

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

WATCHING BRIEF: ALL SAINTS CHURCH MILTON KEYNES VILLAGE

NGR: SP 8876 3917

on behalf of Walton Church Council



Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc
with contributions from Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
and Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA

July 2009

ASC: 1129/MAS/1



Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	MAS	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1129
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-60771	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	1199/AYBCM:2009.159
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Milton Keynes Village		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Milton Keynes		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8876 3917		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	71 x 51m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Church and cemetery		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	The building of a porch and drainage run		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/00301/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	24/04/09-8/06/09		
<i>Client:</i>	All Saints Church Willen Road Milton Keynes Village Buckinghamshire MK10 9AF		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Geoff Dawe		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Carina Summerfield-Hill	<i>Date:</i>	3/07/09
<i>Revisions:</i>	Carina Summerfield-Hill	<i>Date:</i>	02/09/09
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>	Karin Semmelmann & Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	02/09/09

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	10
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	11
4. Results.	13
5. Conclusions	30
6. Acknowledgements	32
7. Archive	32
8. References	33

Appendices:

ASC Watching Brief Monitoring Table	35
Finds Concordance	37
Photo List.....	38
Osteological Analysis	45
ASC OASIS Form	64

Figures:

1. General location.....	4
2. Site plan.....	7
3. Site plan.....	8
4. Ground plan of porch extension	9
5. Site plan.....	25
6. Burial locations.....	26
7. Burial locations.....	27
8. Burial locations.....	28
9. Section drawings	29
10. Age and sex ratio graph.....	45

Tables:

1. Burials in the Porch trench	54
2. Burials in Footing trench A	55
3. Burials in Footing trench B	59
4. Burials in the Main drainage trench	60
5. Burials in the Soakaway and drains 1-4	61
6. Depths of Burials Below Ground Level (BGL).....	62

Plates:

Cover: East facing view of All Saints Church

1. East facing section of porch trench/footing trench A	16
2. East facing side of boundary wall.....	16
3. East facing side of boundary wall after demolition	17
4. West facing side of boundary wall, below ground level	17
5. South facing section depicting [1166] of boundary wall.....	18
6. North wall of Church depicting below ground level exposure.....	18
7. Footing trenches A and B, looking NW	19
8. Exposed north wall beneath concrete step.....	19
9. Main drainage trench between MH1 and MH2, looking SW.....	20

10. South facing section of main drainage trench between MH3 and MH4.....	20
11. Deposit (1130)	21
12. Finds from deposits (1130) and (1133)	21
13. Soakaway and drains 1 and 2, looking South.....	22
14. East facing section of soakaway	22
15. Drain 1 exposing north wall, looking South.....	23
16. Example of a typical Christian burial, SK38.....	23
17. Entire pottery assemblage.....	24
18. SK78 coffin	48
19. SK4 pathology	49
20. SK24 pathology	49
21. SK24 pathology	50
22. SK35 cranium with perforations	50
23. SK35 cranium with perforations	51
24. SK42 pathology	51
25. SK42 pathology	52
26. SK42 pathology	52
27. SK42 pathology	53
28. SK42 pathology	53



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

Summary

In the spring of 2009 a watching brief was carried out at All Saints Church, Milton Keynes Village, during the construction of a new north porch and associated services. High quantities of disarticulated human remains, and a total of 80 articulated/partially articulated Christian burials were excavated. A number of burials showed evidence of having been a coffin burial, whilst the majority lacked evidence of grave type. Roman pottery and a deposit containing slag, heated clay and pottery provided further evidence for Roman settlement activity within the area.

1. Introduction

1.1 In April to June 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at All Saints Church, Milton Keynes Village. The project was commissioned by Walton Church Council, and was carried out according to a brief prepared by the Diocesan of Oxford (Munby 2008).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), and under the terms of a faculty from the Chancellor of the Diocesan of Oxford.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

All Saints Church is situated on Willen Road in Milton Keynes Village, Middleton, at NGR: SP 8876 3917. The church is within the current civil parish of Milton Keynes, in the Diocese of Oxford (Fig. 1). All Saints Church was mainly constructed c.1330 in the Decorated style. The church is made up of a nave, chancel with north aisle, north tower and south porch, and is a Grade I listed building (Munby 2008:1). The overall site is rectangular in plan measuring 71m x 51m. To the east of the site is Willen Road, whilst a moated site lies to the west. There are houses and gardens to the north, and a public walkway to the south. Access to the church and its grounds is via Willen Road through a gateway at the southeast end of the site (Fig.2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The Drift geology of the area lies within *River Terrace Gravels* (2nd terrace) over a Solid geology of *Oxford Clay* (BGS, Sheet 203), whilst the soils fall between Bishampton 2, deriving from *river terrace drift* described as a *deep fine loamy and fine loamy clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging associated with similar slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged soils*, and Denchworth, deriving from *Jurassic and Cretaceous clay* described as *slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils*. *Some fine loamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils* (Soil Survey, Sheet 6).

The topography of the site is relatively level. However, due to earlier drainage works the ground is reduced around the outer church walls, to a width of 2.0m and up to 500mm in depth (Mynard 1994).

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development consists of a new north porch, wheelchair access, a new foul water drainage system and soakaway, planning reference 07/00301/FUL (Figs 3 and 4).

