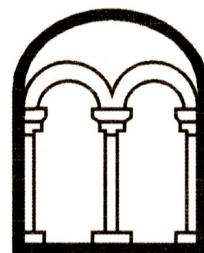


**LAND OFF LONG STREET ROAD
HANSLOPE
MILTON KEYNES**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Albion
archaeology



**LAND OFF LONG STREET ROAD
HANSLOPE
MILTON KEYNES**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Project: LSR3372
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Version 1.1
6th November 2018

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David Ingham	Mike Luke	Drew Shottliff

Location	Land off Long Street Road
Parish	Hanslope
NGR	SP 798 473
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On behalf of:
Davidsons Developments Ltd



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the project by Simon Mortimer of CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC), and the project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer of Milton Keynes Council.

The project was managed for Albion Archaeology by Mike Luke (Project Manager). Ben Barker and David Ingham (Project Officers) conducted the fieldwork, with the assistance of Allan King and Jonathan Durman (Assistant Archaeological Supervisors). Metal-detecting was undertaken by Archie Gillespie and Mike Head. David Ingham prepared this report, which includes contributions from Holly Duncan (Artefacts Manager) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The report was approved by Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager), who is responsible for the overall management of all Albion projects.

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<i>1.0</i>	<i>4/11/18</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>6/11/18</i>	<i>Comments from consultant</i>

Structure of the Report

Section 1 is an introduction to the project, the methodology for which is described in Section 2. The results of the fieldwork are presented in Section 3, with a summary in Section 4. Section 5 is a bibliography. Appendix 1 in Section 6 contains more detailed information on the contextual deposits, and Appendix 2 in Section 7 contains an OASIS summary form.



Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Milton Keynes Council Historic Environment Record
SAO	Senior Archaeological Officer of Milton Keynes Council

Non-Technical Summary

Outline planning permission was granted for the erection of up to 141 dwellings and associated works on land at Long Street Road, Hanslope. The Local Planning Authority required a phased programme of archaeological works prior to development, to be agreed in advance by the Senior Archaeological Officer of Milton Keynes Council (SAO). CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC) therefore commissioned a geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys in April 2018, before commissioning Albion Archaeology to carry out a programme of trial trenching in October 2018.

The development area comprises a roughly square piece of arable land to the south-west of Long Street Road, on the north-western edge of the village of Hanslope, Milton Keynes. It measures c. 7.2 ha and is centred on NGR SP 798 474, at a height of c. 105–110m OD on ground that rises to the east. The bedrock geology comprises mudstone belonging to the Blisworth Clay Formation, which is overlain by Boulder Clay deposits from the Oadby Member Formation.

Thirty-one trenches were excavated in order to test anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, as well as the supposedly blank areas. These broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, revealing a generally low level of archaeological remains across the area. The only exceptions to this were a small concentration of Iron Age settlement-related activity in the northern half of the site, and some poorly defined medieval activity towards the street frontage that is likely to have been peripheral to any contemporary settlement. Four silver coins that have been reported under the Treasure Act were found through metal-detecting, but these could not be related to any specific archaeological features.

The remains identified are assessed to be of local significance.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Outline planning permission was granted on 5th March 2018, following an appeal (Planning Application No. 16/02937/OUT; Appeal ref: APP/Y0435/W/17/3177851), for the erection of up to 141 dwellings and associated works on land at Long Street Road, Hanslope. Condition 18 of the permission required a phased programme of archaeological works prior to development, which would be agreed in advance by the Senior Archaeological Officer of Milton Keynes Council (SAO), advisor to the local planning authority.

The developer's archaeological consultant, CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC), commissioned a geophysical survey in April 2018, before commissioning Albion Archaeology to carry out a programme of trial trenching in October 2018. This report presents the results of the latter investigation, which was carried out in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2018) approved in advance by the SAO.

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The site comprises a roughly square piece of arable land to the south-west of Long Street Road, on the north-western edge of the village of Hanslope, Milton Keynes (Fig. 1). It measures *c.* 7.2 ha and is centred on NGR SP 798 474, at a height of *c.* 105–110m OD on ground that rises to the east. The bedrock geology comprises mudstone belonging to the Blisworth Clay Formation, which is overlain by Boulder Clay deposits from the Oadby Member Formation.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

No heritage assets are recorded in the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record (HER) within the development site. In the surrounding search area, however, a large number of Iron Age finds (HER 964) were discovered *c.* 350m to the south. A possible Roman settlement (HER 699–701) on the eastern side of a Roman road is recorded *c.* 1km to the north-east, while the village of Hanslope itself is medieval in origin.

A geophysical survey of the site by Magnitude Surveys in April 2018 revealed evidence of former agricultural activity, but no anomalies of clear archaeological significance were identified (Fig. 2).

1.4 *Project Objectives*

The overall objective of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated. This was to be achieved by establishing the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features and deposits present within the site, as well as their integrity and state of preservation. In particular, the evaluation was designed to investigate the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey, which represented possible linear features and potential pits.



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2018).

2.1 Methodological Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (3rd edition, 2017)</i>
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2011)</i>
• CIfA	<i>Charter and by-law; Code of conduct (2014)</i>
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)</i>
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014)</i>
• Buckinghamshire County Museum	<i>Procedures for Notifying and Transferring Archaeological Archives (revised 2013)</i>
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (2015)</i>
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2015)</i>

2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

The trial trenching was undertaken on 16th–24th October 2018, and comprised the excavation of thirty-one trenches. Thirty of these measured 30m long and 2.1m wide; the remaining trench was 10.5m square (Fig. 2). This equated to a c. 4% sample of the development area, with several of the trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies.

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts both visually and with a metal detector.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 *etc.* Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***)

Bulk soil samples were taken to test for archaeobotanical remains and palaeoenvironmental indicators; these will be processed and analysed at a later date to help inform the on-site mitigation strategy.

The trenches were inspected by the SAO prior to their backfilling.



2.3 Archiving

An integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) will be prepared upon completion of the overall project. The physical archive will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum under Accession No. AYBCM: 2018.105. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits found in the trenches are summarised below, with more detailed information in Appendix 1 and on Figures 3–4. Descriptions of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered can also be found below.

3.2 Overburden, Tree-Throws and Geological Deposits

While the ploughsoil had a fairly consistent depth of 0.25–0.3m, the subsoil varied from 0.1m to 0.4m, with a combined depth of overburden ranging from 0.4m to 0.7m. The ploughsoil contained occasional modern and post-medieval artefacts (not retained), but no artefacts were visually observed in the subsoil. Metal-detecting yielded a single coin from the ploughsoil and two more from the subsoil; three more were recovered from deposits nominally assigned to features [105] and [1003] in Trenches 1 and 10 respectively, though these are likely to represent no more than depressions in the base of the subsoil.

