

# **border** archaeology

archaeology & built heritage

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (revised version)**

For

**GALLAGHER**  
ESTATES

Concerning

**Land at Stockwell Lane  
Wavendon  
Milton Keynes**

August 2017

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*Cover: View southeast across field within southern part of site, to east of Stockwell Lane*

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## 1 Executive Summary

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) of land at Stockwell Lane, Wavendon, Milton Keynes undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has reached the following conclusions regarding the potential and significance of the archaeological resource within the specific study area, which are summarised below:

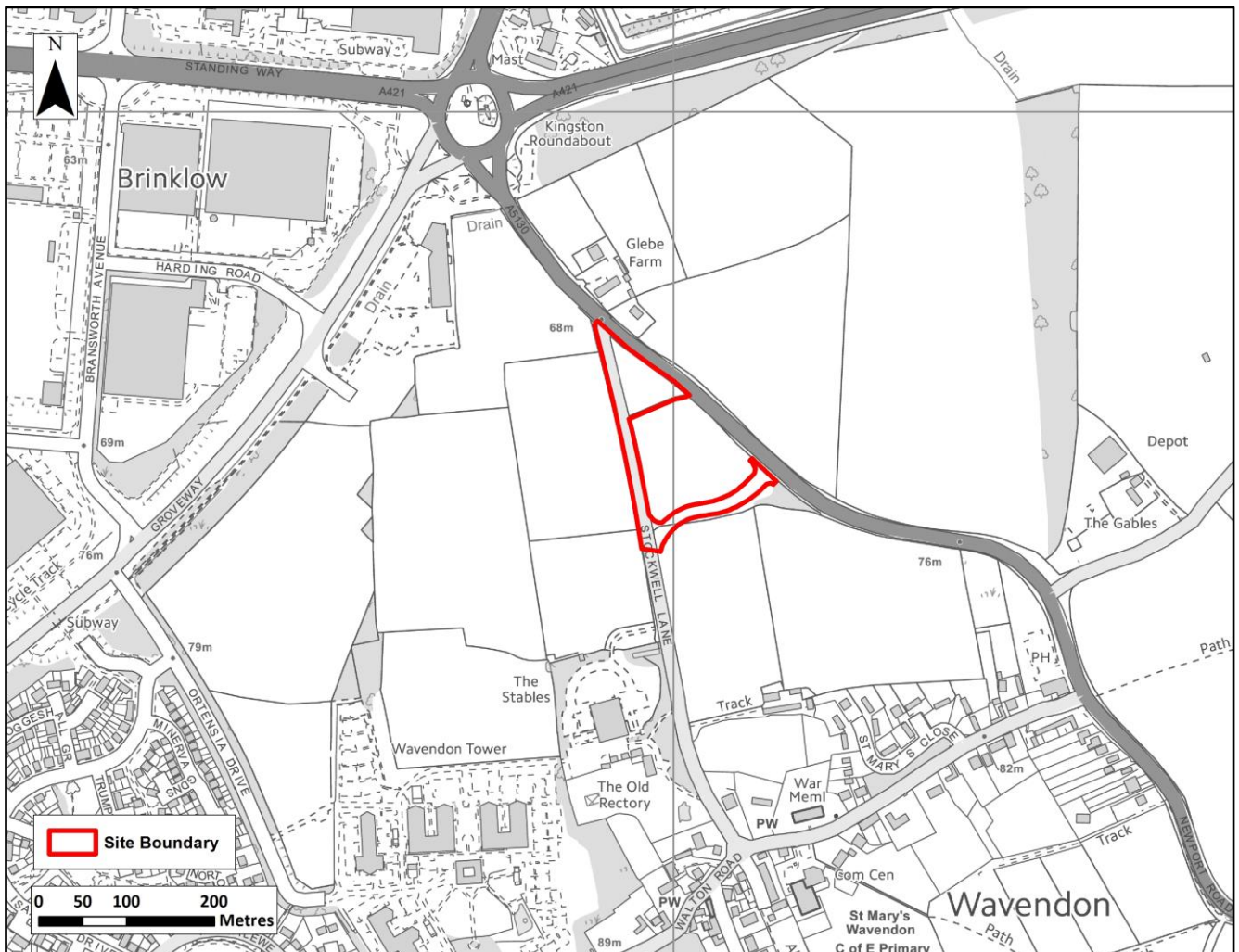
- The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric date in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the lack of recorded evidence for activity predating the Iron Age both within the immediate vicinity of the site and in the wider surrounding area, which is largely restricted to a small number of lithic finds.
- The potential for encountering archaeological remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Recent investigations to the northeast of the site have identified evidence for Late Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement and associated cremation burials, as well as possible evidence for small-scale industrial activity. Significant evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement has also been recorded in the wider surrounding area (e.g. Wavendon Gate, Brinklow, Magna Park, and Eagle Farm), although the results of a recent field evaluation to the W of Stockwell Lane yielded negative results.
- The potential for encountering archaeological remains of a medieval date has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. Historically, the site lay well to the N of the medieval settlement nucleus focused on the parish church of St Mary, within the Portway Field, one of several medieval open common fields surrounding Wavendon. Evidence for NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow of probable medieval origin has been noted from aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery within the southern part of the site and there is limited potential for encountering buried cultivation features within the site, although it appears that the ridge and furrow was largely levelled when the site was converted to garden allotments in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- The potential for encountering archaeological remains of a post-medieval date has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the fact that the site remained as undeveloped arable land and garden allotments throughout this period and its boundaries have largely been unchanged since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A small number of post-medieval coin findspots have been recorded in close proximity to the site.

**Summary Conclusion: The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric (pre-Iron Age) and post-medieval date has been assessed as Low, while the potential for medieval archaeology is considered to be Low to Moderate.**

**However, the potential for encountering archaeological remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British date has been assessed as Moderate to High, reflecting the fact that significant evidence for Late Iron Age/Romano-British occupation has been identified by recent field investigations immediately to the NE of the site and in the wider surrounding area.**

## 2 Introduction

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) was undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) in response to an instruction from James Mooney Esq. Project Manager, Gallagher Estates regarding land at Stockwell Lane Wavendon Milton Keynes (*fig. 1*).



*Fig. 1: Site Location Plan*

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### 2.1 Site Description

The specific study area (*fig. 1*), lying to the N of the village of Wavendon on the E outskirts of Milton Keynes comprises the following components: 1/ An elongated triangular field enclosure (currently laid out to grass) approximately 0.3 hectares in size, lying to the S of Glebe Farm at the junction of Stockwell Lane with Newport Road (A5130) and 2/ an access road running S along Stockwell Lane and then extending E from Stockwell Lane across two fields towards Newport Road. The grid reference for the site is SP 90963 37687.

### 2.1.1 Soils and Geology

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the site consists of typical calcareous pelosols of the EVESHAM 2 series (411b), these being slowly permeable, seasonally-waterlogged calcareous clayey soils with some slowly permeable, non-calcareous clayey soils and fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils. The underlying geology is defined as Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (SSEW 1983).

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context. BA are cognizant of the temporally-relevant agendas as set out within the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (STRF) (Hey & Hind 2014).

### 3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

#### 3.2.1 Potential

This ADBA contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the site. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered.

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

#### 3.2.2 Importance

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed site (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2 (Highways Agency 2009).

BA is also fully cognizant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Guidance Section 12* ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment') and of relevant local policy planning guidance contained in the Milton Keynes Core Strategy (2013) namely Policy CS 19 (The Historic and Natural Environment) and Policy HE1 (Protection of Archaeological Sites) from the Saved policies of the Milton Keynes Local Plan 2001-2011.

**Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets**

<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

### 3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

#### 3.3.1 Research Methods

The research carried out for this ADBA consisted of the following elements:

#### 3.3.2 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases

The Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (<https://pastscape.org.uk>) were both consulted and lists obtained of all known archaeological sites, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the study area (the search radius was defined as 1km from the proposed site).

#### 3.3.3 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources

Primary documentary sources relating to the study area (including deeds, surveys, tithe apportionments etc.) were consulted at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (Aylesbury), the British Library and the National Archives.

#### 3.3.4 Evaluation and Study of Secondary Sources

All published and unpublished works relating to sites and structures of archaeological and historical interest within the study area were examined, including collections held at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (Aylesbury), the Local Studies Department at Milton Keynes Central Library, the British Library and the National Archives.



### 3.3.5 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps and illustrations (including engravings, paintings and photographs) dating back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century were consulted at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (Aylesbury), the British Library and the National Archives. Collections of aerial photographs relating to the study area dating back to 1939 were consulted at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (Aylesbury), and the Historic England Archive Swindon.

### 3.3.6 Conservation Areas

The site does not lie within any designated conservation areas.

### 3.3.7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the boundaries of the site. The closest SAM is the motte castle 200m SE of Wavendon Manor, approximately 900m to the SE of the site.

### 3.3.8 Archaeological Sites

The Milton Keynes HER and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (<https://pastscape.org.uk>) were both consulted to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource within the specific study area; a buffer zone of 1km was defined around the site. A total of 76 archaeological sites and 14 archaeological events were recorded within the 1km buffer zone defined for the purposes of this study.

### 3.3.9 Site Visit

BA undertook a visit to the site on January 27<sup>th</sup> 2017 to determine the presence of visible features of archaeological interest within the site, the results of which are presented in Section 7 of this report.

## 4 Assessment

This section analyses the information available from records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features.

### 4.1 Historic Environment Records

#### 4.1.1 Prehistoric

Very little evidence for human activity predating the Iron Age has been recorded on the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record within the 1km study area defined for the purposes of this assessment.

