

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: 2 MARKET SQUARE STONY STRATFORD MILTON KEYNES

on behalf of Mr & Mrs M Hepden



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

July 2007

ASC: 934/SSM/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	SSM	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	934
<i>Event No:</i>	1121	<i>Accession No:</i>	Pending
<i>County:</i>	Milton Keynes Unitary Authority		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Stony Stratford		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Stony Stratford		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 78710 40395		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Erection of a dwelling		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	06/011979/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	21 st – 22 nd June 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs M Hepden 101 St Johns Road Bletchley Milton Keynes MK3 5DZ		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Amanda Hepden		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	11/07/07
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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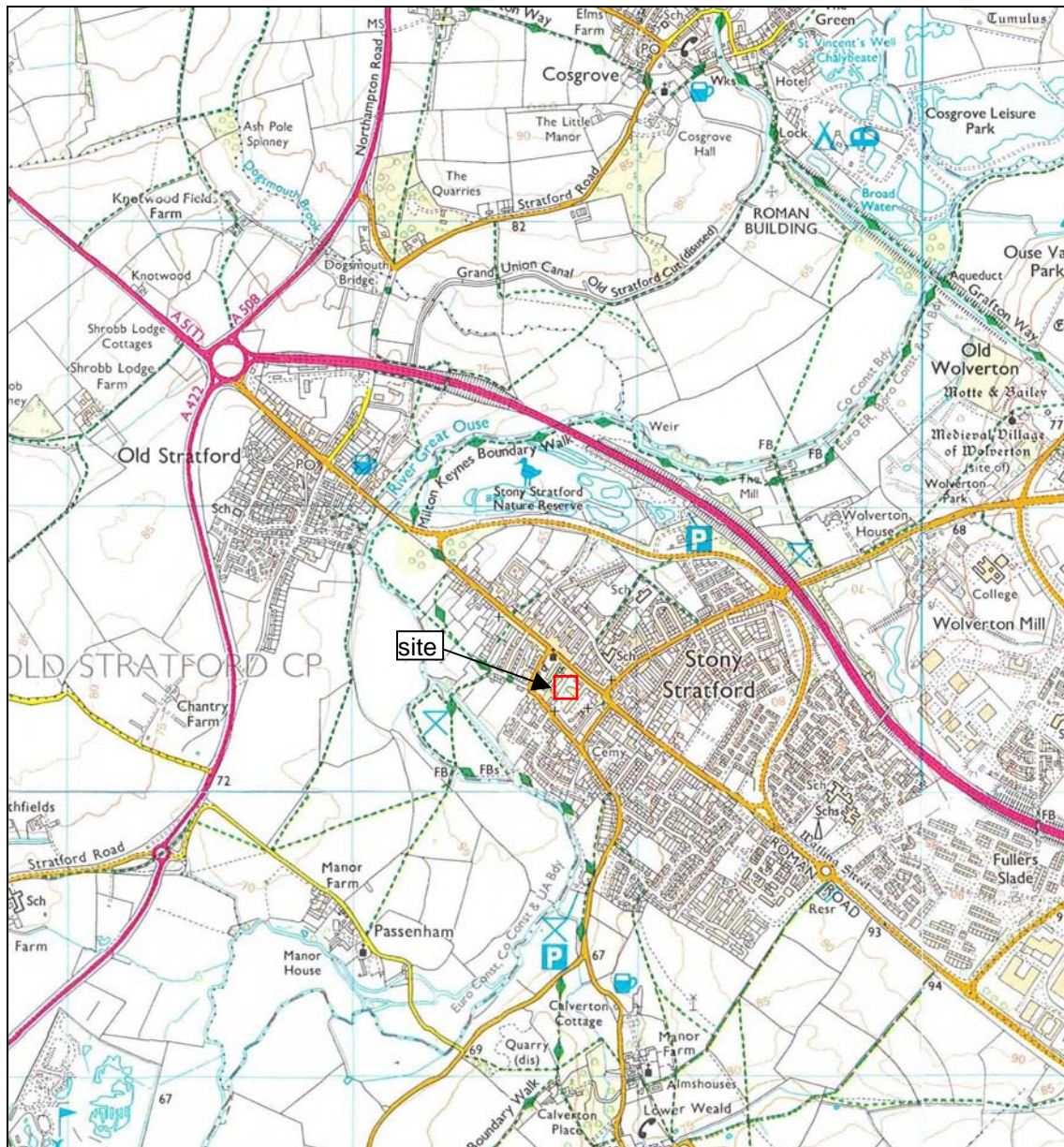


Figure 1: General location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In June 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land adjacent to 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes, in advance of the construction of a new house. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building. A number of modern pits and a single posthole were present, cutting into a sequence of late post-medieval/modern cobbled surfaces. Below the lower of these surfaces part of a limestone structure was revealed. The presence of a single sherd of Potterspury ware pottery dated the structure to the 14th-16th centuries.

