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Archaeological Field Evaluation

On behalf of

**GALLAGHER
ESTATES** Part of the
L&Q Group

Concerning

Land Parcel A2 (Fields 1, 2 & 3)

Two Mile Ash Farm

Milton Keynes Western Expansion Area

MK8 8AB

May 2018

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Contents

1	Non-technical Summary.....	1
2	Introduction	2
3	Site Description	2
	3.1 Soils & Geology	2
4	Aims & Objectives	2
5	Methodology.....	6
	5.1 Recording	6
	5.2 Palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic sampling	7
6	Results.....	7
	6.1.1 Field 1.....	7
	6.1.2 Field 2.....	10
	6.1.3 Field 3.....	11
7	Conclusion.....	19
8	Copyright.....	19
9	Bibliography	19
10	Appendix 1: Context Tabulation	21
11	Appendix 2: Iron Age & Roman Pottery Report.....	48
12	Appendix 3: Post-Medieval Pottery Report	49
13	Appendix 4: CBM & Burnt Clay Report	50
14	Appendix 5: Palaeoenvironmental Report.....	51
	14.1 Non-technical Summary.....	53
	14.2 Introduction	54
	14.3 Methodology.....	54
	14.4 Description of Results	54
	14.5 Table of Results	54
	14.6 Conclusion and Recommendations.....	54
	14.7 Copyright.....	54
	14.8 Bibliography	60

1 Non-technical Summary

This report has been prepared by Border Archaeology on behalf of Gallagher Estates and details the results of a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land Parcel A2 (Fields 1, 2 & 3) at 'Two Mile Ash', which forms part of the Milton Keynes Western Area Expansion – Area 10.

Forty-eight trenches were opened on land utilised predominately as pastoral farmland.

Ten trenches contained features of varying archaeological significance, largely dating to the post-medieval period, and comprised possible clay extraction pits (Field 1), a single post-medieval gully (Field 2) and remnants of ridge and furrow, as well as an associated field boundary, and areas of rooting containing residual late prehistoric or Romano-British pottery (Field 3).

No mitigation will be proposed for these three fields.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Gallagher Estates (GE) to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) in connection with three fields (Fields 1, 2 & 3), which comprise Land Parcel A2 at 'Two Mile Ash' (TMA) and form part of the Milton Keynes Western Area Expansion (*fig.1*).

Forty-eight trenches, constituting approximately 3% of the proposed development area, were opened between October and November 2017 (*fig.2*).

This report is for submission to Nick Crank BSc MCI^fA, Senior Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council (SAOMKC), and GE.

3 Site Description

The site is situated immediately to the SW of Watling Street and approximately 420m SE of Calverton Lane (centred SP 81213 38330). Current land-use largely comprises pastoral farmland with the site encompassing an area of approximately 86,727m².

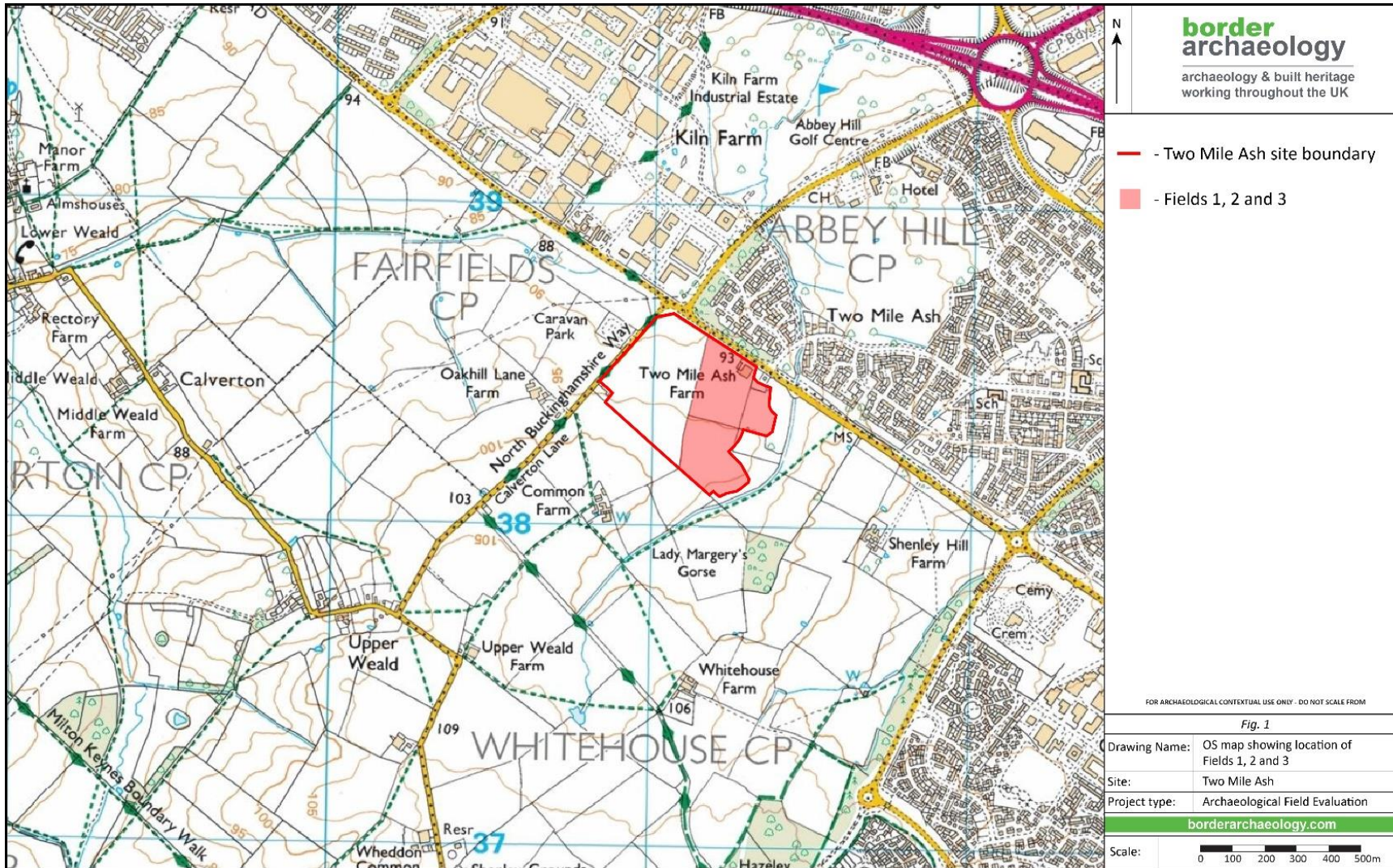
In terms of general topography, the site lies on a raised plateau above the valley of the Calverton Brook with the settlements of Nash and Whaddon occupying an elevated area on the opposing slopes to the W of the brook.