The underlying geological deposits comprised chalky clay, with occasional patches of gravel. Tree-throws were noted in Trenches 3, 20 and 21, with one in Trench 20 excavated. Features [403] and [603] may also have been tree-throws, judging by their slightly irregular profiles and the colour of their infill, but they could not positively be identified as such because they were only partially revealed within the trenches.

3.3 Archaeological Features

3.3.1 Northern Area: Trenches 1–5 and 9–18 (Fig. 3)

Geophysical survey of the development area had revealed a number of linear and possible discrete anomalies. Excavation of the trenches identified a series of archaeological features that corresponded broadly with the geographical location of these anomalies, although they differed slightly in character from what had been predicted (Fig. 2).

3.3.1.1 Iron Age

A cluster of Iron Age activity was revealed in Trenches 11, 12 and 16. Iron Age pottery was recovered from all the excavated features in these trenches, albeit in small quantities; the unexcavated features in Trench 11 are therefore considered to be similar in date.

Apart from pit [1603], which contained numerous burnt stones that are likely to have been used for heating water, the features revealed appear to have exclusively been ditches. Based on the excavated and geophysical evidence, however, the activity represented by these features is likely to have been essentially unenclosed. The excavated examples were 0.3–0.85m deep, but none was more than 1.2m wide. Ditch [1205] was a re-cut of ditch [1203], which had a clear terminus visible within the excavated segment.

3.3.1.2 Medieval

A ditch running parallel with Long Street Road was represented by [203], [305] and [405]. Segment [103] appears spatially to have formed a continuation of this ditch, though the excavated feature here was more characteristic in profile of a furrow. Small



quantities of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries were recovered from excavated segments [203] and [405]. This ditch is likely to correspond with a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey, despite a slight discrepancy in its location (Fig. 2). A parallel anomaly corresponds with furrow [409], but it is unclear whether the third linear anomaly in this area corresponds with either gully [505] or the larger ditch [507] in Trench 5, neither of which produced any dating evidence. Unexcavated feature [407] is believed to have been another furrow, based on its similarity to [409].

Medieval pottery was also recovered from pit [303], which measured 1.2m in plan and was 0.8m deep. This was one of a cluster of three pits revealed in Trench 3 that had been backfilled with large fragments of Blisworth limestone, substantial enough to have been used for building purposes.

3.3.1.3 Modern

Aside from numerous land drains and plough scars that crossed the site, and a presumed geotechnical pit in Trench 2, the only conclusively modern feature identified was pit [107]. It contained a nail that is likely to have been post-medieval or modern, and was cut from high within the trench's soil profile.

3.3.1.4 Undated

Two narrow, shallow gullies [308]/[1007] and [503]/[903] were recorded across more than one trench. A similar gully [1703] was equally shallow, but roughly twice as wide at 0.8m. In addition, small pits and/or post-holes [509], [1005], [1303] and [1803] contained no artefacts to give an indication of their date. Pit [403] also contained no artefacts, and may have been a tree-throw.

3.3.2 Southern Area: Trenches 6–8 and 19–31 (Fig. 4)

Fewer archaeological remains were identified in the southern half of the development site, with gully [3103] producing the only evidence of material culture: a sherd of Iron Age pottery weighing just 2g. Similar small gullies accounted for most of the archaeological features recorded in this area; [1903] and [2003] were observed in just one trench each, whereas [2203]/[3003] was identified across two. Gully [1903] corresponds with one of the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2); the only other linear anomalies identified during trial trenching were furrows [2205] and [2207]. The feature recorded as pit [603] may in fact have been a tree-throw.

3.4 Finds

Seventeen deposits across nine trenches yielded a small assemblage of pottery, animal bone, roof tile and metal objects (Table 1). No finds were collected from Trenches 4, 6–9, 13–15 or 17–30.

Tr.	Feature	Context	Date range	Finds summary	
1	Subsoil	101	13th century	Silver coin x2	
		105	106	13th century	Silver coin x2
		107	108	Post-medieval / modern?	Iron nail x1
2	203	204	12th–13th century	Pottery (64g); animal bone (8g)	
	203	205	12th–13th century	Pottery (29g)	
3	303	304	12th–13th century	Pottery (21g); iron nail x1	



Tr.	Feature	Context	Date range	Finds summary
	305	307	13th–14th century	Pottery (36g); ceramic roof tile (51g); animal bone (75g)
5	507	508	Undated	Animal bone (2g)
10	Subsoil	1001	13th century	Silver coin
11	1103	1105	Iron Age	Pottery (20g); animal bone (92g)
	1106	1108	Iron Age	Pottery (5g)
12	Topsoil	1200	Georgian?	Copper-alloy coin
	1203	1204	Iron Age	Pottery (16g); animal bone (5g)
	1205	1206	Iron Age	Pottery (138g); animal bone (67g)
16	1603	1604	Iron Age	Pottery (6g)
	1605	1606	Iron Age	Pottery (29g); animal bone (23g)
31	3103	3104	Iron Age	Pottery (2g)

Table 1: Finds summary by trench and feature

3.4.1 Ceramic artefacts

The pottery assemblage comprises forty-three moderately abraded sherds (466g) representing a minimum of twenty-two vessels (Table 2).

Ware type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Fill:No. sherds
<i>Iron Age</i>			
Fine shell	2	2	(1604):2
Coarse shell and sand	6	36	(1108):2, (1606): 3, (3104):1
Coarse sand	4	7	(1206): 1, (1604):3
Fine sand	7	150	(1105):1, (1204):1, (1206):5
Sand and grog	3	21	(1105):1, (1204):2
<i>Medieval¹</i>			
Shelly ware MC1	5	93	(204):3, (205):2
Coarse sandy ware MS2	1	14	(307):1
Grey sandy ware MS3	4	21	(304):4
Potterspurry ware MS6	11	122	(307):11

Table 2: Pottery quantification by ware type

3.4.1.1 Iron Age

Twenty-two handmade plain body sherds weighing 216g (mean sherd weight 9g) derived from features in Trenches 11, 12, 16 and 31. Fabrics are principally shell- or sand-tempered, utilising local geological deposits. The small assemblage and absence of diagnostic vessel forms or feature sherds makes precise dating problematic, although the pottery can broadly be assigned to the pre-‘Belgic’ Iron Age.

3.4.1.2 Medieval

Twenty-one medieval sherds (250g) spanning the 12th–14th centuries were collected. They are better preserved than the Iron Age wares, with a mean sherd weight of 12g. Features [203] and [303] yielded 12th–13th-century shelly and sandy wares, likely to have been manufactured locally, and [305] contained several Potterspurry ware sherds, deriving from kilns located approximately 5km south-west of Hanslope. Potterspurry forms comprise an everted-rim jar, a bowl with a simple thickened rim, and a glazed jug body sherd. Ditch [305] also contained an abraded piece of glazed ceramic roof tile (51g).