1 Introduction

1.1 In June 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at land adjacent to 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 78710 40395: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr & Mrs M Hepden, and was carried out according to a brief (Crank 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Milton Keynes Council*, by their archaeological officer (AO), and a project design prepared by ASC (McLeish 2007). The relevant planning application reference is 06/011979/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of a new house (Figure 3).

1.3 *Location*

The site is situated in Stony Stratford in the administrative district of Milton Keynes, historic county of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It is located close to the centre of Stony Stratford, on the east side of Market Square and is centred on OS NGR SP 78710 40395. It comprises an area of c.110 square metres adjacent to existing buildings at 2 Market Square (Fig. 2).

1.4 *Description*

Access to the site will be from Market Square (Fig. 2). The site currently comprises an irregular plot of land until recently occupied by a brick-built lean-to store.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area comprise of the *Hanslope Association*. These are characterised as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of c.66m OAD.

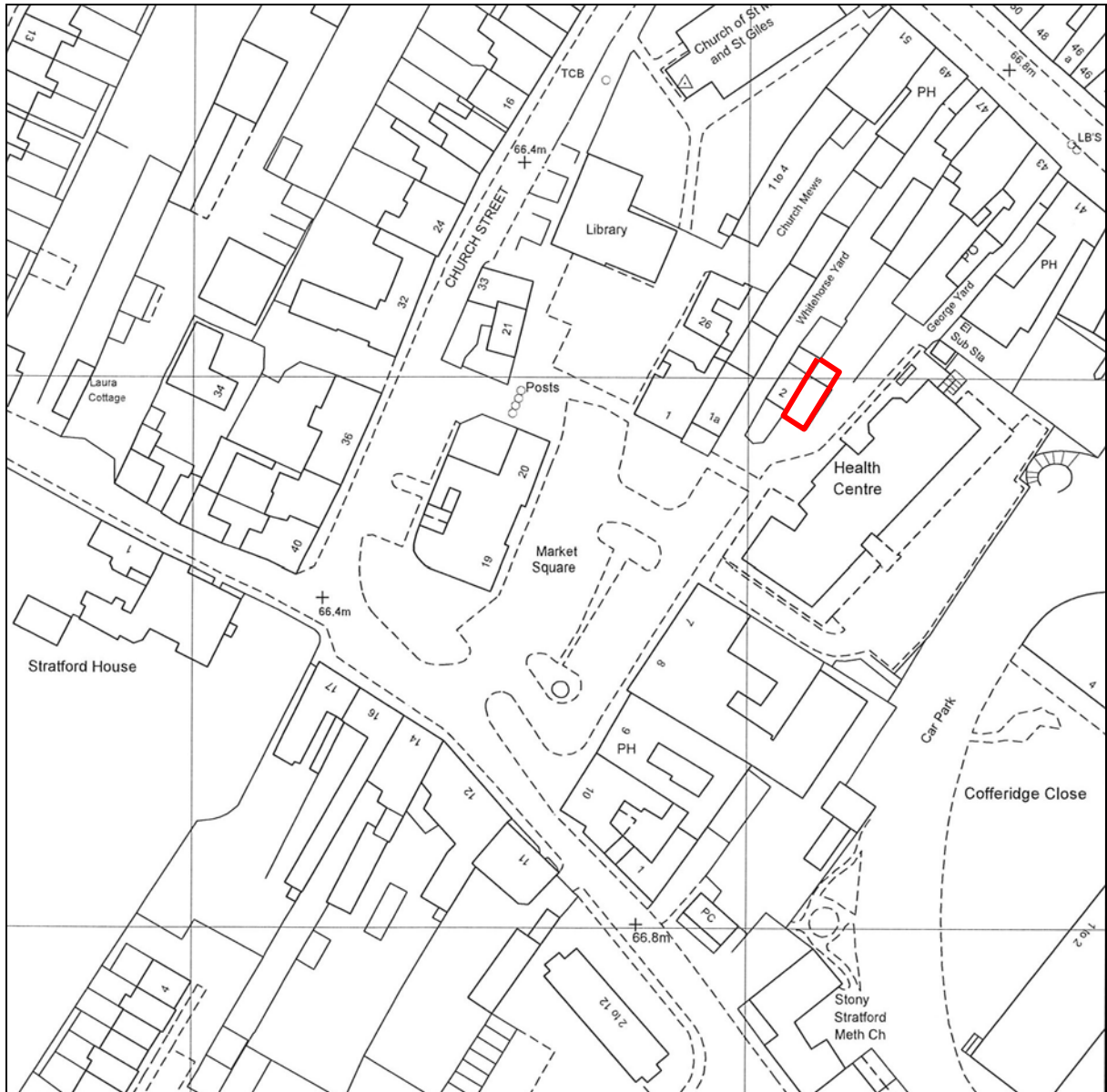


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:1250)

