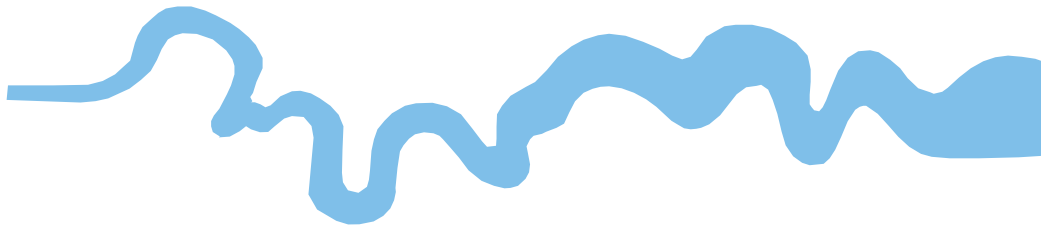


**T V A S**



**EAST MIDLANDS**

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road,  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Helen Daniel and Nikki Snape**

**Site Code: EFW18/190**

**(SP 9298 3820)**

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon,  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Minton Wavendon Ltd**

By Helen Daniel and Nikki Snape

TVAS East Midlands

Event Number: EMK1378

Site Code EFW 18/190

**March 2019**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire

**Grid reference:** SP 9298 3820

**Site activity:** Evaluation trenching

**Date and duration of project:** 28th January – 13th February 2019

**Project coordinator:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Helen Daniel

**Site code:** EFW 18/190

**Area of site:** 3.5ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation confirmed the archaeological significance of geophysical anomalies, particularly in the southern half of the field. Several ditches were identified across the southern half of the site, and a single small pit, dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period. Most of the ditches contained pottery and animal bone, in addition to small amounts of metalworking debris and kiln furniture. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential. Post-medieval furrows were seen across the site and may mask further features.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent but will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: [www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 05.04.19
	Steve Preston ✓ 05.04.19

# **Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Evaluation**

by Helen Daniel and Nikki Snape

**Report 18/190b**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes (SP 9298 3820) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Elliott Burkeman, of Minton Wavendon Ltd, Suite 8, De Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish Street, London, W1W 6XD as advised by their archaeological consultant Helen Martin-Bacon of Avalon Heritage.

Planning permission (app 17/00303/OUT) has been gained from Milton Keynes Council for the construction of up to 120 new homes consisting of houses and apartments on a 3.5ha hectare plot of land. The consent is subject to a condition relating to archaeology. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and Milton Keynes Council's policies on archaeology. The archaeological potential of the site had been suggested by a heritage statement (Barker 2016) and so the condition required a staged programme of archaeological works to assess the archaeological potential of the site and provide information on which to base a scheme of mitigation. This was to take the form, initially, of evaluation by means of geophysical survey and trial trenching, based on the results of which, further work might be required. A geophysical survey has been undertaken (Beaverstock 2018) and this report details the results of the trenching exercise. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel, assisted by Nikki Snape, Laura Schenck, Daniel Neal, Daniel Haddad, Beth Tucker, David Wallace and Thomas Stewart and the site code is EFW 18/190. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent but will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The proposed site is located 2.2km north-east of the centre of Wavendon, on the junction of Lower End Road and Cranfield Road and just south of the M1 motorway (Fig. 1). Wavendon is a small village located 6km south-west of Milton Keynes, 2km west of the Bedfordshire border. The site comprises a 3.5ha area of grazing land on

the west side of Eagle Farm, centred on SP 9298 3820 (Fig. 2). At the time of the fieldwork, it was defined by hedges and mature trees and was bordered to the north and west by agricultural fields and to the south by Lower End Road. Wavendon lies in the clay vale at the foot of the Greensand Ridge, in an area of gently undulating ground. The site is situated at the top of a slight slope, down to the Broughton Brook to the north and drops from 82 m above Ordnance Datum in the south to 75m aOD in the north. The underlying geology is Stewartby Member mudstone, overlain by Oadby Member Diamicton (BGS 2018).

## **Archaeological background**

The site history and archaeological context have been detailed in the Heritage Statement (Barker 2106) which is summarized below.

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within 500m of the site, but Mesolithic, late Neolithic and early Bronze Age worked flints and Iron Age pottery were recovered during field walking along the line of the M1.

Recent trial trenching in the fields to the west of site found evidence of late Iron Age to early Roman activity, including three inhumations and a series of ditches. The inhumations were situated just 30m west of the site, on an area of higher ground, with the ditches being 100-150m west of site.

Lower End is documented as a medieval hamlet. Although there are no standing buildings left, evidence of ridge and furrow field systems has been identified in the fields to the west, as well as findspots of two medieval coins.

There are three grade II listed post medieval buildings within 500m of the site, a timber framed building dating to *c.* 1600 and two 19th century lodges associated with Wavendon House.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project were;

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.
- to determine if geophysical anomalies are of archaeological origin.
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

It was proposed that 27 trenches were to be dug, each 25m long and 1.6-2m wide. A contingency of 50m of trench was included should this be required to clarify findings made in the initial evaluation. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features and deposits were exposed these were then to be excavated by hand to an agreed sampling fraction dependent on the nature and significance of the deposit/feature.

## **Results**

All 27 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2). They ranged in length from 23.5m to 25.9m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Several ditches and a single pit of late Iron Age to early Roman date were identified, as well as a series of post-medieval furrows orientated east- west across site. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2. After consultation with the senior archaeological officer for Milton Keynes Council, Trench 6 was extended in order to investigate a geophysical anomaly at the far west of the trench which did not correspond with any features in the initial trenching. However, no further archaeological features were observed in this trench. The stratigraphy in most trenches was identical, consisting of topsoil (0.21m to 0.33m deep, mostly in the middle of this range) directly overlying natural geology. A very thin subsoil (no more than 0.12m deep and in most cases only 0.03–0.05m) was present only in trenches 6, 7, 10–12, 14, 16 and 19.

### Trenches 4, 8- 10, 12-18 and 20-27 (Fig. 3)

These trenches were between 24.1m and 25.9m long, 1.8m wide and between 0.25- 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy of each trench was uniform throughout and consisted of soft mid brown clay silt topsoil overlying natural geology of firm light yellowish to greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions. Several contained post-medieval terracotta field drains and post-medieval furrows were observed but not excavated in trenches 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 23, 24 and 27. No archaeological features were identified in these trenches. The trenches containing archaeological features or possible features are described in more detail below.

### Trench 1 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 5)

Trench 1 was aligned NE-SW and was 25.8m long, 1.8m wide and 0.27m deep. At 9m from the SW end of the trench, furrow 9 was recorded which was 2.8m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with a light grey brown clay silt with occasional chalk flecks and small stone inclusions (67). Six sherds of abraded, residual, Late Iron Age

pottery were recovered along with two sherds 16th- 18th century roof tile. The presence of residual pottery and the geophysics data (Fig. 3) suggest this furrow may be masking Iron Age features.

#### Trench 2 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl 6)

Trench 2 was aligned E-W and was 24.7m long, 1.8m wide and 0.26m deep. At 9m from the east end of the trench, gully 1 was aligned north south and was 0.47m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with a mid grey brown silty clay with chalk inclusions (52). This gully was cut by pit 2 which was 0.68m wide and 0.41m deep. Its fill (53) was a mid grey brown silty clay with chalk inclusions and charcoal flecks which contained 18 sherds of Early Roman pottery.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 3, 5 and 6, Pls 1, 7, 8)

Trench 3 was aligned E-W and was 23.5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.22m deep. At the west end of the trench, north-south ditch 8 was recorded which was 1.6m wide and 0.80m deep and filled with a firm mid yellowish grey silty clay (66) with moderated chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks and heat affected stone. The majority of the pottery on site came from this feature with 309 sherds out of a total of 478. In addition to the Late Iron Age pottery, a fragment of vitrified hearth lining associated with metal working and 22 fragments of kiln furniture were recovered suggesting industrial activity in the area. Some 112 fragments of animal bone including identified fragments of cow, sheep and possibly dog were also found.