¹ Fabric types identified in accordance with the Milton Keynes Post-Roman Pottery Type Series (Mynard 1992)



3.4.2 Non-ceramic artefacts

Eight non-ceramic items were recovered, which are presented below by trench and material (Table 3).

	Trench	1	3	10	12	Total
Material						
Copper alloy					1	1
Silver		4		1		5
Iron		1	1			2
Total		5	1	1	1	8

Table 3: Non-ceramic artefacts by material and trench

3.4.2.1 Trench 1

Metal-detecting of the subsoil from Trench 1 produced two silver long-cross pennies, with a further two recovered from [105], all of Henry III and dating to 1247–72. Three of the coins are whole, while the fourth comprises a cut halfpenny. These have been reported as Treasure to the Milton Keynes Coroner and the Treasure Team, in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996.

A single nail with flat oval head and tapering circular-sectioned shank was found within pit [107]. This could be of post-medieval to modern date.

3.4.2.2 Trench 3

A flat, square-headed nail was found in pit fill (304); this cannot be closely dated.

3.4.2.3 Trench 10

Metal-detecting in Trench 10 yielded a silver short-cross cut quarter penny from [1003], believed to be of Henry III and dating to 1216–47.

3.4.2.4 Trench 12

Metal-detecting of the ploughsoil from Trench 12 produced a single worn copper-alloy coin believed to be of Georgian date.

3.4.3 Animal bone

Thirty-nine highly abraded fragments of animal bone (272g) were collected from features in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 11, 12 and 16. The material is heavily fragmented, with a mean bone weight of 6g and largely undiagnostic. Limb-bone shafts are dominant, with a small number of pelvis and scapula fragments, a portion of toothless mandible, and a single worn cattle molar also present.



4. SUMMARY

Trial trenching of the development site at Hanslope has identified a generally low level of archaeological remains across the area. The only exceptions are a small concentration of Iron Age settlement-related activity in the northern half of the site, and some poorly defined medieval activity towards the street frontage that is likely to have been peripheral to any contemporary settlement. This corresponds broadly with the results of a previous geophysical survey.

The excavated segments produced a low density of artefacts, and no waterlogged deposits were encountered. The only exceptional items recovered were four silver coins that have been reported under the Treasure Act, but these could not be related to any specific archaeological features. Plough truncation was evident through the widespread presence of plough scars; robust features such as ditches and deep pits were consequently the best represented, although the identification of a number of small pits and/or post-holes does indicate potential for the survival of structural remains.

The archaeological remains identified are assessed to be of local significance. The development will have a negative impact on these remains, although it is possible that some of the medieval ones could be preserved *in situ* beneath green areas within the development (Fig. 5). It was agreed on site with the SAO that mitigation through area excavation would be required, to be carried out in line with a new Written Scheme of Investigation.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.3m thick	✓	Coins	
102	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
103	Ditch	Linear, NW–SE, concave base. 0.75m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
104	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay	✓		
105	Pit	Sub-oval. 0.5m long, >0.2m wide, 0.05m deep	✓		
106	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay	✓	Coins	
107	Pit	Sub-rectangular, concave base. 3.1m long, >2.3m wide, 0.25m deep	✓		
108	Lower fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt	✓	Nail	
109	Upper fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt	✓		

Trench: 2					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
200	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
202	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
203	Ditch	Linear, NW–SE, straight sides, concave base. 0.65m wide, 0.4m deep	✓		
204	Basal fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	✓		
205	Main fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay	✓		

Trench: 3					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
300	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
301	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
302	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
303	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base. 1.2m diameter, 0.8m deep	✓		
304	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay, frequent large stones	✓	Pottery, nail	
305	Ditch	Linear, NW–SE, straight sides, concave base. 1.3m wide, 0.55m deep	✓		
306	Lower fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	✓		
307	Main fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	✓	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	
308	Gully	Linear, NE–SW, straight sides, flat base. 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
309	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	✓		
310	Pit	Sub-rectangular. >1.5m long, 1m wide			
311	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay			
312	Pit	Sub-rectangular. 2.3m long, >1.2m wide			
313	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay			



Trench: 4					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
400	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
402	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
403	Pit	Irregular, stepped concave sides. >1.65m long, >1m wide, >0.5m deep	✓		
404	Fill	Firm dark orange-grey brown silty clay	✓		
405	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE. 1.2m wide			
406	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay			
407	Furrow	Linear, NW-SE. 1.0m wide			
408	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay			
409	Furrow	Linear, NW-SE, concave base. 1.25m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
410	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay	✓		

Trench: 5					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
502	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
503	Gully	Linear, NE-SW, concave base. 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
504	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	✓		
505	Gully	Linear, E-W, flat base. >0.45m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
506	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	✓		
507	Ditch	Linear, E-W, convex sides, concave base. 1.15m wide, 0.6m deep	✓		
508	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	✓		Animal bone
509	Post-hole	Circular, steep sides, concave base. 0.35m diameter, 0.1m deep	✓		
510	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay	✓		

Trench: 6					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
602	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
603	Pit	Sub-oval, concave sides, uneven base. 0.6m long, >0.3m wide, 0.15m deep	✓		
604	Fill	Firm mid orange-grey brown silty clay	✓		

Trench: 7					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
700	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
701	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
702	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			



Trench: 8					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
800	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
801	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
802	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 9					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
900	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
902	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
903	Gully	Linear, NNE–SSW. 0.5m wide			
904	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay			

Trench: 10					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1001	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
1002	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1003	Pit	Sub-oval. 0.3m long, 0.25m wide, 0.05m deep	✓		
1004	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay	✓		Coin
1005	Pit	Sub-oval, straight sides, flat base. 1.0m long, 0.6m wide, 0.27m deep	✓		
1006	Fill	Firm mid red brown sandy clay	✓		
1007	Gully	Linear, NE–SW. 0.25m wide			
1008	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay			

Trench: 11					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
1101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1102	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1103	Ditch	Linear, N–S, steep convex sides, concave base. 1.15m wide, 0.85m deep	✓		
1104	Lower fill	Firm mid orange-grey brown silty clay	✓		
1105	Main fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	✓		Pottery, animal bone
1106	Ditch	Linear, N–S, concave sides, concave base. 0.7m wide, 0.3m deep	✓		
1107	Lower fill	Firm mid orange-grey brown sandy clay	✓		
1108	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	✓		Pottery
1110	Ditch	Linear, E–W. 0.85m wide			
1109	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay			
1112	Ditch	Linear, E–W. 0.75m wide			
1111	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay			
1114	Ditch	Linear, N–S. 1.2m wide			
1113	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay			