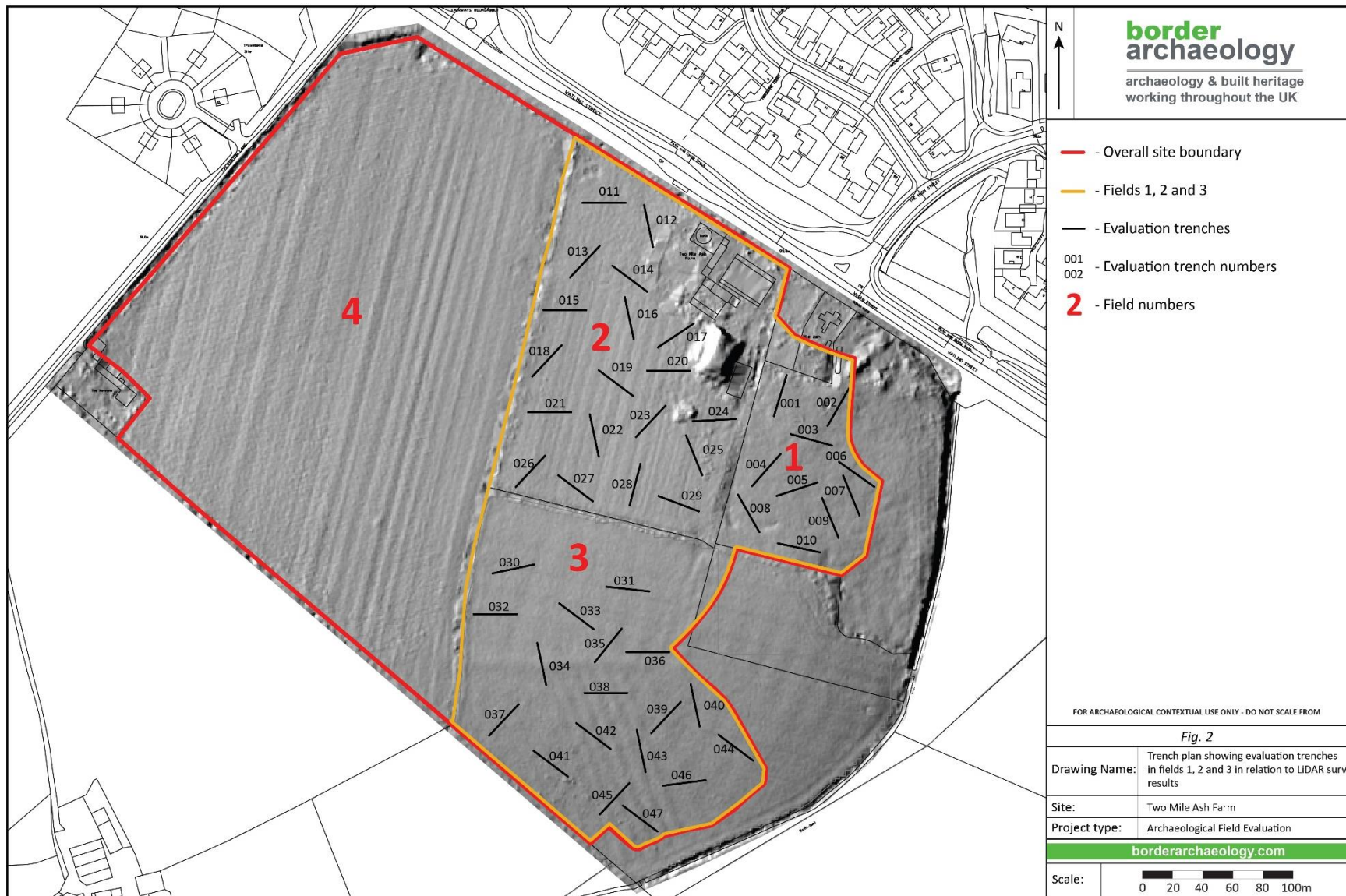
3.1 Soils & Geology

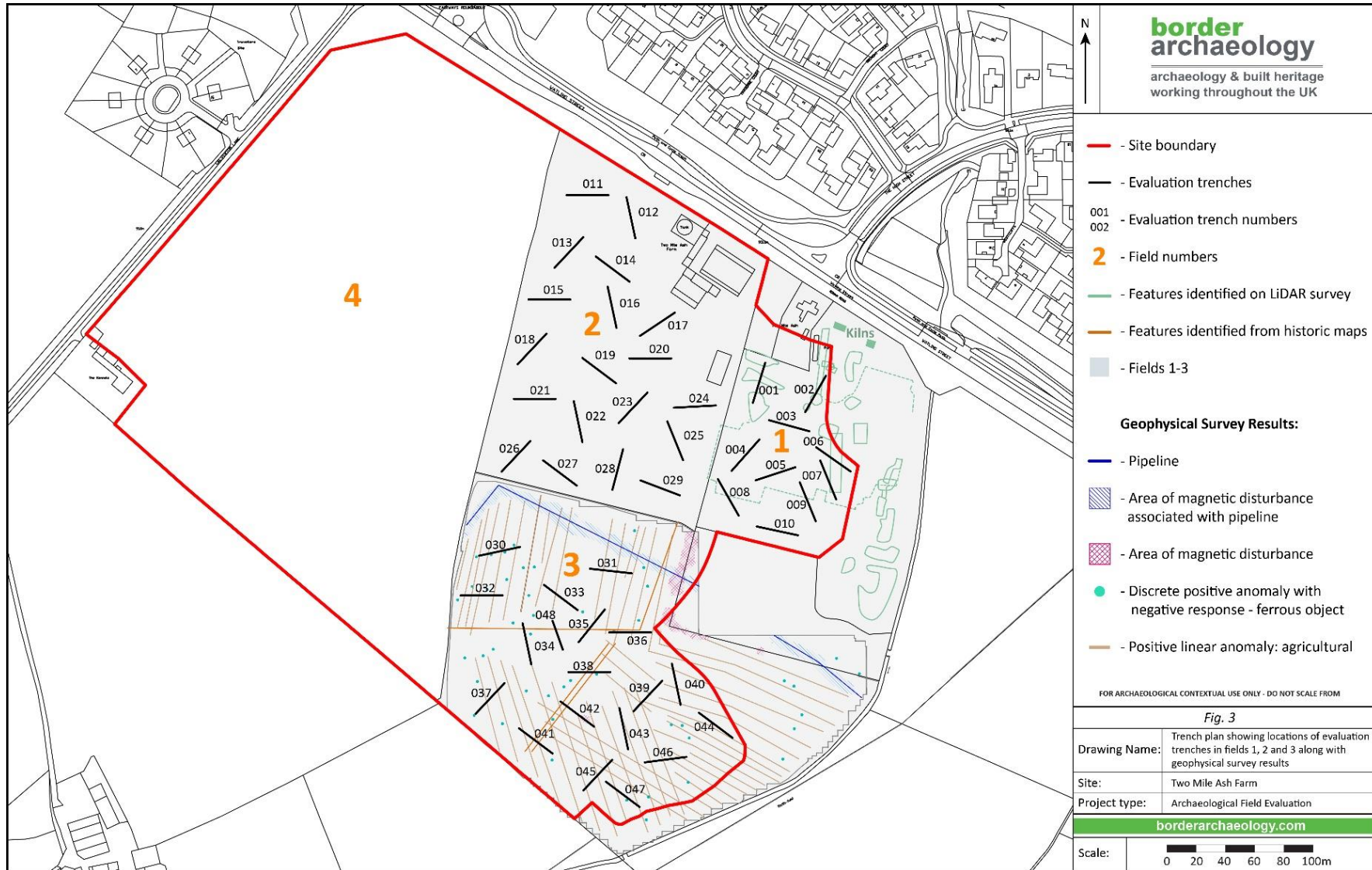
The geological substrata is formed from an extensive tract of typical calcareous pelosols of the HANSLOPE series (411d), which may be characterised as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils overlying chalky till. Smaller areas of typical stagnogley soils of the WICKHAM 2 series (711f) and pelo-stagnogleys of the DENCHWORTH series (712b) intrude at the NE and SW extents of the Milton Keynes Western Expansion Area, respectively. The WICKHAM 2 soils slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey, fine silty over clayey and clayey soils overlying drift over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay or mudstone. The DENCHWORTH series comprises slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (SSEW 1983).

4 Aims & Objectives

The overall aim of the AFE was to characterise, as fully as possible within the parameters of the project, the extant archaeological resource as established within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (BA 2017). This is to inform any potential mitigation strategy with full reference to the relevant research priorities outlined in the *Solent-Thames Research Framework* (STRF) (Hey & Hind 2014).







5 Methodology

The programme of AFE was mandated by the WSI (BA 2017) and the works were carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). BA adheres to the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (2014) and to *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

The HER event number assigned is EMK1323. An OASIS online record has been initiated: borderar1-309520.

Trench positions were determined by survey grade GPS to the trench plan allocated in the WSI (BA 2017). The WSI sought to achieve at least 3% evaluation of the area through regular placement of the trenching with the influence of geophysical, archaeological, LiDAR and historical data. A further 2% contingency was allowed for the full characterisation of features.

Forty-seven trenches of c.30m length were outlined in the WSI (BA 2017). An additional trench (Trench 048) was excavated within Field 3 to investigate a rise within the field.

The 48 trenches were excavated by a 360° tracked machine equipped with a grading/ditching (toothless) bucket. Mechanical excavation was to the first significant archaeological horizon or geological natural under archaeological supervision. Archaeological excavation proceeded by hand.

5.1 Recording

Full written, drawn and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017). In the absence of archaeological deposits, the written record comprised a *pro-forma* trench recording sheet and representative section for each excavated trench.

The drawn record was produced on gridded, archive stable polyester film. Sections were illustrated at 1:10, feature plans were illustrated at 1:20 and trench plans were illustrated at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Temporary benchmarks (TBM) were established at appropriate locations and plans, elevations and sections contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A photographic record of all stratigraphic units was made using a high-resolution digital camera, comprising photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. An appropriate scale was included in each photograph and photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number, in addition to photoboards.

5.2 Palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic sampling

Samples for palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic purposes were collected according to guidance set out by Historic England in *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017).

6 Results

Of the 48 trenches, 10 contained features of varying archaeological significance, largely dating to the post-medieval period, and are detailed in Section 6.1. Full tabulated results of non-archaeological trenches are shown in Appendix 1 (p.22).

Trenches 003 to 009 (Field 1) showed evidence of extensive made-ground deposits associated with earlier phases of development within the greater Milton Keynes environs. The trenches were not excavated to the archaeological horizon/natural substrata as explorative sondages showed the made-ground to exceed 1.2m in depth. Any archaeological features or deposits that may have been encountered beyond this depth would not have been impacted as part of the planned groundworks relating to the proposed development.

All trenches within Fields 2 and 3 exhibited topsoil and subsoil before the geological strata into which archaeological features were cut.

Throughout the site, ceramic land drains were encountered; these were frequently sealed by the subsoil and cut into the natural substrata and for this reason, they often appeared in plan. In addition, more modern drainage practices were evident sharing a broadly similar alignment to the ceramic land drains. The ceramic drains were truncated by the later gravel filled drains and mole drains and are therefore considered the earliest land-drainage on site.

6.1 Archaeological Trenches

6.1.1 Field 1

Trench 001

Trench 001 was orientated NNE-SSW and located over an area identified on the 1881 (and later) Ordnance Survey maps as having three distinct pit-like features – see *fig 4*.

The topsoil (001001) sealed the same extensive made-ground deposit (001006) as seen in Trenches 003-009. Beneath this was one large pit-like feature [001003], which extended the full length of the Trench; the full depth was not ascertained due to Health & Safety considerations. [001003] was infilled by a series of redeposited materials and mixed 20th century demolition rubble, including (but not limited to) concrete, tarmac and CBM.

The pit appears to have been backfilled in two phases; the earlier phase comprised fills (001014), (001015), (001016), (001017) and (001018), which appear to have been deposited gradually from the NNE edge of the pit,

and was sealed by a distinct black and highly organic deposit (001013), which was c.0.18m deep and extended for 28.92m; this was interpreted as being possible evidence of plant life growing within the pit whilst it was left open for a prolonged period. At a later point, this was then sealed by a series of deposits that have clearly been deposited from the SSW edge of the pit; (001004) (001005) (001007) (001008) (001009) and (001010).

