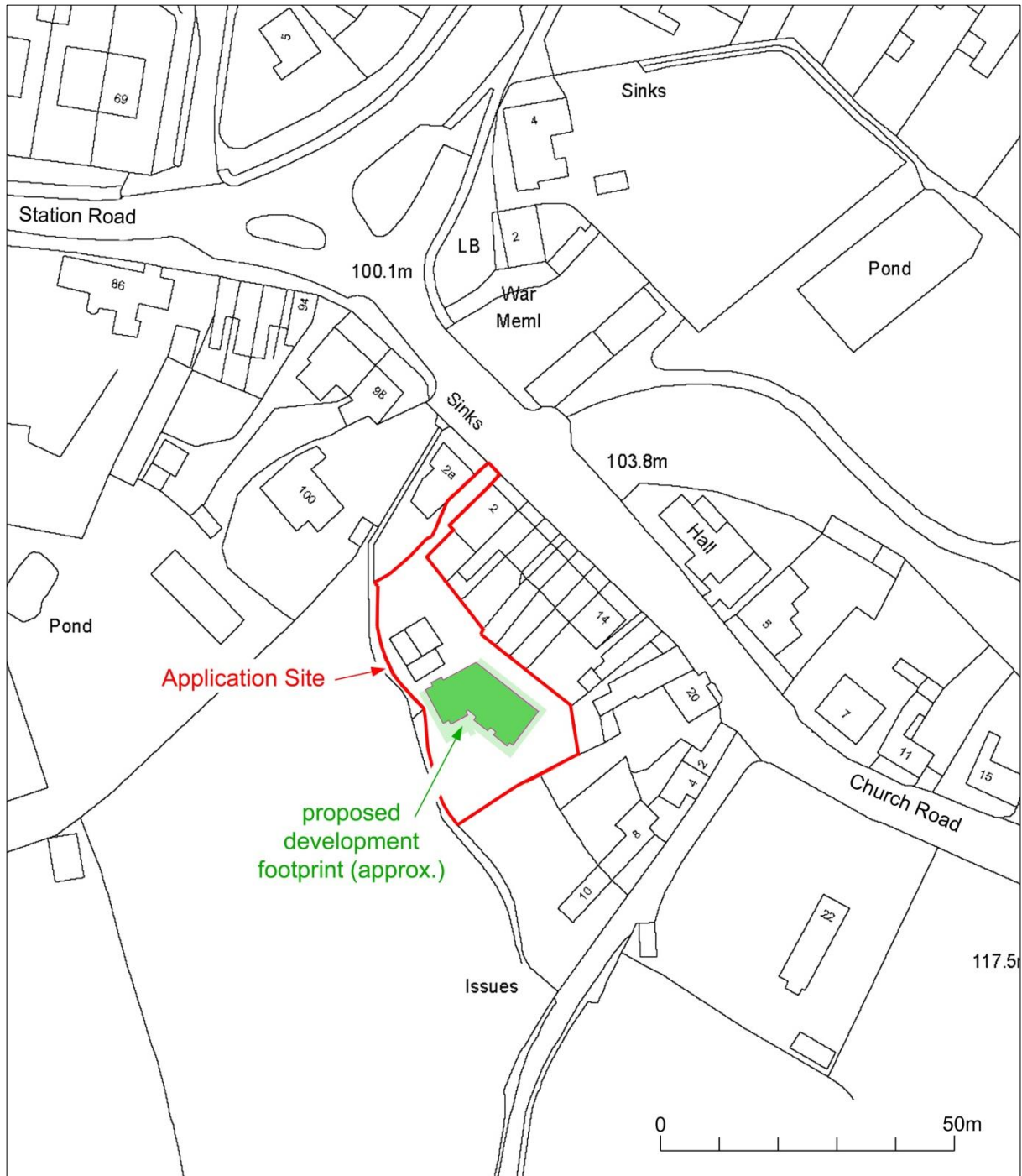