Ditch 8 cut ditch 3 on the west side, 1.6m from the west end of the trench. Ditch 3 was 0.50m wide and 0.90m deep with three fills (54, 64 and 65). Fill 54 was a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional heat affected stones. 30 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 10 fragments of animal bone were recovered. Fill 64 was a mid yellowish grey silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional heat affected stones, no finds were recovered. Fill 65 was a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, moderate chalk inclusions and occasional heat affected stones. A further 54 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fills 54 and 65, along with 10 animal bone fragments.

Ditch 3 was in turn cut by furrow 16 which was 1.75m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with a soft mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional chalk flecks and small stone inclusions (76). No finds were recovered, although post-medieval brick and tile were observed in the unexcavated part of the furrow. Ditches 8 and 3 correlate with the results of the geophysical survey which suggests a boundary or enclosure ditch with at least one of these ditches continuing into trench 5, as ditch 4 (Fig. 4).

At 14m from the west end of the trench, ditch 7 was aligned NW–SE and was 2.07m wide and 0.80m deep with four fills (61, 62, 63 and 78), as follows: 61, a firm dark brownish grey silty clay occasional small stone and moderated burnt flint inclusions; 62, a light orange brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions; 63, a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions and 78, a light brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Eight sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery were recovered from fill 62, and a total of 13 fragments of animal bone from fills 61, 62 and 63. A single fragment vitrified hearth lining was also recovered from fill 62. Ditch 7 was cut by furrow 6 which was 2.72m wide and 0.36m deep and filled with a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions (60). Post-Medieval pottery and roof tile were recovered from the fill.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pls 2 and 9)

Trench 5 was aligned NW-SE and was 23.5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.31m deep. At 8m from the NW end of the trench, ditch 4 was aligned north –south, 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep and filled with three deposits: 55, a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks; 56, a light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions and 57, a light greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions. From fill 55 came 12 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and 71 fragments of animal bone, some of which exhibited charring. Ditch 4 corresponds with a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 4) suggesting it is the same as ditch 3 in Trench 3. It was cut by Post-Medieval furrow 18 whose fill (80) was the same clay silt as the other furrows.

#### Trench 6 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl 10)

Trench 6 was aligned E-W and was 26m long, 1.8m wide and 0.25m deep. At 22m from the east end of the trench, ditches 10 and 17, and gully 11 were recorded, all aligned NW–SE. Ditch 10 was 1.36m wide and 0.34m deep and filled with mid brownish grey clay silt with moderate chalk and small stone inclusions (68). Gully 11 was 0.28m deep, filled by a mid greyish brown clay silt (69) with occasional chalk inclusions. Ditch 17 was 0.25m wide and 0.22m deep with a fill (77) of light brownish grey clay silt with moderate chalk and small stone inclusions. Gully 11 was cut by 17 which was then cut by 10. Ditch 10 also had a ceramic land drain cutting across it.

#### Trench 7 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl 11)

Trench 7 was aligned NE-SW and was 24.1m long, 1.8m wide and 0.31m deep. At 9m from the SW end of the trench, ditch 5 was aligned NW–SE and was 1.85m wide and 0.80m deep and contained two fills: 58, a mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions; and 59, light yellowish brown silty



clay with moderate chalk and small stone inclusions. A total of 36 sherds of late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery was recovered from fills 58 and 59, including a single sherd of Verulamium white ware and 4 sherds of South Gaulish samian. Animal bone was also recovered from both fills. Ditch 7 aligns reasonably well if not quite precisely, on a geophysical anomaly but could also be related to the ditches in trench 6 (not suggested by the geophysics).

#### Trench 11 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pls 3 and 12)

Trench 11 was aligned E-W and was 24.4m long, 1.8m wide and 0.27m deep. At 8m from the west end of the trench, north-south ditch 15 was recorded which was 3.2m wide and 0.77m deep and filled with 73, a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions; and 74, a mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional chalk inclusions.. Two sherds of Early Roman pottery were recovered, one of which was a sherd of samian. A small amount of animal bone was also recovered. Ditch 15 corresponds with a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 4) , which suggests it is the same as ditches 13 or 14 in trench 19 and ditch 19 in trench 13.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 13)

Trench 13 was aligned E-W and was 26.3m long, 1.8m wide and 0.25m deep. A possible ditch (19) was observed but not excavated, 8m from the west end of the trench. This was assumed to be the same as ditches 15 and 13/ 14 and correlated geophysical anomaly (Fig. 4).

#### Trench 19 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pls 4 and 14)

Trench 19 was aligned ESE-WNW and was 26.1m long, 1.8m wide and 0.33m deep. At 18m from the north-west end of the trench, ditch 12 was recorded which was 1.35m wide and 0.55m deep, aligned close to north-south, and containing two fills: 70, a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions, and 75, a light brownish grey silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions. Fill 70 contained 25 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. At 13m from the north-west end of the trench, ditch 14 was recorded which was 0.74m wide and 0.44m deep and filled with mid yellowish grey clay silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional small stone inclusions (72). Ditch 14 was cut by ditch 13 which was 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep and filled with a mid brownish grey clay silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional small stone inclusions (71). Fill 71 contained 4 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and 66 fragments of animal bone. Ditches 13 and 14 correspond to a geophysical anomaly which suggests they may be the same as ditch 15 in trench 11 and ditch 19 observed in trench 13.

## Finds

### Pottery by Alice Lyons

A total of 478 pottery sherds, weighing 7309g ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman were recovered (Appendix 3). A minimum of 77 individual vessels were recorded (5.03 EVE). None of the pottery was deliberately placed and no complete vessels were found. The assemblage was recovered primarily from ditches, with smaller amounts coming from a pit and later (post-medieval) furrows. The fragmentary pottery has an average sherd weight of *c.* 15g and although abraded some surface soot residues have survived. Pottery was recovered from seven of the twenty-seven evaluation trenches, with the majority found within a single ditch (8) in Trench 3.

The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016) and has been recorded by fabric and form, also quantified by sherd count and weight. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted (details in archive).

#### The Pottery

Five pottery fabrics were identified (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Summary of fabrics and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Abbreviation	Description; [reference]	Vessel	No.	Wt (g)	Wt (%)	EVE
GW(GROG)	Grog-tempered grey ware, often with orange/red surfaces; [Marney 1989, 190, fabric 46a]	Butt beaker, bowl, cup, dish, cordoned jar, lid/dish, storage jar	329	5030	68.81	2.94
STW	Shelly ware; [Marney 1989,174, fabrics 1a; 45]	Lid-seated jar, lid/dish, storage jar	116	2001	27.38	1.66
SGW	Sandy grey ware; [Marney 1989, 175-6, fabric 3]	Dish, jar/bowl	27	227	3.11	0.07
SAM SG	South Gaulish samian; [Tomber and Dore 1998, 28]	Cup (Dr24), plate (Dr18)	5	41	0.56	0.36
VER WH	Verulamium white ware; [Tomber and Dore 1998, 154]	Jar	1	10	0.14	0.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>478</b>	<b>7309</b>		<b>5.03</b>

The majority of the pottery (69% by weight) comprises locally produced grog tempered grey wares, many of which have orange/red surfaces. The fabric can range from coarse to fine, and includes both hand-made and wheel-made examples. Most of the identifiable vessels, however, are wheel-made cordoned jars and storage jars, although a small number of cup, dish (possible lid) and bowl pieces were also found. Notably a wheel-made butt beaker (Tyers 1996, 163, 112A) was found in the fine version of the fabric. These fabrics and forms are typical of pottery use in the Wavendon area at this time and are recognized as local copies of ‘Belgic’ wares, widely in use in the region between the early-to-mid 1st century AD (Marney 1989, 190; Thompson 1982, 22).