A single undiagnostic flint flake of indeterminate date was identified during BA's 2014/2015 archaeological field evaluation of Land Parcel B at Glebe Farm, approximately 360m to the NE of the site, while another piece of undiagnostic worked flint (comprising the medial section of a broken flake) was recovered during the evaluation of Land Parcel C, about 800m NE of the site (BA 2017b; BA 2017c).

Limited evidence for prehistoric activity predating the Iron Age has been identified on the outer periphery of the study area. A small number of worked flints and burnt flint fragments were recovered during salvage excavations of a Romano-British settlement site at Brinklow in 1995 (MMK7916; EMK192; c.960m to the W of the site). Further afield, an isolated middle Bronze Age pit containing a set of cylindrical loom-weights was found during the excavation of an extensive area of Romano-British driveway and enclosure features at Magna Park (c.1.5km to the NE of the site; MoLA 2014a). In the wider landscape surrounding the site, lithic finds appear to be more concentrated on land closer to the River Ouzel (about 2.5km to the W of the site) and it is possible that earlier prehistoric activity was more limited further away from the river.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric date in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the marked paucity of recorded evidence for activity predating the Iron Age both within the immediate vicinity of the site and in the wider surrounding area, which is largely restricted to a small number of lithic finds with the exception of the isolated Bronze Age pit feature found at Magna Park.

Should evidence of earlier prehistoric archaeology be encountered, it would be regarded as being of **Medium** importance as it could contribute significantly to the existing body of local and regional knowledge regarding the character of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in this area, periods which are poorly represented in the existing archaeological record.

#### 4.1.2 Iron Age & Romano-British

Significant evidence for late Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement has been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site and the wider surrounding area.

An archaeological field evaluation undertaken by BA in 2014-15 on land to the E of Glebe Farm (to the immediate N and NE of the specific study area, on the opposite side of Newport Road) followed an earlier geophysical survey carried out in 2007 (Simmonds, Walford and Holmes 2008); a number of the trenches were located specifically to investigate anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. This evaluation broadly revealed evidence for features associated with settlement and associated agricultural activity and cremation burials which were datable to the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

Of particular relevance are the results of the investigations at Land Parcel A (at the W extent of the evaluated area about 20m NE of the Stockwell Lane site at its closest point), which revealed evidence for a possible occupation focus represented by several ditch features containing Late Iron Age and early Romano-British pottery, iron slag and animal bone, together with a potential stone surface and fragments of ceramic material which may have been derived from a kiln (BA 2017a). An adult cremation burial of a 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date was also identified. Settlement activity appears to have ceased in this area by no later than the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Further evidence of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and burial activity was found within Land Parcel B (BA 2017b). Within Land Parcel C the features found were more characteristic of marginal activity, while the easternmost extent of the evaluation area (Land Parcel D) appeared to lie beyond the settlement boundary, as no features of archaeological significance were noted in this area (BA 2017c; BA 2017d).

It is worth noting that the geophysical survey carried out in 2007 also covered a field immediately to the S of the site (Simmonds, Walford and Holmes 2008). While the report does not make mention of any features in this particular field (Field 20), further examination of the survey plot appears to indicate the presence of a circular anomaly within the S part of this field, underlying the later medieval ridge and furrow (and therefore predating it) which appeared to be associated with two ferrous anomalies identified by the magnetic susceptibility survey. The results of a recent evaluation on land W of Stockwell Lane revealed no evidence for Iron Age or Romano-British activity (CA 2016); however significant evidence for occupation sites of this period have been identified in the wider surrounding area.

Further evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British occupation was revealed during a large-scale programme of archaeological investigation at Magna Park/Nova, the southernmost boundary of which lies approximately 330m N of the study area (EMK939; EMK962; EMK974; EMK1198). Geophysical survey and trial-trench evaluation at Magna Park identified two main settlement foci, which were later subject to open-area excavation in 2006-7. These comprised a square deep-ditched enclosure of Late Iron Age date (c.720m to the N of the site) and an extensive area of Romano-British driveway and enclosure features (c.1.5km to the NE of the site; Burrow 2006; Patenhall 2007; MoLA 2014a; MoLA 2014b).

The late Iron Age enclosure at Magna Park appeared to have been occupied from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the mid-1<sup>st</sup>-century AD and comprised an outer ditch in its W half, possibly related to a timber palisade, and a group of

'entrance structures' in its SE corner. Internal features included a drainage gully and stock pen, but little evidence was encountered suggesting the presence of a roundhouse within the enclosure. A moderate quantity of late Iron Age ceramics was recovered, while early Romano-British activity was limited to a scatter of pits and evidence for kiln activity. The site appeared to have been abandoned c.70AD (MoLA 2014a).

The extensive area of Romano-British features at Magna Park comprised a curvilinear boundary ditch dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and a system of field boundaries and trackways dated to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, including a broad droveway leading to several possible livestock enclosures. A domestic enclosure containing evidence for at least two roundhouse structures was also recorded and may have represented a low-status pastoral farmstead. By the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, a new enclosure containing a rectangular timber structure appears to have been constructed; however, the site had been abandoned by the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (MoLA 2014a). A further phase of archaeological works at Magna Park in 2013 comprising magnetometer survey and trial-trenching identified a pair of ditches at the eastern extent of the site containing abraded Romano-British pottery. These were interpreted as representing peripheral features associated with a settlement site located to the E (MoLA 2014b).

Another significant focus of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity, located c.825m to the SW of the site at Wavendon Gate, was partially excavated between 1988 and 1990. This appears to have originated as an unenclosed Middle Iron Age settlement which was reorganized in the Late Iron Age to create large rectangular 'paddock' enclosures, with occupation continuing into the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The Iron Age settlement features covered an area of 180m × 70m and included at least four major enclosures, seven definite roundhouses, four further possible roundhouse ditches and a number of pits, gullies, a possible droveway and a small ironworking area (MMK1509; MMK1514; MMK1515; Zeepvat *et al.* 1987, 25; Croft & Mynard 1993; Williams *et al.* 1996).

Evidence of Romano-British occupation was also recorded during the Wavendon Gate excavations, comprising a pair of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD circular and sub-rectangular pottery kilns (MMK1510) together with a settlement enclosure, subdivided into two roughly equal sections containing a number of sub-enclosures and encompassed by a ditch of 3m-4m wide and up to 2m deep (MMK7771; Zeepvat *et al.* 1987, 25; Croft & Mynard 1993; Williams *et al.* 1996). Evidence of ritual and funerary activity of Romano-British date was also identified during the same excavations. Two pits were revealed, one containing the remains of leather shoes and a wax-filled writing table, as well as a set of crude stone steps (MMK1511) while the second contained the bones of a cockerel, possibly representing a ritual deposit (MMK1512). Several groups of Romano-British cremation burials and associated finds were also identified on the site (MMK1513).

A single-phase enclosed farmstead settlement of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD date and most likely of low status was recorded during salvage survey and limited excavation works at Brinklow in 1995 (MMK7916; EMK192; c.960m to the W of the site). A series of ditches forming a possible rectilinear enclosure were revealed, in addition to postholes/small pit features and 13 larger pits. A small arc of postholes, possibly representing a circular structure, and two possible rectangular buildings were identified. Finds included a gold *stater* and an assemblage of 'Belgic' pottery sherds.

Archaeological field evaluation undertaken by BA at Eagle Farm South East in 2014 (c.1.2km to the E of the site, at its closest point) identified evidence for activity extending from the Iron Age through to the early Romano-British period, with features being dated with reference to the ceramic evidence. Evidence of funerary activity of possible

Romano-British date was also identified at the extreme SE of the evaluation area (about 1.9km from the Stockwell Lane site), where three NNE/SSW aligned inhumations were identified. While fired clay was recorded in seven of the evaluation trenches, potential structural evidence was limited to a single piece of daub. A limited range of pottery fabrics and forms and an absence of regional or continental ceramics suggested any potential settlement was likely to have been of a comparatively low-status, utilitarian nature. A cessation of activity evidently occurred at some point during the early Romano-British period, with no further land-management activity indicated until the medieval/post-medieval period with the creation of an open-field farming system (BA 2016).

All of these late Iron Age/Romano-British sites extending over the eastern periphery of Milton Keynes may have been associated with a substantial focus of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Broughton Manor Farm/Brooklands situated about 2.3km to the NW of the site. Excavations have established that a series of farmsteads established during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC developed into a settlement of some 20 roundhouses, although, by the late Iron Age, occupation had been reorganized to form a smaller farmstead set within a rectangular ditched enclosure. By the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, part of the enclosure appears to have been converted to a cemetery and a number of cremation burials, as well as imported glass and pottery vessels, were uncovered, suggesting a degree of wealth and status (Atkins *et al.* 2014).

A number of coin finds of a Romano-British date are recorded on the Milton Keynes HER in fields to the W of the study area and to the N at Kents Hill, the closest being a *radius* or *nummus* dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, which was identified at SP 90870 37600, 74m to the W of the site (MMK7299). An isolated find of Romano-British tile is also recorded on the Milton Keynes HER, 670m to the W of the site (MMK1774).

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering archaeological features of an Iron Age or Romano-British date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. This assessment reflects the close proximity of the site to a focus of late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity (with evidence for burials and possible industrial activity) which has been recently identified during recent investigations to the NE of the site, which in turn appears to have formed part of a much more extensive landscape of late Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement, as evidenced by the results of fieldwork in the wider vicinity at Magna Park, Wavendon Gate, Brinklow and Eagle Farm.

Should archaeological remains of Iron Age/Romano-British date be encountered, they could have potential to contribute to current information regarding the chronological phasing, morphology and varying status of Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlements in the Milton Keynes area. The discovery of further evidence of burials could contribute to the existing body of regional knowledge regarding the location and density of burial activity in this area and other aspects such as changing burial practices, while evidence of small-scale industrial activity such as iron smelting or pottery manufacture, would also be considered as significant. Evidence of Iron Age or Romano-British remains, if encountered, may thus be assessed as being at least of **Medium** importance.