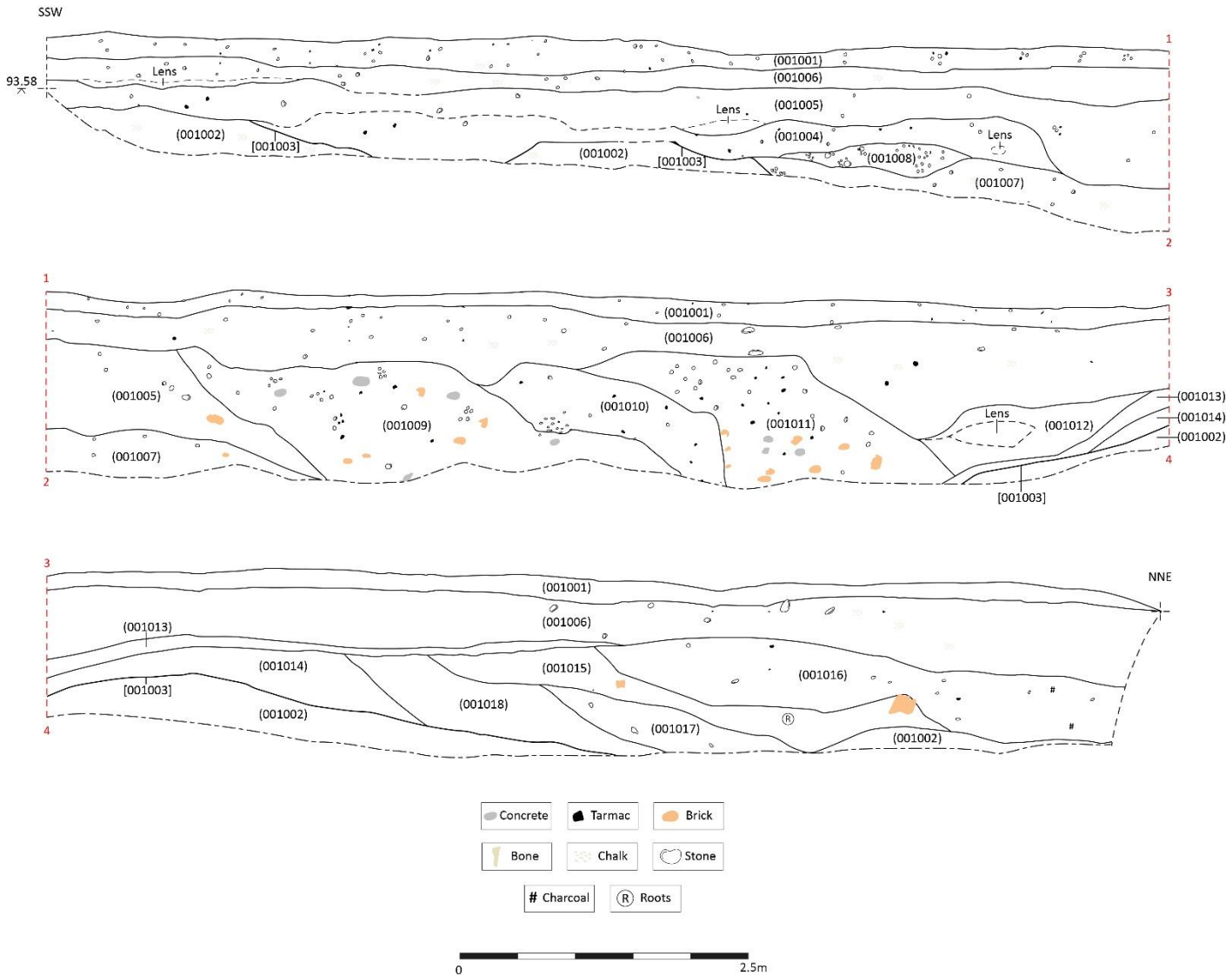


Fig.4: ESE-facing section of Trench 001, showing [001003]

Trench 002

Trench 002 was orientated NNE-SSW and located over an area identified on the 1990, and later, OS maps as having a series of abutting pit like features – see fig 5.

The topsoil (002001) sealed a series of made-ground deposits (002015), (002016) and (002017); (002017) may fill a possible cut, [002018], which may have been associated with landscaping seen within Field 1.

These deposits sealed a large pit like feature [002006] (likely associated with [001003]), which extended for 24.26m along the trench, its full depth not being attained due to Health & Safety considerations. Similar to [001003], [002006] was infilled by a series of fills that comprised redeposited materials and mixed 20th century demolition rubble, such as concrete, tarmac and CBM.

Pit [002006] appears to have been initially backfilled gradually, with the earliest deposits (002003), (002004) and (002002) being deposited on the S side and (002007) at the N. A larger more homogenous fill (002008), which contained frequent lenses of stonier and more clay rich material, was seen to fill the majority of the exposed pit. (002008) was in turn sealed by a series of smaller distinct fills (002005), (002009), (002010), (002011), (002012), (002013) and (002014).

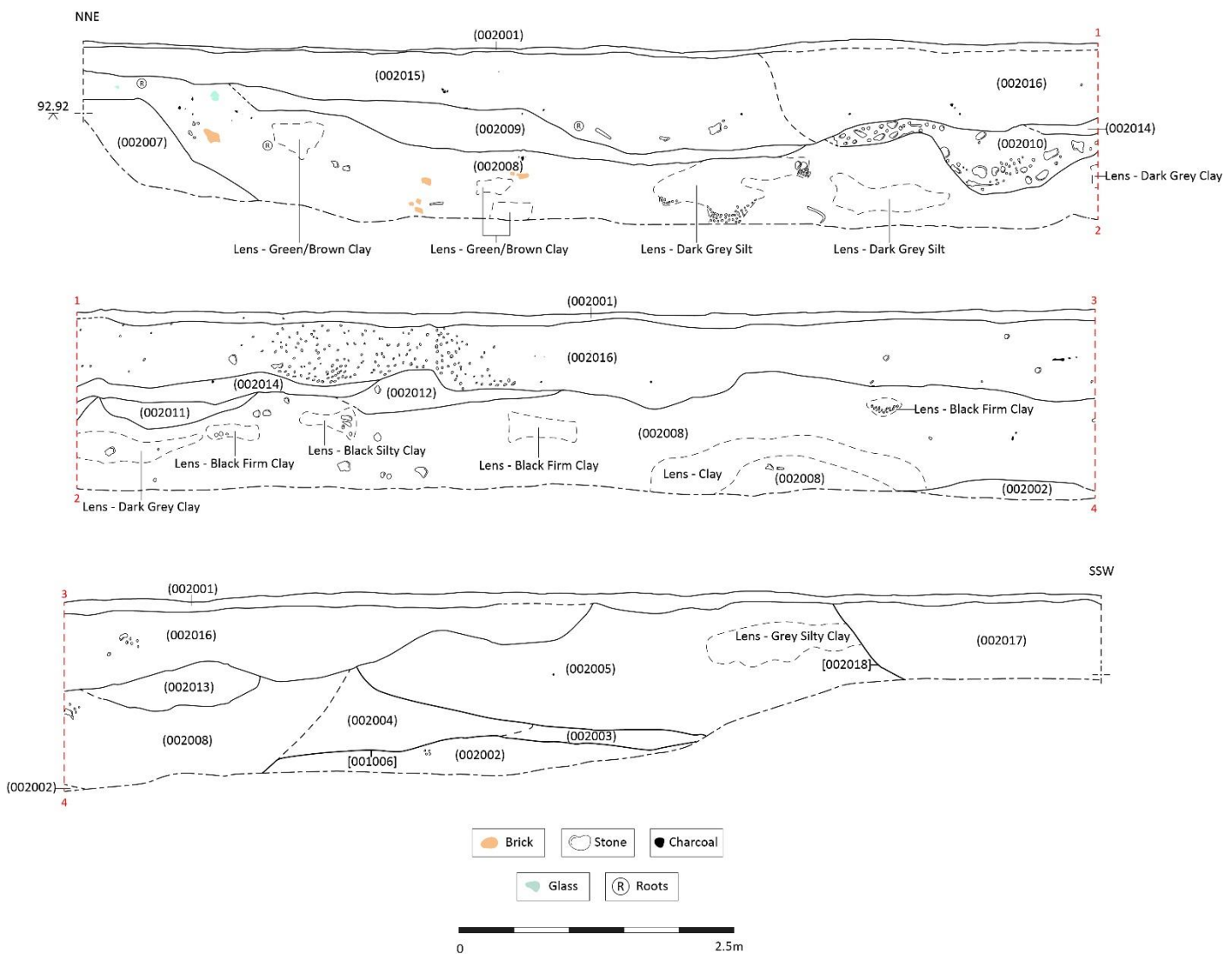


Fig. 5: WNW-facing Section of Trench 002, showing [002006]

Discussion

Of the ten trenches (001-010) positioned within Field 1, only two (Trenches 001 and 002) contained features of archaeological significance; while Trenches 003-009 exhibited evidence of made-ground deposits, similar to (001006) within Trench 001, Trench 010 was archaeologically sterile.

Trenches 001 and 002 contained pits [001003] and [002006] (respectively), both of which are likely to be associated with one another and both dating to the post-medieval/early modern period; pits [001003] and [002006] are considered to be associated with the brickworks seen on the 1881 (and later) Ordnance Survey maps, although a later date cannot be ruled out. Due to the large size of both pits, their purpose may be related to clay extraction.

6.1.2 Field 2

Trench 012

Trench 012 was orientated NNE-SSW and contained a single shallow gully [012004] – see *Plate 1*; sealed by subsoil (012002), [012004] measured >2.40m × c.0.34m × c.0.32 and was orientated NW-SE; it was filled by (012005), from which a small piece of Fe was recovered. A palaeoenvironmental sample of its fill contained rare instances of indeterminate charcoal (<2mm in size), indeterminate terrestrial snail shell, Fe fragments and charred seed (identified only as deriving from the *Carophyllaceae* family), which suggests low level activity in the vicinity (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).

It is likely to date to the post-medieval period and relates to the existing field boundaries and field entrances nearby.



Plate 1: ESE-facing section of [012004]

Discussion

19 Trenches (011-029) were laid out in Field 2, of which only Trench 012 contained an archaeological feature [012004], which was interpreted as a probable post-medieval gully; the remaining 18 trenches were sterile.

6.1.3 Field 3

Trench 034

Trench 034 was orientated NNW-SSE and targeted an area identified on the LiDAR survey as being of probable archaeological interest. A single concentrated area of rooting [034004] was revealed, which was sealed by subsoil (034002) and truncated by a ceramic field drain [034007] – see *Plate 2*. No evidence for the linear feature highlighted in the survey was exhibited.