Shelly wares are also well represented within the group. Similar to the grog-tempered wares they can be either hand-made, or wheel-made. Where vessel forms can be identified they are most commonly lid-seated jars, some with slashed decoration on the outer rim (Thompson 1982, 249–51, C5-2). Small numbers of local wheel-made sandy grey ware jars included a dish.

In addition to the locally made wares described above, a single undecorated body jar sherd from a *Verulamium* white ware, traded from the St Albans area, was found. Small quantities of South Gaulish samian were also recovered. This distinctive glossy red table ware was not common on pre-Flavian rural sites so hints at the connectiveness of Wavendon in the early to mid-1st century AD.

No specialist vessels such as *amphorae* or *mortaria* (Tyers 1996, 85-105; 117-135) were found. Also, no vessels were adapted, and no graffiti was seen.

### Discussion

This is a small, largely stratified, group of early-to-mid 1st century AD domestic pottery, dumped as waste from a nearby settlement. The group primarily comprises locally produced jars and storage jars influenced by Belgic design and technology but made in a limited range of grog-, shell- and sand-tempered fabrics. Within this utilitarian group a few finer vessels were found including a locally manufactured butt beaker and imported Gaulish table wares in the form of a cup and plate.

It is noteworthy that the majority of this material was found within a single ditch (8) in Trench 3. A fragment from a broken kiln bar and kiln plates were also found in this deposit which raises the possibility that some of this material may have been manufactured on site, although no wasters or seconds were found.

The date of this assemblage is also worth considering as the majority of the pottery references the fabrics and forms in use at the very end of the Iron Age, however, the presence (even in small numbers) of imported South Gaulish samian and *Verulamium* white wares suggests at least part of this assemblage was not deposited until the mid-1st century AD and may well be post-conquest (although pre-Flavian) in date.

The area of Wavendon is well known for its rich archaeological background with settlement, craft and burial previously recorded (Williams *et al.* 1996; Atkins *et al.* 2014). This assemblage, therefore, will add to the growing corpus of material from the area and has the potential to add to our understanding of pottery manufacture, use and deposition at this time.

### *Metal working debris* by Alice Lyons

Two small fragments of vitrified hearth lining associated with metal working were identified (Appendix 4). Both were recovered from Trench 3 and may hint at a smelting hearth in the vicinity during the early to mid-1st century AD.

### *Ceramic building material and fired clay* by Alice Lyons

A total of 66 fragments, weighing 1289g, of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. The small assemblage consists of Latest Iron Age to Early Roman fired clay kiln furniture and daub, and post-medieval roof-tile from the furrows (Appendix 5). The CBM was counted and weighed, by form and fabric type and any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion, any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded. This follows guide lines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002).

#### Latest Iron Age to Early Roman

A total of 62 fragments weighing 1023g of Latest Iron Age to Early Roman fired clay was recovered. This material was found within 3 of the 27 trenches; as with the pottery, most came from ditch 8 in Trench 3.

#### Daub

A small number of late Iron Age to Early Roman structural daub fragments (31 pieces, weighing 470g) were recovered from a pit in Trench 2 and ditches, and a furrow, in Trenches 3 and 5 (Appendix 6). This hardened clay was manufactured from local materials and used in the production of ovens, kilns and houses (Rigby and Foster 1986, 184, fig. 80). It should be noted that daub is a soft porous substance and not as resilient as kiln-fired CBM; only material that has been deliberately or accidentally burnt will survive in the soil.

#### Kiln Furniture

The diagnostic kiln furniture comprises a single kiln bar fragment, weighing 110g, and more numerous kiln plate fragments (21 pieces, weighing 278g) (Appendix 6).

The kiln bar is made in a grog-tempered grey ware fabric with an orange-red surface (similar to the pottery with which it was found). It is rectangular in section and the surviving width measures 48mm. It is of the 'cigar-shaped' type which is the most common kiln bar-form in this region (Swan 1984, 63). Kiln bars were used in conjunction with a (usually central) pedestal on which one end rested and from which the tapered bars radiated (Swan 1984, 60-63, pls 18 and 20) while the other end of the bar was seated on a ledge constructed integrally as part of the lining of the firing chamber (Swan 1984, 63, pl. 20). An increasing corpus of evidence suggests that this type of portable furniture was in use in pre-Flavian (AD69–95) contexts and possibly even pre-conquest (AD43) deposits.

Baked clay plates were perhaps used as part of the portable kiln floor and may also have helped to separate layers of pots within the kiln (Swan 1984, 64). No complete examples were found, and they measure between 18-22mm thick. It is note worthy that one side of the plates bear organic impressions where they have been laid on a bed of ?cereal to dry.

#### Post-medieval

A total of 4 post-medieval roof tile fragments, weighing 266g, were recovered from contemporary plough furrows in Trenches 1 and 3, also a pit in Trench 2. The fragments are made in a sandy red fabrics and have been hard fired. No complete examples were found but they measured between 13 and 16mm thick. One example still had a fixing mortar attached.

#### Discussion

This is a small, but stratified assemblage of ceramic building material that includes Late Iron Age to Early Roman fragmentary structural daub and diagnostic kiln fittings, also a small quantity of post-medieval roof tile.

The fragmentary kiln furniture is of particular interest as it originates from a late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery kiln, with a suggested date of between AD25–69 (Thompson 1982, 23; Swan 1984, 63). The kiln material, however, was not found *in situ* but was recovered from a ditch. Kiln material found dumped in this way has been recorded at other sites, e.g., Swavesey in south-east Cambridgeshire (Lyons 2008). Even though the original site of the kiln has been lost, or yet to be revealed by full excavation, this assemblage adds considerably to the corpus of available data of pre-Flavian pottery production in the region (Williams *et al* 1996).

#### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 15 contexts. A total of 365 pieces of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 4756g (Appendix 7). The surface preservation of the remains is generally good, although the severity of fragmentation differs between contexts. No complete skeletal elements are present.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) have been designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species has been made. The determination of the minimum number of individuals both within and between the species was investigated based on the duplication of elements and differences in age categories.

A minimum of eight animals have been identified: one horse, four cows, at least one pig and one sheep/goat, and one small animal (possible dog). The majority of deposits containing non-human bone were found to contain portions of "large" animal bones (n=12, 80.0% of contexts containing animal bone). Skeletal evidence of a horse has been identified in just one context, ditch 12 (70) in trench 19. The minimum of four cows is suggested by the presence of four left scapula fragments (each one displaying the glenoid cavity and area immediately posterior to the joint surface). The two of the scapulae are located with other bone fragments from ditch 5 (58), and single scapulae were found in ditches 8 (66) and 15 (73). Four other contexts contained cow skeletal elements, including a right distal radius in 3 (54), a left metatarsal in 7 (61) and a left distal tibia in 12 (70). The only clear evidence of butchery practices have been identified on the distal tibia from (70), as multiple linear transverse cut marks mark the anterior (cranial) surface of the distal shaft fragment.