#### 4.1.3 Medieval

Limited evidence of post-Roman settlement activity is recorded in the Ouzel Valley and at Wavendon Gate (Baker 2006, 58-60; Williams *et al.* 1996, 95). However, later Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity of Milton Keynes appears rarely to have been in the same location as earlier occupation sites (Croft & Mynard 1993, 15).

The origins of the present settlement of Wavendon can be traced back to the late Saxon period; the place name is of Old English origin, denoting 'Wafa's hill' (Mawer & Stenton 1925, 39). The earliest documentary reference to Wavendon occurs in a charter of King Edgar dated 969 granting land at Aspley Guise, the boundary clause of which refers to the land of 'Wafanduninga' (literally translated as 'the people of Wafa's hill') which appears to imply that the estate or manor of Wavendon existed as a territorial unit by that date (Gelling 1979; Lewis 1997, 53).

By no later than 1066, it appears that Wavendon had been separated into three manors, all of which were in the possession of Robert, Count of Mortain at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Page 1927, 490; Croft & Mynard 1993, 15). The nucleus of the present village of Wavendon is focused upon the Grade II\* listed church of St Mary, the earliest extant fabric of which dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (345m to the S of the site; MMK3772). The medieval village of Wavendon may have formerly encompassed a larger area and a series of earthworks to the N of Wavendon Church (c.260m S of the site) has been interpreted as possible evidence of a shrunken medieval settlement (MMK3588; SP 9110 3727). However, the amorphous nature of these earthworks and the absence of any coherent form have cast some doubt on this assessment (MVRG 1979, 4) and it appears highly unlikely that the medieval settlement of Wavendon extended northwards into the specific study area.

Documentary and cartographic evidence (discussed in more detail Section 6) indicates that the site at Stockwell Lane formerly lay within the Portway Field, one of several large open common fields surrounding the medieval settlement of Wavendon. These open fields were gradually enclosed piecemeal during the early post-medieval period; a process which culminated with the Wavendon Inclosure Act of 1788.

Aerial photography indicates the presence of well-preserved ridge and furrow within the fields surrounding the site. The reverse S-shaped form of the ridge and furrow to the S, E and NE of the site is strongly suggestive of a medieval date for these cultivation features, while the more linear ridge and furrow to the W of Stockwell Lane would appear to be of a slightly later date (possibly early post-medieval). Vestiges of NW-SE aligned curvilinear ridge and furrow are also visible within the southern part of the site on early aerial photographs dated 1947 and 1963 and on modern LiDAR imagery (*figs. 12-14*), although there appears to be little or no trace of similar cultivation features within the triangular field at the N end of the site. Little visible trace of ridge and furrow was noted during the site visit, suggesting that these features were probably levelled when the site was converted to use as allotments in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A recent archaeological evaluation undertaken to the W of Stockwell Lane in 2016 revealed evidence of N-S aligned ridge-and-furrow features across much of the site, with their preservation being greater in the southernmost portion (CA 2016). Two small concentrations of ditches (possibly representing former field boundaries) and associated pits were identified during the evaluation but it was not possible to establish their date. Further evidence of medieval or early post-medieval cultivation features has also been identified during BA's recent archaeological investigations at Glebe Farm, to the NE and E of the site, the findings of which supported previous geophysical survey work undertaken in 2007 (Simmonds, Walford and Holmes 2008; BA 2017a). The nearest medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow features identified during these investigations were located c.80m to the E of the boundaries of the site.

The remaining medieval entries recorded within the study area on the Milton Keynes HER are a pair of isolated coin finds identified by metal detectorists c.170m W of the site (MMK7289) and c.540m to the N (MMK2956). Such finds scatters further suggest agricultural land use in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

**Conclusion:** The potential for medieval archaeology has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. This reflects the fact that the site appears to have been located within open fields well to the N of the medieval settlement nucleus focused on the parish church. However, substantial evidence for ridge-and-furrow cultivation associated with this medieval open field system has been recorded in the fields surrounding the site and there is limited potential for encountering further evidence of ridge and furrow within the southern part of the site.

Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow, should it be encountered, would have potential to shed light on the character and organization of the medieval open field system at Wavendon but would probably be regarded as being of **Low to Medium** importance in archaeological terms.

#### 4.1.4 Post-medieval

Cartographic evidence shows that the landscape surrounding the site underwent significant changes during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the establishment of the Woburn to Newport Pagnell turnpike road (now represented by present day Newport Road) running along the NE edge of the site (MMK5881). The turnpike was established in 1728 as part of the Hockcliffe-to-Woburn Trust and was subsequently incorporated with the Northampton and Newport Pagnell Trust, which existed until 1871. It is unclear whether Stockwell Lane, leading N from the village centre of Wavendon towards Newport Road (and defining the W edge of the site) was already in existence when the turnpike road was created or whether it predates the turnpike. However, the distinctive triangular form of the site, formed by the intersection of these two roads, was already well-established by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as shown on Thomas Jeffreys' county map of 1770 (*fig. 5*).

Historically, it appears that the majority of the site formed part of the Rectorial estate or Glebe land belonging to the Rector of Wavendon and was allotted to the Rector following the Wavendon Inclosure Act of 1788. It appears likely that the boundaries of the fields comprising the site and in the immediate locality were largely formalized as a result of the inclosure of the open common fields which took place following the 1788 Act, although it is possible that there was some amalgamation of the open field strips into consolidated field enclosures prior to that date. Historic mapping shows that the site largely remained under cultivation throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was used as garden allotments from c.1900 through to the late 1960s.

Four coin find-spots dating to the reign of Elizabeth I (MMK7290 & MMK7291) are recorded approximately 32m to the W of the site but these are the only entries for the post-medieval period recorded on the Milton Keynes HER in the immediate vicinity of the site. The closest built heritage assets to the site are No. 3 Stockwell Lane and its boundary wall and gate, these representing a Grade II listed former rectory constructed in 1848 (MMK5194 & MMK5195).

**Conclusion:** The archaeological potential of the site, in terms of post-medieval remains, has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the fact that the site remained as undeveloped arable land and allotments throughout this period and its boundaries have largely been unchanged since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A small number of post-medieval coin findspots have been recorded in close proximity to the site.

Should evidence of post-medieval agricultural features (eg. land drains) be encountered, these would probably be regarded as being of **Low** (ie. local) importance in archaeological terms.

## 5 Gazetteer and Plans of Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Events recorded on the Milton Keynes HER in the vicinity of the study area

#	MonUID	Name	Date	NGR
1	MMK1514	Wavendon Gate Occupation Site	Iron Age	SP 90350 36950
2	MMK1515	Wavendon Gate Round House	Iron Age	SP 90350 36950
3	MMK1509	Wavendon Gate Settlement	Iron Age/R-B	SP 90350 36950
4	MMK1164	Kents Hill Coin Find-spot: Constantinopolis Follis (AD337-341)	Romano-British	SP 90600 38200
5	MMK1510	Wavendon Gate Pottery Kiln	Romano-British	SP 90350 36950
6	MMK1511	Wavendon Gate Pit	Romano-British	SP 90350 36950
7	MMK1512	Wavendon Gate Ritual Pit	Romano-British	SP 90350 36950
8	MMK1513	Wavendon Gate Cremation Cemetery	Romano-British	SP 90350 36950
9	MMK1774	E of Milton Hill: Tile Find-spot	Romano-British	SP 90300 37400
10	MMK7292	Coin Find-spot: Sestertius 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD (?)	Romano-British	SP 90530 37400
11	MMK7293	Coin Find-spot: Sestertius 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD (?)	Romano-British	SP 90530 37400
12	MMK7294	Coin Find-spot: Sestertius 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD (?)	Romano-British	SP 90530 37400
13	MMK7295	Coin Find-spot: Sestertius 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD (?)	Romano-British	SP 90530 37400
14	MMK7296	Coin Find-spot: Silver Denarius of Trajan (98-117 AD)	Romano-British	SP 90510 37500
15	MMK7297	Coin Find-spot: Silver Denarius of Elagabalus (218-222 AD)	Romano-British	SP 90510 37500
16	MMK7298	Coin Find-spot: Denarius (?) of Severus Alexander (222-235 AD)	Romano-British	SP 90530 37400
17	MMK7299	Coin Find-spot: Radius or Nummus 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century AD	Romano-British	SP 90870 37600
18	MMK7770	Wavendon Gate: Pottery, Kiln & Slag Find-spots	Romano-British	SP 90420 36870
19	MMK7771	Wavendon Gate: Settlement Enclosure	Romano-British	SP 90350 36950
20	MMK7916	Brinklow: Romano-British Features & Possible Enclosure Ditches	Romano-British	SP 89957 37683
21	MMK1052	Wavendon Parish	Medieval	SP 91074 37161
22	MMK2956	Kents Hill Coin Find-spot: Silver Hammered Longcross Coin	Medieval	SP 90600 38200
23	MMK3588	Shrunken Village N of Wavendon Church	Medieval	SP 91100 37270
24	MMK3589	Wavendon Manor (Woburn)	Medieval	SP 91810 37304
25	MMK3591	Wavendon Manor (Woburn)	Medieval	SP 91810 37304
26	MMK3592	Passelwes/Paslows Manor	Medieval	SP 91298 37226
27	MMK7289	Coin Find-spot: Henry V Silver Halfpenny	Medieval	SP 90770 37620
28	MMK3590	Wavendon Manor House, Cross End Road (GII)	Med./P-M	SP 91810 37304
29	MMK3772	St. Mary the Virgin's Church (GII*)	Med./P-M	SP 91152 37198
30	MMK3593	Old Manor, 23 Walton Road	Post-med.	SP 91298 37226
31	MMK4191	Kents Hill: Metal Detecting Assemblage	Post-med.	SP 90600 38200
32	MMK4192	Kents Hill: Ring Find-spots	Post-med.	SP 90600 38200
33	MMK4208	OS Field Parcel 2400: Metal Detecting Assemblage	Post-med.	SP 90300 37800
34	MMK4240	S of Wavendon - Walton Road: Metal Detecting Assemblage	Post-med.	SP 90350 36950
35	MMK4241	S of Wavendon - Walton Road: Musket Balls Find-spot	Post-med.	SP 90350 36950
36	MMK4242	S of Wavendon Coin Find-spot: C18 Halfpennies & Farthing	Post-med.	SP 90350 36950
37	MMK4243	Near Cremation Cemetery: Metal Detecting Assemblage	Post-med.	SP 90350 36950
38	MMK5181	2 Cross End Road (GII)	Post-med.	SP 91856 37462