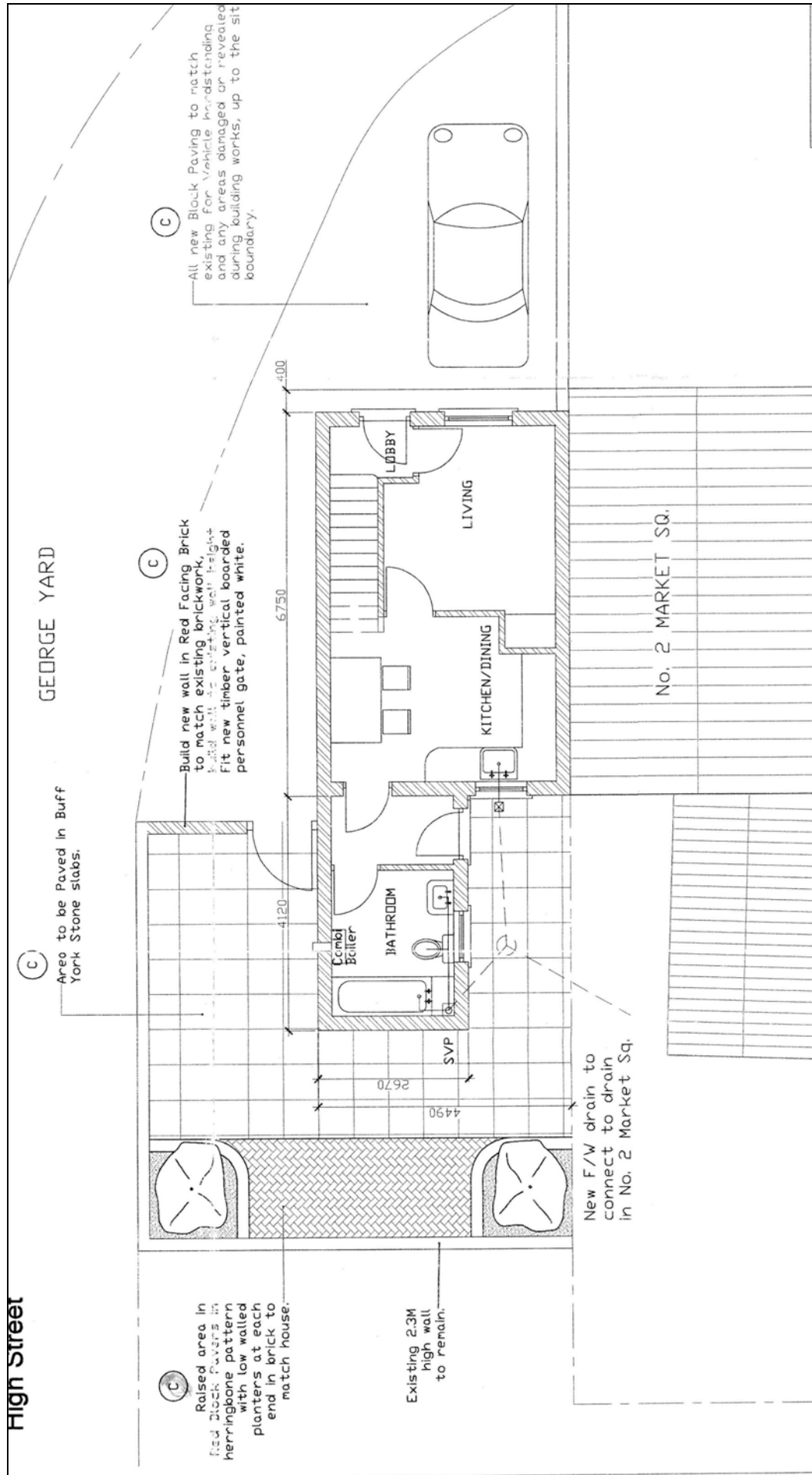


Figure 3: Plan of Proposed Development (Not to Scale)

2 Aims and Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 5), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the extent, character, quality, date and condition of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area affected by the proposed development.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 7), which required:

- 10m of trial trenching a minimum of 1.6m in width within the footprint of the proposed new house (Fig. 3).

2.4 Constraints

Due to the lack of space within the site boundaries, and the close proximity of the site to 2 Market Square, the proposed single trench was staggered to allow the maximum length to be excavated. The resulting trench was recorded as two separate trenches.

3 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Stony Stratford and the wider area of Milton Keynes have been represented in the archaeological record as far back as the Mesolithic period, with flint and stone implements from the Ouse and Ouzel Valleys and flints from the Bradwell Brook Valley at Bancroft, c.3.5km east of Stony Stratford. (Zeepvat 2002, 9).

Evidence of settlement within this area appears from the Neolithic period onwards, with sites such as that discovered at Stacey Bushes, 3km south-east of Stony Stratford. Other evidence of human activity is the ring ditches and round barrows, now ploughed out and can be attributed to the Bronze Age. An isolated find of a Bronze Age socketed axe is recorded from Stony Stratford (Croft & Mynard 1993, 7).