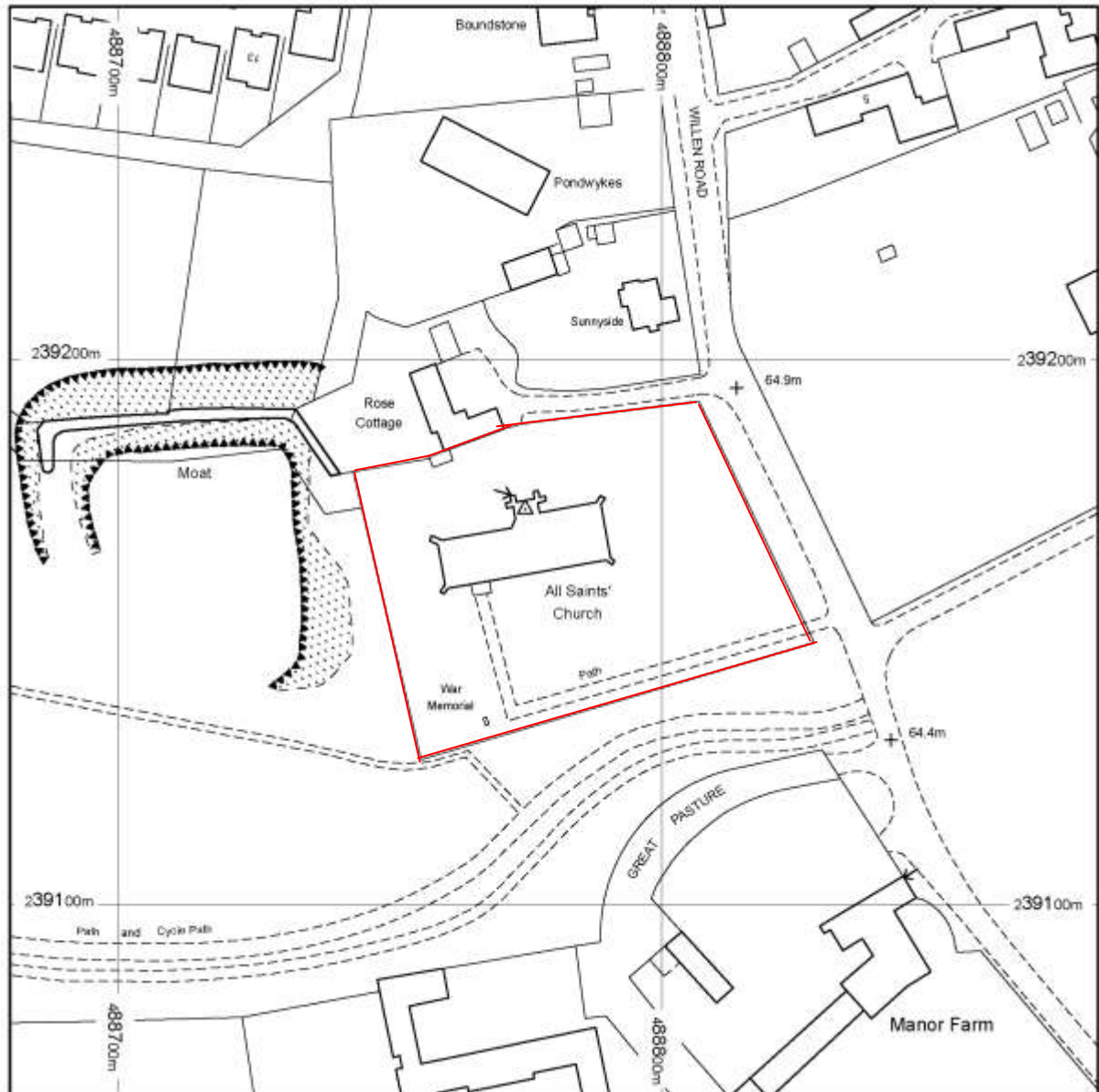


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

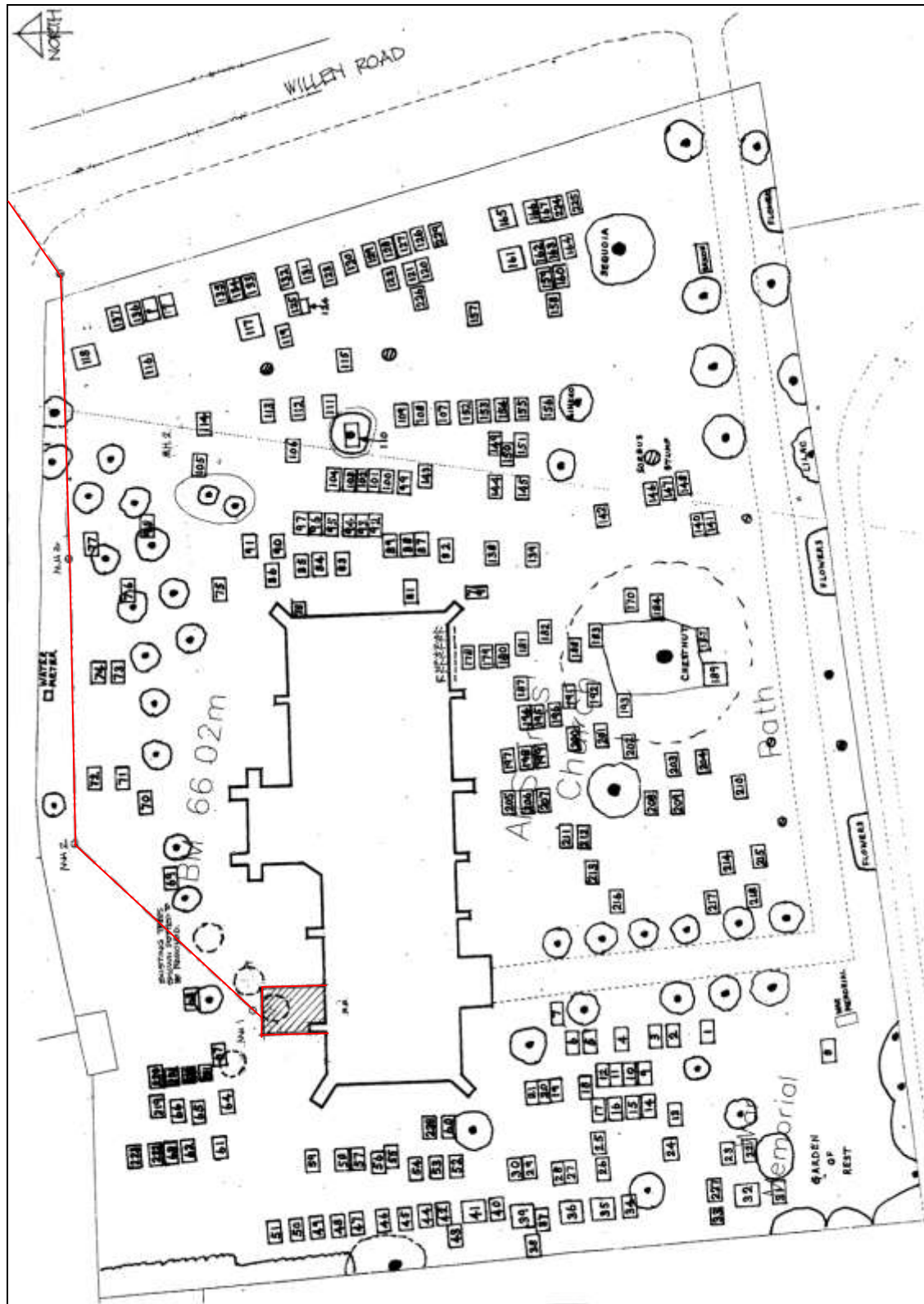


Figure 3: Ground plan highlighting porch extension and main drainage run (scale 1:400)