#	MonUID	Name	Date	NGR
39	MMK5182	Wavendon Cottage, 4 Cross End Road (GII)	Post-med.	SP 91732 37437
40	MMK5183	Manor Cottage, 14 Cross End Road (GII)	Post-med.	SP 91853 37347
41	MMK5192	2 Stockwell Lane (GII)	Post-med.	SP 91064 37213
42	MMK5194	3 Stockwell Lane (GII)	Post-med.	SP 90971 37251
43	MMK5195	Boundary Wall & Gate, 3 Stockwell Lane (GII)	Post-med.	SP 91015 37261
44	MMK5196	56 & 58 Walton Road (GII)	Post-med.	SP 91014 37153
45	MMK5612	Old Manor, 23 Walton Road	Post-med.	SP 91302 37208
46	MMK5763	Wavendon Quarry	Post-med.	SP 91078 37155
47	MMK5850	Wavendon Manor Outbuilding	Post-med.	SP 91803 37277
48	MMK5853	Wavendon Manor Billiard Room	Post-med.	SP 91814 37292
49	MMK5854	Wavedon Manor Outbuilding	Post-med.	SP 91808 37290
50	MMK5855	Wavendon Manor Stables	Post-med.	SP 91797 37304
51	MMK5856	Wavendon Manor Garden	Post-med.	SP 91829 37289
52	MMK5857	Wavendon Manor Drive	Post-med.	SP 91833 37252
53	MMK5858	Forcing Pit, Wavendon Manor Gardens	Post-med.	SP 91808 37287
54	MMK5859	Farm Building, Wavendon Manor	Post-med.	SP 91774 37286
55	MMK5881	Woburn to Newport Pagnell Turnpike	Post-med.	SP 90754 39016
56	MMK7290	Coin Find-spot: Elizabeth Silver 3 Farthings (1575)	Post-med.	SP 90900 37660
57	MMK7291	Coin Find-spot: Elizabeth I Silver Penny	Post-med.	SP 90900 37660
58	MMK7445	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 90816 36991
59	MMK7446	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 90855 37011
60	MMK7447	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 90801 37012
61	MMK7448	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 90837 37037
62	MMK7449	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 90937 37047
63	MMK7450	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 90919 37067
64	MMK7451	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 91074 36996
65	MMK7619	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 91786 37419
66	MMK7620	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 91806 37424
67	MMK7621	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 91768 37413
68	MMK7622	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 91082 37179
69	MMK7623	Site of Building	Post-med.	SP 91070 37186
70	MMK7825	Wavendon Gate: Metal Detecting Assemblage	Post-med.	SP 90350 36950
71	MMK7826	Wavendon Gate: Metal Detecting Assemblage	Post-med.	SP 90500 36900
72	MMK6000	Wavendon Tower	Modern	SP 90755 37133
73	MMK7952	Wavendon War Memorial, St Mary's Churchyard	Modern	SP 91188 37193
74	MMK5851	Wavendon Manor Pond	Undated	SP 91854 37312
75	MMK5852	Wavendon Manor Pond	Undated	SP 91835 37334
76	MMK5972	Park Farm Enclosure	Undated	SP 91861 37878

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological sites and monuments recorded on the Milton Keynes HER in the vicinity (1km) of the proposed site

**Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the Milton Keynes HER in the vicinity (1km) of the proposed site**

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	EMK192	Excavation: Brinklow	1995	SP 89950 37680
E2	EMK337	WB: St Mary's Church	1999	SP 91163 37202
E3	EMK471	Building Survey: Outbuilding 23-25 Walton Road, 'Rose Cottage'	2002	SP 91302 37208
E4	EMK640	Metal Detecting Survey: Towergate Site A	2006	SP 90530 37400
E5	EMK962	Eval: Nova MK1 Evaluation III	2007	SP 91280 38470
E6	EMK974	Excavation: Nova MK1 Mitigation Phase II	2007	SP 91166 38482
E7	EMK975	Geophys. & Survey: Eagle & Glebe Farms	2007	SP 91550 38000
E8	EMK1021	Building Survey: Methodist Chapel, Walton Rd.	2007	SP 91042 37095
E9	EMK1123	WB: St Mary's Churchyard	2009	SP 91150 37200
E10	EMK1172	WB: St Mary's Church	2011	SP 91141 37199
E11	EMK 1216	WB: St Mary's Church	2011	SP 91145 37189
E12	EMK1194	Geophys.: Church Farm SLA, Wavendon	2013	SP 91085 36500
E13	EMK1198	Geophys. & Eval: Magna Park	2013-2014	SP 91095 38781
E14	EMK939	Geophys.: Nova MK1 Phase II	N/R	SP 91303 38623

**Table 4: Gazetteer of recent archaeological events (currently unrecorded in the Milton Keynes HER) in the vicinity (1km) of the proposed site**

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E15	N/A	Archaeological Evaluation: Glebe Farm Land Parcel A	2014-15	SP 91042 37871
E16	N/A	Archaeological Evaluation: Glebe Farm Land Parcel B	2014-15	SP 91302 37839
E17	N/A	Archaeological Evaluation: Glebe Farm Land Parcel C	2014-15	SP 91634 38030
E18	N/A	Archaeological Evaluation: Glebe Farm Land Parcel D	2014-15	SP 91838 38115
E19	N/A	Archaeological Evaluation: Land W of Stockwell Lane	2016	SP 90817 37626

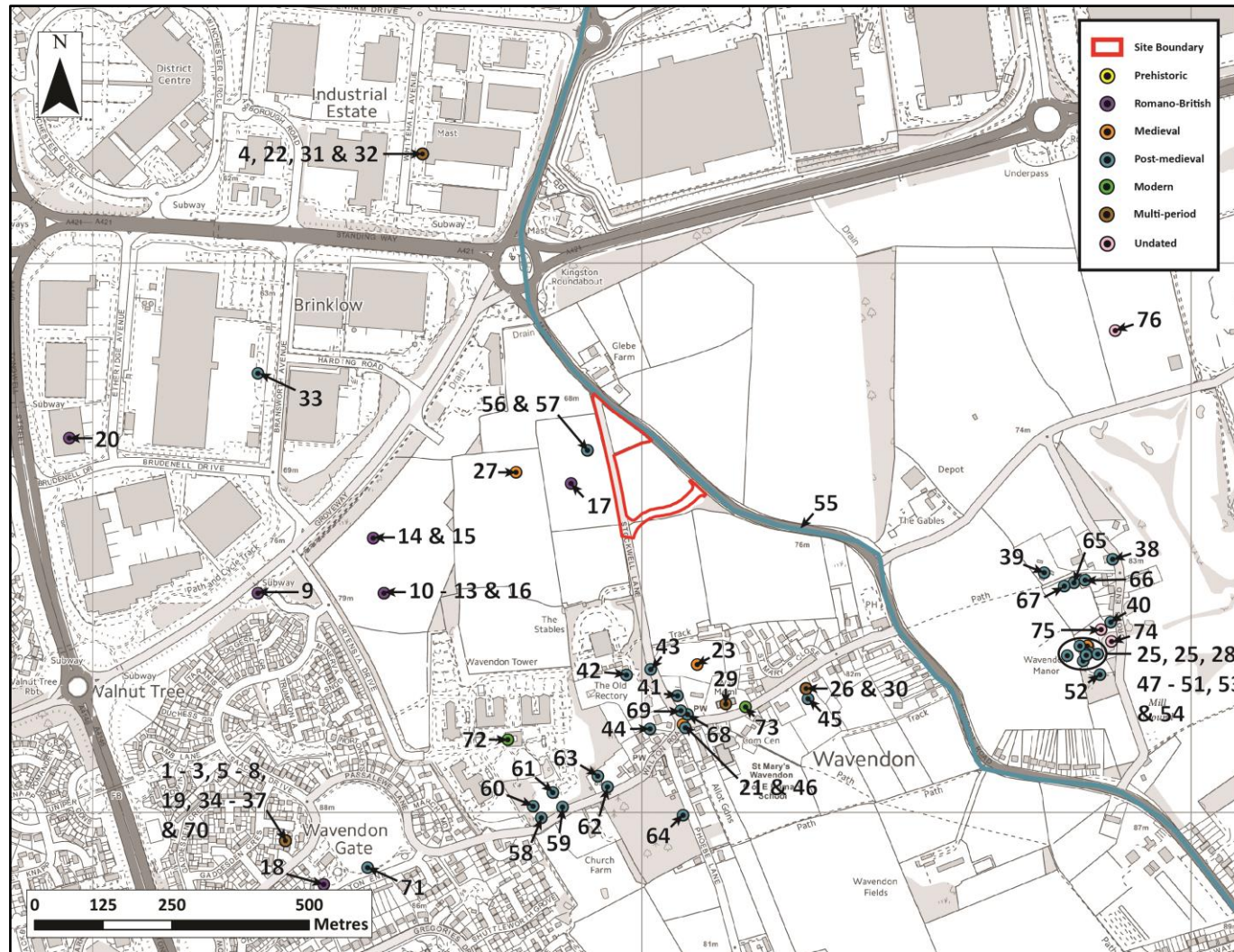


Fig. 2: Plan of archaeological sites and monuments recorded on the Milton Keynes HER in the vicinity (1km) of the specific study area