The evidence for medium-sized animals came from six features. Teeth were the most diagnostic skeletal features indicating the presence of pig(s), identified in features 4 (55), 12 (70) and 13 (71). Evidence of sheep/goats included teeth in deposits 55 and 66, and a left distal humerus and a distal metatarsal in 65.

Two portions of "medium-sized" mandibles, recovered from 3 (54) and 3 (65), display pathological alterations that were active at the time of the animals' deaths. The right mandibular fragment from (54) displays active bone formation on the superior-anterior surface of the alveolar bone, just anterior to the tooth socket. The new bone growth is grey-brown woven bone. Similarly, a right mandibular fragment present in (65) also displays active new bone formation, however, this new bone growth is more wide-spread than observed in (54). Grey porous woven bone is present along the posterior and inferior edges of the fragment, as well as all over most of the medial/lingual surface of the ascending ramus. It is noted that an unerupted tooth is present in a crypt on this mandibular fragment, which appears to be of sheep/goat form.

Lastly, a small-sized animal has been identified by several *in situ* teeth within a mandibular and maxillary fragment in ditch 8 (66), possibly from a dog.

The majority of animal bone fragments from ditch 4 (55) in trench 5 display charring. Portions of the fragments are black, indicating they have been affected by burning of temperatures up to 300°C (Holden *et al.* 1995a; b). Identified fragments include a portion of cow calcaneus, and many non-descript fragments from "medium-sized" animal(s).

## Conclusion

The evaluation revealed archaeological deposits of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. These were concentrated across the southern half of the site. The features identified are likely to represent a series of boundary or enclosure ditches, correlating with positive anomalies identified by geophysics. The large quantities of pottery and animal bone recovered suggest Late Iron Age/ Early Roman occupation in the area, with the recovery kiln furniture from trench 3 raising the possibility of that some of the pottery may have been manufactured on site. Two fragments of metal working debris also hint to industrial activity in the surrounding area. Trenches 9, 16, 17 and 18, positioned to target positive anomalies identified by geophysics did not reveal any archaeological deposits. However, post-medieval furrows, which were seen in multiple trenches, may be masking any archaeological features present. The southern half of the site in particular has high archaeological potential. The northern part of the site appears to have no archaeological potential.

## References

- ACBMG, 2002, 'Ceramic building material, minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication', [http://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic\\_building\\_material\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic_building_material_guidelines.pdf) (viewed 2nd April 2019)
- Atkins, R, Popescu, E, Rees, G, and Stansbie, D, 2014, *Broughton, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: The Evolution of a South Midlands Landscape*. Oxford Archaeology Monogr **22**, Oxford
- Barclay, A., Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, J, Brown, D H, Wood, I, 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery (Historic England)
- Barker, J 2016, 'Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes, Heritage Statement', Albion Archaeology unpubl rep, Bedford
- Beaverstock, K, 2018, 'Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon, Milton Keynes: A Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)', TVAS unpubl rep **18/190**, Reading
- BGS 2019, *British Geological Survey*, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> [Accessed March 2019]
- Holden, J L, Phakey, P P and Clement, J G, 1995a, 'Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: A case study'. *Forensic Science International* **74**, 17-28
- Holden, J L, Phakey, P P and Clement, J G, 1995b, 'Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone'. *Forensic Science International* **74**, 29-45
- Lyons, A, 2008 'The Kiln Debris and Kiln Furniture' in S Willis, A Lyons, E Shepherd Popescu and J Roberts, 'Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery Kilns at Blackhorse Lane, Swavesey, 1998-99', *Proc Cambridge Antiq Soc* **97**, 57-60
- Marney, P T, 1989, *Roman and Belgic Pottery. From Excavations in Milton Keynes 1972-1982*. Buckinghamshire Archaeol Soc Monogr **2**, Aylesbury
- NPPF, 2018, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London
- Rigby, V and Foster, J, 1986 'Building-materials' in I M Stead and V Rigby, *Baldock: The Excavation of Roman and Pre-Roman Settlement, 1968-72*, Britannia Monogr Series **7**
- Swan, V G, 1984, *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain*, London
- Thompson, I, 1982, *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*, BAR Brit Ser **108**, Oxford
- Williams, R J, Hart, P J, and Williams, A T L, 1996, *Wavendon Gate. A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement in Milton Keynes*, Buckinghamshire Archaeol Soc Monogr **10**, Aylesbury
- Tomber, R and Dore, J, 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, MoLAS Monogr **2**, London
- Tyers, P, 1996, *Roman Pottery in Britain*, London

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.8	1.8	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil, 0.27m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Furrow 9 <b>[Pl. 5]</b>
2	24.7	1.8	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Gully 1, pit 2 <b>[Pl. 6]</b>
3	23.5	1.8	0.22	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Ditches 3, 7 and 8, furrows 6 and 16 <b>[Pls 1, 7, 8]</b>
4	24.6	1.8	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
5	23.5	1.8	0.31	0-0.31m topsoil, 0.31m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Ditch 4, furrow 18 <b>[Pls 2, 9]</b>
6	26	1.8	0.25	0-0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.25m subsoil, 0.25m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Ditches 10 and 17, gully 11 <b>[Pl. 10]</b>
7	24.1	1.8	0.31	0-0.21m topsoil, 0.21m-0.31m subsoil, 0.21m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Ditch 5 <b>[Pl. 11]</b>
8	23.8	1.8	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
9	24.6	1.8	0.25	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
10	24.4	1.8	0.29	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23m-0.29m subsoil, 0.23m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
11	24.4	1.8	0.27	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22m-0.27m subsoil, 0.22m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology. Ditch 15 <b>[Pls 3, 12]</b>
12	25.9	1.8	0.25	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22m-0.25m subsoil, 0.22m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
13	26.3	1.8	0.25	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
14	25.3	1.8	0.28	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.28m subsoil, 0.25m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
15	25.0	1.8	0.30	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
16	24.9	1.8	0.31	0-0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.31m subsoil, 0.27m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
17	25.2	1.8	0.33	0-0.33m topsoil, 0.33m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
18	25.2	1.8	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
19	26.1	1.8	0.33	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.33m subsoil, 0.33m+ light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks natural geology. Ditches 12, 13 and 14 <b>[Pls 4, 13, 14]</b>
20	25.8	1.8	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m+ light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks natural geology
21	24.8	1.8	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil, 0.27m+ light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks natural geology
22	25.5	1.8	0.28	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28m+ light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks natural geology
23	24.5	1.8	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks natural geology
24	25.6	1.8	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
25	24.2	1.8	0.35	0-0.34m topsoil, 0.34m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology
26	24.1	1.8	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26m+ light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks natural geology
27	24.4	1.8	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions natural geology



**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill[s]</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i> Finds and dating evidence</i>
2	1	52	Gully	Mid 1st Century	Cut by 2
2	2	53	Pit	Mid 1st Century	Pottery
3	3	54, 64, 65	Ditch	Early to Mid 1st Century	Pottery
5	4	55, 56, 57	Ditch	Early to Mid 1st Century	Pottery
7	5	58, 59	Ditch	Mid 1st Century	Pottery
3	6	60	Furrow	Post Medieval	Pottery
3	7	61, 62, 63, 78	Ditch	Early to Mid 1st Century	Pottery
3	8	66	Ditch	Mid 1st Century	Pottery
1	9	67	Furrow	Post Medieval	
6	10	68	Ditch		
6	11	69	Gully		
19	12	70, 75	Ditch	1st century BC to mid 1st century AD	Pottery
19	13	71	Ditch	1st century BC to mid 1st century AD	Pottery
19	14	72	Ditch	1st century BC to mid 1st century AD	Cut by 13
11	15	73, 74	Ditch	AD 40-80	Pottery
3	16	76	Furrow	Post Medieval	
6	17	77	Ditch		
5	18	79	Furrow	Post Medieval	
13	19	Not excavated	ditch	1st century BC to mid 1st century AD	Same as 13, 15