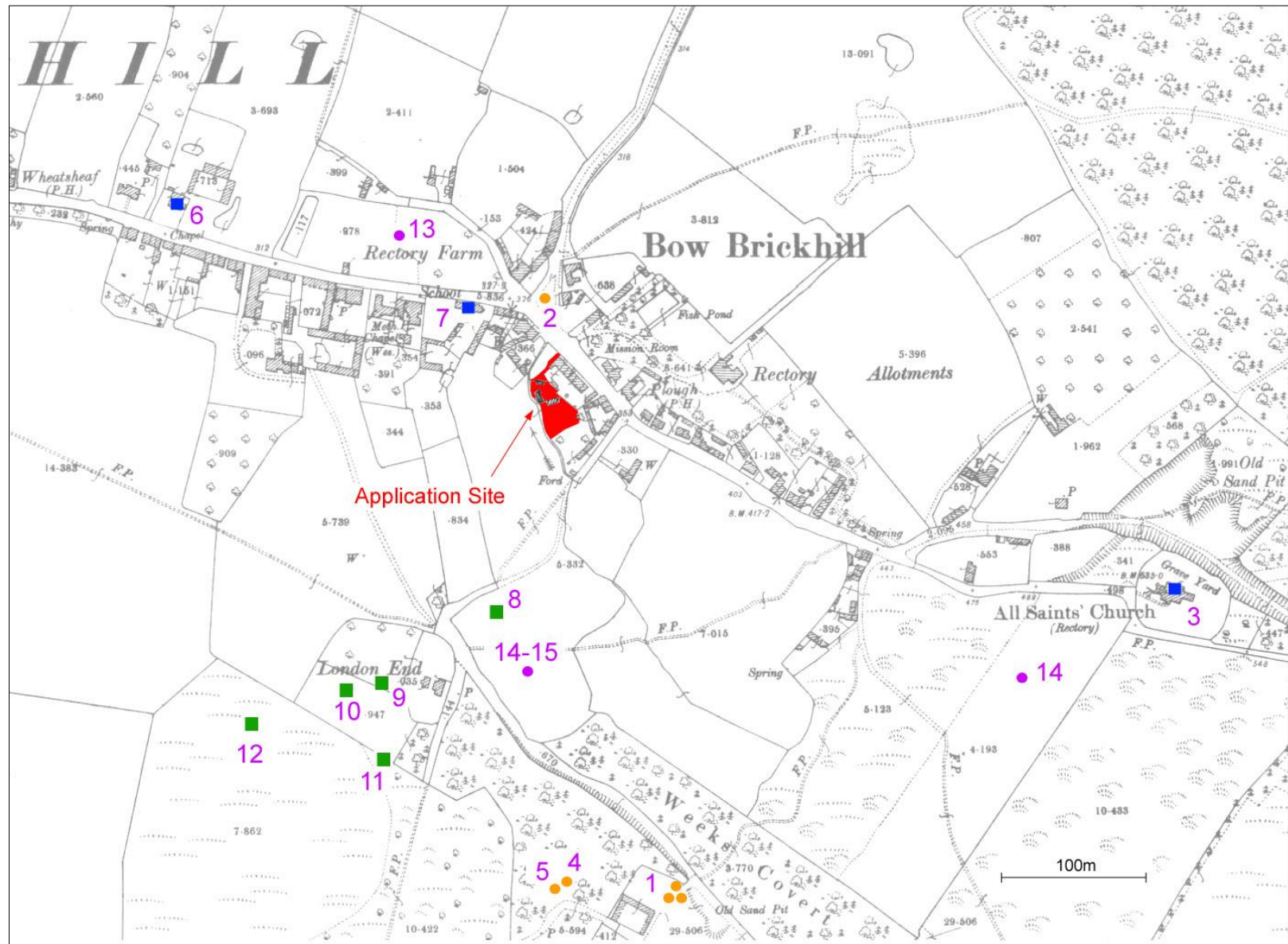