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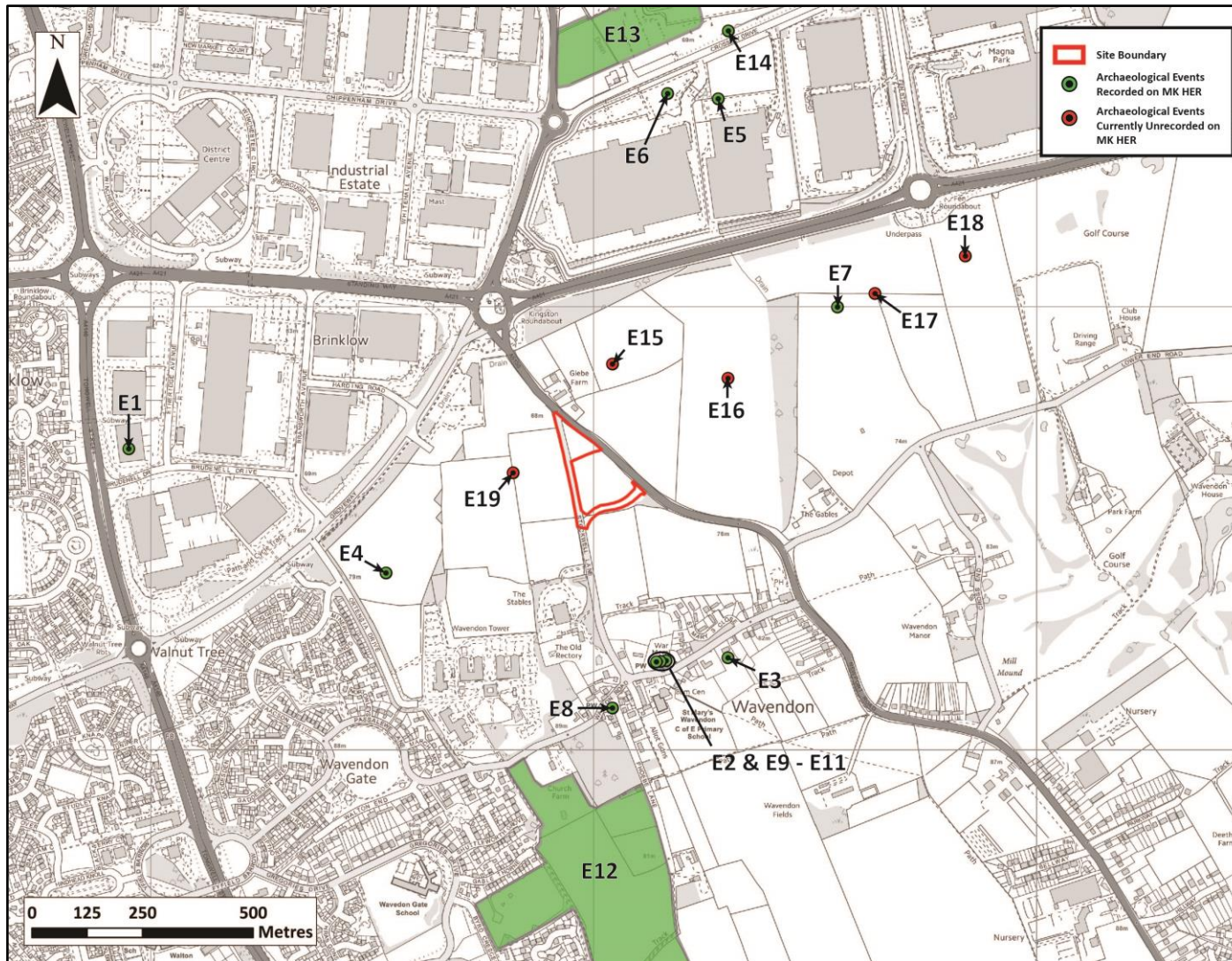


Fig. 3: Plan of archaeological events recorded on the Milton Keynes HER and recent archaeological interventions (currently unrecorded in the MK HER) in the vicinity (1km) of the specific study area

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## 6 Documentary Study & Map Regression

Documentary and cartographic records relating to the study area dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century were consulted to determine the historical pattern of land use, field boundaries and land ownership in the immediate vicinity of the site. The results of this documentary study and map regression are summarised below (*Table 5; Appendix 1*):

**Table 5: Documentary Study and Map Regression**

Date	Description
<b>Medieval to c.1800</b>	<p>During the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the site lay within the Portway Field, one of several open common fields surrounding the village of Wavendon. Thomas Jeffreys' map of 1770, the earliest map to show the site in appreciable detail, depicts the course of the Woburn to Newport Pagnell turnpike road laid out in 1728 (defining the NE boundary of the site) and intersecting with the line of Stockwell Lane, which runs S towards Wavendon Church and denotes the W extent of the site (<i>fig. 5</i>). Jeffreys' map provides no detail of field boundaries within the site; it is possible that the individual strips of land within the common fields had already begun to be consolidated into larger field enclosures by that date.</p> <p>The boundaries of the fields comprising the site were largely formalized as a result of the Wavendon Inclosure Act of 1788. The Wavendon Inclosure Award of 1791 (CBS Ref. IR 74) records that the northern and central parts of the site lay within a plot or parcel of land in Portway Field (then known as Broad Plot) allotted to Daniel Shipton, then Rector of Wavendon, as part of the Rectorial estate or Glebe, while the southernmost part of the site lay within a plot of land at 'Berry Orchard in Portway Field' which was allotted to trustees of the late Samuel King. Stockwell Lane is described as a 'public carriage and drift road, highway and footpath forty feet wide leading from the turnpike road at or near a certain place called Broad Plot in a southerly direction...into the town of Wandon [Wavendon]'. The plot of land allotted to the Rector of Wavendon may have formed part of the Rectorial Glebe for a lengthy period, as a terrier of 1639 refers to land described as lying 'outside of Gravel Pitts in Portway Field' (CBS Ref. D-A/GT/9/11/1), but it is unclear whether this can positively be identified with the site.</p> <p>A copy of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century estate map of Wavendon and Aspley Guise (CBS Ref. IR 74A) depicting the layout of the fields shortly after the Wavendon Inclosure Award (<i>fig. 6</i>) shows that the plot of land allotted to the Rector had already been divided into two enclosures, the boundaries of which correspond to the two fields currently occupying the northern and central parts of the site, while the extent of the rectangular field at the southernmost edge of the site (forming part of Berry Orchard) had also been established by that date.</p>
<b>1815</b>	<p>William Hyett's 1815 OS Surveyor's Drawing of Woburn (<i>fig. 7</i>) shows the site as lying within a large triangular enclosure bordered by the turnpike road to the NE and by Stockwell Lane to the W. No evidence for subdivision is indicated within the triangular enclosure, although it should be noted that the Ordnance Survey drawings often depicted field boundaries in a somewhat schematic fashion.</p>
<b>1839</b>	<p>The 1839 Wavendon Tithe Survey (<i>fig. 8</i>) is the first detailed record of land use, ownership and field boundaries in the vicinity of the study area. At the N end of the site is a triangular enclosure (marked as Plot No. 173 'Gardens') immediately S of which is a trapezoidal shaped arable field (Plot No. 172 'Three Corner Piece'), both of which belonged to the Rector of Wavendon. At the southernmost edge of the site is a large rectangular pasture field marked as 'Berry Orchard' (Plot No. 171), which was owned and occupied by one Thomas King. The pattern of field boundaries within the site as depicted on the tithe map closely resembles the form as depicted on the early 19<sup>th</sup> century estate map of Wavendon and Aspley Guise and that shown on later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping.</p>

**Table 5: Documentary Study and Map Regression**

Date	Description
<b>c.1880 – 1939</b>	The OS 1881 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 25-Inch map ( <i>fig. 9</i> ) records a landscape essentially identical to that shown on the 1839 tithe map. Little change to the fieldscape pattern is shown on the OS 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition 25-Inch map of 1900 ( <i>fig. 10</i> ); however, the two fields formerly marked as Plot Nos. 172 and 173 on the Wavendon tithe map are indicated on the 1900 map as allotments. The OS 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1925 ( <i>fig. 11</i> ) shows that the pattern of field enclosure had remained unaltered since 1900; however, the triangular field at the N end of the site is now marked as ‘Allotment Gardens’ while the field to the S is still depicted as ‘Allotments’.
<b>c.1939 to present</b>	<p>Examination of an oblique aerial photograph of May 1939 and an RAF vertical photograph of the site taken in August 1947 (<i>fig. 12</i>) shows that the field boundary pattern had remained unchanged since 1925. The 1947 aerial photograph shows well defined ridge and furrow (its slender reverse S-shape form being strongly suggestive of a medieval date) within the rectangular field at the southernmost edge of the site (Berry Orchard) which originally appears to have continued northwards into the trapezoidal field immediately to the N. However only faint traces of slightly curvilinear ridge and furrow (oriented roughly NW-SE) are visible in this field, suggesting that these cultivation features had been largely levelled as a result of its usage as allotments during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The OS provisional edition 6-inch map of 1952 still marks the triangular field and the field immediately to the S as ‘allotments’; however, a later OS 6-inch scale map dated 1966 marks only the northernmost triangular field as being used for allotment gardens. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps dated 1972 and 1982, as well as the OS 1995 1:10000 National Survey, record no change in field morphology within the site, the only noteworthy change being that none of the fields are identified as ‘allotments’.</p> <p>An oblique aerial photograph of the site dated 1963 (<i>fig. 13</i>) still shows faint vestiges of ridge and furrow within the trapezoidal field in the central part of the site but no such features are visible within the triangular field enclosure to the N. Later aerial photographs taken in 1999 and 2006 appear to show no surviving trace of ridge and furrow in either field, however the field at the southernmost edge of the site (Berry Orchard) still has well-preserved ridge and furrow. Modern LiDAR imagery of the site (obtained from the Environment Agency) appears to show traces of NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow extending into the trapezoidal field enclosure in the central part of the site (<i>fig. 14</i>), but this is not visible on recent aerial photographs and no trace of cultivation earthworks was noted during the site visit.</p>