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue by context

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB = Early Roman, FLAG = flagon, IA = Iron Age. L=late, PURN = pedestal urn, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd, U/S = unstratified.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric*	Dsc	Form	No	Wt (g)	Spot date
1	67	9	Furrow	GW(GROG)	UD	Jar/Bowl	4	55	E/MC1
1	67	9	Furrow	STW	RD	Jar	2	32	E/MC1
2	53	2	Pit	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	4	63	E/MC1
2	53	2	Pit	STW	RU	Jar	5	19	E/MC1
2	53	2	Pit	SGW	RU	Dish	2	12	MC1-MC2
2	53	2	Pit	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	4	52	E/MC1
2	53	2	Pit	STW	R	Dish	1	47	MC1-MC2
2	53	2	Pit	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	1	E/MC1
3	U/S	U/S	U/S	GW(GROG)	U	Jar	2	39	E/MC1
3	U/S	U/S	U/S	STW	R	Jar	2	11	E/MC1
3	54	3	Ditch	STW	RU	Jar	8	113	E/MC1
3	54	3	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	7	81	E/MC1
3	54	3	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	Jar	15	204	E/MC1
3	60	6	Furrow	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	1	5	E/MC1
3	61	7	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	Jar	5	150	E/MC1
3	61	7	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	1	8	E/MC1
3	61	7	Ditch	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	1	E/MC1
3	61	7	Ditch	STW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	1	E/MC1
3	65	3	Ditch	STW	RU	Jar	1	79	C2-C1BC
3	65	3	Ditch	STW	RUD	Jar/Bowl	11	142	C2-C1BC
3	65	3	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RUD	Jar	10	154	E/MC1
3	65	3	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Bowl/Cup	1	74	C1-C1BC
3	65	3	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	35	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	U	Sjar	1	205	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	UB	Jar	64	755	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	Jar/Bowl	41	538	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	157	1781	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RD	Jar	6	308	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RD	Jar	1	21	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	UD	Jar/Bowl	2	19	C2-C1BC
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	93	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	39	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	39	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Beak	2	44	M/LC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	24	C1BC-ADE/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Sjar	1	162	MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Sjar	1	155	MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Jar	3	113	MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Jar	3	101	MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Jar	1	45	MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Jar/Bowl	1	74	C2-C1BC
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Lid/Dish	1	40	C2-C1BC
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Dish	1	26	C2-C1BC
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Jar	1	13	MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Lid/Dish	1	21	C1BC-ADE/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	31	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Sjar	2	118	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Bowl/Cup	1	23	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	11	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	13	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	R	Jar	1	9	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Jar	1	23	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Lid/Dish	1	29	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	2	6	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	STW	U	Jar/Bowl	3	12	E/MC1
3	66	8	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Jar	3	20	E/MC1
5	55	4	Ditch	STW	U	Jar	1	32	E/MC1
5	55	4	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	Jar	8	92	E/MC1
5	55	4	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RD	Butt Beak	2	21	E/MC1
5	55	4	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Dish	1	8	E/MC1
7	58	5	Ditch	SGW	U	Jar	11	78	MC1
7	58	5	Ditch	VER WH	U	Jar	1	10	MC1-MC2
7	58	5	Ditch	STW	R	Sjar	1	62	C1

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Fabric*</i>	<i>Dsc</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Spot date</i>
7	58	5	Ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	Jar	1	73	C1BC-ADE/MC1
7	58	5	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	Jar	5	142	E/MC1
7	59	5	Ditch	SAM SG	R	Plate	4	40	AD50-110
7	59	5	Ditch	SGW	UD	Jar/Bowl	7	71	MC1
7	59	5	Ditch	STW	U	Jar	1	40	E/MC1
7	59	5	Ditch	STW	U	Jar	1	19	C1BC-ADE/MC1
7	59	5	Ditch	GW(GROG)	UD	Jar	2	34	E/MC1
7	59	5	Ditch	GW(GROG)	R	Sjar	2	84	E/MC1
11	73	15	Ditch	SAM SG	D	Cup	1	1	AD40-80
11	73	15	Ditch	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	1	C1
19	70	12	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Jar/Bowl	1	21	C1BC-ADE/MC1
19	70	12	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	Jar/Bowl	23	115	C1BC-ADE/MC1
19	70	12	Ditch	STW	U	Sjar	1	30	C1BC-ADE/MC1
19	71	13	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	Bowl	4	46	C2-C1BC

**APPENDIX 4: Metal working debris**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
3	8	66	Ditch	1	6
3	7	62	Ditch	1	3

## APPENDIX 5: The Ceramic building material

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feat. Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	9	67	Furrow	PMED	Roof	SOW (Orange)	Roof Tile	2	137
2	2	53	Pit	PMED	Roof	SOW (Orange)	Roof Tile	1	8
2	2	53	Pit	LATE IA	Daub	OW (Grog)	Undiagnostic	3	6
3	3	54	Ditch	LATE IA	Daub	OW (Org)	Undiagnostic	5	82
3	3	54	Ditch	LATE IA	Daub	GW (Grog)	Undiagnostic	2	51
3	6	60	Furrow	PMED	Roof	SOW (Orange)	Roof Tile	1	121
3	6	60	Furrow	LATE IA	Daub	OW (Grog)	Undiagnostic	2	32
3	8	66	Ditch	LATE IA	Kiln Furniture	OW (Grog)	Plate	20	208
3	8	66	Ditch	LATE IA	Kiln Furniture	GW (Grog)(Ox Surfaces)	Plate	1	70
3	8	66	Ditch	LATE IA	Kiln Furniture	GW (Grog)(Ox Surfaces)	Kiln Bar	1	110
5	4	55	Ditch	LATE IA	Tile	OW (Grog)(Orange)	?Plate	10	340
5	4	55	Ditch	LATE IA	Daub	OW (Shell; Flint)	Undiagnostic	18	124