Trench: 12					
Length:	10.5m	Width:	10.5m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.6m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1200	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓	Coin	
1201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1202	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1203	Ditch	Linear, NW–SE, steep convex sides, concave base. >0.7m wide, 0.5m deep	✓		
1204	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	✓	Pottery, animal bone	
1205	Ditch	Linear, NW–SE, concave sides, flat base. 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep	✓		
1206	Fill	Firm dark green grey silty clay	✓	Pottery, animal bone	

Trench: 13					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.55m Max. 0.65m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1300	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1301	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.35m thick	✓		
1302	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1303	Pit	Sub-oval, straight sides, flat base. 1.0m long, 0.6m wide, 0.27m deep	✓		
1304	Fill	Firm dark orange brown silty clay	✓		

Trench: 14					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.55m Max. 0.7m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1400	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.4m thick	✓		
1402	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 15					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
1501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1502	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 16					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.6m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
1601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1602	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1603	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, uneven base. 0.9m diameter, 0.25m deep	✓		
1604	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay, frequent large burnt stones	✓	Pottery	
1605	Ditch	Linear, NE–SW, concave sides and base. 1.05m wide, 0.35m deep	✓		
1606	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	✓	Pottery, animal bone	



Trench: 17					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1700	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
1701	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1702	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1703	Ditch	Linear, N-S, concave sides, flat base. 0.8m wide, 0.15m deep	✓		
1704	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay	✓		

Trench: 18					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1800	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1801	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
1802	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1803	Post-hole	Circular, concave base. 0.3m diameter, 0.08m deep	✓		
1804	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay	✓		

Trench: 19					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.55m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
1900	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
1901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
1902	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
1903	Gully	Linear, NW-SE, concave sides and base. 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
1904	Fill	Firm light brown silty clay	✓		

Trench: 20					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2001	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.15m thick	✓		
2002	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
2003	Gully	Linear, N-S, V-shaped base. 0.55m wide, 0.15m deep	✓		
2004	Fill	Loose light grey silty clay	✓		
2005	Tree throw	Sub-oval, irregular sides, uneven base. 0.9m long, 0.55m wide, 0.25m deep	✓		
2006	Fill	Firm mid orange-grey brown silty clay	✓		

Trench: 21					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.15m thick	✓		
2102	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			



Trench: 22					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.4m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2200	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
2201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
2202	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
2203	Gully	Linear, ENE–WSW, straight sides, narrow base. 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep	✓		
2204	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	✓		
2205	Furrow	Linear, NW–SE. 0.9m wide			
2206	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay			
2207	Furrow	Linear, NW–SE. 0.45m wide			
2208	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay			

Trench: 23					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.4m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2300	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2301	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.15m thick	✓		
2302	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 24					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2400	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
2401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
2402	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay with patches of gravel			

Trench: 25					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.4m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
2501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
2502	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 26					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.65m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2602	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			



Trench: 27					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.5m Max. 0.65m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2700	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2701	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2702	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 28					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.45m Max. 0.5m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2800	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
2801	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
2802	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 29					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.4m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
2900	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
2901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.2m thick	✓		
2902	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			

Trench: 30					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.4m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
3000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
3001	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
3002	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
3003	Gully	Linear, ENE–WSW, steep sides, flat base. 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep	✓		
3004	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	✓		

Trench: 31					
Length:	50m	Width:	2.1m	Depth to archaeological horizon:	Min. 0.4m Max. 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds	
3100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. 0.3m thick	✓		
3101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick	✓		
3102	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown chalky clay			
3103	Gully	Linear, N–S, steep sides, concave base. 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep	✓		
3104	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay	✓		Pottery



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

OASIS ID: *albionar1-329095*

Project details

Project name	Land off Long Street Road, Hanslope
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation. 31 trenches were excavated; Iron Age, medieval, post-medieval/modern and undated features were found. 4 medieval silver coins were reported under the Treasure Act.
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2018 End: 24-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LSR3372 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EMK1368 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT BOILER Iron Age
Significant Finds	NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition



Position in the planning process After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country England

Site location BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MILTON KEYNES HANSLOPE Land at Long Street Road, Hanslope

Postcode MK19 7BX

Study area 7.2 Hectares

Site coordinates SP 7981 4740 52.118735974105 -0.834227083517 52 07 07 N 000 50 03 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 105m Max: 110m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Albion Archaeology

Project brief originator No Brief

Project design originator Consultant - CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC)

Project director/manager Mike Luke

Project supervisor David Ingham

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Davidsons Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Buckinghamshire County Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Animal Bones"

Digital Archive recipient ADS

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Buckinghamshire County Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Publication type	
Title	Land off Long Street Road, Hanslope, Milton Keynes: Archaeological Trial Trenching
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ingham, D.
Other bibliographic details	Report no. 2018/144
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Description	Ring bound grey report with Albion cover
Entered by	David Ingham (dp.ingham@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	4 November 2018