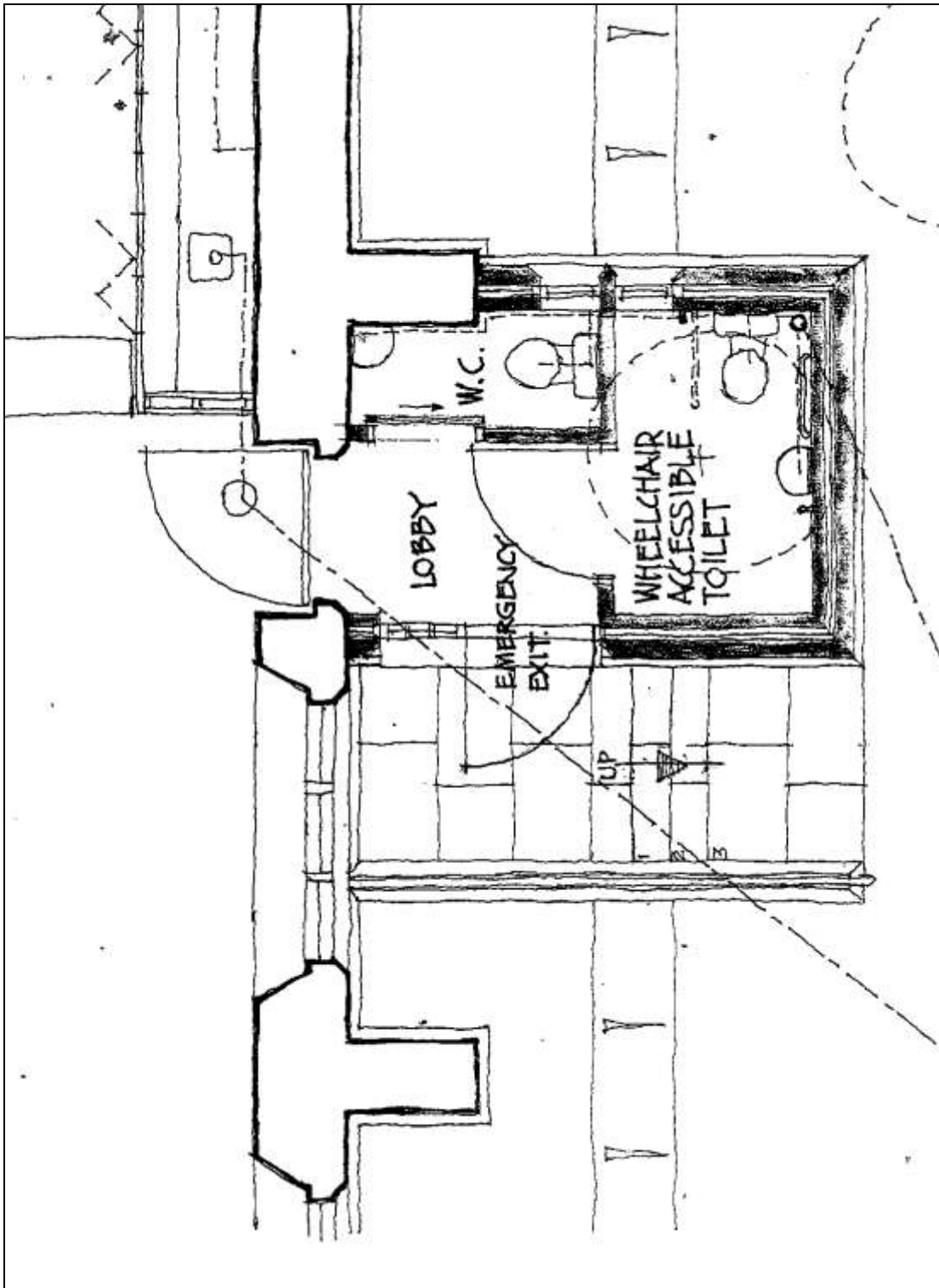


Figure 4: Ground floor plan of porch extension (scale 1:50)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 1.3), the aims of the watching brief were:

- To determine the extent to which human remains survive in the affected area.
- To generally observe the presence of burial vaults and graves.
- To take the opportunity to study the foundations of the building and any remains of former buildings.
- To signal, before work proceeds, the discovery of an archaeological find for which further action is required.
- To provide a report and ordered archive on the investigation.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 4.1), which required:

- Excavation of trenches by contractor.
- Photographic recording of the north wall before and after alterations to the doorway.
- Inspection of the open trenches by the archaeologist to record any exposed foundations.
- Further excavation work carried out by the archaeologist following the discovery of any burials.
- Cleaning up and photographic recording of any significant finds.

2.4 *Constraints*

The brief states that aside from the construction of a new porch at the north of the church to house WC's, further work within the church was to be carried out. However, due to monetary reasons only the construction of the new north porch and a new foul water drainage system crossing the churchyard was completed.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence from a range of periods.

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

Little prehistoric evidence has been found within the area; a few flint artefacts were recovered south of Milton Keynes Village dating to the Mesolithic (c.10,000-5,000BC), which may represent an occupation site (SP 488180 238640). This site continued to form a focus of activity throughout the Neolithic (c.5,000-2,000BC) and on into the Bronze Age (c.2,000-700BC), with the excavation of a bell barrow, cremation and flint flake (Atkins & Rees 2008: 2-6).

3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC-AD43)

Iron Age occupation is known at Broughton with the excavation of an Iron Age and Roman settlement some 2.7 km northeast of Milton Keynes Village. At Monkston Park, 1.8km southeast of Milton Keynes Village, a Late Iron Age (c.100BC) settlement and field system have also been excavated (SP 488500 238300). The site at Monkston continued in use and expanded in the Roman period (Atkins & Rees 2008: 2-6).

3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Evidence for Roman activity was found on the north side of the present day church in 1983, during a watching brief to monitor drainage works. Ninety-two Roman pottery sherds and five fragments of Roman tile were uncovered, pointing to Roman occupation (Mynard 1994: 184-185).

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

Milton Keynes village has its origins in the late Saxon era (Croft & Mynard 1993: 19) and was highly dependant on agriculture for its livelihood (Woodfield 1986: 83). In the 1983 watching brief, the remains of a large sherd of late 7th or early 8th century middle Saxon vessel, with a bar lip, was found on the south side of the church (Mynard 1994:184-185). In 1967-8 and in 1992 construction work was carried out about 150-250m east of All Saints Church, uncovering the remains of a Saxon inhumation cemetery c.9th-11th century. It is likely that an earlier church stood near to this cemetery and that the present day church moved to a more westward location and was built possibly on the site of a Saxon settlement (Munby 2008: 1; Mynard 1994: 184-185).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The church is made up of a nave, chancel with north aisle, north tower and south porch (Munby 2008:1). All Saints Church was mainly constructed c.1330 in the Decorated style. However, the chancel arch and a lancet in the nave are thought to be earlier with the arch dating to c.1200. During the 1983 watching brief 23 sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th century, a sherd of painted window glass and 7 fragments of medieval floor tile were recovered (Mynard 1994: 184-185).