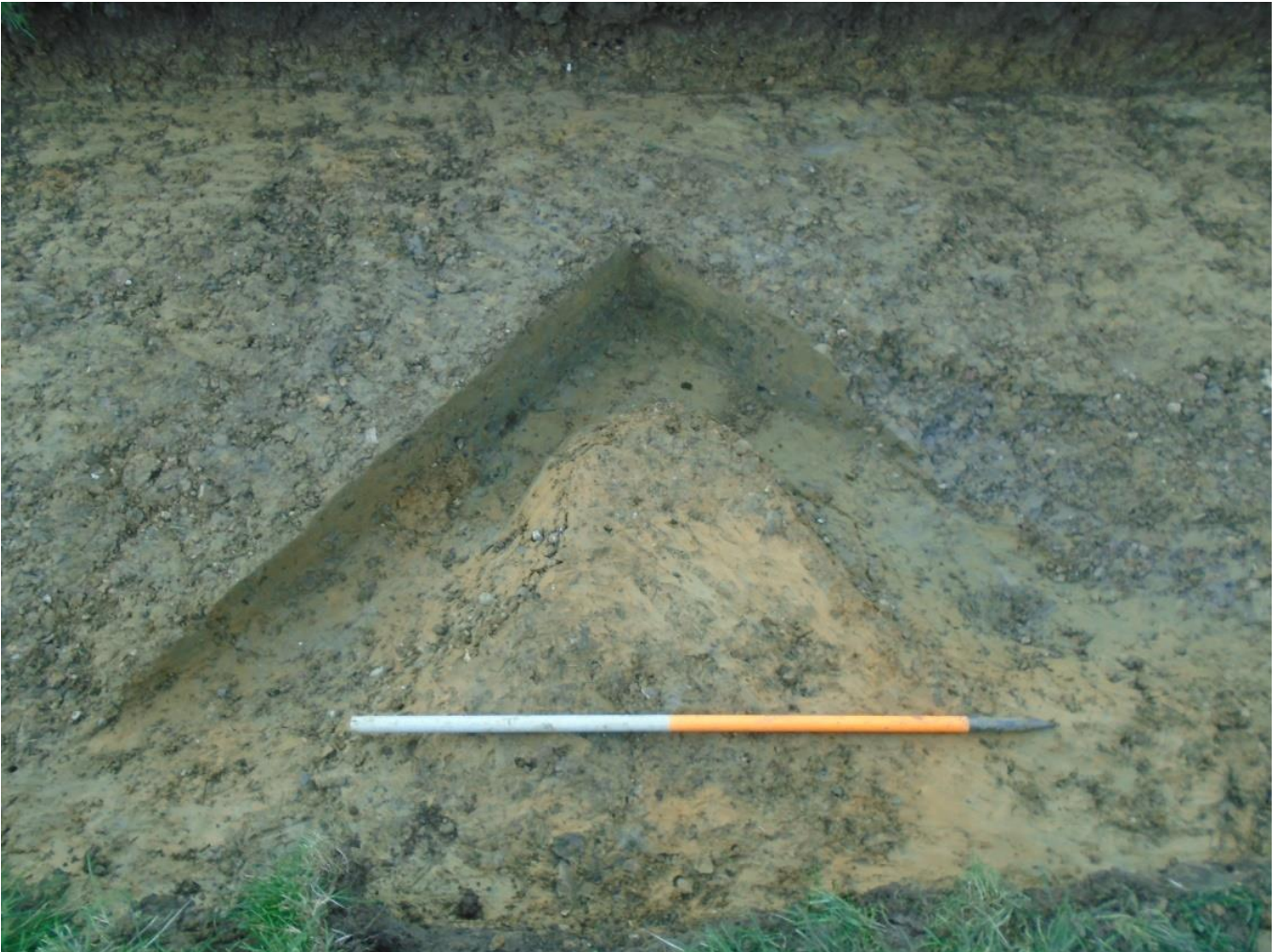


Plate 2: General shot of [034004]

Rooting [034004] contained two distinct fills; while basal fill (034006) produced no finds, upper fill (034005) contained residual Late Iron Age pottery (Perrin 2018; Appendix 2). Both fills contained relatively high quantities of indeterminate charcoal, with basal fill (034006) also containing a rare instance of indeterminate charred weed seeds (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).

Trench 035

Trench 035 was orientated NE-SW and was placed in order to investigate an area of archaeological potential as identified on the LiDAR survey. An area of rooting [035003] was revealed, which was sealed by subsoil (035002) and truncated by a ceramic field drain [035006] – see *Plate 3*. No evidence for the linear feature highlighted in the survey was exhibited.

Rooting [035003] contained a single fill (035004), which produced seven sherds of residual Late Iron Age pottery (Perrin 2018; Appendix 2); [035003] was subject to palaeoenvironmental sampling and found to contain abundant indeterminate charcoal (<2mm in size) as well as rare spheroidal hammerscale (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).



Plate 3: View NE of Trench 035 showing [035003]

Trench 036

Trench 036 was orientated E-W and was intended to investigate possible ridge and furrow (orientated approximately NNE-SSW) identified on the LiDAR survey.

A shallow linear feature [036004] was recorded, which measured $>2.10\text{m} \times \text{c}.1.13\text{m} \times \text{c}.0.12\text{m}$ and was orientated approximately N-S; it was truncated by a ceramic field drain [036008]. Two sherds of undatable tile were recovered from its fill (036006) (Perrin 2018; Appendix 2); a palaeoenvironmental sample revealed frequent indeterminate charcoal (<2mm in size) as well as rare instances of spheroidal hammerscale and pottery fragments (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).

[036004] has been interpreted as the remains of an agricultural furrow – see *Plate 4*.



Plate 4: Facing section of [036004] & [036005]

Trench 038

Trench 038 was orientated E-W and targeted an area of NNW-SSE and NNE-SSW aligned possible ridge and furrow, which was identified on the LiDAR survey.

A post-medieval furrow [038006] was recorded, which shared a similar NNE-SSW alignment to the identified ridge and furrow – see *Plate 5*; measuring $>2.10\text{m} \times \text{c.}1.22\text{m} \times \text{c.}0.14\text{m}$, [038006] contained a single sherd of early/mid-18th century pottery (Crooks 2018; Appendix 3), CBM and a possible piece of tegula (Mills 2018; Appendix 4); a palaeoenvironmental sample contained occasional instances of indeterminate charcoal (<2mm in size), rare indeterminate terrestrial snail shell and rare CBM (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).



Plate 5: General view of [038006]

Trench 040

Trench 040 was orientated NNW-SSE; although the LiDAR survey identified NNW-SSE and NNE-SSW aligned ridge and furrow in this area, a small possible pit (or area of rooting) [040004] was recorded – see *Plate 6*.

Sealed by subsoil (040002), [040004] measured c.0.56m × c.0.50m × c.0.14m and contained 119 small fragments of ceramic material (Mills 2018; Appendix 4); a palaeoenvironmental sample of its fill contained rare instances of indeterminate charcoal (<2mm in size) as well as rare instances of pottery and CBM fragments, which may suggest [040004] was open for some time (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).



Plate 6: Plan view of [040004]

Trench 042

Trench 042 was orientated NW-SE in an area identified on the LiDAR survey as having NNW-SSE and NNE-SSW aligned ridge and furrow – see *Plate 7*.

A post-medieval furrow [042004] was recorded, which measured $>2.10\text{m} \times \text{c}.1.70\text{m} \times \text{c}.0.06\text{m}$ and was orientated N-S. 17 small fragments of ceramic material were recovered from fill (042005) (Mills 2018; Appendix 4); in addition, occasional instances of indeterminate charcoal ($<2\text{mm}$ in size) and rare CBM fragments were recovered from a palaeoenvironmental sample (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).



Plate 7: View NE of [042004]

Trench 048

Trench 048 was orientated NNE-SSW and targeted an area of possible archaeological potential that was identified on the LiDAR survey.

Excavation revealed a shallow linear E-W orientated feature [048004], which measured $c.2.10\text{m} \times c.1.76\text{m} \times c.0.11\text{m}$, running roughly parallel to (and to the S of) the linear feature identified on the LiDAR survey. Two sherds of residual (probably Late Iron Age/Romano-British) pottery were recovered from its fill (048005) (Perrin 2018; Appendix 2); a palaeoenvironmental sample was found to contain abundant indeterminate charcoal (<2mm in size) and rare slag as well as a single occurrence of a charred wheat grain (Putland 2018; Appendix 5).

Linear feature [048004] may form the remnants of a field boundary associated with ridge and furrow seen to the N and S. It did not extend into Trenches 034 and 035, but the shallow depth to which it survives suggests it may have been truncated by later agricultural practices.



Plate 8: General shot of [048004]

Discussion

Field 3 contained 19 Trenches (030 to 048), of which only seven revealed archaeological features; while rooting was present in Trenches 034 and 035, as well as a possible shallow pit (or additional example of rooting) in Trench 040, post-medieval furrows were identified in Trenches 036, 038 and 042; while those in Trenches 036 and 038 broadly agreed with the furrows identified on the geophysical survey, a more N-S orientation was identified on the furrow in Trench 042 (the geophysical survey suggested a more NE-SW alignment); an E-W boundary was identified on the LiDAR and geophysical surveys confirmed in Trench 048.

7 Conclusion

The paucity of significant archaeological features and deposits may reflect the impact of continued and intensive agricultural practice and later landscaping activity in association with the development of the greater Milton Keynes environs. However, this should not be seen to reflect the archaeological potential of the area, which has shown evidence for extensive prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic through to Romano-British period and has seen a continued and varied evolution of landscape development.

The clay extraction pits encountered within Field 1 (Trenches 001 and 002), and highlighted on cartographical data, contained artefactual evidence that suggests these pits remained open well into the 20th century before eventually being backfilled.

A single post-medieval gully was identified within Field 2.

Whilst the ceramic evidence from Field 3 is suggestive of late Iron Age or early Romano-British activity within the immediate area, the material should be considered as being residual as it was found within areas of rooting and post-medieval agricultural features.