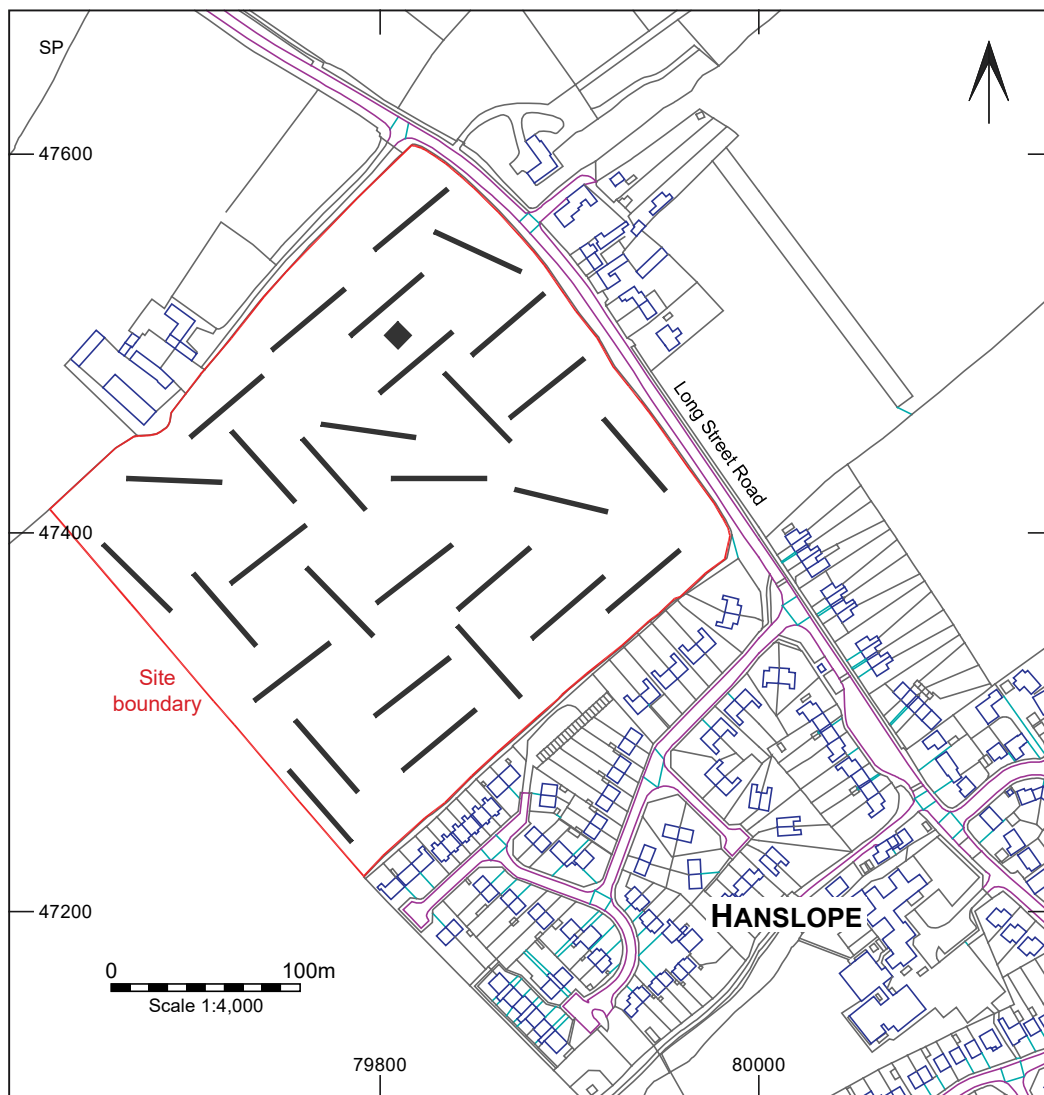
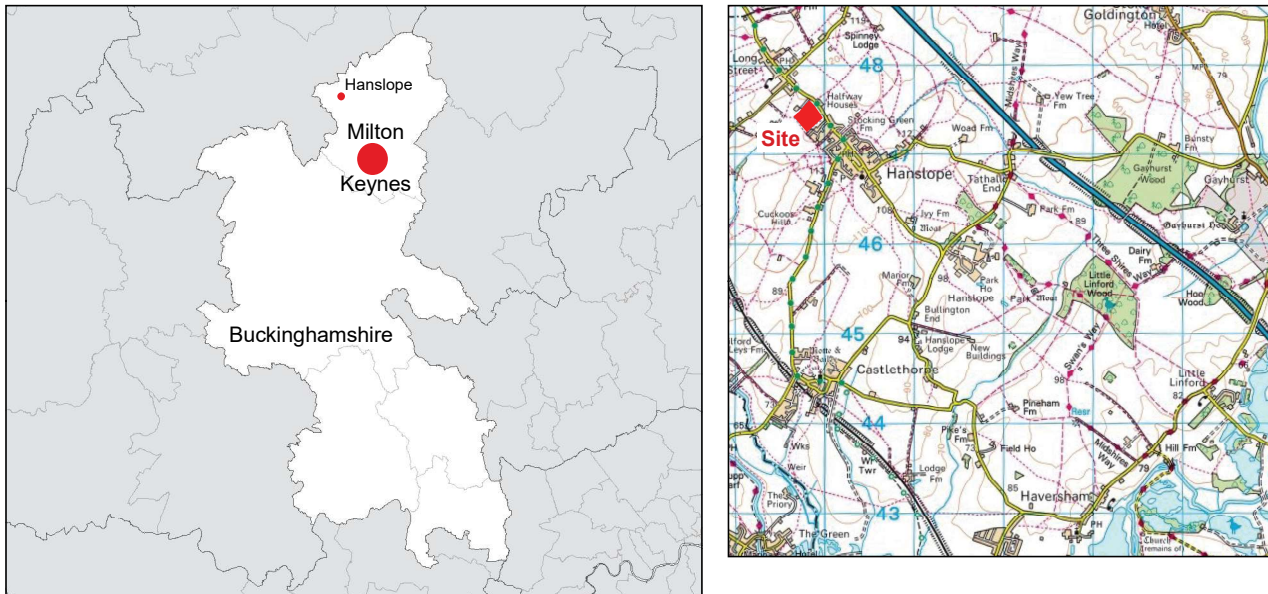