### Summary by period

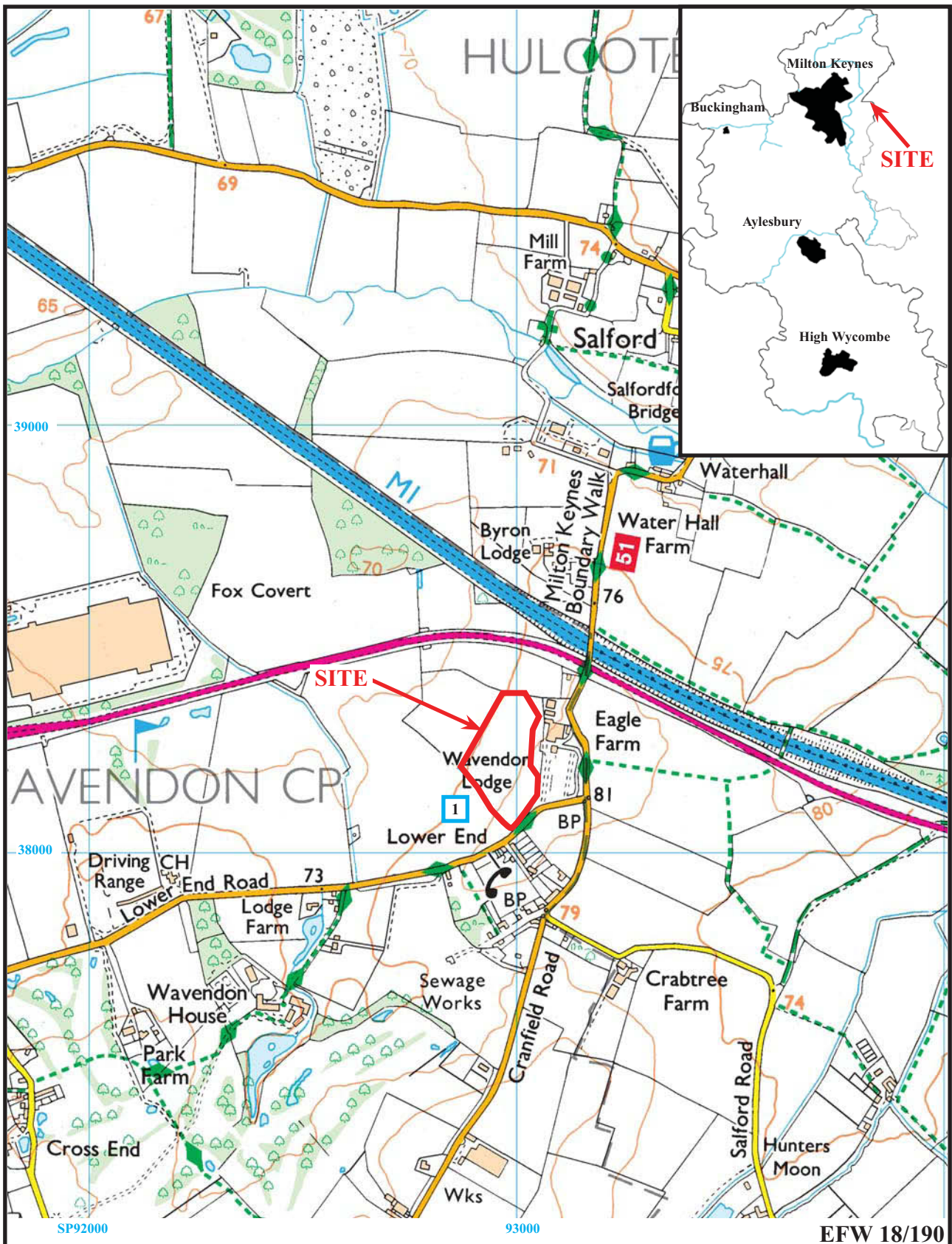
<i>Period</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Wt (%)</i>
Latest Iron Age to Early Roman	62	1023	79.36
Post-Medieval	4	266	20.64

## APPENDIX 6: Fired clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
2	Daub	3	6
3	Kiln Furniture, daub, undiagnostic fragments	31	553
5	Daub	28	464
Total		62	1023

**APPENDIX 7: Inventory of animal bone**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	No frags.	Wt (g)	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>comments</i>
2	2	53	25	199	25 (cow)	-	-	Left cow distal tibia and teeth
3	3	54	10	168	2 (cow)	1	-	(7 unidentified). Cow distal radius (right). Pathological medium sized mandible
5	4	55	71	785	7 (2 cows)	64 (pig, sheep/goat)	-	Charring of several elements (cow calcaneus and ?medium animal)
7	5	58	12	13	-	-	-	(12 unidentified)
7	5	59	6	57	6	-	-	-
3	6	60	3	14	-	-	-	3
3	7	61	5	243	1 (cow)	4	-	-
3	7	62	5	12	-	5	-	-
3	7	63	3	99	3	-	-	Fragment of acetabulum
3	3	65	19	223	1	6 (sheep/goat)	-	(12 unidentified). Pathological medium sized mandible (?sheep/goat).
3	8	66	112	1596	31 (cow)	10 (sheep/goat)	8 (?dog)	(63 unidentifiable, highly fragmented). left cow scapula. dog? mand + maxilla have active
19	12	70	15	389	5(horse, cow)	2 (pig, sheep/goat)	-	(8 unidentified). Left horse distal tibia, pig teeth in right mandible fragment. Cut marks on distal cow tibia.
19	13	71	66	296	10 (cow)	4 (pig)	-	(52 unidentified, highly fragmented). Pig and cow teeth.
11	15	73	9	170	8	-	-	(1 unidentified). Left cow scapula.
11	15	74	4	492	4	-	-	-
		Total	365	4756	4 cows 1 horse	1 sheep/goat 1 pig	1 ?dog	



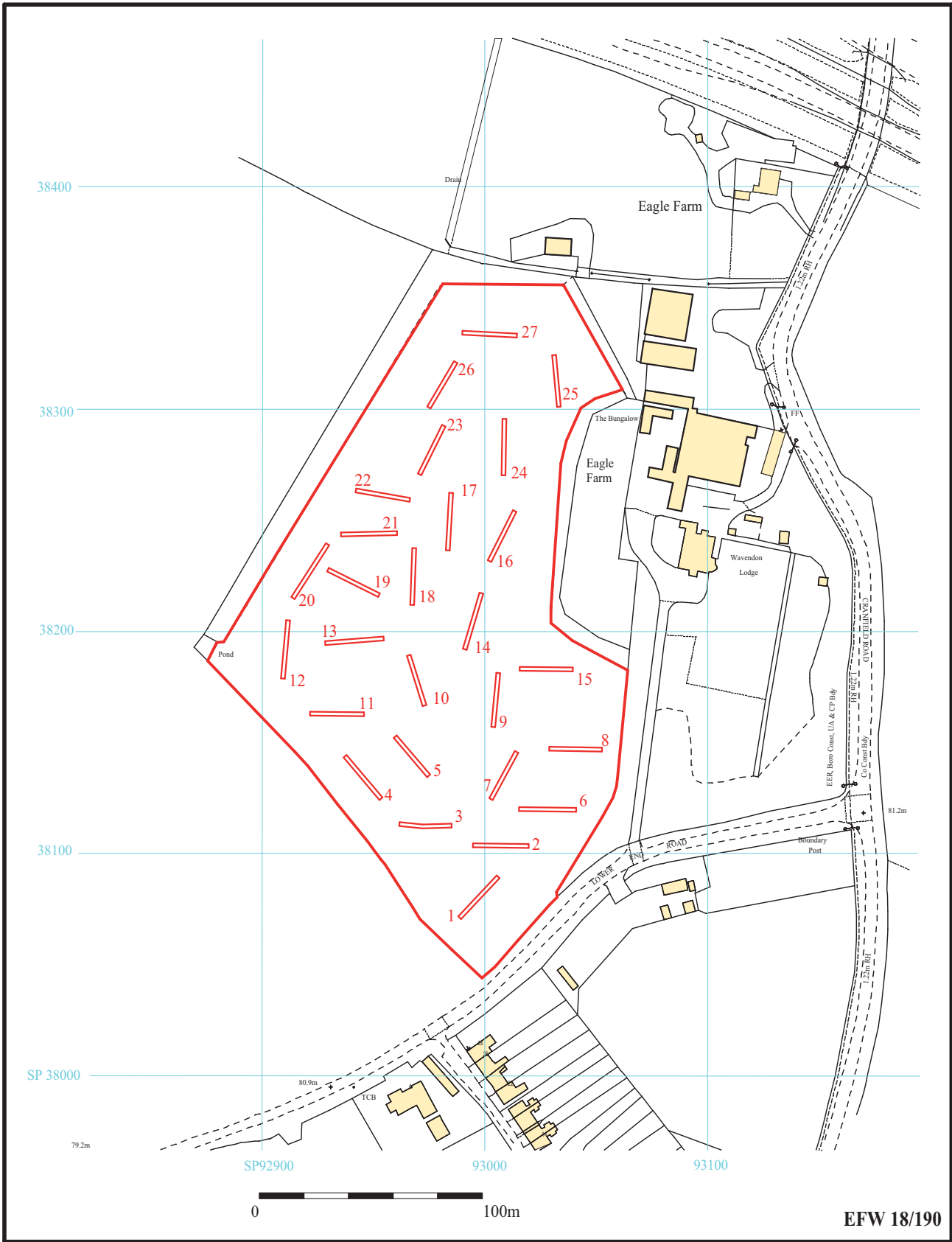
**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road, Wavendon,  
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Wavendon and Buckinghamshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500  
Crown Copyright reserved







EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road,  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Site plan and trenches.  
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence  
Crown copyright reserved.