On Broughton Road southeast of the church, the cottage known as '22 Milton Keynes' is the oldest domestic building to be found within Milton Keynes city. Dating from the early 14th century it belonging to the lord of the manor, Philip de Aylesbury, and was the 'cadet' manor house the home of the lords bailiff of the estate (Croft & Mynard 1993: 25).

Directly to the west of the church is a medieval moated site (MK632). This site is possibly part of a medieval manor (Woodfield 1986:80, 83). Traces of fishponds (MK660) known as *Pondwykes* have also been revealed north-west of the moat (Page 1927: 401-405). The earthworks were likely to be constructed by Philip de Aylesbury in the early 14th century who held a number of manors within Buckinghamshire. A post-mortem inquisition after the death of Sir Thomas Aylesbury in 1418 lists the manor house and its ponds, the *Pondwykes* (Croft & Mynard 1993:121-129).

Most of the parish was ploughed during the medieval period, consisting of three open fields, and a 1685 map shows that most of the parish has been enclosed by that date (Croft & Mynard 1993: 121-129).

3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

During the 1983 watching brief a few sherds of post-medieval pottery and fragments of a 17th century clay pipe were recovered (Mynard 1994:184-185). The field that contained the moat in 1685 was called the *Dovehouse Hop yard*, and to the south of the moat that field was called the *Courtyard*. Hops were found in nearby garden hedges in 1983 north of the church (Croft & Mynard 1993: 121-129).

3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

Today Milton Keynes Village is a residential area, and All Saints Church acts as a centre for the community. The church is also a Grade I Listed Building.

4. Results

4.1 *Stratigraphy* (Plates 1, 10, 14)

The stratigraphic sequence for the site consists of c.0.20m of turf/topsoil, below which c.0.66m (max) of mid brown, silty, loose cemetery soil (Fig. 9). The natural soil consists of light brown orange, loose sandy gravel, maximum depth reached c.0.60m.

The porch trench and footing trenches were excavated with a 0.60m toothless bucket, whilst the main drainage trench and manholes were excavated with a 0.45m toothless bucket. The soakaway was excavated with a 1.20m toothless bucket and drains 1-4 leading from the church to the soakaway were excavated with a 0.30m toothless bucket.

4.2 *Victorian Drainage Pipe*

A Victorian drainage pipe was uncovered, whilst looking for the modern drainage pipe (Fig. 6), at the western side of the porch trench. Three hand-dug trenches were excavated to determine the drain location. Each trench measured approximately 0.20m in width, 0.40m in length and 0.28m in depth.

4.3 *Church Boundary Wall* (Plates 2, 3, 4, 5)

The NE corner of the boundary wall was taken down in order to allow for access, and the main drainage trench. The wall measured 1.22m in height and was 2.10m in length. Upon excavating the drainage run the boundary wall was exposed to c.1.10m in depth BGL (below ground level). In section a clear footing trench for the wall was identified as cut [1164] (Fig. 9). Nails, modern glass and modern pottery were also uncovered.

4.4 *Trees*

Four trees were uprooted to make room for the new porch extension. Maximum depth reached was 0.60m, comprising turf/topsoil and cemetery soil, and disarticulated human remains were recovered.

4.5 *Porch Extension Trench* (Plates 1, 6, 7, 8)

The porch extension trench measured approximately 4.50m north-south, 6.27m east-west and 0.50m in depth. The porch trench was made up of turf/topsoil and cemetery soil and yielded articulated burials SK1-7, disarticulated remains, and coffin nails.

The north wall was exposed to 0.50m BGL. Also the concrete step leading to the north doorway was removed exposing an area of 1.20m in length, 0.40m in width, and 0.30m in depth.

4.6 *Footing Trench A* (Plates 1, 7)

Footing trench A was within the overall porch trench and was approximately 1m max wide x 1m deep. The fill of Footing trench A was made up of cemetery soil and natural, and yielded articulated burials SK8-38, 40, 42, disarticulated remains, Roman pottery, a Late Prehistoric worked flint blade and coffin nails.

4.7 **Footing Trench B** (Plate 7)

Footing trench B was within the overall porch trench and measured approximately 4.60m in length, 0.60m in width x 1m deep. Its fill comprised cemetery soil and natural, and yielded burials SK39, 41, 43-55.

4.8 **Main Drainage Trench and Manholes 1-4** (Plates 9, 10, 11, 12)

The drainage trench ran from the porch trench across the cemetery to the NE corner of the boundary wall, approximately 58m in length and 0.45m in width. Depths were as follows:

Manhole 1: 0.76m BGL

Drainage trench between MH1 and MH2: 0.70m BGL

Manhole 2: 0.85m BGL

Drainage trench between MH2 and MH3: 0.90m BGL

Manhole 3: 1.05m BGL

Drainage trench between MH3 and MH4: 1.50m

The main drainage trench and manholes consisted of turf/topsoil, cemetery soil and natural (Fig. 9), and yielded burials SK56-68, Roman pottery, and deposit (1130) and (1133). Contexts (1130) and (1133) form part of the same deposit, having been disturbed by SK64. The deposits contain evidence of burning, tap slag, heated clay and Roman pottery, coarse shell-gritted ware. The tap slag is a dense grey-black colour and 26 pieces were found, weighing 1579g. A number of the tap slag pieces have heated clay fused to them.

4.9 **Soakaway and Drainage Trenches 1-4** (Plates 13, 14, 15)

The soakaway measured approximately 2.40m in length, 1.50m in width and 2.10m in depth. The stratigraphy was made up of turf/topsoil, cemetery soil and natural (Fig. 9). It yielded burials SK69-79, and the base of a Roman pot. Four further drainage trenches were excavated leading from the north wall into the soakaway. They measured 0.30m in width and between 0.60m-0.90m in depth. Disarticulated human remains were recovered in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, and SK80 and a sherd of Roman pottery were found in Trench 3. Trench 1 also exposed part of the north wall, 0.30m in width and 0.30m BGL.

4.10 **The Burials** (Plate 16)

During the monitoring of the overall work a total of 80 articulated/partially articulated burials were excavated, as well as a high proportion of disarticulated remains. All the burials were extended, supine and orientated west to east, with the head to the west. It was not always possible to distinguish actual grave cuts within the soil, though they must have been present. A number of burials showed evidence of having been buried in a coffin with the identification of wood, metal coffin fittings and coffin nails. The level at which the articulated burials were found ranged between 0.20m-1.37m BGL. Further burial descriptions and osteological analysis can be found in Appendix 4.