**Table 6: Fields included within the site boundaries on the 1839 Tithe Survey of Wavendon**

Number	Name	Owner	Occupier	Land-use
171	Berry Orchard	Thomas King	Thomas King	Pasture
172	Three Corner Close	Rector of Wavendon (Glebe)	Rev. John Fisher	Arable
173	Gardens	Rector of Wavendon (Glebe)	Joseph Goodall & Others	Gardens

## 7 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken by BA on January 27<sup>th</sup> 2017; a plan detailing photographic locations is presented below (fig. 4). The fields contained within the specific study area appeared to be heavily overgrown with encroachment of *Crataegus* and *Rosaceae*. An area of potentially disturbed ground was noted at the S end of the N field (Plate 4), with evidence of dumping noted at its N end. No evidence was noted for visible ridge and furrow within the triangular field at the N end of the site or the larger trapezoidal shaped field to the S (although it is possible that the dense undergrowth may have obscured evidence of earthworks in this area). A substantial E-W aligned boundary bank was noted at the S end of the trapezoidal field (Plate 7) which appears to represent the S extent of the plot of land allotted to the Rector of Wavendon by the Wavendon Inclosure Award of 1791.

No other features of archaeological interest were noted within the site boundary.

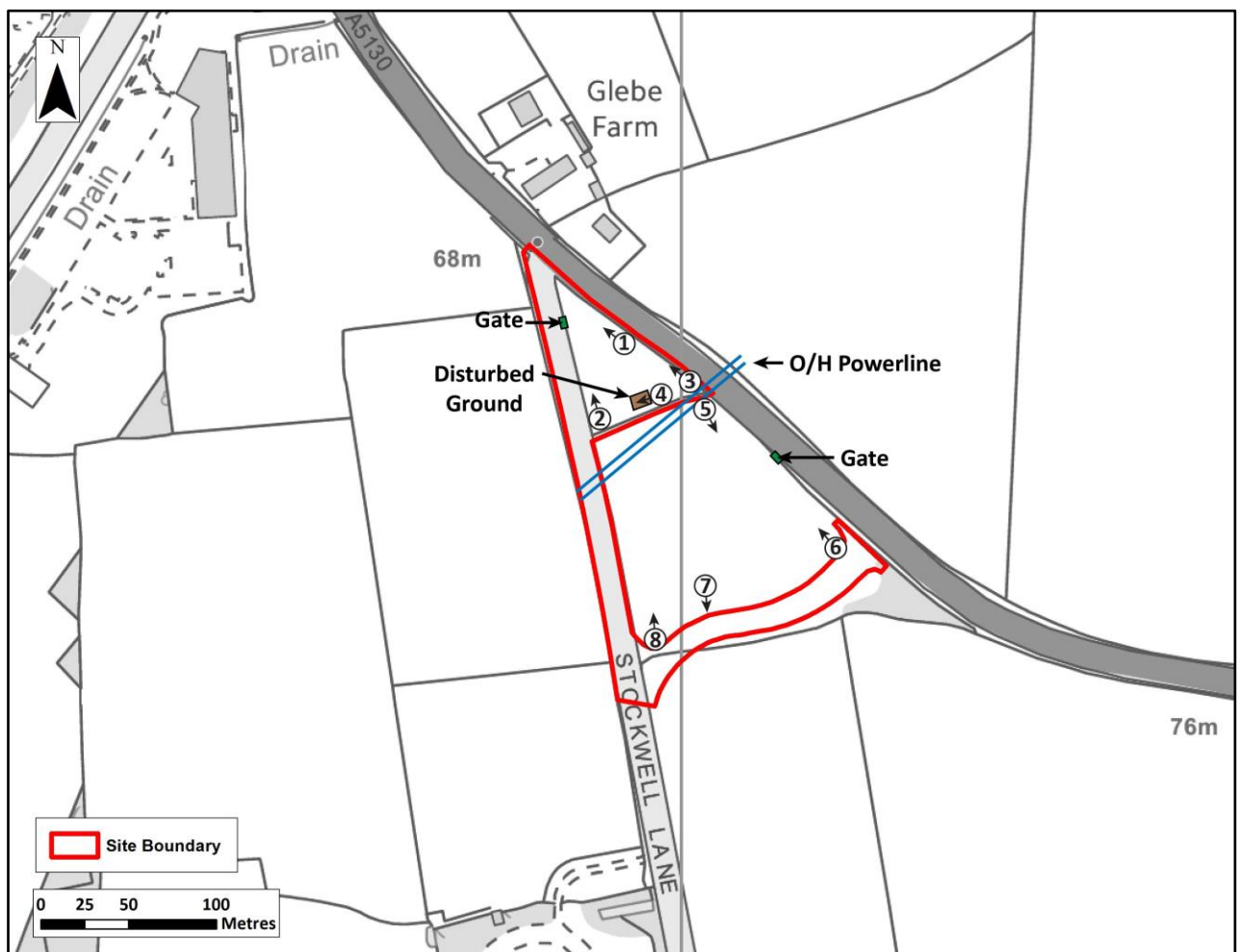


Fig. 4: Plan showing location of photographs (Plates 1-8) taken during site visit, with direction of view indicated



*Plate 1: View NW across N field*



*Plate 2: View N across N field*





*Plate 3: View NW across N field*



*Plate 4: Disturbed ground on S edge of N field*



*Plate 5: View SE across S field*



*Plate 6: View NW across S field*



*Plate 7: View S looking towards bank marking S boundary of S field*



*Plate 8: View N across S field*

## 8 Conclusion

This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land at Stockwell Lane, Wavendon, Milton Keynes has reached the following conclusions regarding the potential and importance of the archaeological resource within the site:

Period	Potential	Importance	Justification
Prehistoric	Low	Medium	<p>The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric (pre- Iron Age) date in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as <b>Low</b>, reflecting the lack of recorded evidence for activity predating the Iron Age both within the immediate vicinity of the site and in the wider surrounding area, which is largely restricted to a small number of lithic finds.</p> <p>Should evidence of earlier prehistoric archaeology be encountered, it would be regarded as being of <b>Medium</b> importance as it could contribute significantly to the existing body of local and regional knowledge regarding the character of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in this area, periods which are poorly represented in the existing archaeological record.</p>
Iron Age/Romano-British	Moderate to High	Medium	<p>The potential for Iron Age/Romano-British archaeology has been assessed as <b>Moderate to High</b>. Recent investigations to the northeast of the site have identified significant evidence for Late Iron Age/Romano-British occupation and associated cremation burials, as well as possible evidence for small-scale industrial activity. Considerable evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement has also been recorded in the wider locality (e.g. Wavendon Gate, Brinklow, Magna Park, and Eagle Farm).</p> <p>Should archaeological remains of Iron Age or Romano-British date be encountered, they may be assessed as being of at least <b>Medium</b> importance. Discoveries could potentially contribute to the growing body of archaeological information regarding the phasing, morphology and varying status of Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlements in the Milton Keynes area. The discovery of further evidence of burials could contribute to the existing body of regional knowledge regarding the location and density of burial activity in this area and other aspects such as changing burial practices, while evidence of small-scale industrial activity such as iron smelting or pottery manufacture, would also be considered as significant.</p>

Period	Potential	Importance	Justification
Medieval	Low to Moderate	Low to Medium	<p>The potential for medieval archaeology has been assessed as <b>Low to Moderate</b>. This reflects the fact that the site appears to have been located within open fields well to the N of the medieval settlement nucleus focused on the parish church. However, substantial evidence for ridge-and-furrow cultivation associated with this medieval open field system has been recorded in the surrounding fields and there is potential for encountering further evidence of ridge and furrow within the southern part of the site.</p> <p>Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow, should it be identified, would have potential to shed light on the character and organisation of the medieval open field system at Wavendon but would probably be regarded as being of <b>Low to Medium</b> importance in archaeological terms.</p>
Post-medieval	Low	Low	<p>The archaeological potential of the site, in terms of post-medieval remains, has been assessed as <b>Low</b>. This assessment reflects the fact that the site remained as undeveloped arable land and allotments throughout this period and its boundaries have largely been unchanged since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A small number of post-medieval coin findspots have been recorded in close proximity to the site.</p> <p>Should evidence of post-medieval agricultural features (eg. land drains) be encountered, these would probably be regarded as being of <b>Low</b> (ie. local) importance in archaeological terms</p>

## 9 Copyright

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10 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig. 5: Extract from Thomas Jeffreys' Map of Buckinghamshire (1770) showing the turnpike road and Stockwell Lane with approximate location of site circled in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