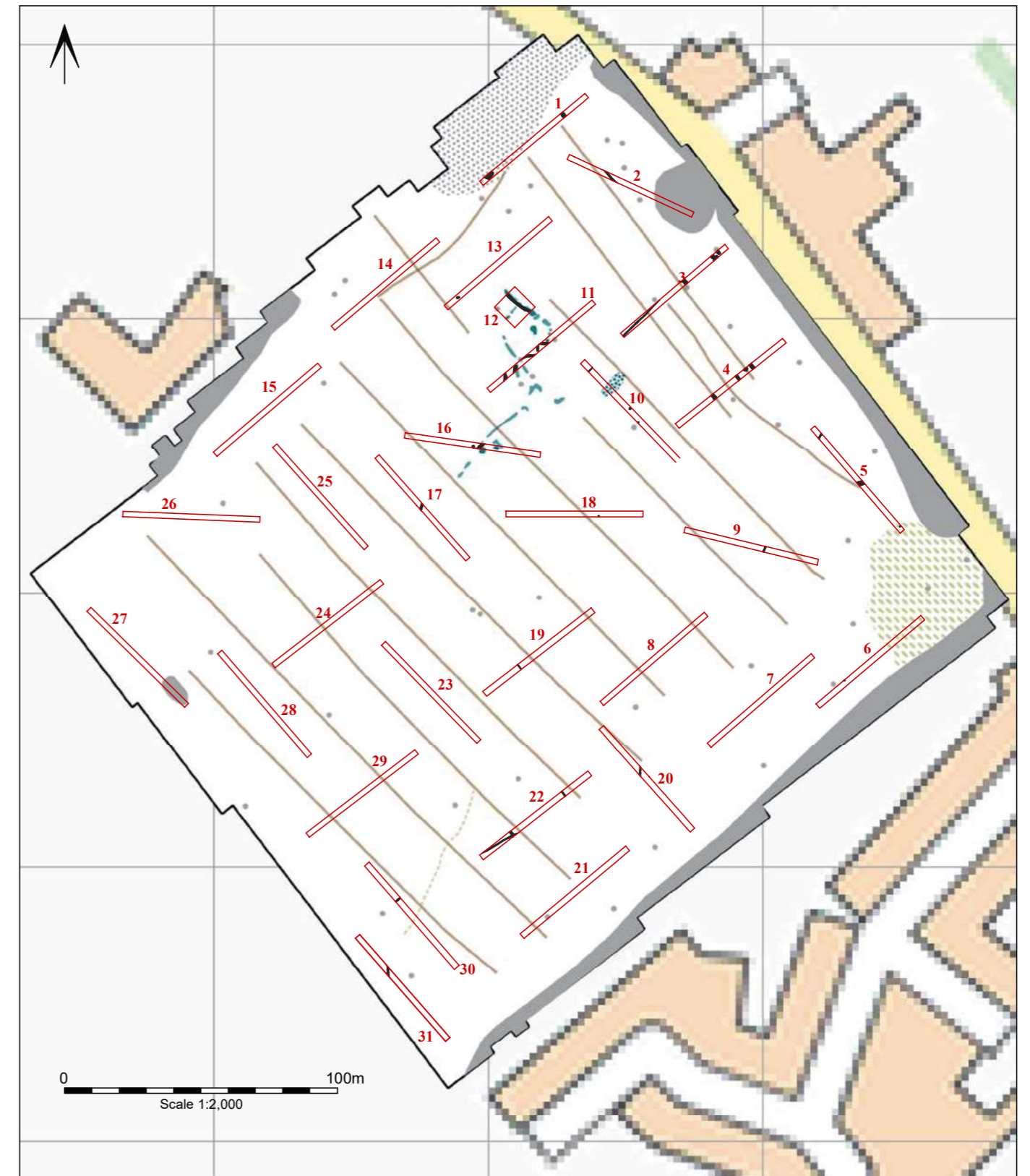
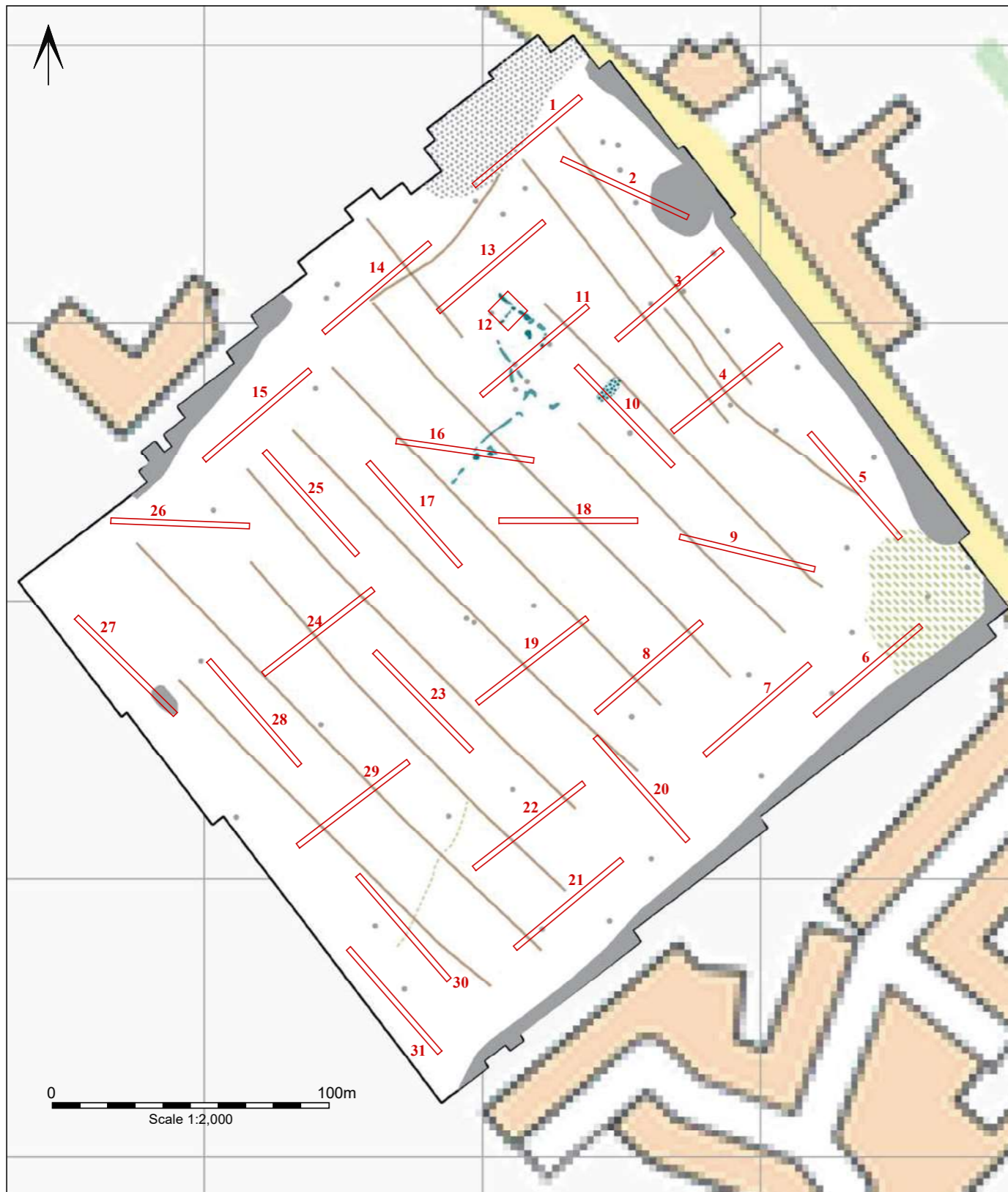