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10 Appendix 1: Context Tabulation

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
001	(001001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown silty sandy clay; occ. small sub angular and rounded stones; <0.34m deep; overlies (001002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(001002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light yellow brown and blue grey clays; occ. chalk inclusions; overlain by grey orange sandy gravels; truncated by [001003]	Geology	-	-	-
	[001003]	Cut	(001004) (001005) (001007) (001008) (001009) (001010) (001011) (001012) (001013) (001014) (001015) (001016) (001017) (001018)	-	Not seen in plan; approx. NNE-SSW orientation; mod. sides; flat to irregular base, >28.92m wide, >1.16m deep; cuts (001002)	Clay extraction pit	-	-	19 th Century
	(001004)	Fill	-	[001003]	Firmly compacted mid yellowish brown silt clay; occ. sub angular & rounded stones, infrequent mixed demolition waste; >6.10m wide, 0.42m deep; overlies (001008) (001007), underlies (001005)	Fill of pit [001003]	Mixed demolition waste, including tarmac and modern brick	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(001005)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted mid orange brown clayey silt; occ. sub angular & rounded stones, & infrequent mixed demolition waste; >10.38m wide, 0.80m deep; overlies (001004) (001007), underlies (001006) (001009)	Fill of pit [001003]	Mixed demolition waste, including tarmac and modern brick	-	20 th Century
	(001006)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted to loose mid greyish to yellow brown clayey silt; frequent sub angular & rounded stones, infrequent demolition waste; >28.92m wide, 0.10-1.03m deep; overlies (001005) (001009) (001010) (001011) (001012) (001013) (001016), underlies (001001)	Made ground	Mixed demolition waste	-	20 th Century
	(001007)	Fill	-	[001003]	Firmly compacted mid yellowish brown clay, with black organic lenses; occ. sub angular and rounded stones, very infrequent mixed demolition waste; >3.26m wide, 0.42m deep; underlies (001004) (001005) (001008)	Fill of pit [001003]	Mixed demolition waste	-	20 th Century
	(001008)	Fill	-	[001003]	Loosely compacted mid greyish yellow sandy gravel; very frequent mixed stones; 1.69m wide, 0.30m deep; overlies (001007), underlies (001004)	Fill of pit [001003]	-	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(001009)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted mixed demolition rubble within a matrix of mid grey brown clayey silt; frequent sub rounded and rounded stones, very frequent mixed demolition waste; >3.1m wide, 1.04m deep; overlies (001005), underlies (001006) (001010)	Fill of pit [001003]	Mixed demolition waste, including tarmac and modern brick	-	20 th Century
	(001010)	Fill	-	[001003]	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clay; occ. sub rounded and rounded stones, occ. concrete and tarmac rubble; >1.70m wide, >0.60m deep; overlies (001009), underlies (001006) (001011)	Fill of pit [001003]	Concrete and tarmac rubble	-	20 th Century
	(001011)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted mixed demolition rubble within a matrix of mid grey brown gravelly silt; frequent stone & mixed demolition waste; >2.02m wide, >1.15m deep; overlies (001010) (001013), underlies (001006) (001012)	Fill of pit [001003]	Mixed demolition waste, including tarmac, concrete and modern brick	-	20 th Century
	(001012)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted mid greyish brown silty clay; infrequent stones & demolition rubble; >1.50m wide, 0.50m deep; overlies (001011) (001013), underlies (001006)	Fill of pit [001003]	Demolition rubble, including modern brick	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(001013)	Fill	-	[001003]	Loosely compacted black highly organic clayey silt; >2.55m wide, 0.18m deep; overlies (001014) (001015) (001016) (001018), underlies (001006) (001011) (001012)	Fill of pit [001003], possible vegetation growth whilst the pit was left open for a prolonged period	-	-	20 th Century
	(001014)	Fill	-	[001013]	Moderately compacted mid reddish brown silty clay; infrequent stones, mixed CBM & glass; >2.68m wide x 0.48m deep; underlies (001013) (001018)	Fill of pit [001003]	CBM, glass	-	20 th Century
	(001015)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted brick rubble within a matrix of yellowish grey clayey silt; very frequent brick rubble, occ. stones; >2.04m wide, 0.40m deep; overlies (001017) (001018), underlies (001013) (001016)	Fill of pit [001003].	Brick rubble	-	20 th Century
	(001016)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted dark greyish brown clay; occ. Charcoal & stone, rare broken brick; >4.02m wide, 0.60m deep; overlies (001015), underlies (001006) (001013)	Fill of pit [001003]	Brick	-	20 th Century
	(001017)	Fill	-	[001003]	Moderately compacted mid yellow brown clay; occ. sub angular and rounded stones, broken bricks & glass; >1.40m wide,	Fill of pit [001003]	Brick, glass	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
					>0.40m deep; overlies (001018), underlies (001015)				
	(001018)	Fill	-	[001003]	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clay; occ. sub angular & rounded stones, rare brick and tarmac; >1.50m wide, 0.62m deep; overlies (001014), underlies (001013) (001015) (001017)	Fill of pit [001003]	Brick, tarmac	-	20 th Century
002	(002001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark greyish brown clayey silt; infrequent stones, CBM & pot; 0.18m deep; overlies (002005) (002015) (002016) (002017)	Topsoil	CBM, Pot	-	20 th Century
	(002002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid blue grey clay; occ. chalk; overlain by mid brown orange sandy gravels; truncated by [002006]	Geology	-	-	-
	(002003)	Fill	-	[002006]	Firmly compacted black clay with an organic component; 1.84m wide, 0.18m deep; overlies (002002), underlies (002004) (002005)	Fill of pit [002006]	-	-	20 th Century
	(002004)	Fill	-	[002006]	Firmly compacted mid yellowish grey clay; frequent pieces of degraded chalk, rare CBM & Fe; >1.98m wide, 0.76m deep; overlies (002002) (002003), underlies (002005) (002008) (002016)	Fill of pit [002006]	CBM, Fe	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(002005)	Fill	-	[002006]	Loosely compacted mid orange brown silty sand; infrequent stones; rare CBM, pottery & Fe; 5.00m wide 1.16m deep; overlies (002004) (002003), underlies (002016), truncated by [002018]	Fill of pit [002006] or made ground	CBM, pottery, Fe	-	20 th Century
	[002006]	Cut	(002003) (002004) (002005) (002007) (002008) (002009) (002010) (002011) (002012) (002013) (002014)	-	Not seen in plan; approx. NNE-SSW orientation; mod. sides; >24.40m wide, >1.12m deep; cuts (001004)	Clay extraction pit	-	-	19 th Century
	(002007)	Fill	-	[002006]	Loosely compacted black sandy silt; infrequent stones, rare pottery, Fe, glass & CBM; >0.88m wide, >0.76m deep; underlies (002008)	Fill of pit [002006]	Pottery, Fe, glass, CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002008)	Fill	-	[002006]	Moderately compacted mid greyish yellow silty clay, with lenses of more clay/silt rich deposits throughout; occ. charcoal, infrequent stones, pottery, bone, rubber, metal, glass & CBM; >19.16m wide, >0.92m deep; overlies (002007) (002004), underlies (002009) (002010) (002011) (002011) (002012) (002013) (002014) (002015) (002016)	Fill of pit [002006]	Pottery, bone, rubber, metal, glass, CBM	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(002009)	Fill	-	[002006]	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clay; occ. chalk, frequent pottery, glass & CBM; >2.48m wide, 0.40m deep; overlies (002008), underlies (002015)	Fill of pit [002006]	Pottery, glass, CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002010)	Fill	-	[002006]	Loosely compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt; frequent sub rounded & angular stones, moderately frequent brick; >2.64m wide, 0.58m deep; overlies (002008), underlies (002014) (002016)	Fill of pit [002006]	Brick	-	20 th Century
	(002011)	Fill	-	[002006]	Firmly compacted mid greyish blue clay; rare pottery & CBM; 1.24m wide, 0.22m deep; overlies (002008)	Fill of pit [002006]	Pottery, CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002012)	Fill	-	[002006]	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt; infrequent stones, pottery, glass & CBM; 1.80m wide, 0.36m deep; overlies (002014) (002016), underlies (002008)	Fill of pit [002006]	Pottery, glass, CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002013)	Fill	-	[002006]	Loosely compacted mid orange brown silty sand; frequent sub angular and rounded stones, rare pottery & CBM; 1.60m wide, 0.40m deep; overlies (002008), underlies (002016)	Fill of pit [002006].	Pottery, CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002014)	Fill	-	[002006]	Firmly compacted mid orange brown silty sand; rare stones, pottery, glass & CBM; >2.70m wide, 0.22m deep; overlies (002008) (002010) (002011) (002012), underlies (002016)	Fill of pit [002006]	Pottery, glass, CBM	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(002015)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid orange brown sandy silt; occ. charcoal, frequent stones, rare CBM; 6.26m wide, 0.90m deep; overlies (002008) (002009), underlies (002001) (002016)	Made ground	CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002016)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown chalky clay; rare CBM; 17.14m wide, 0.84m deep; overlies (002004) (002005) (002008) (002010) (002012) (002013) (002014) (002015), underlies (002001)	Made ground	CBM	-	20 th Century
	(002017)	Fill	-	[002018]	Moderately loose mid greyish brown silty sand; frequent sub angular and rounded stones; rare pottery, glass & CBM; >2.42m wide, >0.70m deep; underlies (002001)	Fill of pit [002018], or made ground	Pottery, glass, CBM	-	20 th Century
	[002018]	Cut	(002017)	-	Not seen in plan; approx. NNE-SSW orientation; mod. sides; flat to irregular base, >2.42mm wide, >0.70m deep; cuts (002005)	Cut of pit, or landscaping cut	-	-	20 th Century
003	(003001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.26m deep; overlies (003002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(003002)	Deposit	-	-	Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.15m; underlies (003001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
004	(004001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.14m deep; overlies (004002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(004002)	Deposit			Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.30m; underlies (004001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century
005	(005001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.34m deep; overlies (005002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(005002)	Deposit			Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.35m; underlies (005001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century
006	(006001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.30m deep; overlies (006002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(006002)	Deposit			Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.19m; underlies (006001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century
007	(007001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.15m deep; overlies (007002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(007002)	Deposit			Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.18m; underlies (007001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
008	(008001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.22m deep; overlies (008002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(008002)	Deposit			Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.26m; underlies (008001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century
009	(009001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown silty clayey sand; infrequent stones & CBM; 0.17m deep; overlies (009002)	Topsoil	CBM	-	Modern
	(009002)	Deposit			Very firmly compacted chalky clay; very frequent stone; infrequent CBM metal; >0.25m; underlies (009001)	Made ground	CBM, metal	-	20 th Century
010	(010001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark grey brown silty clayey sand; rare stones; 0.24m deep; overlies (010012)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(010002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid red brown stony clay; 0.11m deep; overlies (010003)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(010003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light grey blue clays, overlain by light orange sandy gravels; underlies (010002)	Geology	-	-	-
011	(011001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted very dark brown sandy silt; 0.19m deep; overlies (011002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(011002)	Deposit	-	-	Soft to moderately compacted mid yellow brown silty clay; occasional small stones;	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
					0.22m deep; overlies (011003), underlies (011001)				
	(011003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light blue grey and orange clays, overlain by yellow brown sandy gravels; underlies (011002)	Geology	-	-	-
012	(012001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. stones; 0.10m deep; overlies (012002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(012002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted medium orange brown clay; occ. stones; 0.41m deep; overlies (012003) (012005); underlies (012001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(012003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange and light grey clays, overlain by gravels; truncated by [012004], underlies (012002)	Geology	-	-	-
	[012004]	Cut	(012005)	-	Linear shape in plan; NW-SE orientation; moderate to steep sides; flat narrow base; >2.40 m long, 0.34m wide, 0.32 deep; cuts (012003)	Drainage gully	-	-	Post-medieval
	(012005)	Fill	-	[012004]	Moderately compacted mid brown orange silty clay, very occ. medium sized stones & flecks of charcoal; 0.34m wide, 0.32m deep.; underlies (012002)	Fill of gully [012004] - natural sedimentation	Small iron collar	-	Post-medieval
013	(013001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones 0.26m deep; overlies (013001)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(013002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.27m deep; overlies (013003), underlies (013001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(013003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange and light grey clay; underlies (013002)	Geology	-	-	-
014	(014001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. stones 0.31m deep; overlies (014001)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(014002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.13m deep; overlies (014003), underlies (014001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(014003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (014002)	Geology	-	-	-
015	(015001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted very dark grey brown sandy silt; 0.23m deep; overlies (015001)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(015002)	Deposit	-	-	Soft mid yellow brown silty clay; occ. stones; 0.27 deep; overlies (015003), underlies (015001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(015003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light blueish grey and yellow brown clays, overlain by orange sands; underlies (015002)	Geology	-	-	-
016	(016001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.38m deep; overlies (016002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(016002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.16m deep; overlies (016003); underlies (016001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(016003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (016002)	Geology	-	-	-
017	(017001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown grey sandy silt; 0.12m deep; overlies (017002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(017002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown orange clay; 0.31m deep; overlies (017003); underlies (017001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(017003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light and orange and grey clay; underlies (017002)	Geology	-	-	-
018	(018001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted very dark brown sandy silt; 0.28m deep; overlies (018002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(018002)	Deposit	-	-	Soft to moderately compacted mid yellow brown silty clay; 0.21m deep; overlies (017003); underlies (017001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(018003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light blue grey, orange & yellow brown clay; underlies (017002)	Geology	-	-	-
019	(019001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.32 deep; overlies (019002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(019002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.10m deep; overlies (019003); underlies (019001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(019003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (019002)	Geology	-	-	-
020	(020001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey sandy silt; occ. stones; 0.11m deep; overlies (020002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(020002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown orange clay; 0.38m deep; overlies (020003); underlies (020001).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(020003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (020002)	Geology	-	-	-
021	(021001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silt; occ. stones; 0.09m deep; overlies (021002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(021002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light grey brown silty clay; occ. stones; 0.22m; overlies (021003), underlies (012001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(021003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted blue lays overlain by orange gravels; underlies (021002)	Geology	-	-	-
022	(022001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.32m deep; overlies (022002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(022002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; 0.20m deep; overlies (022003); underlies (022001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(022003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (022002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
023	(023001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown sandy clayey silt; rare stones; 0.31m deep; overlies (023002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(023002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted grey brown sandy clay; 0.25m deep; overlies (023003); underlies (023001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(023003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted blue grey clays, overlain by orange sandy gravels; underlies (023002)	Geology	-	-	-
024	(024001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.31m deep; overlies (023002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(024002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown orange clay; infrequent stones; 0.16m deep; overlies (023003); underlies (023001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(024003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (023002)	Geology	-	-	-
025	(025001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silty sand; occ. stones; 0.16m deep; overlies (025002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(025002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown orange clay; 0.31m deep; overlies (025003); underlies (025001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(025003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (025002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
026	(026001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silt; occ. stones; 0.12m deep; overlies (026002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(026002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted grey brown silty clay; occ. stones; 0.21m deep; overlies (026003); underlies (026001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(026003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted blue grey orange clay, overlain by orange gravels, underlies (026003)	Geology	-	-	-
027	(027001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown silty sand; occ. stones; 0.22m deep; overlies (027002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(027002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted medium orange brown clay; 0.15m deep; overlies (027003), underlies (027001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(027003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light blue orange grey clay, underlies (027003)	Geology	-	-	-
028	(028001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.41m deep; overlies (028002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(028002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted medium orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.20m deep; overlies (028003), underlies (028001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(027003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light blue orange grey clay, underlies (028003)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
029	(029001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey sandy silt; occ. stones; 0.18m deep; overlies (029002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(029002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted medium orange brown clay; 0.29m deep; overlies (029003), underlies (029001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(029003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange grey clay, overlain by dark brown gravels; underlies (029002)	Geology	-	-	-
030	(030001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey sandy silt; 0.22m deep; overlies (030002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(030002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown orange silty clay; 0.28m deep; overlies (030003); underlies (030001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(030003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (030002)	Geology	-	-	-
031	(031001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey sandy silt; 0.16m deep; overlies (031002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(031002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown orange silty clay; 0.22m deep; overlies (031003); underlies (031001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(031003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (031002)	Geology	-	-	-
032	(032001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silty sand; 0.20m deep; overlies (032002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(032002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid brown silty clay; 0.22m deep; overlies (032003); underlies (032001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(032003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (032002)	Geology	-	-	-
033	(033001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.30m; overlies (033002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(033002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.14m deep; overlies (033003); underlies (033001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(033003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and brown clay; underlies (033002)	Geology	-	-	-
034	(034001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brownish grey silt; occ. sub angular and rounded stones; 0.22m deep; overlies (034001)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(034002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid yellowish brown silty clay; occ. sub angular and rounded stones; 0.10m deep; overlies (034003) (034005) (034008), underlies (034001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(034003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid blue orange clays, overlain by orange gravels; truncated by [034004] [034007], underlies (034002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	[034004]	Cut	(034005) (034006)	-	Irregular shape in plan; irregular and undercutting sides; irregular base; 2.50m long, 1.75m wide, 0.32m deep; cuts (034003); truncated by [034007]	Rooting	-	-	Late Iron Age
	(034005)	Fill	-	[034004]	Firmly compacted mid orange grey silty clay; occ. charcoal, rare sub angular and rounded stones, & pottery; 1.75m wide, 0.20m deep; overlies (034006), underlies (034002), truncated by [034007]	Fill associated with rooting [034004]	Pottery	003	Late Iron Age
	(034006)	Fill	-	[034006]	Firmly compacted dark blueish grey silty clay with gravelly patches; frequent sub angular and rounded stones, occ. charcoal flecks; 0.97m wide, 0.23m deep; underlies (034005), truncated by [034007]	Fill associated with rooting [034004]	-	004	Late Iron Age
	[034007]	Cut	(034008)	-	Linear shape in plan; SSE-NNW orientation; steep sided, not excavated to its true base; 0.27m wide; >0.25m deep; truncates (034003) (034005) (034006)	Cut of a field drain	-	-	19 th Century
	(034008)	Fill	-	[034007]	Moderately compacted light orange yellow clayey silt, with varying blue and brown lenses; 0.27m wide, >0.25m deep; underlies (034002)	Backfill associated with field drain cut [034007]	-	-	19 th Century
035	(035001)	Deposit	-	-	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. stones; 0.40m deep; overlies 035002	Topsoil	-	-	Modern