3.2 Iron Age (600BC-AD43)

The Iron Age provides the most complete example of prehistoric settlement distribution in the Milton Keynes area. Settlement is still largely related to the river valleys as before, but has been found in a much wider range of topographic settings (Zeepvat, 2002, 9). Iron Age pottery has been recorded at Kiln Farm, c.2m south-east of the proposed site and from the Ouse Valley, close to the present Watling Street bridge (*ibid*) at Old Stratford.

3.3 Roman (AD43-c.450)

Roman activity within Stony Stratford is evident with the Roman road known as *Watling Street*, which passes through the centre of Stony Stratford, facilitating the present day high street. Metal detectorist finds include Roman coins and some votive objects from Buckingham Road, suggesting the existence of a religious site, and from the same area came the Old Stratford headress, now in the British Museum (Zeepvat 2002,10).

3.4 Saxon (c.450-1066)

Evidence of early Saxon activity in Milton Keynes is generally sparse. On the west side of Wolverton, burials found in 1956 during the construction of extensions to McCorquodale's factory were thought to be of Saxon date (Green 1957). Late Saxon coins and metalwork have been found near Old Wolverton church and at the north-east end of the deserted village of Old Wolverton, c.2km north-east of the assessment site (Zeepvat 2002).

3.5 Medieval (1066-1500)

There is some uncertainty as to the date of the earliest settlement at Stony Stratford and it is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). Brown (1987, 3) records that the earliest mentions of Stony Stratford place it in Northamptonshire. He suggests that the name may have originally referred to the settlement on the high ground north of the river, now Old Stratford. The present town, probably referred to as *Little Stratford* in the Eyre Roll of 1227, outgrew the original settlement, taking its name, much in the same way that the name of Wolverton transferred from the older settlement to the new. In 1291 the royal cortège carrying the body of Queen Eleanor to London stopped overnight at Stony Stratford, and a commemorative 'Eleanor Cross' was erected there. During the medieval period Stony Stratford assumed some

importance as a local market: grants were made in 1257 and 1290 for annual fairs on the feast days of St Giles and St Mary Magdalene (Zeepvat 2002).

3.6 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

Stony Stratford's location on one of England's major thoroughfares assured its continuing prosperity into the 18th century. In 1838 the London & Birmingham Railway was opened through Wolverton resulting in an increasing demand for labour, leading to the expansion of Stony Stratford throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

3.7 Modern (1900-present)

Stony Stratford is a conservation area with 16th century fronted buildings located on both the High Street and Market Square, with few archaeological investigations recorded from the vicinity. During the 1970s, development of the local health centre and Cofferridge Close revealed post-medieval rubbish pits and a well (Crank 2007).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following paragraphs provide a summary of the results of the trial trenches. Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 A total of 17.8 sq m of trenching was excavated within the footprint of the proposed development, with a minimum width of 1.6m and a maximum width of 2.2m. The entire site was covered by a c.0.4m thick layer of made up ground that included large amounts of modern building rubble (109).

4.2 Trench 1 (Figures 5 and 6; Plates 1 and 2)

4.2.1 The earliest feature observed in the trench was a cobbled surface (110), which extended across the entire base of the trench (Plate 2). It comprised smooth, rounded, grey stones and was situated at a depth of c.0.97m.

4.2.2 A circular feature [101] was recorded cutting into the cobbles on the northwestern side of the trench. It was 0.22m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a fill of mid grey brown silty clay (102). The fill contained a single sherd of post-medieval red-brown glazed pottery and several undiagnostic fragments of modern brick. It is interpreted as a posthole, probably dating to the 19th or 20th centuries.

4.2.3 Cobbles (110) were covered on the eastern side of the trench by 0.3m thick layer of redeposited natural orange sandy gravel material (111). On the west side they were covered by a 0.37m thick layer of dark brown silt (109), which contained frequent inclusions of stone and modern concrete. This layer is not archaeologically significant and is interpreted as a modern make-up material. It was also present above the redeposited natural material (111) and extended across the trench at a depth of c.0.3m.

4.2.4 A cobble lined linear feature [116], (117) was located towards the eastern side of the trench. It was 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep, was aligned from northeast to southwest and ran the length of trenches 1 and 2. It is interpreted as a modern/late post-medieval drainage gully and is not archaeologically significant.

4.2.5 A 0.2-0.3m thick layer of dark greyish brown silty soil (114), interpreted as buried topsoil was situated above the made-up ground (109).