Figure 1: Site location

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- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Agricultural (Trend) | Ferrous (Dipolar) |
| Undetermined (Strong) | Ferrous (Spread)/Magnetic Disturbance |
| Undetermined (Weak) | Natural (Spread) |
| Undetermined (Spread) | Natural (Trend) |

Archaeological feature

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Figure 2: Interpretation of magnetic anomalies, and correlation with all-features plan

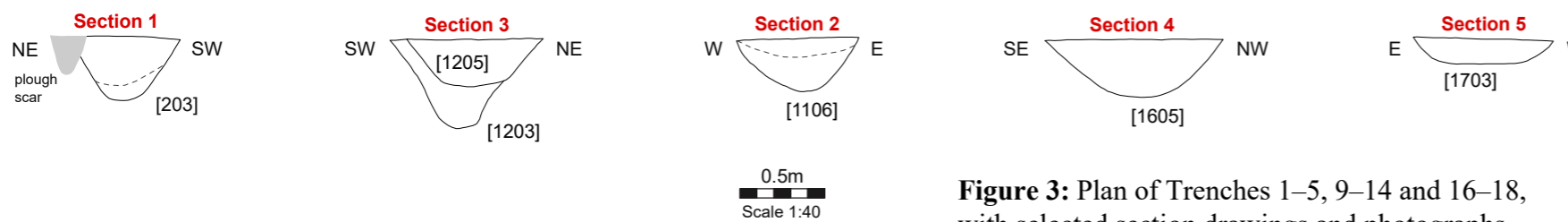
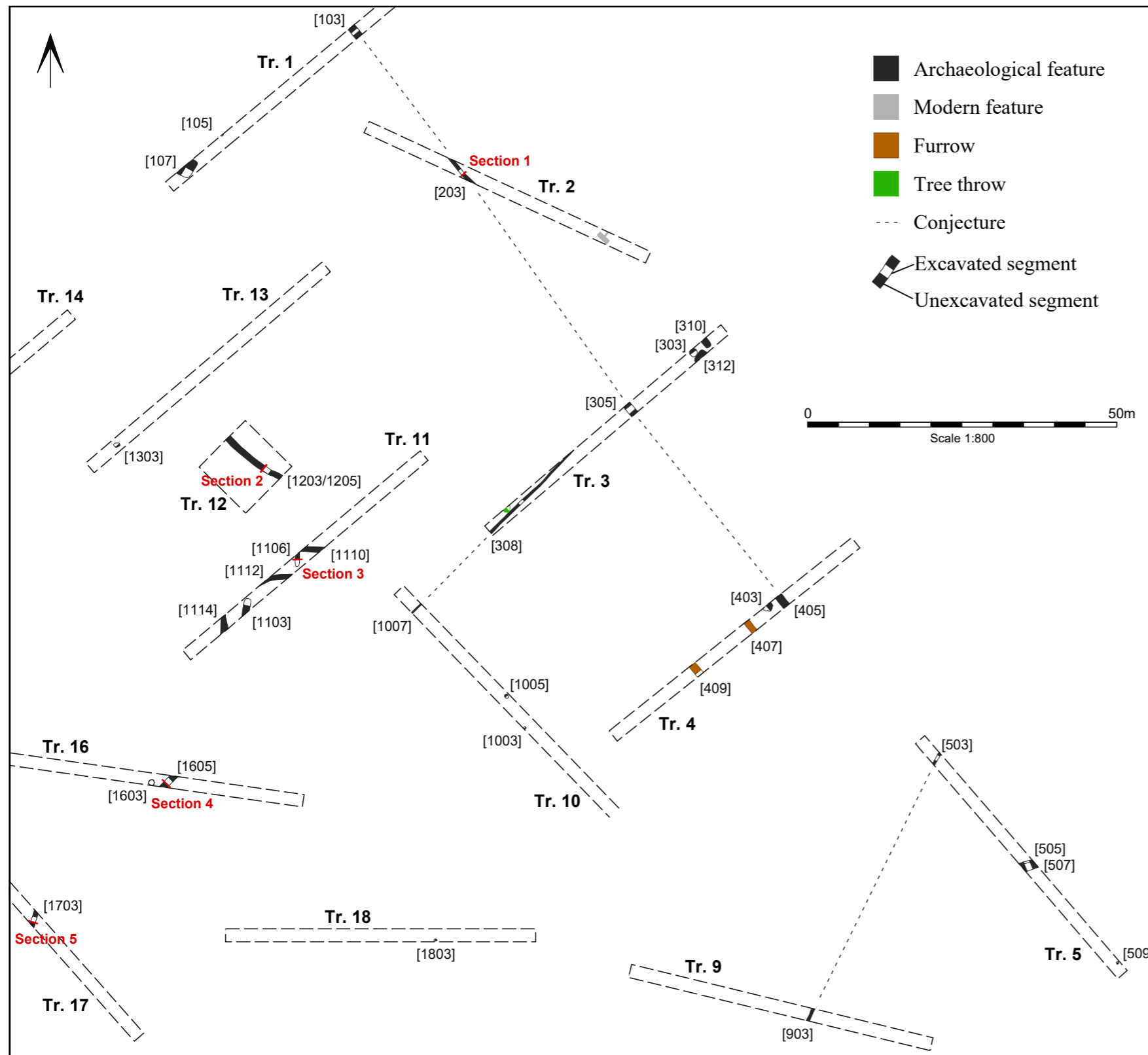
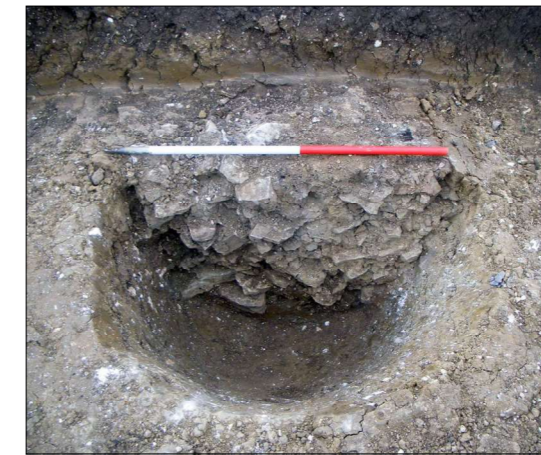


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1-5, 9-14 and 16-18, with selected section drawings and photographs