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(035002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted orange grey brown silty clay; occ. stones; 0.29m deep; overlies (035003) (035004), underlies (035001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	[035003]	Cut	(035004)	-	Irregular shape in plan; SSE-NNW orientated; irregular and undercutting sides; irregular base; >1.32m long, >0.96m wide, 0.26m deep; cuts (035005), truncated by [035006]	Rooting	-	-	Late Iron Age
	(035004)	Fill	-	[035003]	Moderately compacted mixed dark orange brown and dark grey clays; frequent charcoal & stone, rare pot; >1.32m long, >0.96m wide, 0.26m deep; underlies (035002), truncated by [035006]	Fill associated with rooting [035003]	Pottery	-	Late Iron Age
	(035005)	Deposit	-	-	Very firmly compacted mid brown orange clays, overlain by sandy gravels; truncated by [035003] [035006]	Geology	-	-	-
	[035006]	Cut	(035007)	-	Linear shape in plan, NNE-SSW orientated; vertical sides, not excavated to its true base; 0.15m wide; >0.37m deep; truncates [035003] (035004) (035005)	Cut of a field drain	-	-	19 th Century
	(035007)	Fill	-	[035006]	Very firmly compacted orange blue mixed clays and gravels; infrequent small stones, rare CBM; 0.15m wide; >0.37m deep; underlies (035002)	Backfill associated with field drain cut [035006]	CBM	-	19 th Century

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
036	(036001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silty sand; occ. stones; 0.16m deep; overlies (036002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(036002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; occ. stones; 0.22m deep; overlies (036006) (036007) (036009), underlies (036001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(036003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; rare stones; truncated by [036004] [036005] [036008]	Geology	-	-	-
	[036004]	Cut	(036006)	-	Linear shape in plan; N-S orientated; moderate to gradual sides; irregular to flat base; >2.1m long, 1.13m wide, 0.12m deep, cuts (036003); truncated by [036008]	Possible furrow	CBM	-	<19 th Century
	[036005]	Cut	(036007)	-	Sub rounded in plan; gentle sides; concave base; 0.62m long, 0.59m wide, 0.08m deep; cuts (036003)	Rooting	-	-	Unknown
	(036006)	Fill	-	[036004]	Firmly compacted dark orange brown silty clay; frequent small stones; occ. flecks of charcoal; >2.1m long, 1.13m wide, 0.12m deep, truncated by [036008]; underlies (036002)	Fill of furrow [036006]	-	001	<19 th Century
	(036007)	Fill	-	[036005]	Moderately compacted dark brown grey silty clay; very frequent small stones, occ. Flecks of charcoal; 0.62m long, 0.59m wide, 0.08m deep; underlies (036002)	Fill associated with rooting [035003]	-	-	Unknown