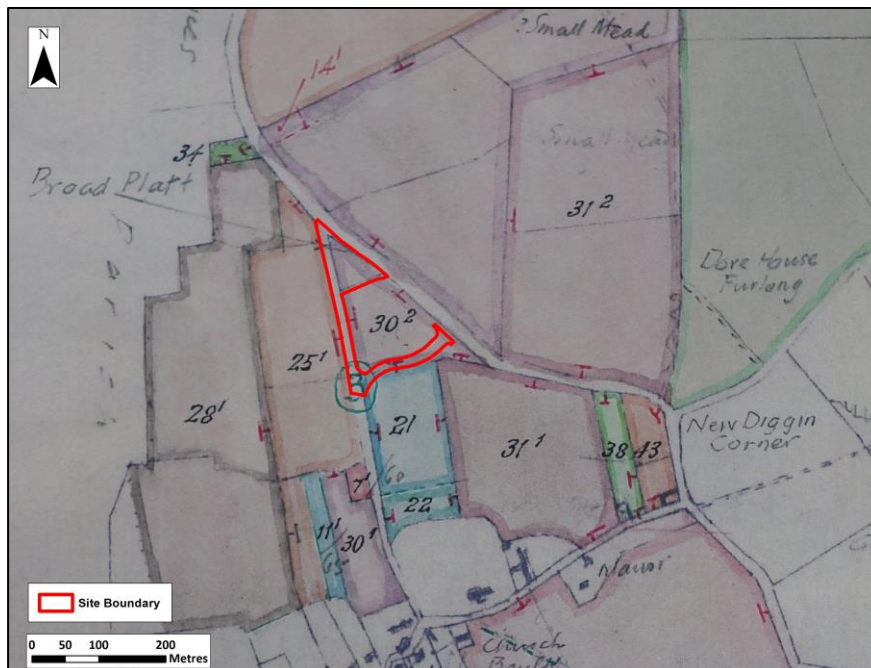


Fig. 6: Extract from a copy of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century estate map annotated with information from the Wavendon Inclosure Award of 1791 with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

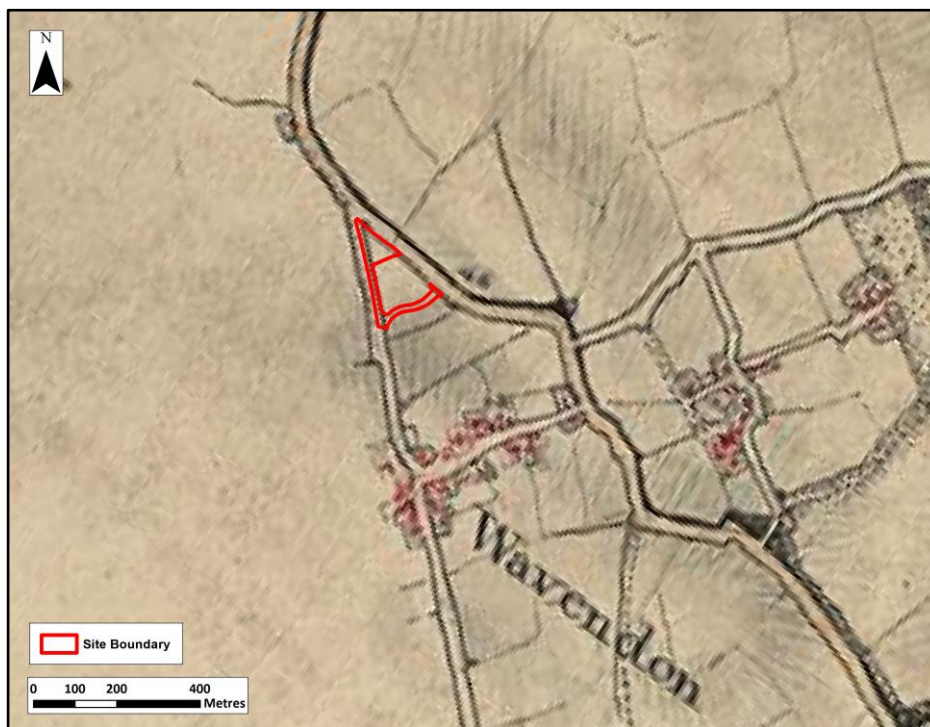


Fig. 7: Extract from William Hyett's 1815 OS Surveyor's Drawing of Woburn and district with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

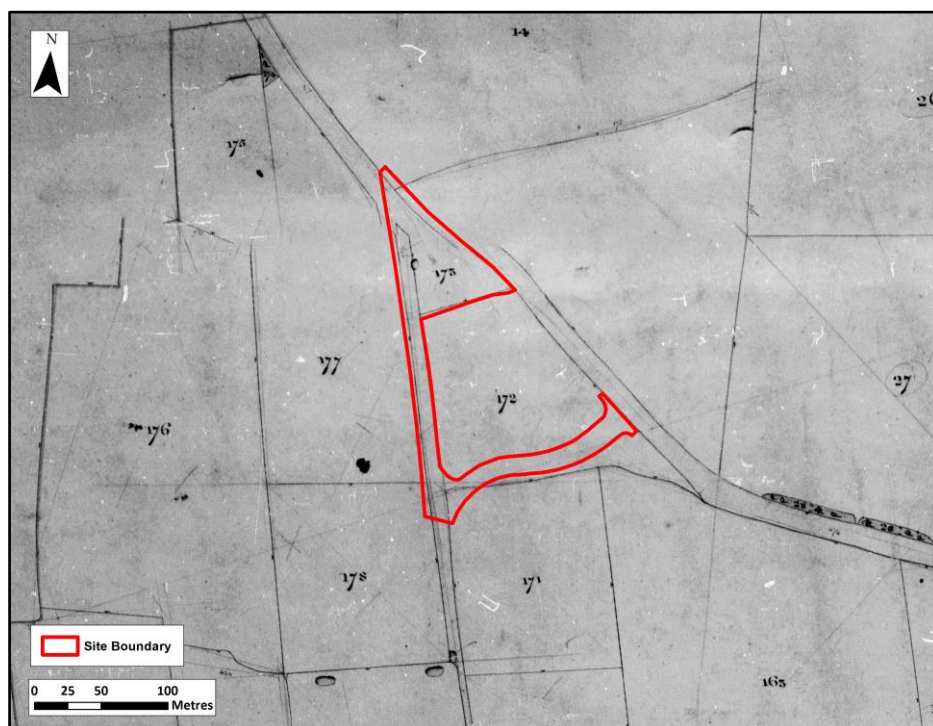


Fig. 8: Extract from the 1839 Wavendon tithe map with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of The National Archives)

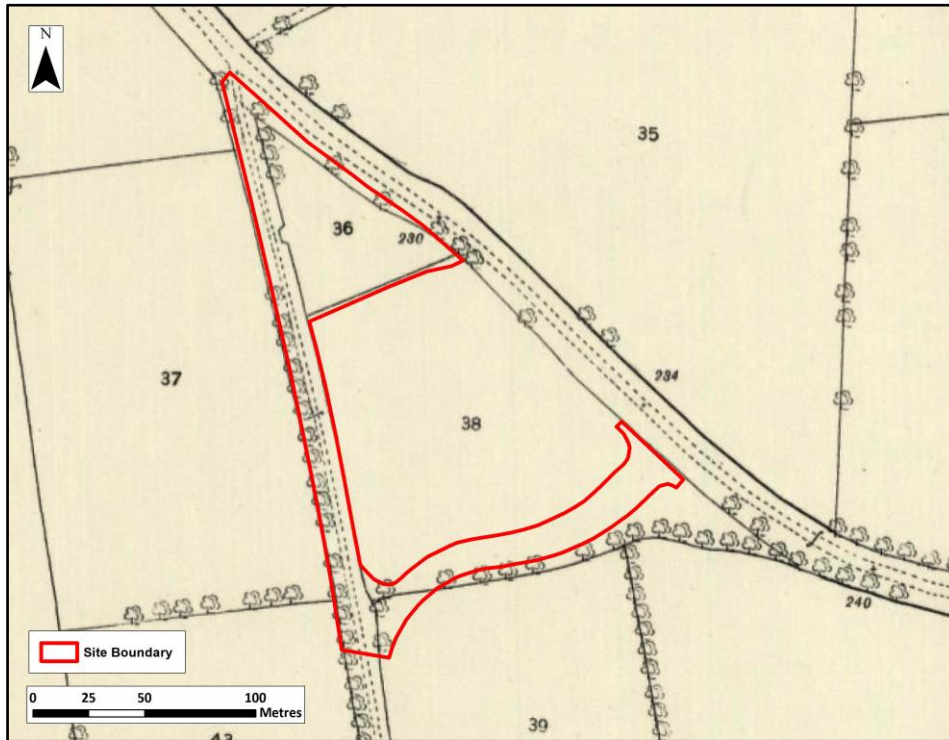


Fig. 9: Extract from the 1881 OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

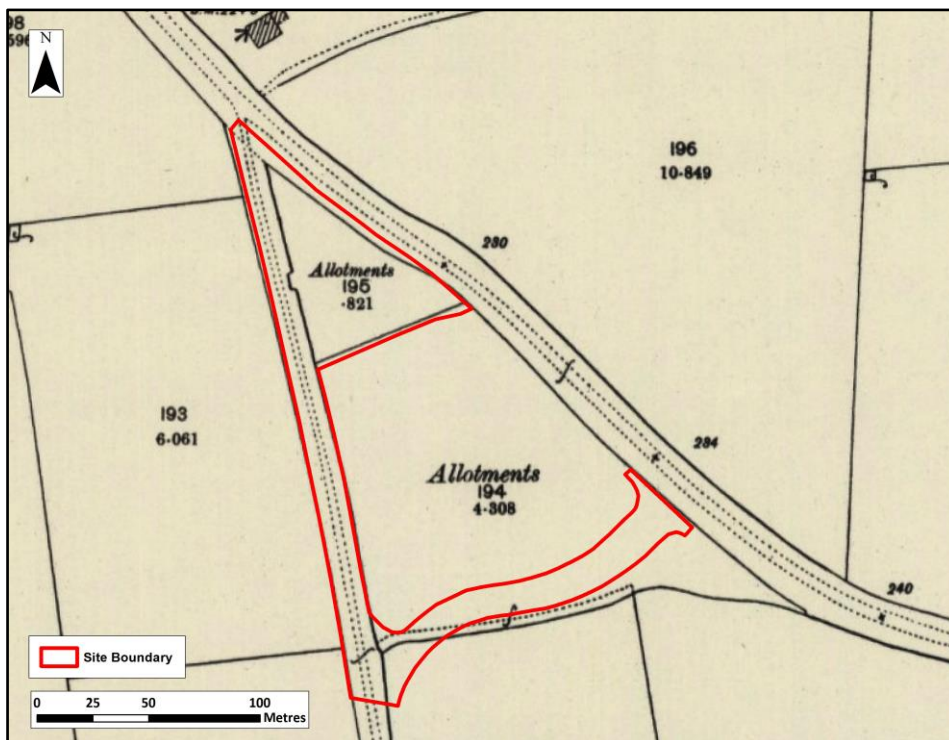


Fig. 10: Extract from the 1900 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)