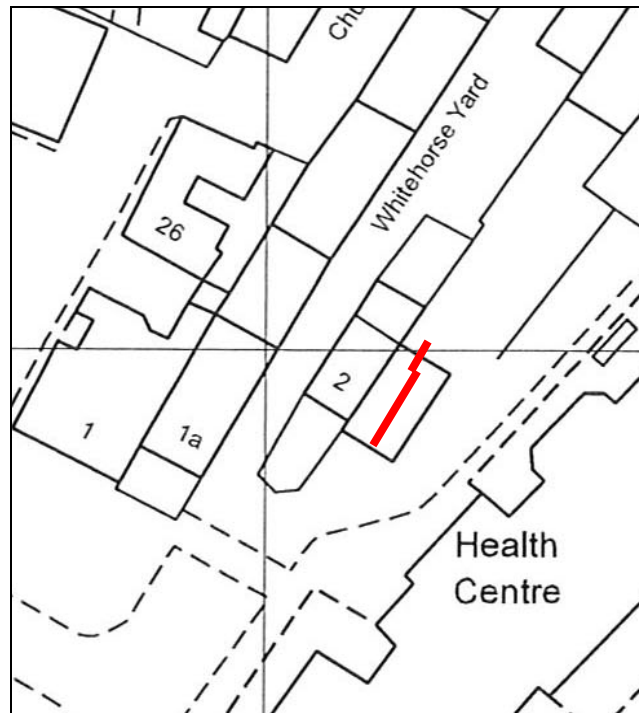


Figure 4: Trench Location Plan (*not to scale*)



Plate 1: Posthole [101], looking northwest (*Scale = 1m*)



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking south west (*Scale = 1m*)

4.3 Trench 2 (Figures. 5 and 6; Plates 3, 4, 5, 6)

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of *c.*1.2m, at which point excavation ceased due to health and safety considerations.
- 4.3.2 The earliest feature in Trench 2 was a limestone feature (115). It could not be fully excavated and was identified in a sondage *c.*0.6m wide, in the east part of the trench. Due to practical constraints only the top 0.37m could be excavated. It comprised a semi-circle of limestone blocks *c.*0.6m in diameter. Two courses of stone blocks were exposed and a single sherd of late medieval Potterspury ware pottery, probably from the base of a shallow dish or dripping pan (Mynard & Zeepvat 1991, 262) was present between the stones.
- 4.3.3 Above limestone feature (115) an area of *c.*1m by 1m was sampled and two cobbled surfaces (107) and (108) were identified (Plate 4). The stratigraphic relationship between the two could not be established but the westernmost cobbles (107) were rectangular, and were laid edge-on to create an even surface, between 0.4m and 0.5m wide. Surface (108) may be contemporary, or slightly earlier than (107) and was made up of rounded stones. This surface was badly made in comparison to the uniformity of (107).
- 4.3.4 A separate layer of cobbles (106) was present on the north side of the sondage (Section 2). It was sealed by a 0.06m thick layer of mid brown silty clay (105) and may be contemporary with surface (110) which continued along the western side of the trench to its southernmost end.
- 4.3.5 The cobbled surface (110) was cut by substantial pit [104], which extended across much of the north part of the trench. It was excavated to its full depth and had almost vertical. It was square edged at the northern end, and tapered into the eastern side of the trench at its southern end. Its fill (103) comprised mid grey brown silty clay, and contained frequent inclusions of pottery, modern ceramic building material, one clay pipe stem and occasional fragments of modern glass. This pit is modern in date and is not archaeologically significant.
- 4.3.6 The southeastern part of the trench was dominated by a second substantial pit [112], which also cut cobbles (110). The trench was widened at its southern end to allow further investigation of this pit. It had near vertical edges and excavation ceased at a depth of *c.*0.93m and two rectangular stones measuring *c.*0.23m by *c.*0.5m were uncovered on the western side. It contained a fill of obviously modern building debris (113). It is likely to have been a garage servicing pit, which is known to have occupied this location (*pers. comm.* Amanda Hepden).
- 4.3.7 No topsoil was noted in this trench. The layer of made-up ground (109) was noted to extend throughout the trench to a depth 0.8m. A single sherd of modern pottery was present in this material.