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	[036008]	Cut	(036009)	-	Linear in plan; N-S orientated; steep sides; not excavated to its true base; 0.19m wide, >0.16m deep; truncates (036003) [036004] (036006)	Cut of a field drain	-	-	19 th Century
	(036009)	Fill	-	[036008]	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silty clay; sealing a ceramic field drain; 0.19m wide, >0.16m deep; underlies (036002)	Backfill associated with field drain cut [036008]	Ceramic field drain	-	19 th Century
037	(037001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.35m; overlies (037002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(037002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.21m deep; overlies (037003); underlies (037001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(037003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (037002)	Geology	-	-	-
038	(038001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.40m deep; overlies (038002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(038002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.10m deep; overlies (038003) (038004) (038007); underlies (038001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(038003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay, overlain by gravels; truncated by [036005] [036006], underlies (036002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
	(038004)	Fill	-	[038005]	Moderately compacted mixed yellow grey brown & dark grey brown silty clay; rare stones; 1.40m long, 1.00m wide, 0.16m deep; underlies (038002)	Fill associated with rooting [038004]	-	-	Unknown
	[038005]	Cut	(038004)	-	Irregular shape in plan; irregular undercutting sides; irregular base; 1.40m long, 1.00m wide, 0.16m deep; truncates (038003)	Rooting	-	-	Unknown
	[038006]	Cut	(038007)	-	Linear shape in plan, NNE SSW orientated; gentles sides; flat base; >2.10m long, 1.22m wide, 0.14m deep; truncates (038003)	Cut of a furrow	-	-	Post-medieval
	(038007)	Fill	-	[038006]	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay with grey patches; occ. charcoal, stones, rare pottery and CBM; >2.10m long, 1.22m wide, 0.14m deep; underlies (038002)	Fill of furrow [038006]	Pottery, CBM	005	Post-medieval
039	(039001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. pebbles; 0.28m deep; overlies (039002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(039002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid yellow orange brown clay; occ. pebbles; 0.17m deep; overlies (039003), underlies (039001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(039003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid blue yellow brown clay, occ. pebbles; underlies (039002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
040	(040001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.30m deep; overlies (040002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(040002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown silty clay; frequent stones; 0.13m deep; overlies (040003) (040005); underlies (040001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(040003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; rare stones; cut by [040004]; underlies (040002)	Geology	-	-	-
	[040004]	Cut	(040005)	-	Sub rounded in plan; moderate to gradual sides; concave base; 0.56m long, 0.50m wide, 0.14m deep; truncates (040003)	Cut of a pit or rooting	-	-	Unknown
	(040005)	Fill	-	[04004]	Moderately loose dark grey red brown sandy silt; frequent stones, occ. charcoal, rare stones; 0.56m long, 0.50m wide, 0.14m deep; underlies (040002)	Fill of pit or rooting [040004]	CBM	-	Unknown
041	(041001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. stones; 0.27m deep; overlies (041002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(041002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; occ. stones; 0.23m deep; overlies (041003), underlies (041001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(041003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (041002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
042	(042001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey silty sand; occ. stones; 0.21m deep; overlies (042002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(042002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown silty clay; occ. small stones; 0.22m deep; overlies (042003) (042005); underlies (042001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(042003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; cut by [042004], underlies (042002)	Geology	-	-	-
	[042004]	Cut	(042005)	-	Linear in plan; N-S orientated; gradual sides; flat base; >2.10m long, 1.70m wide, 0.06m deep; truncates (042003)	Cut of a furrow	-	-	Unknown
	(042005)	Fill	-	[042004]	Moderately compacted mid brown orange silty clay; frequent small and medium sized stones; occ. flecks of charcoal; >2.10m long, 1.70m wide, 0.06m deep; underlies (042002)	Fill of furrow [042004]	-	-	Unknown
043	(043001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.29m deep; overlies (043002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(043002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.26m deep; overlies (042003), underlies (043001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(043003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (043002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
044	(044001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown grey sandy silt; 0.22m deep; overlies (044002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(044002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; 0.31m deep; overlies (044003), underlies (044001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(044003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay and gravel; underlies (044002)	Geology	-	-	-
045	(045001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; rare stones; 0.31m deep; overlies (045002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(045002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; rare stones; 0.26m deep; overlies (045003), underlies (045001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(045003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (045002)	Geology	-	-	-
046	(046001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. stones; 0.24m deep; overlies (046002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(046002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange yellow brown clay; occ. stones; 0.29m deep; overlies (046003), underlies (046001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(046003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; underlies (046002)	Geology	-	-	-

Trench Number	Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
047	(047001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. Pebbles; 0.23m deep; overlies (047002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(047002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange yellow brown clay; occ. pebbles; 0.36m deep; overlies (047003), underlies (047001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(047003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid blue yellow brown clay; occ. Pebbles; underlies (047002)	Geology	-	-	-
048	(048001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy silt; occ. stones, 0.29m deep; overlies (048002)	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(048002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid orange brown clay; occ. stones; 0.27m deep; overlies (048003) (048005), underlies (048001)	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(048003)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted light orange and grey clay; occ. stones; truncated by [048004], underlies (048002)	Geology	-	-	-
	[048004]	Cut	(048005)	-	Linear in plan; E-W orientated; steep sides; flat base; >2.10m long, 1.76m wide, 0.11m deep; truncates (048002)	Cut of a field boundary	-	-	>Late Iron Age
	(048005)	Fill	-	[048005]	Moderately compacted mid orange brown clay; occ. stones, charcoal & pottery; >2.10m long, 1.76m wide, 0.15m deep; underlies (048002)	Fill of field boundary [048004]	Pottery	-	>Late Iron Age

11 Appendix 2: Iron Age & Roman Pottery Report

Rob Perrin M.Litt. MCI(A). FSA

The assemblage comprises around 15 sherds weighing 49g from five contexts in five trenches (Table 1). With the exception of the pottery from Trenches 036 and 040, all the pottery is in the same fabric, a coarse brown to dark brown quartz sand-tempered ware. These sherds may all be from the same vessel, possibly a jar, but they are all body sherds with no distinguishing features. The pottery in Trenches 036 and 040 is a reddish-yellow ware and may, in fact, be tile rather than pottery. The coarse brown to dark brown quartz sand-tempered ware is likely to be of late Iron Age date and the reddish-yellow ware, whether pottery or tile, is probably of Roman date, though, if tile, it could be from a modern feature such as a land drain. These few sherds are of limited significance but attest some low-level late Iron Age activity in the vicinity.

Trench	Context	NoSh	Wgt (g)
034	(034005)	4	7.5
035	(035004)	7	37.5
036	(036006)	2 + scraps	2+
040	(040005)	scrap	
048	(048005)	2 + scraps	2
Total		15+	49+

Table 1: TMA17 pottery quantification

12 Appendix 3: Post-Medieval Pottery Report

Kath Crooks BA

Border Archaeology

A single sherd of post medieval pottery (22.5g) was recovered from context (038007) – Trench 038 - during evaluation excavation at Two Mile Ash, Milton Keynes.

The sherd was from the fill of an agricultural furrow which also contained very small fragments of CBM (ceramic building material). The sherd was not greatly abraded, suggesting that it had not been subject to any great degree of disturbance from later ploughing post-deposition.

It is from a plain wheel-thrown coarse earthenware jar or bowl with a black, iron-rich internal glaze and a reddish external slip. It would have been used as a storage or baking vessel. A date from the early to middle part of the 18th century onwards is most likely for this vessel. Similar utilitarian wares in mixed pale and red clay were produced at a number of centres in Britain throughout the period, including the North Midlands and Bristol.

As a result of its late date and the nature of the context from which it was recovered, it is not considered that further work is necessary on this sherd.

13 Appendix 4: CBM & Burnt Clay Report

Dr Philip Mills MCI fA

There were 145 fragments weighing a total of 31.63g submitted for assessment, the majority being crumbs recovered from samples, and with uncertain classification as ceramic building material (CBM) or burnt clay.

Trench 038 (038007)

1 fragment, 19g of a possible tegula in a high fired version of Towcester pink grog tempered fabric (Tomber and Dore 1998 PNK GT). Probably LC3+

Sample 005: 8 fragments 3.39g of sandy oxidised CBM or burnt clay

Trench 040 (040005)

Sample 002: 38 fragments, 3.74g probably in Towcester pink grog tempered fabric

Sample 002: 81 fragments, 5.04g of sandy oxidised CBM or burnt clay

Trench 042 (042005)

Sample 008: 17 fragments, 0.46g of oxidised sandy CBM or burnt clay fragments

This is a small group of CBM and possible burnt clay. The only fragment of any size is in the Roman Towcester fabric. This is produced in the Towcester region from the 2nd century but becomes regionally important from the late 3rd century (Mills 2013), making this a likely date range for the fragment recovered here.

13.1 Bibliography

Tomber, R and Dore, J, 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, MoLAS Monogr 2

Mills, P, J.E., 2013, *The Supply and Distribution of Ceramic Building Material In Roman Britain*, in Lavan L and Mulryan, M. (Eds). *Field Methods and Techniques in Late Antique Archaeology 10*. Brill, 451-470.

14 Appendix 5: Palaeoenvironmental Report

Report Specification

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Contents:

14.1 Non-technical Summary	53
14.2 Introduction.....	53
14.3 Methodology	54
14.4 Description of Results.....	55
14.5 Table of Results	58
14.6 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	59
14.7 Copyright	59
14.8 Bibliography.....	60

14.1 Non-technical Summary

This report has been prepared by the Palaeoenvironmental Department at Border Archaeology (BA) to facilitate and elucidate the palaeoeconomic interpretations of a sequence of features discovered during Archaeological Field Evaluation at Two Mile Ash (Fields 1, 2 & 3), Watling Street, MK Western Expansion Area, Milton Keynes, MK8 8AB.

A total of nine samples, comprising 300ℓ of material, were processed by flotation, having originated from a sequence of features largely identified as rooting features, furrows, a gully and a field boundary ditch. The palaeoenvironmental analysis largely supported the interpretation that these features, and the site in general, were non-archaeological.

14.2 Introduction

This report details the results derived from nine samples, constituting a total of 300ℓ of soil, retrieved from rooting features, furrows, a linear, a gully and a field boundary ditch.

In accordance with the WSI (BA 2017), 40ℓ or 100% of the deposits were sampled. This resulted in nine samples comprising 300ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department and processed through flotation with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material sorted and identified.

The samples were processed by means of flotation and any potential archaeobotanical remains from both the floating element and the heavier residue/retent were sorted and visually identified. The nature and interpretative significance of the recovered remains is detailed in Section 14.4.1 below.

The nine samples were taken in multiples of 10ℓ sample buckets and derived from nine contexts, from which between 10ℓ and 40ℓ were taken dependent on the ability to sample secure contexts. The results are presented by context in Section 14.4.2 below.

14.2.1 Site Description

The land comprising the evaluation totalled approximately 86,727m² and was located immediately to the SW of Watling Street and approximately 420m SE of Calverton Lane. The site occupied a raised plateau above the valley of the Calverton Brook.

At the time of evaluation, the land was short sheep-grazed pasture.

Soils and Geology

The surrounding geology of calcareous soils (SSEW 1983) with a character for seasonal waterlogging and sizable fluctuations in the water table generally has a negative effect on the taphonomy of palaeoenvironmental material. Modern interference in the natural geology at Fields 1, 2 and 3 may have further impacted on the environmental taphonomy.