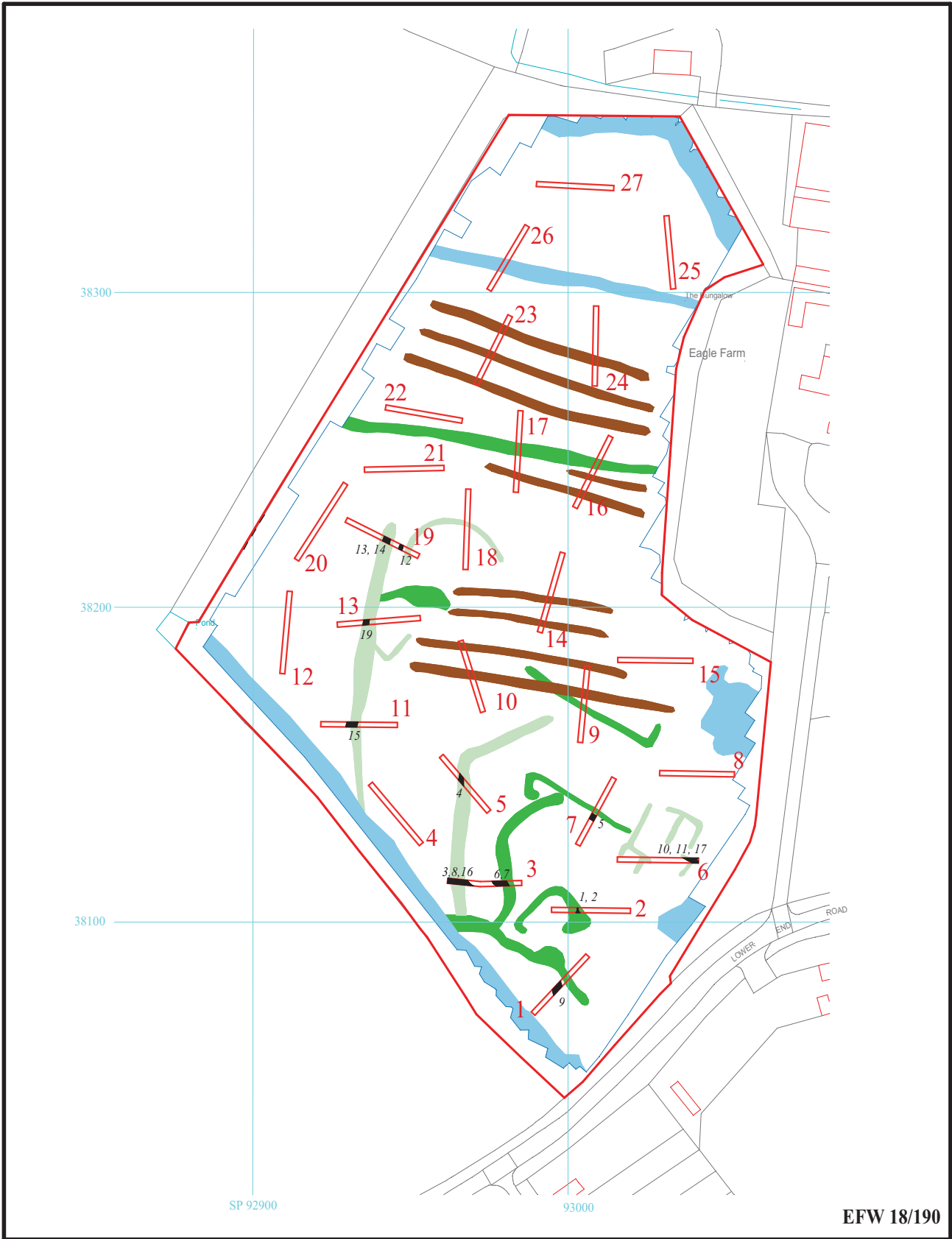


EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road,  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of features





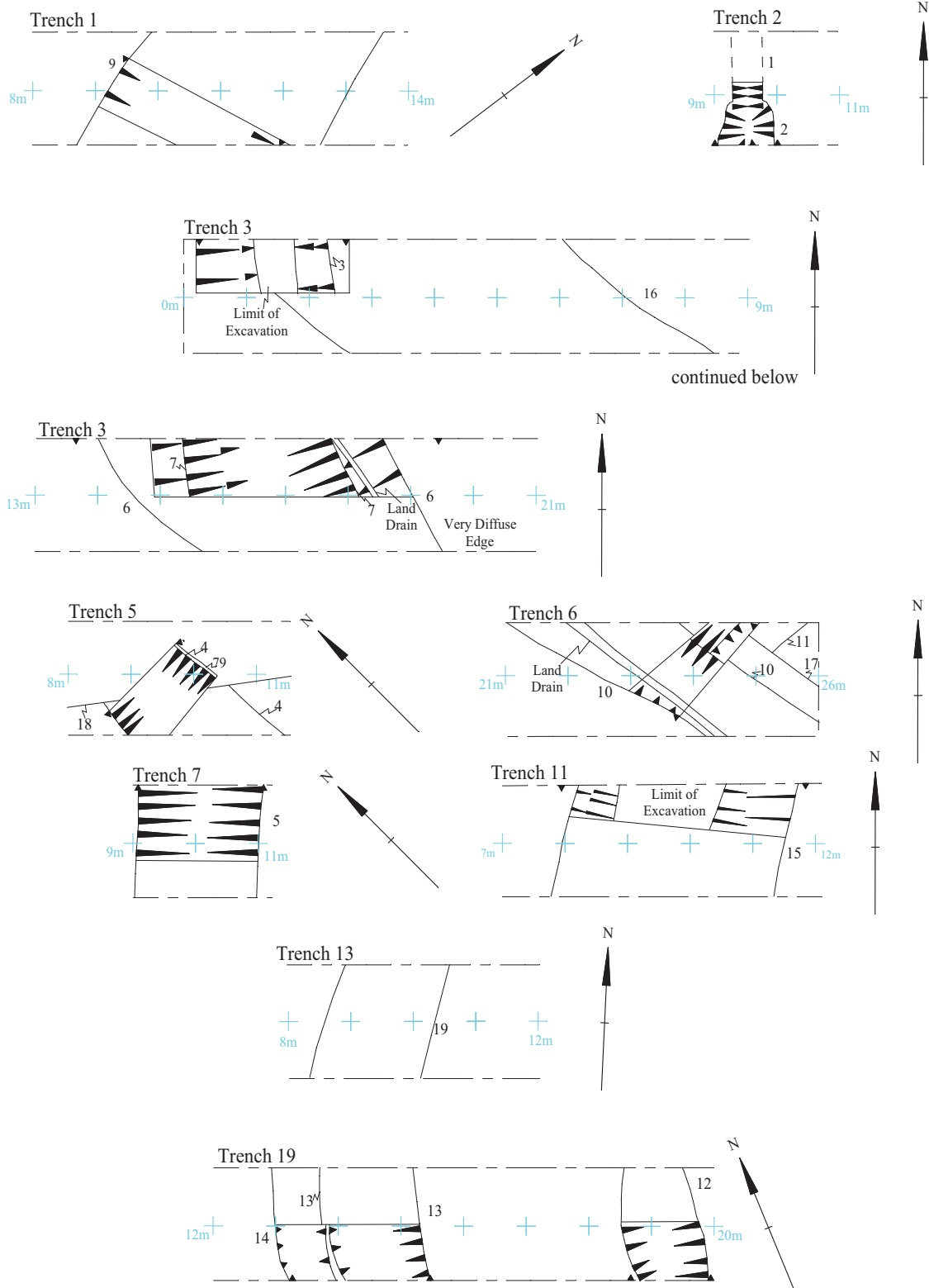
EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road,  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Location of features related to geophysical anomalies