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north east

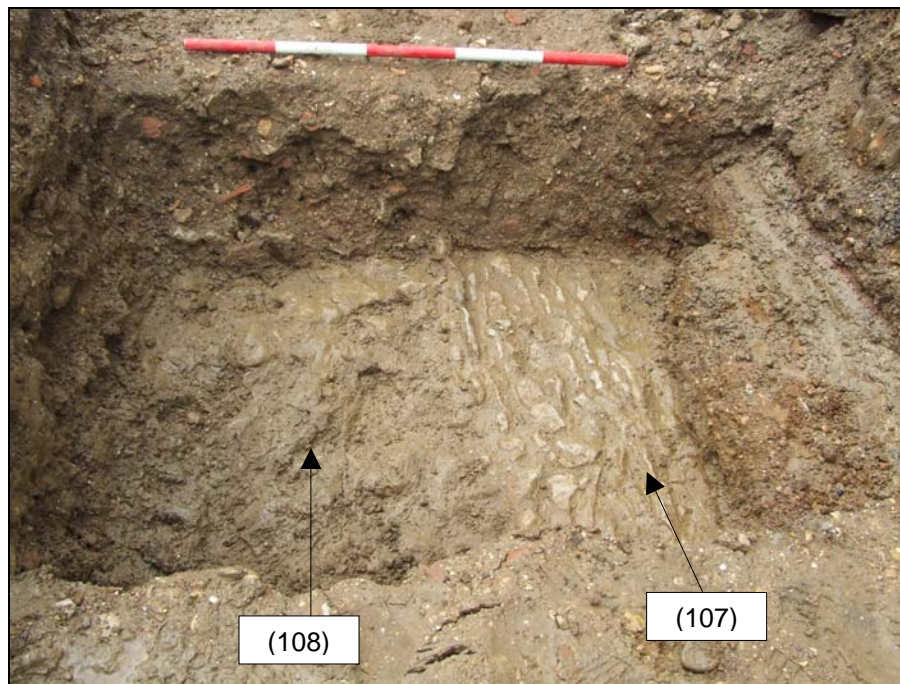


Plate 4: Sondage in Trench 2, looking south west (*Scale = 1m*)



Plate 5: Feature (115) within sondage, Trench 2 (*Scale = 1m*)



Plate 6: Garage servicing pit [112] and continuation of cobbles (110) Trench 2, looking north west (*Scale = 1m*)