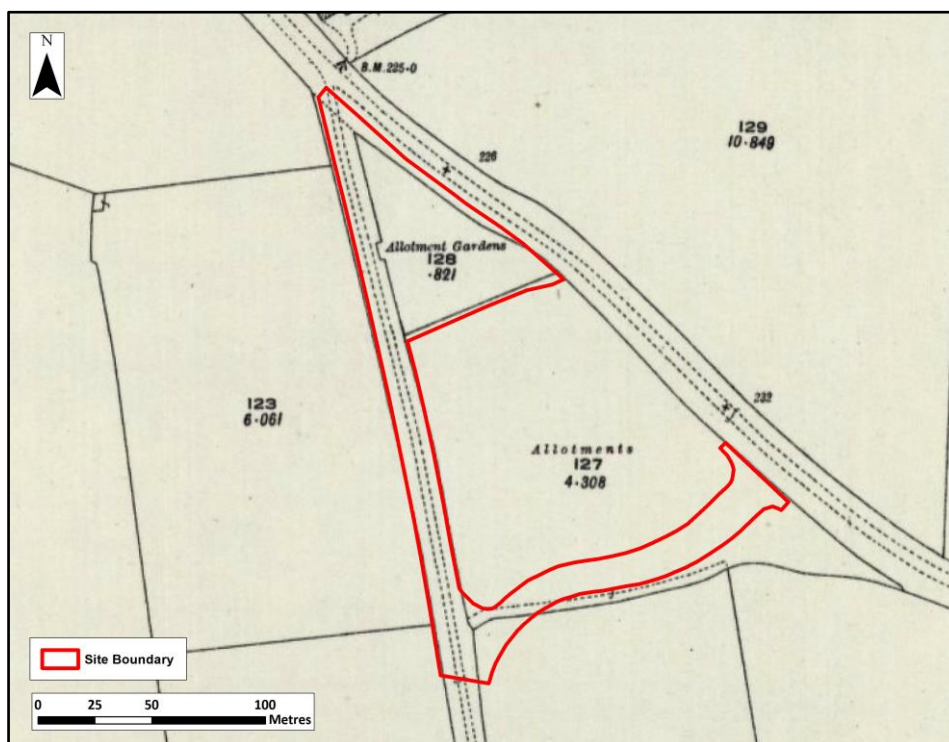


Fig. 11: Extract from the 1925 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

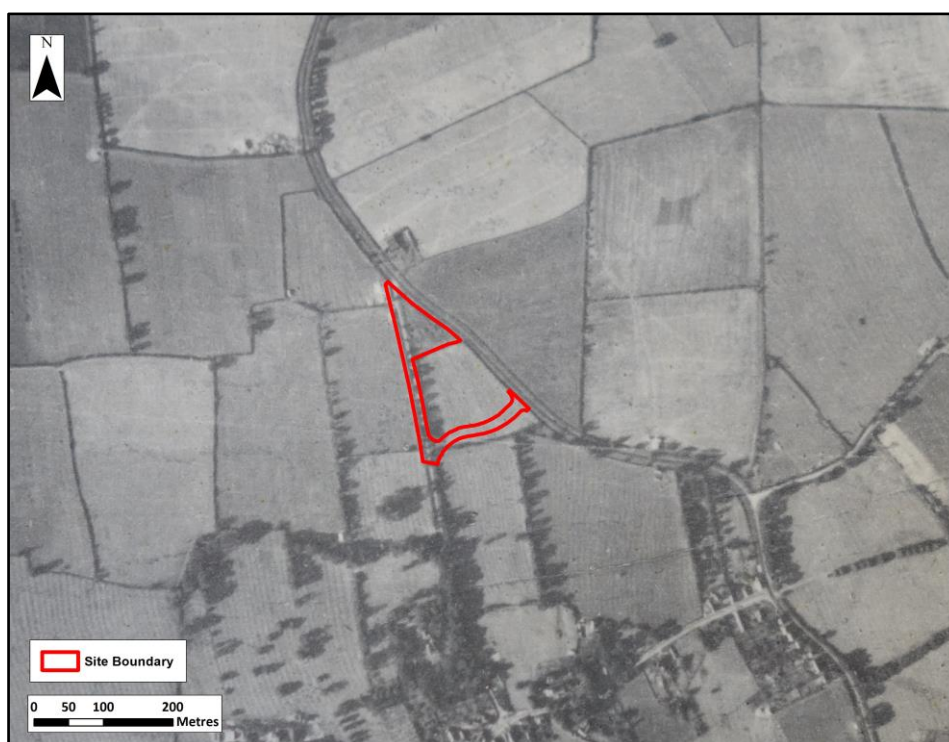
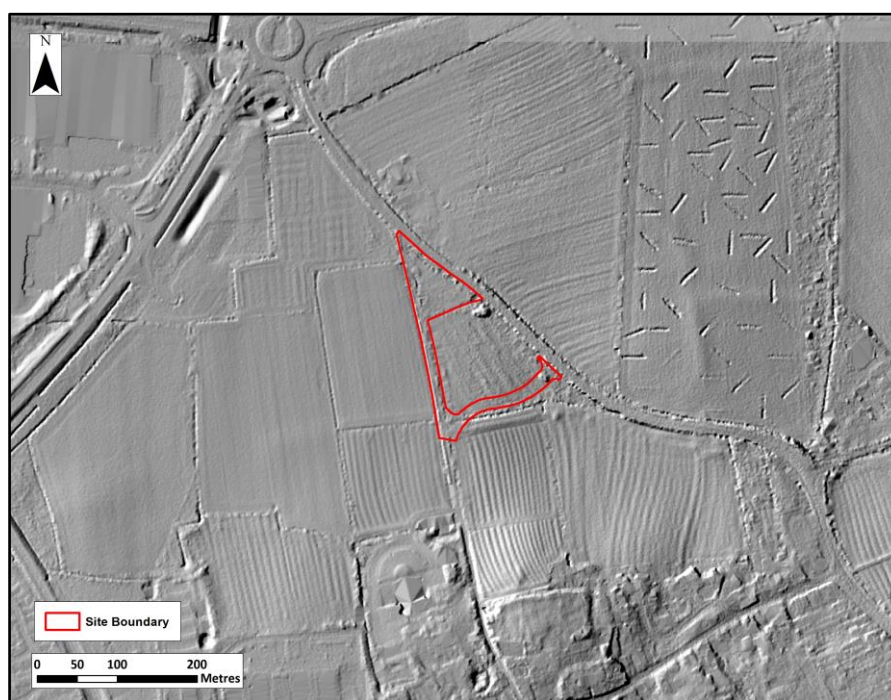


Fig. 12: Extract from an RAF vertical photograph taken in August 1947 with site boundary indicated in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)



*Fig. 13: Oblique aerial photograph taken in 1963 looking S towards Wavendon showing extensive ridge and furrow to the S and W of the site (circled in red in bottom left -hand corner of picture)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)*



*Fig. 14: Extract from LiDAR Composite DTM with site boundary indicated in red*

## 11 Bibliography

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### 11.1 Primary Sources

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## 12 Cartography and Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (Aylesbury) unless otherwise stated):

1770: Thomas Jeffreys Map of the County of Buckinghamshire

c.1800: Copy of an estate map of Wavendon and Apsley Guise annotated with information from the Wavendon Inclosure Award (CBS Ref. IR 74A)

1815 - William Hyett's OS Surveyor's Drawing of Woburn and district

1839 - Wavendon Tithe Survey (NA IR 30/3/116)

1881 - OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map of Buckinghamshire

1900 - OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map of Buckinghamshire

1925 - OS 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map of Buckinghamshire

1952 – OS 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map of Buckinghamshire

1966 – OS 1:10,560 National Survey

1972 - OS 1:2,500 National Survey

1982 - OS 1:2,500 National Survey

1995 - OS 1:10,000 National Survey

- **Aerial Photographs**

1939 (May): Oblique aerial photograph of Wavendon and Aspley Guise (HE Ref. EPW061132)

1947 (Aug): RAF vertical aerial photograph of Wavendon, Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands (CBS. PHX/A/1/85)

1958 (Dec): RAF vertical aerial photograph of Wavendon, Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands (CBS Ref. PHX/A/2/35)

1963-68: Oblique aerial photographs of Wavendon (CBS Ref. PHX/A/3/36)

Modern aerial photographs of the study area from 1999 to present were obtained using [www.getmapping.com](http://www.getmapping.com).

LiDAR Imagery of the study area (DTM and DSM) was consulted using datasets held by the Environment Agency.

Report Title		Report Ref	
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (revised version): Land at Stockwell Lane, Wavendon, Milton Keynes		BA1701SLW	
Report compiled by	Stephen Priestley MA MCI <sup>f</sup> A		
Report edited by	Ross Shurety MA (Cantab.)		
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