Photograph A: Pit [303], looking north-west. Scale 1m



Photograph B: Gully [308], looking north-east. Scale 0.2m



Photograph C: Ditch [1103], looking south. Scale 1m



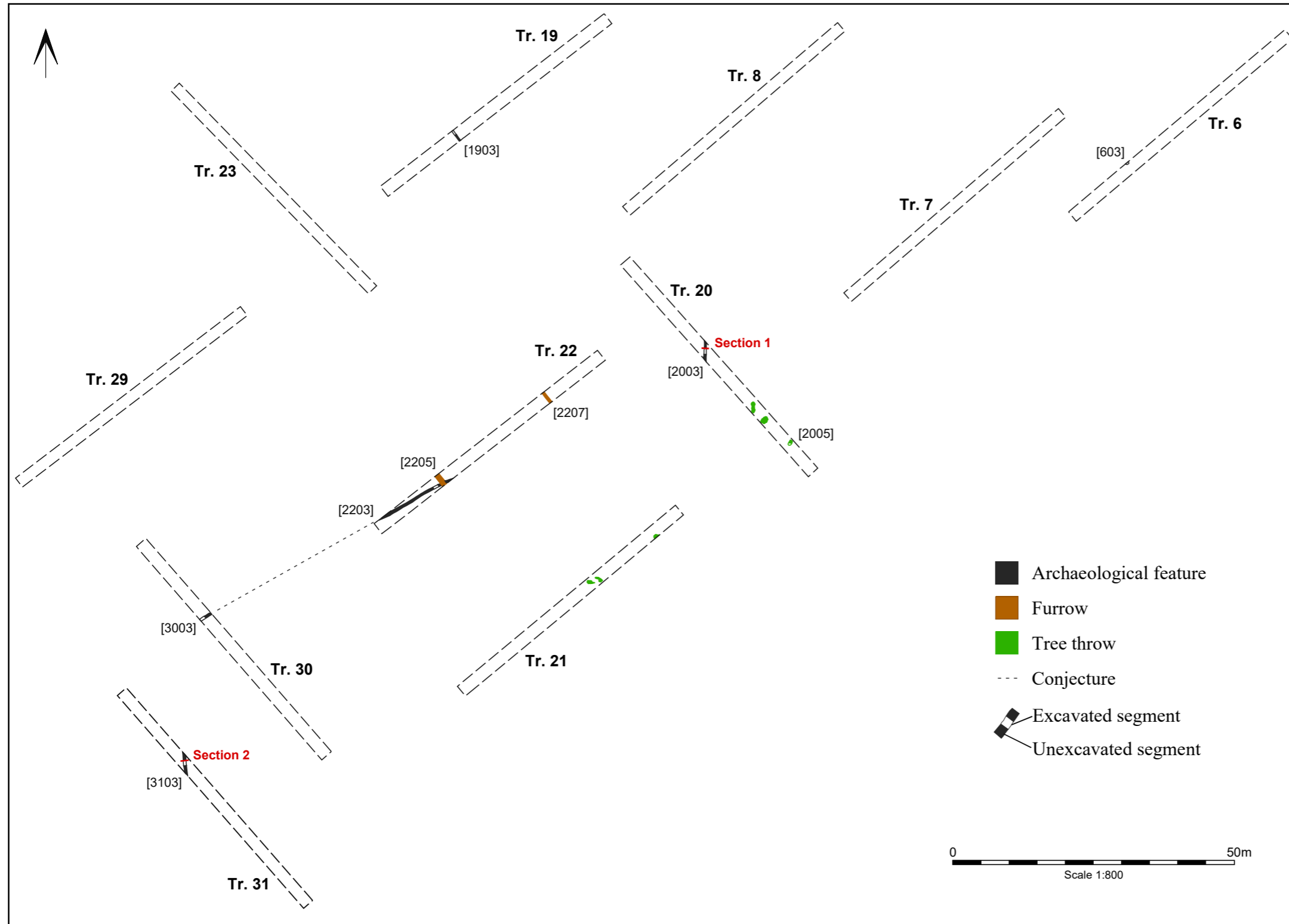
Photograph D: Ditch [305], looking north-west. Scale 1m



Photograph E: Ditches [505] and [507], looking west. Scale 1m



Photograph F: Trench 17, looking north-west. Scale 1m



Photograph A: Trench 22 with gully [2203], looking north-east. Scale 1m



Photograph B: Trench 25, looking north-west. Scale 1m

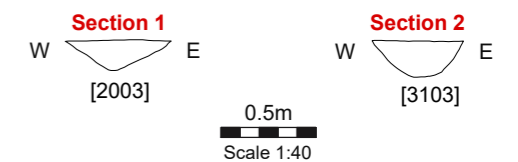


Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 6–8, 19–23 and 29–31, with selected section drawings and photographs

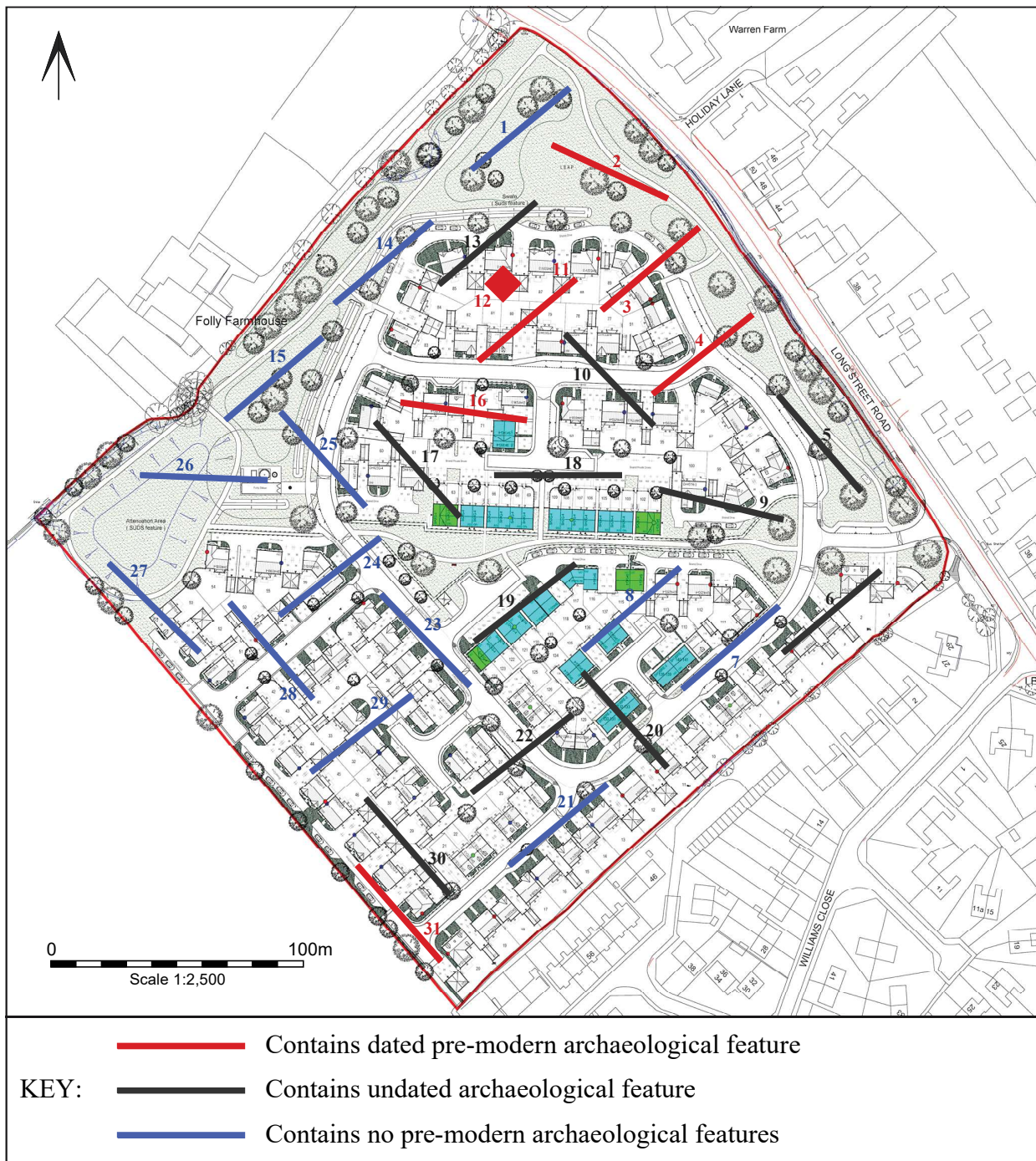


Figure 5: Position of trenches overlain on development plan

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