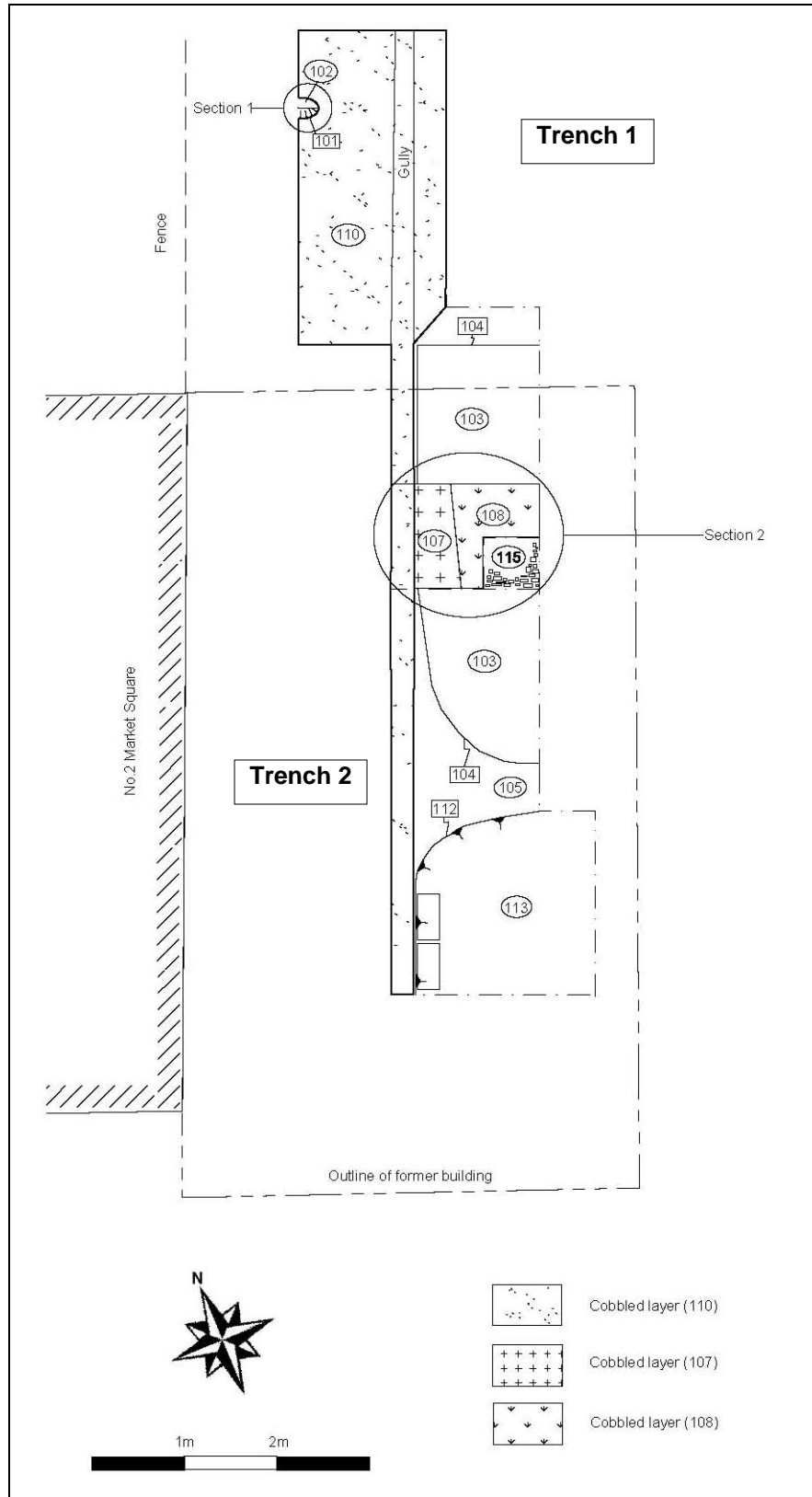


Figure 5: Trench Plan (Scale 1:75)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Two trial trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed new building. Archaeological features, dating from the late medieval and post-medieval periods were located in both trenches.
- 5.2 The natural strata was not reached and the earliest evidence of human activity was the limestone feature (115) at the bottom of the sondage in Trench 2. It contained a single sherd of Potterspury ware, which dated to the early post-Medieval period. The function of the feature is unknown as too small an area was revealed during the evaluation for any solid conclusions to be drawn.
- 5.3 Two cobbled surfaces (107) and (108) revealed above feature (115). These surfaces could not be dated, but may predate a building shown on the 1881 edition Ordnance Survey map (below, section 5.8).
- 5.4 The cobbled surface (110) observed in both trenches is likely to have been related to the rear of properties on the High Street, or the frontage to Market Square. A small circular feature [101], possibly a posthole cut through these cobbles, and may have formed part of a minor building. One sherd of post-medieval/Victorian brown glazed pottery was recovered from it's fill.
- 5.5 A number of modern intrusions were observed in the trenches, notably two substantial pits [104] and [112]. Pit [104] had vertical sides, and was square cut at its northernmost end, suggesting it was a machine dug pit, possibly as a rubbish pit. Pit [112] is likely to have been part of a servicing pit associated with a former garage that occupied the site (Amanda Hepden, *pers comm.*). The presence of the two rectangular aligned stones along its western edge support this theory, as they are likely to have been part of the lining of the pit.
- 5.6 The site is situated to the west of Stony Stratford High Street. The High Street follows the line of a former Roman road and the medieval village of Stony Stratford developed along the road, becoming centred on the church of St Giles, which is situated to the north of the site. The first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1881 (Fig. 4) and indicates a typical pattern of narrow medieval burgage plots extending either side of the High Street. The site occupied the rear part of a burgage plot, between the High Street and the market Place.
- 5.7 Remains of the Roman and medieval periods were not revealed in the trenches, but due to its location within the core of the medieval town, the site offers potential for the presence of remains of the medieval and early post medieval periods. This was demonstrated by the identification of the medieval/late medieval stone structure (115) in Trench 2.
- 5.8 The 1881 edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the site was an open area, occupied by trees. The survival of the cobbles within this trench suggests the presence of external surfaces, which probably post-date the removal of the trees. The mapping also suggests that the cobbled area was part of the back yard of a property fronting onto Stony Stratford High Street. The extension of the cobbles noted in Trench 1

along the western side of Trench 2 suggests that the cobbles may originally have extended further eastwards, and that they were removed as a result of the excavation of modern pits [104] and [112].

- 5.9 It is likely that there has been a succession of buildings on the site since 1881, all of which have had the same basic footprint. The made up layer observed throughout the trench appears to have been a single event, possibly associated with the construction of the 1930's garage that was demolished prior to the evaluation taking place.

5.10 *Impact Assessment*

5.10.1 The evaluation demonstrated that the upper part of the profile comprises modern features and the area has been extensively disturbed, probably during the 19th and 20th centuries. The modern deposits in Trench 2 extend to a depth of c.0.73m, where a medieval/post-medieval structure (115) was revealed. No pre-modern features were revealed in Trench 1 and in this area the 19th century deposits extent at last to a depth of 0.97m, where a modern cobbled surface (110) was revealed.

5.10.2 Any footings or service runs that are excavated into the upper part of the soil profile are likely to disturb only modern deposits and are unlikely to have an impact on significant archaeological features. Any works which involve excavation below c.0.75m may cut into medieval or post-medieval features and may damage or destroy significant archaeological features.

5.11 *Confidence Rating*

The fieldwork took place in damp rainy conditions, although visibility was good and features were successfully defined and cleaned. Full co-operation was achieved from the machining contractors and a high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr and Mrs Hepden for commissioning the project, and to *JRS Contracting* for providing the plant and driver. Thanks are also due to Nick Crank BA AIFA of *Milton Keynes Council* for archaeological monitoring the project.