4.11 **Pottery** (Plate 17)

A small, largely unstratified assemblage of Roman pottery (35 sherds, 686g) was recovered during the watching brief. Most of the sherds were relatively unabraded: some of the breaks (e.g. in item 1) may be recent. The assemblage consists of the following:

- Rim and six body sherds of a narrow-necked jar (rim dia. 83mm), in a hard grey sandy fabric, probably 47a in the MK fabric type series (Marney 1989, 192). The vessel form suggests a 2nd-century date. 244g.
- Base and body sherd of a large storage jar (base dia. c.115mm), and two unrelated sherds from a smaller vessel, all in soft pink grogged fabric, MK Fabric 2 (*ibid*, 174). Date 2nd – 4th century. 202g.
- Rim (18/31 bowl) and two unrelated body sherds of Samian. 1st – 2nd century.
- Three body sherds of coarse shell-gritted ware, MK Fabric 1a (*ibid*, 174). 1st – 4th century. 25g.
- Eighteen miscellaneous greyware sherds, including a dog-bowl rim, a flanged bowl rim and three jar rims. 1st – 4th century. 203g.

In view of the broad date range of the assemblage, and the absence of securely stratified Roman levels or features, there is little that can be concluded from this assemblage, other than that there was activity in the area of Milton Keynes Church during the Roman period. The nearest recorded Roman site, of 1st to 2nd-century date, was excavated c.0.5km to the west at Oakgrove (Zeepvat *in* Williams 1993: 188-189).

4.12 **Building fabric** (Plates 6, 8, 15)

All Saints church is predominantly of Blisworth limestone with Oolitic limestone dressings. The door opening at the western end of the north wall appears to be a 19th century addition with a contemporary door. The dressings and the label stops are crisp, and the stone base of the opening rests on a single course of brick.

The base of the north wall was revealed during the groundworks and seen to extend approximately 90cm below ground surface. There was no foundation layer *per se* supporting the north wall.

The present building works do not include any major alterations to the north wall, as the doorway, including the door, will be left intact.



Plate 1: East facing section of porch trench/footing trench A



Plate 2: East facing side of boundary wall



Plate 3: East facing side of boundary wall after demolition



Plate 4: West facing side of boundary wall, below ground level



Plate 5: South facing section depicting cut [1164] of boundary wall



Plate 6: North wall of Church depicting below ground level exposure



Plate 7: Footing trenches A and B, looking NW



Plate 8: Exposed north wall beneath concrete step



Plate 9: Main drainage trench between MH1 and MH2, looking SW



Plate 10: South facing section of main drainage trench between MH3 and MH4

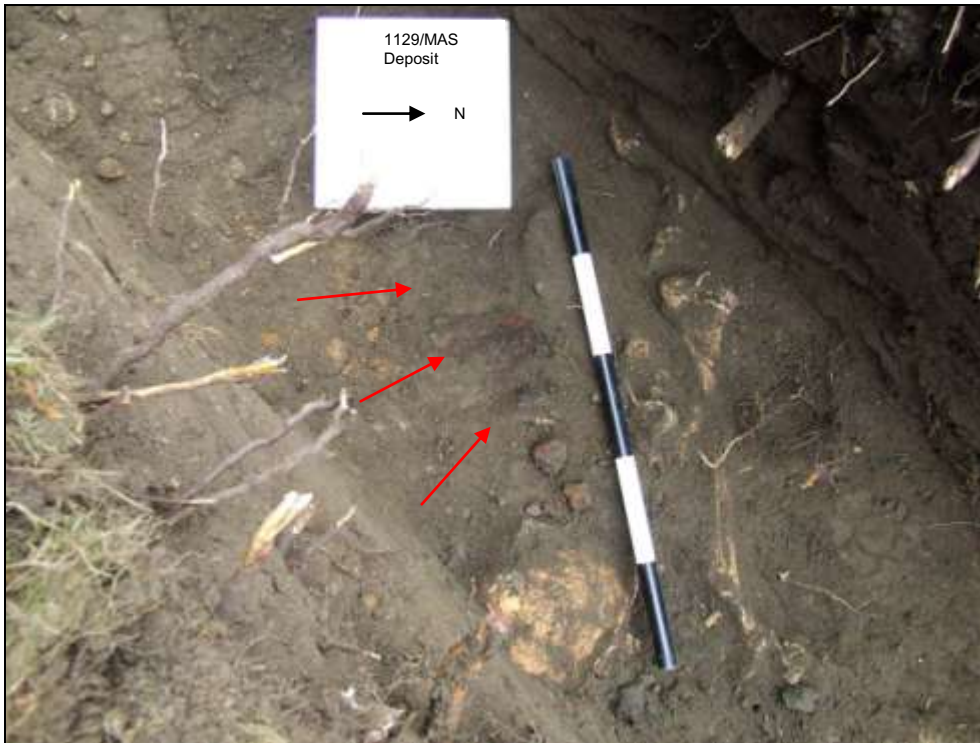


Plate 11: Deposit (1130) containing evidence of slag, heated clay and Roman pottery



Plate 12: Tap slag, heated clay and Roman pottery derived from deposits (1130) and (1133), also highlighting where heated clay is attached to slag