0 100m



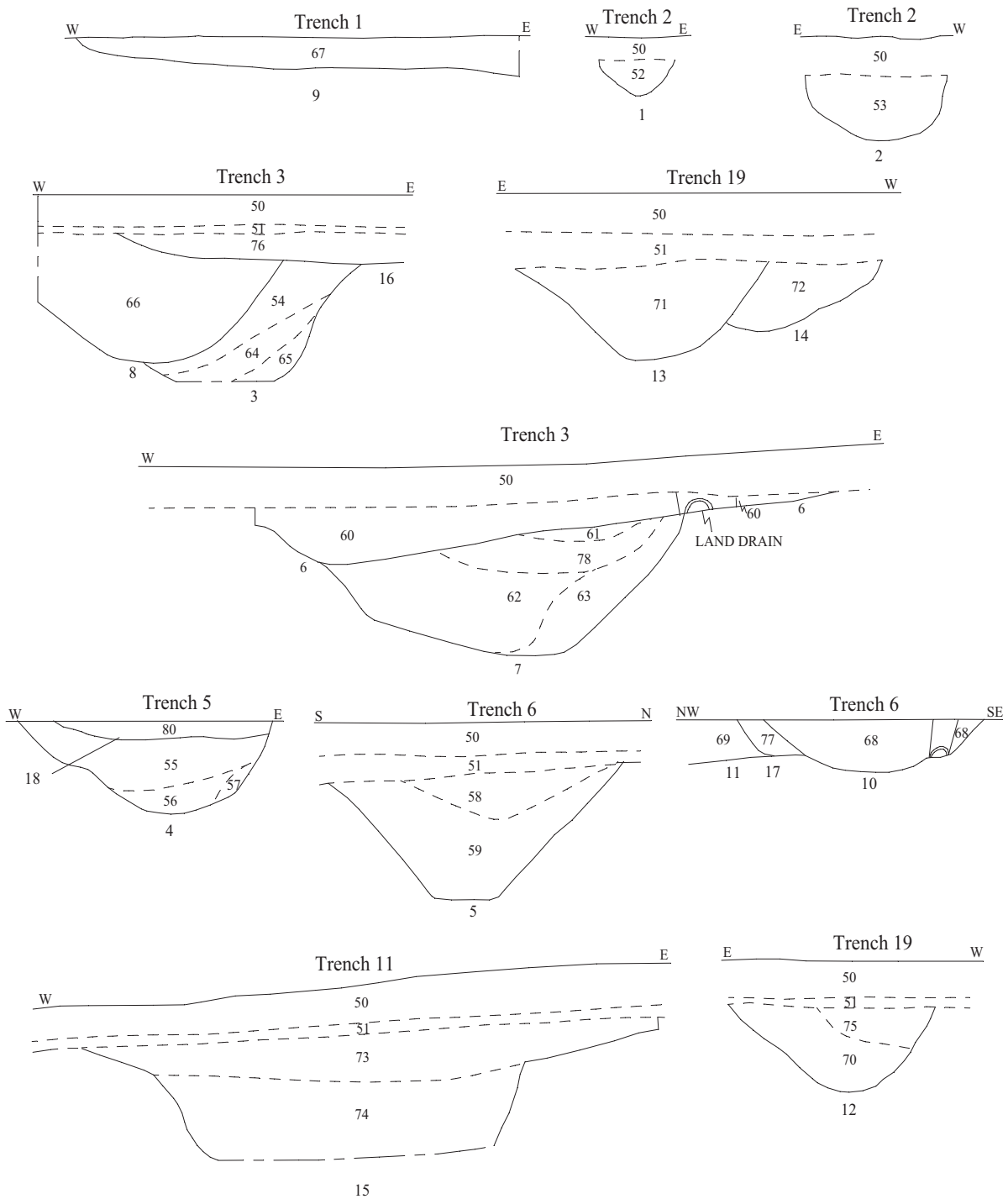


EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Wavendon,  
Milton Keynes, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Plan of features in trenches.





EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 3, looking east,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 5, looking east,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 3. Trench 11, looking east,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 19, looking east,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road,  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 1, furrow 9, looking north,  
Scales: 2m.



Plate 6. Trench 2, gully 1 and pit 2, looking south,  
Scale: 1m.



Plate 7. Trench 3, ditches 3 and 8, looking north,  
Scale: 2m.



Plate 8. Trench 3, ditch 7, looking north west,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

EFW 18/190

Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 5 to 8.





Plate 9. Trench 5, ditch 4, looking north,  
Scale: 1m



Plate 10. Trench 6, ditches 10, 11 and 17, looking east,  
Scale: 2m



Plate 11. Trench 7, ditch 5 looking west,  
Scales: 1m and 2m



Plate 12. Trench 11, ditch 15, looking north,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

EFW 18/190

**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 9 to 12**







Plate 13. Trench 19, ditch 12, looking south,  
Scale: 1m.



Plate 14. Trench 19, ditches 13 and 14, looking south,  
Scales: 2m.

EFW 18/190

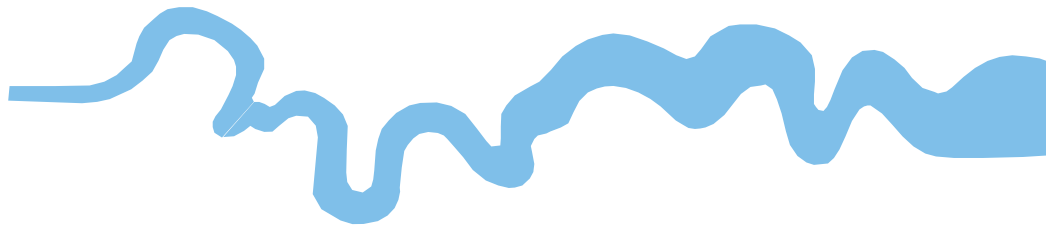
**Land at Eagle Farm, Lower End Road,  
Wavendon, Milton Keynes, 2019  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 13 and 14.**



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





**TVAS (East Midlands),  
4 Bentley Court, Wellingborough  
Northamptonshire, NN8 4BQ**

**Tel: 01933 277 377  
Email: [eastmidlands@tvas.co.uk](mailto:eastmidlands@tvas.co.uk)  
Web: [www.tvas.co.uk/eastmidlands](http://www.tvas.co.uk/eastmidlands)**

*Offices in:  
Reading, Brighton, Taunton and Stoke-on-Trent*