Figure 2. Location of Application Site and proposed development area

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Figure 3.

Distribution of historic sites, buildings and archaeological investigations



(base map: Ordnance Survey 25" map 1901, © Crown copyright All rights reserved.Licence

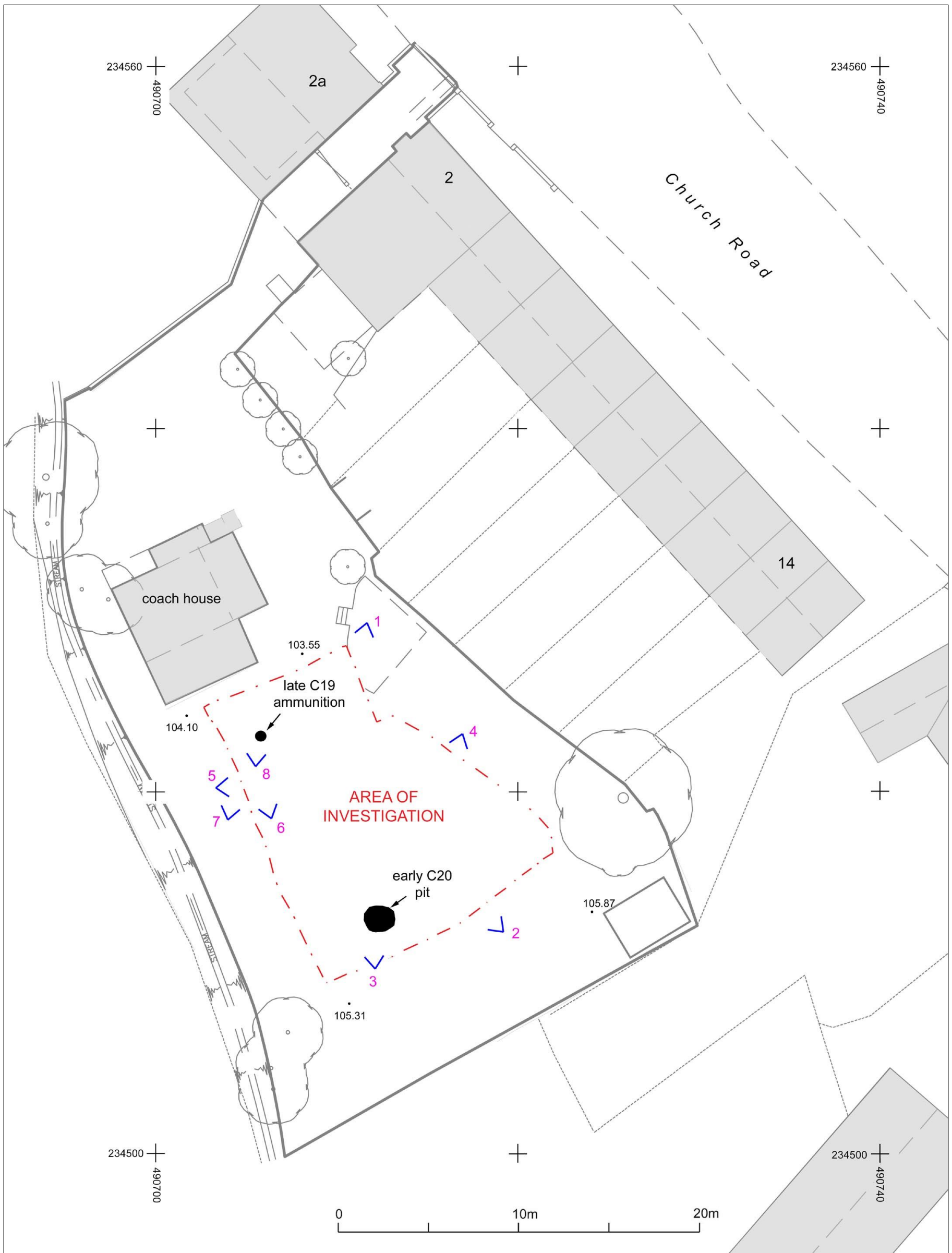


Figure 4. Area of investigation with relative heights and directions of photos (P1 - P8)

(base map courtesy of Nicholas Tye Architects; area of excavation surveyed by Souterrain; contains Ordnance Survey data, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)

P1.
Pre-excitation
overview of the site,
facing S



P2.
Initial topsoil strip,
facing NW



P3.
Late 19th / early 20th
century rubbish pit.
Facing N





P4. Overview of excavated area (reduced to upper geological horizon) at the S end of the site. Facing SW



P5. Overview of excavated area (reduce to upper geological horizon). Facing SE



P6. Stratigraphy at the N end of the site. Facing NW



P7. Exposure of a cache of late 19th century small arms ammunition



P8. Cache cache of late 19th century military small arms ammunition

P9. Below: detail of .303 calibre bullets, marked 'II' and War Department broad arrow



P10. (above) & **P11** (right): sample of early 20th century bottles



Figure 5 Pottery types

(1= from subsoil; 2-10 = from topsoil)

- 1. **Sandy and shelly ware (MSC1).**
Poss cooking pot. Late C11- mid C13
- 2. **Manganese mottled ware. (PM41)**
Prob. tankard late 1600s – early 1700s
- 3. **North Midlands-type slipped earthenware (PM2).**
Press-moulded dishes Late 1600s -1700s
- 4. **Slip-trailed earthenware (PM5)**
Platter/dish. Prob. Pottersbury (Northants). Mid 1600s - 1700
- 5. **Midland Blackware (PM1 / PM16).**
Prob. chamber pot 1700s
- 6. **Black-glazed earthenware. (PM1 / PM16).**
Late 1600s – early 1700s
- 7. **Fine orange glazed-ware (TLMS10).**
Kitchenware. 1600s-1700s
- 8. **Glazed earthenware (PM8).**
Large storage jar. 1700s
- 9. **Brown-glazed earthenware (PM8)**
1700s
- 10. **White salt-glazed stoneware (PM22).**
c.1720 -1780