Plate 13: Soakaway and drains 1 and 2, looking South



Plate 14: East facing section of soakaway



Plate 15: Drain 1 exposing north wall, looking South



Plate 16: Example of a typical Christian burial, SK38



Plate 17: Entire pottery assemblage

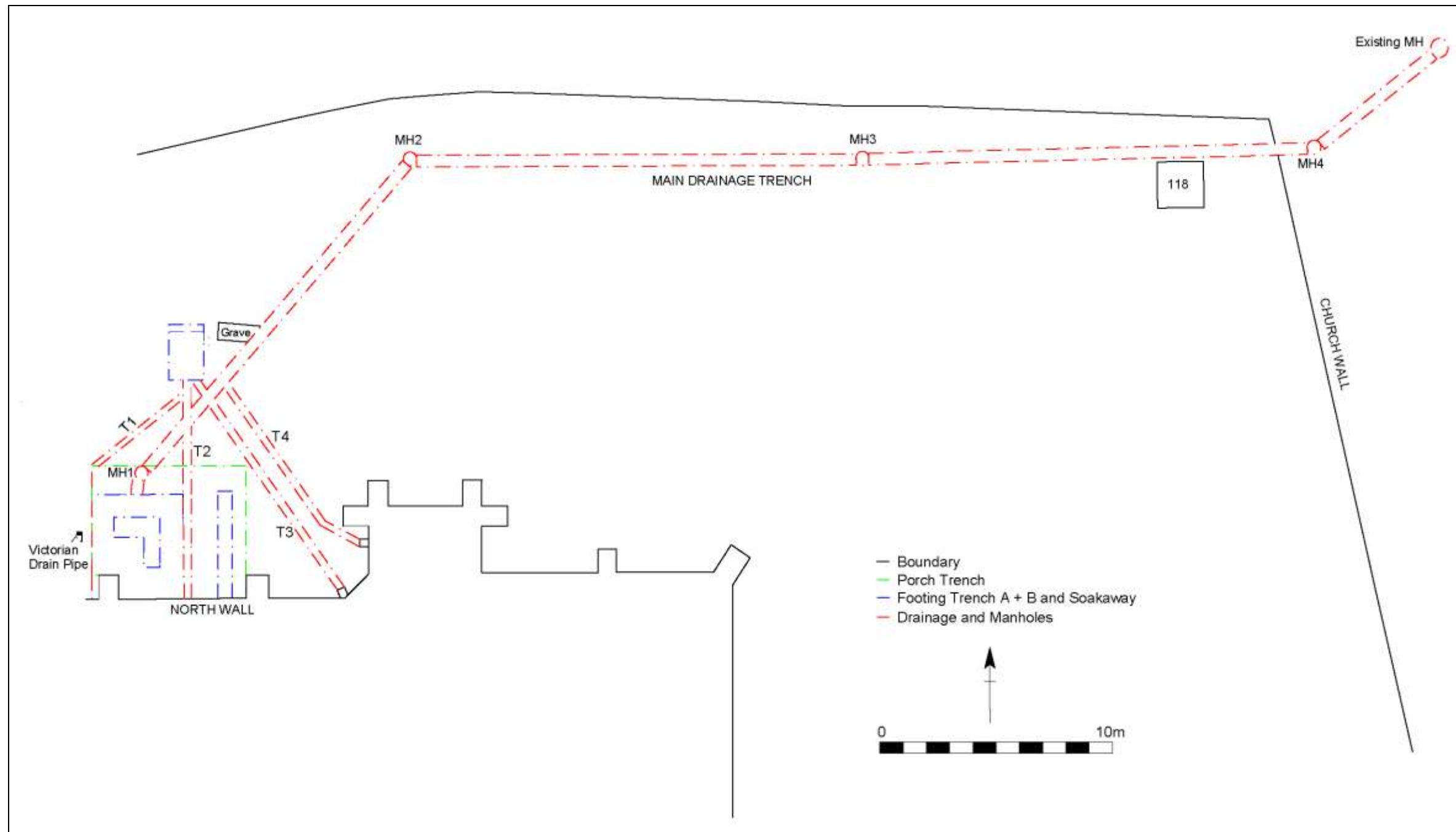


Figure 5: Site plan of excavated area (scale 1:200)

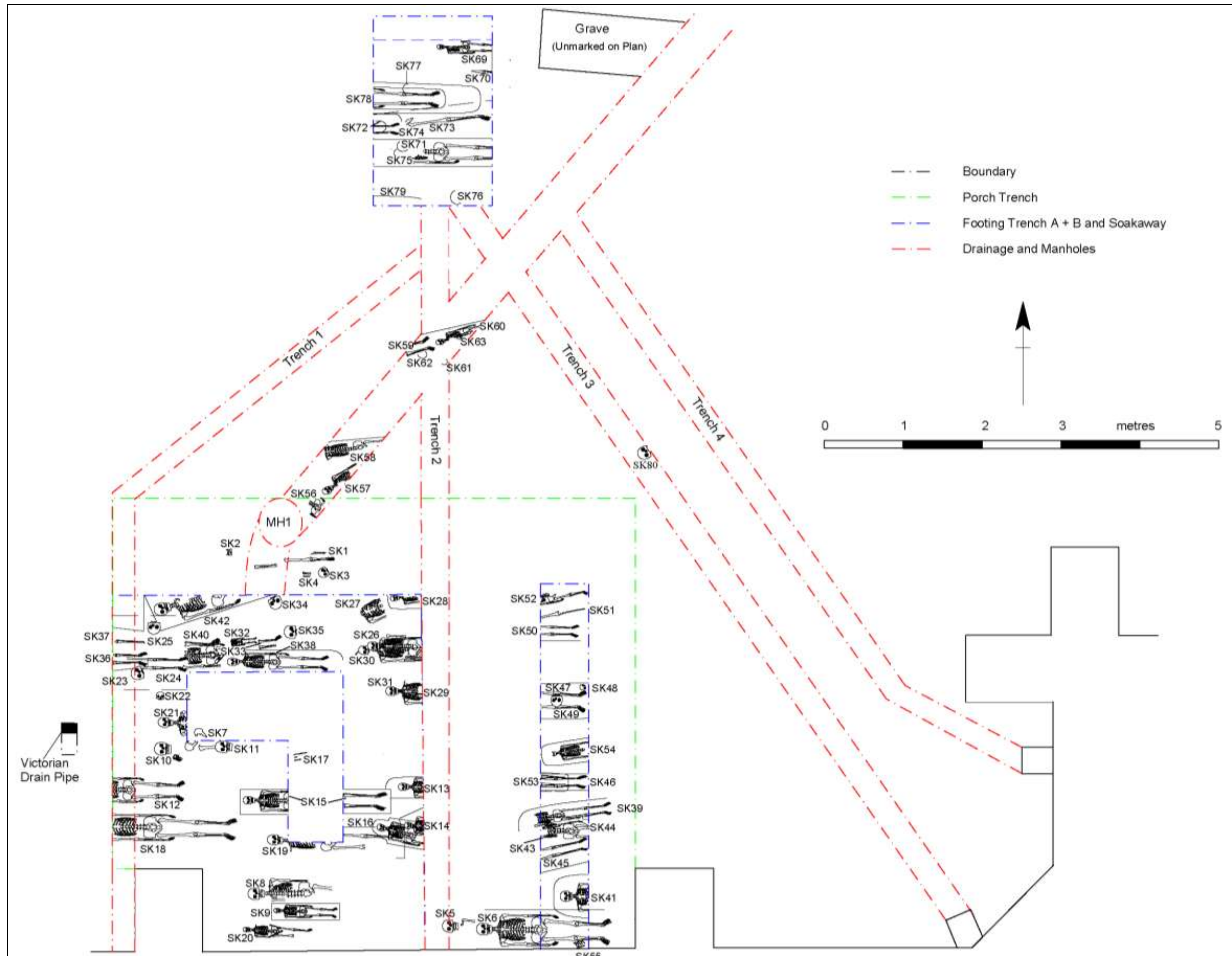


Figure 6: Plan depicting burials within porch trench, footing trenches A and B, soakaway and drainage (scale 1:50)