The project was managed for *ASC Ltd* by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. The fieldwork was led by Calli Rouse BA PIFA, assisted by Janice McLeish BA and Chris Swain. This report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by David Fell BA MA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Buckinghamshire County Museum*.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

Crank, N 2007 *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes* Milton Keynes Council

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition.* English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct.*

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds).*

McLeish, J 2007 *Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation of 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes* ASC/934/SSM/1

Secondary Sources


Croft R & Mynard D C 1993 *The Changing Landscape of Milton Keynes.* Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 5


Mynard, D.C & Zeepvat, R.J. 1991 *Great Linford* Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 3

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Zeepvat R 2002. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of London Road Garage, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes. *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.*

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1					
		Max Dimensions (m)			
		Width	1.6	Length	3.4
		Depth	0.8	Level (top)	66.67
		NGR Coordinates			
		N	SP 78724 40402	S	SP 78722 40399
Orientation:			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench:		General evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
114	Layer	Dark greyish brown silt. Former topsoil	1600+	300	-
109	Layer	Dark brown silty soil with frequent brick, stone and concrete inclusions. Made-up ground -	1600+	370	300
111	Layer	Orange sandy gravel redeposited natural strata	800	300	670
102	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay Disuse fill of posthole [101]	800	300	970
101	Cut	Construction cut of post hole	800	300	970
117	Fill	Infilling or disuse fill of service trench [116]	200	60	970
116	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE/SW. Construction cut of modern service run	200	60	970
110	Layer	Post-medieval/modern cobble surface	1600+	-	970

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	7.4	Width (max)	2.2	Depth (max)	1.2
	Levels					
	Trench base north			65.85m OD		
	Trench top north			66.66m OD		
	Trench base south			65.56m OD		
	Trench top south			66.47m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SP 78723 40399		S	SP 78719 40393	
	Orientation			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench			General evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
109	Layer	Dark brown silty soil with frequent brick, stone and concrete inclusions. Modern Made-up ground -	1600+	800	-	
103	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of pot, CBM, stone and glass. Filling/backfilling of pit [104]	1300+	400+	620	
104	Cut	Irregular cut. Construction cut of modern pit	1300	400+	620	
105	Layer	Mid orange brown silty gravel. Modern material accumulated on surfaces 106/110	250	60	400	
110	Layer	Post-medieval/modern cobbled surface	250	100	460	
106	Layer	Post-medieval/modern cobbled surface	250	60	560	
107	Layer	Post-medieval/modern cobbled surface	500	110	620	
108	Layer	Post-medieval/modern cobbled surface	600	110	730	
113	Fill	Modern building debris. Backfilling of Pit [112]	1300+	930+	620	
112	Cut	Irregular cut. Construction cut of modern pit	1300	930+	620	
115	Layer	Two courses of roughly hewn limestone blocks, forming part of a semi circle. Structure of unknown function. A well?	370	-	730	

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		CBM		Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)
102	1	3			5	36	Glass	4
103	8	210	3	114	4	794	Pipe Stem	1
109	1	227	2	161				
115	1	34						
U/S			2	35				

These artefacts are not archaeologically significant and, following acceptance of the report, will be disposed of.

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford			SITE NO/CODE: 934/SSM
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 2 General view NE 21/06/07
2	✓	✓	Trench 1 General view SW 21/06/07
3	✓	✓	Cobbles at S end of Trench 2, view NW, 21/06/07
4	✓	✓	Garage service pit detail, Trench 2, view NW 22/06/07
5	✓	✓	Sondage, Trench 2, view NW, 22/06/07
6	✓	✓	Trench 1 General view SW 22/06/07
7		✓	Working shot, 22/06/07
8	✓	✓	Trench 2 General view NE 22/06/07
9	✓	✓	Sondage, Trench 2, view SW, 22/06/07
10	✓	✓	Sondage, Trench 2, view SW, 22/06/07
11	✓	✓	Sondage, Trench 2, view NW, 22/06/07
12	✓	✓	Trench 1 General view SW 22/06/07
13	✓	✓	Posthole, view NW, 22/06/07
14	✓	✓	Limestone feature, 1m scale 22/06/07
15	✓	✓	Limestone feature, 1m scale 22/06/07
16	✓	✓	Limestone feature, 1m scale 22/06/07
17	✓	✓	Limestone feature, 1m scale 22/06/07
18	✓	✓	Limestone feature, 1m scale 22/06/07
19	✓	✓	Section, Trench 1, view north, 22/06/07
20	✓	✓	Section, Trench 1, view south, 22/06/07

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes		
Short Description:	In June 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land adjacent to 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes, in advance of the construction of a new house. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building. A number of modern pits and a single posthole were present, cutting into a sequence of late post-medieval/modern cobbled surfaces. Below the lower of these surfaces part of a limestone structure was revealed. The presence of a single sherd of Potterspurty ware pottery dated the structure to the 14 th -16 th centuries.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Derelict	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	1 sherd Potterspurty ware		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Milton Keynes Unitary Authority	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 78710 40395
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Land adjacent to 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	c.30sqm	Height OD: (metres)	c.65mAOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Nick Crank	Project design originator:	Janice McLeish
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs M Hepden		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	21/06/2007	End date:	22/06/2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Pottery, animal bone, glass, CBM	
Paper:		Brief/ Project Design/ Report	
Digital:		CD with all files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	An Archaeological Evaluation at 2 Market Square, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC/SSM/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse		
Page nos	23	Date:	06/07/2007