14.3 Methodology

14.3.1 Objectives of analysis

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in further archaeological mitigation.

14.3.2 Sampling methodology

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) for environmental sampling and processing and with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell et al. 2011). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purpose. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks (Williams 1973) with a 1mm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\leq x10$). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\leq x10$). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined.

14.3.3 Personnel

Flotation and primary analysis was undertaken by staff within BA's Palaeoenvironmental Department managed by Kath Hunter-Dowse BA and supervised by Robin Putland BSc MSc. The Palaeoenvironmental Department is managed under the post-excavation remit of Janice McLeish MA and consists of a minimum of ten members of staff, predominantly with post-graduate palaeoenvironmental qualifications. This work was further assisted by BA's field staff as part of a programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Analysis and identification was only undertaken by the palaeoenvironmental department under the guidance of Kath Hunter-Dowse BA, Robin Putland BSc MSc and Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA, who additionally maintains directorial control.

External and internal specialists were consulted for all archaeological finds and faunal material recovered from palaeoenvironmental samples. Archaeological, archaeometallurgical and archaeozoological assemblages from the palaeoenvironmental material were recombined with the full site assemblages to ensure unbiased and broader specialist reporting on those materials.

14.4 Description of Results

14.4.1 Description and implications of materials recovered

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples. Section 14.4.2 details such information by context. Of particular note is the high iron and/or clay content of the local soils, charred cereal grains are not recovered in the flot meshes. The characteristic voids (vesicles) in the structure of charred grain, that normally facilitate flotation, are filled with iron pan or clay concretions in this geology. In addition, a large number of goosefoot type seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) were noted in the samples but without breaking the seeds it was not possible to say if they were charred so they have not been included in the results table.

Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner.

Finds such as pottery, CBM (that may be pottery too morphologically degraded to identify as such) and Fe fragments were included within the palaeoenvironmental samples.

Shell

Terrestrial shell comprises that from snails, which may have been present in the area during deposition of the fills. Identification of the species represented highlights any ecological niches preferred by certain species in the environments they inhabited.

Archaeomalacological identification is undertaken in-house by Robin Putland BSc MSc, additionally utilising reference texts (Cameron 2008) (Evans 1972) (Kerney & Cameron 1979) (Welter-Schultes 2012). Environmental interpretations were based upon a combined autecological and synecological approach as advised by Davies (Davies 2008), using ecological groups for terrestrial and freshwater species as designated by Evans (Evans 1972) and Sparks (Sparks 1961) respectively. The ecological preferences of each species were inferred by reference to Kerney and Cameron (Kerney & Cameron 1979) and Welter-Schultes (Welter-Schultes 2012).

Interpretations of palaeoenvironments using mollusca are limited by taphonomic uncertainty, due to the effects of gravity, bioturbation and re-deposition by hydrological processes affecting the distribution of shells within sediments, processes which are understood only superficially (Lowe & Walker 1997). Additionally, only well-preserved shells are suitable for identification; therefore, the recovered fauna may not be representative of the true fauna. Limitations of autecology and synecology, relating to uniformitarianist assumptions, the poorly understood factors influencing the distribution of a particular species, the broad ranges of environments inhabited by many molluscan species (Davies 2008), unknown associations between past molluscan fauna (Bush 1988) and the lack of applicable modern analogues for past environments limits the extent with which palaeoenvironments can be reconstructed using this method.

Limited archaeomalacological remains were recovered from the site and no further identification of the species was possible. This is likely due to site and geological conditions.

Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection for the varying purposes.

While often relied upon for dating, in particular C^{14} , charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby wood is known to be frequently reused and charcoal redeposited. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

Anthracological analysis is undertaken in-house by Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA additionally utilising reference keys (Hather 2000) (Schweingruber 1990) (Schweingruber 1990). Anthracological analysis was generally undertaken at x100 magnification although higher magnifications to x400 were used where necessary. Lighting was by incident lighting with transmitted lighting where necessary. Charcoal was transversally sectioned with tangential or radial sectioning undertaken where required. Any waterlogged wood present will be presented in a separate Wood Identification and Technology report.

The charcoal recovered was of a size too small for identification although it can be suggested this is due to windblown inclusion.

Slag

Archaeometallurgical debris may be present in the form of unspecific slag fragments, diagnostic slag fragments, vitrified structures and, more commonly for environmental samples, as hammerscale of the spheroidal or flake variety. Slag may be retrieved from both the flot and retent; this apparent contradiction, in that slag would normally be too heavy to float, is due to vesicles containing air in the spheroidal hammerscale and the smaller fragments of slag. Droplets of slag become spheroidal if they cool while travelling through the air after having been propelled during iron working.

Both indeterminate slag and spheroidal hammerscale were noted and may suggest general metalworking in the area.

Uncharred archaeobotanical material

In the vast majority of instances of uncharred archaeobotanical material in palaeoenvironmental samples, it must be disregarded as of potentially modern origin. However, waterlogged conditions and some other preservational conditions can allow uncharred archaeobotanical remains or certain archaeobotanical remains within the assemblage to be considered.

No uncharred archaeobotanical remains were recorded. The *Chenopodium* sp. seeds noted in samples were not possible to determine without breaking the seeds.

Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. Charring is generally accepted to be almost solely of anthropogenic origin and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural or consumer economy and diet. Caution must be taken by the intrinsic bias a charred assemblage presents over the uncharred plant remains of palaeoeconomic utility. However, such variance is built into the study of charred plant remains.

Archaeobotanical identification is undertaken in-house by the Palaeoenvironmental Department under the guidance of Kath Hunter-Dowse BA and Robin Putland BSc MSc utilising reference texts that include the most valid to the British assemblages (Anderburg 1994) (Berggren 1969) (Berggren 1981) (Groningen Institute of Archaeology 2006-present) (Jacomet 2006) (Martin & Barkley 2000) (Renfrew 1973) (Schoch *et al.* 1988) with classification following Stace (Stace 2010).

While a singular wheat grain and a charred seed of the *Caryophyllaceae* family were noted, no significance can be attached to their presence.

14.4.2 Description of palaeoenvironmental remains by selected context

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains from each context, an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironment reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the tables in Section 14.5 below.

Trench 012

(012005) was the singular fill of gully [012004] and contained charcoal with indeterminate terrestrial snail shell, Fe fragments and charred seed from the broad family *Carophyllaceae*. This palaeoenvironmental profile suggests low level activity within the vicinity.

Trench 034

(034005) and (034006) were the fills of rooting feature [034004]. They contained fairly abundant charcoal with basal fill (034006) additionally contained indeterminate charred weed seed. The presence of such materials is in keeping with the interpretation of a rooting feature.

Trench 035

(035004) was the singular fill of rooting feature [035003] and contained abundant charcoal. It additionally contained spheroidal hammerscale although such inclusions would not be contradictory to the interpretation of a rooting feature.

Trench 036

(036006) was the singular fill of linear feature [036004] and contained frequent charcoal with spheroidal hammerscale and pottery.

Trench 038

(038007) was the singular fill of post-medieval furrow [038006] and contained charcoal, occasional indeterminate terrestrial snail shell and occasional CBM, which would be in keeping with the interpretation of a furrow.

Trench 040

(040005) was the singular fill of rooting feature [040004] and contained charcoal, pottery and CBM which may suggest it was open for some time.

Trench 042

(042005) was the singular fill of furrow [042004] and contained charcoal and CBM which would be in keeping with the interpretation of a furrow.

Trench 048

(048005) was the singular fill of field boundary ditch [048004]. It contained abundant charcoal and occasional slag with a singular occurrence of a charred wheat grain. This would be entirely in keeping with a field boundary ditch.

14.5 Table of Results

The following table details the abundance results from both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. Weight and quantity records have been recorded but are not presented here due to the variation between materials.

Abundance key: + = rare; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant

Context no.			012005				034005				034006		035004				036006
Sample no.			001				003				004		009				006
Sample part			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/2	2/2	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/1
Bucket no.			E13280	E13281	E13282	E13283	E13288	E13289	E13290	E13291	E13292	E13293	E13306	E13307	E13308	E13309	E13297
Sample vol. (m ³)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Refloated?			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part															
Carbonised cereal																	
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	caryopsis															
Carbonised wild taxa																	
<i>Caryophyllaceae</i> spp.	Pink	seed	+														
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	-									+						
Charcoal																	
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+	+	+	+	++	++	+++	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++
Archaeometallurgical																	
Spheroidal scale	-	-												+			+
Slag	-	-															
Artefactual																	
Ceramic/pottery	-	-															+
CBM	-	-															
Fe	-	-		+													
Molluscan																	
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-			+												

Context no.			038007				040005				042005				048005			
Sample no.			005			002				008				007				
Sample part			1/3	2/3	3/3	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	
Bucket no.			E13294	E13295	E13296	E13284	E13285	E13286	E13287	E13302	E13303	E13304	E13305	E13298	E13299	E13300	E13301	
Sample vol. (mℓ)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Waterlogged?			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Refloated?			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Latin name	Common name	Plant part																
Carbonised cereal																		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	caryopsis															+	
Carbonised wild taxa																		
<i>Caryophyllaceae</i> spp.	Pink	seed																
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	-																
Charcoal																		
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+++	+	++	+++	+++	++	+++	
Archaeometallurgical																		
Spheroidal scale	-	-																
Slag	-	-															+	
Artefactual																		
Ceramic/pottery	-	-							+									
CBM	-	-	+		+	+		+			+							
Fe	-	-																
Molluscan																		
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-			+													

14.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The intention of the non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling was successful in providing a broad background and agreement to the archaeological interpretations made. The relatively high abundance of charcoal may suggest that geological conditions did not adversely affect taphonomy and that the materials recovered are representative of those deposited, leading to the conclusion that the site was largely non-archaeological.

14.6.1 Recommendations

Due to the nature of the materials recovered and full analysis undertaken, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials detailed above as an incorporation of the site archive for deposition with the museum is recommended.

14.7 Copyright

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14.8 Bibliography

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Report Title		Report Reference	
Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Gallagher Estates concerning Land Parcel A2 (Fields 1, 2 & 3) at Two Mile Ash Farm, Milton Keynes Western Expansion Area – Area 10		BA1706MKWEATMA/REP	
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