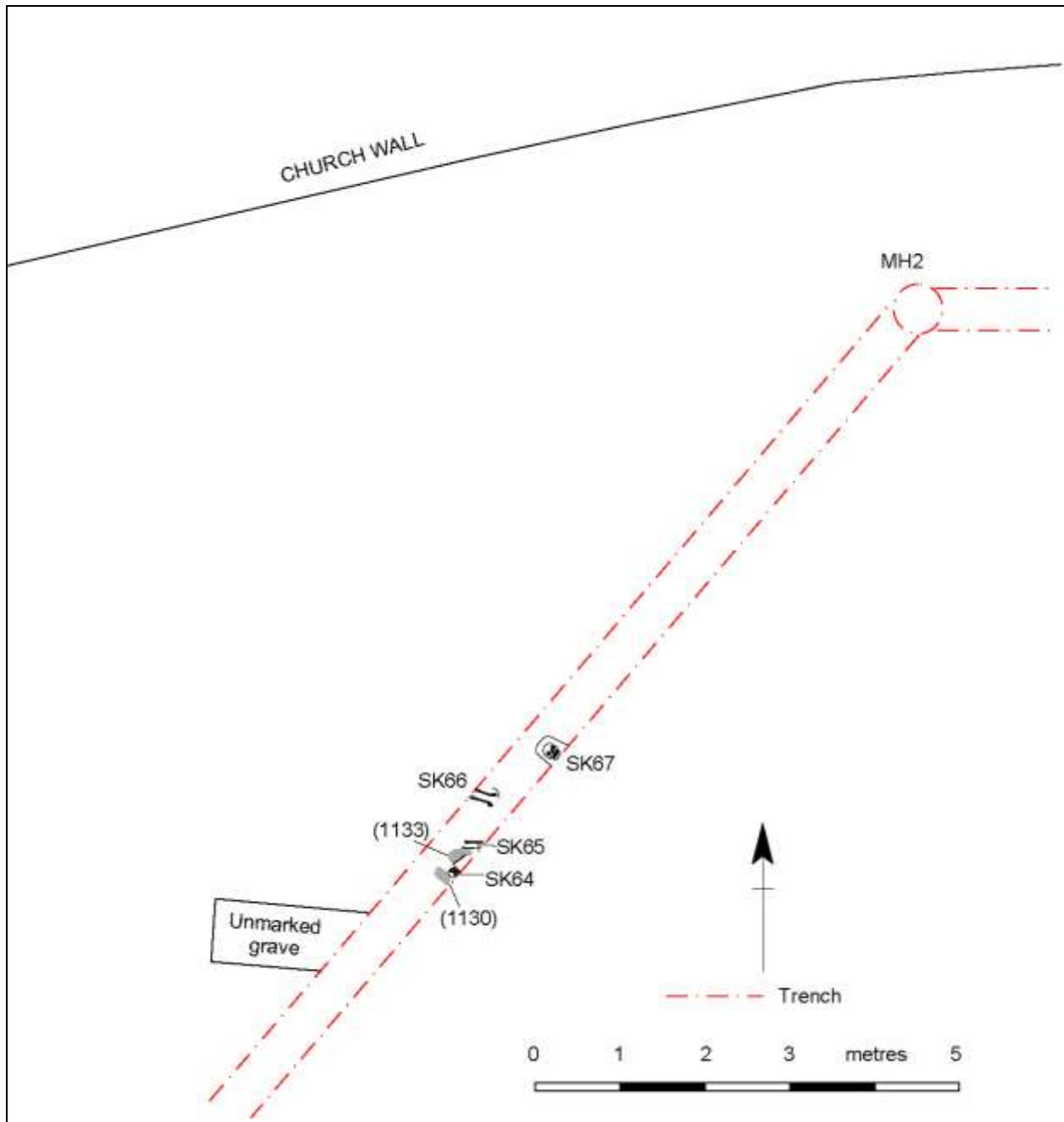


Figure 7: Plan depicting burials SK 64-67 & burnt deposits (scale 1:75)

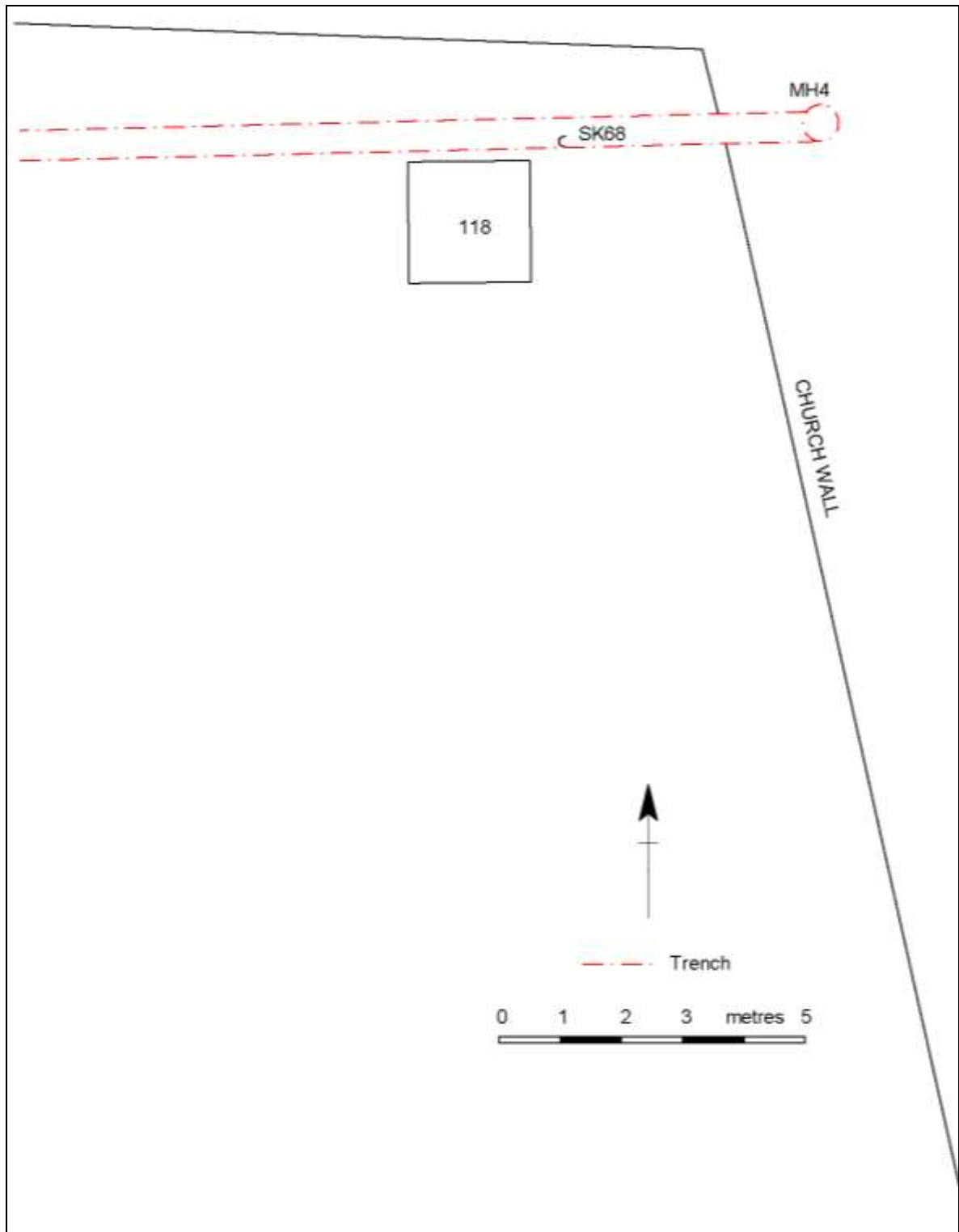
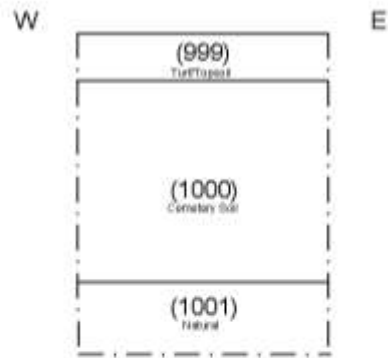
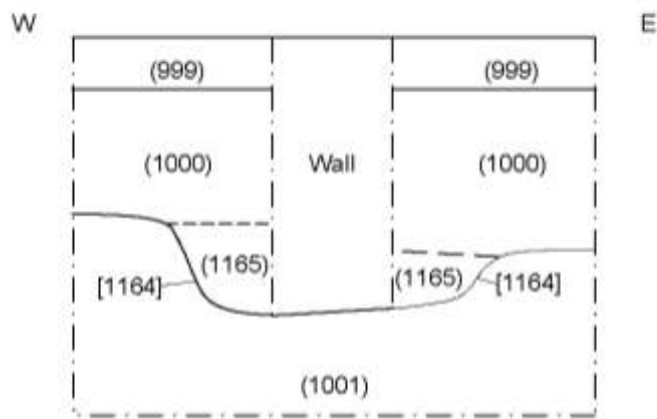


Figure 8: Plan depicting burial SK68 and NE corner of boundary wall (*scale 1:100*)

South facing section of main drainage trench between MH3 and MH4



South facing section of boundary wall



East facing section of soakaway

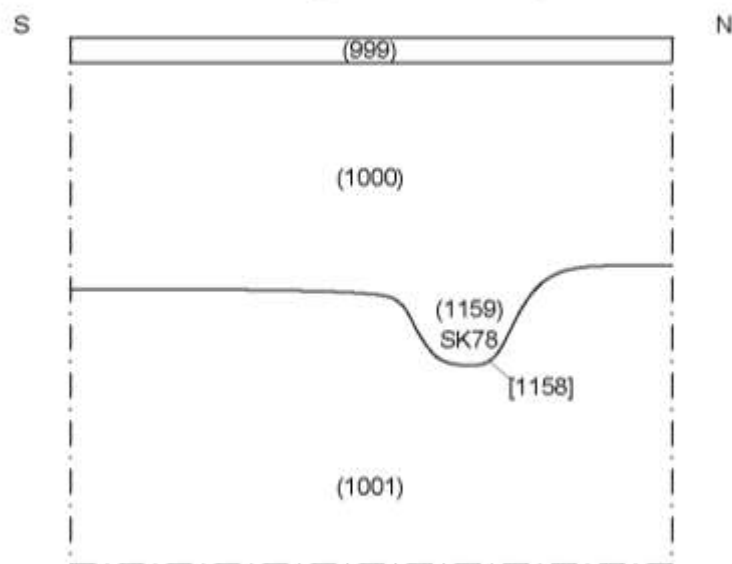


Figure 9: Section drawings (scale 1:30)

5. Conclusions

5.1 The watching brief revealed significant evidence of activity on the site during the Roman and medieval periods, notably in relation to its use as a burial ground from the medieval period onwards. This is discussed below in relation to other significant finds made in the vicinity.

5.2 *Roman*

The watching brief provided further evidence of Roman activity on the site. Thirty-five Roman pottery sherds were recovered, dating to the 1st-4th century AD. Previous excavations on the north side of the church in 1983 revealed Roman pottery and tile that can now be linked to the findings from this excavation.

Evidence for iron smelting was recovered in contexts (1130) and (1133). Both contexts form part of the same deposit, having been disturbed by SK64. They contain evidence for burning, heated clay, tap slag (slag that is tapped out from the base of a furnace during smelting to allow for a longer continuous heating process), and Roman coarse shell-gritted ware pottery. The deposit points to iron smelting activity, and the presence of tap slag means that the deposit is later than the Iron Age, as this process was not developed until the Roman period (Durham & Northumberland 2009: Internet Source). Several of the tap slag pieces have fired clay attached to them, probably originating from the body of the furnace. The evidence points to Roman domestic/settlement activity within the vicinity, though it was not possible to determine the extent of the iron smelting activity.

5.3 *Saxon*

In 1983 a mid Saxon vessel was discovered on the south side of the church. However, it is difficult to determine whether this represents a continuation of activity from the Roman period, or a separate event. Settlement may have continued from the mid Saxon into the medieval period until the construction of the church in the 13th/14th century. The 1983 excavation uncovered medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th century, medieval window glass and medieval floor tile (Section 3.6). No Saxon material was recovered during the watching brief, but the relative general scarcity of finds of this period does not lead to the conclusion that there was no Saxon activity on the site.

5.4 *The Burials*

From the medieval period onwards, the site has been in use more or less continuously as a burial ground. Significant quantities of disarticulated human remains, and a large number of articulated inhumations were recovered during the watching brief. Due to a lack of evidence it is difficult to determine the precise date range of the burials, though a number of burials can be more confidently dated. For example, the bones of SK68 appeared more recent, and were found in association with well-preserved wood, coffin handles, a length of material and a white plastic material lining the coffin. The burial was at a depth of 1.30m and is likely dated to the 1900s. SK78 and SK79 were buried at similar depths, SK78 at 1.30m and SK79 at 1.37m, and the bones also appeared more recent, again possibly pointing to a late 19th century/early 20th century date.

Most burials lacked evidence as to how they were interred, and few showed actual grave cuts. However, in a number of burials (e.g. SK 42, 67, 68, 78 and 79) wood, coffin furniture and nails were recovered, pointing to a coffin burial.

As only a small proportion of the cemetery was examined, and many burials could only be partly excavated, information regarding the population size and well-being is limited. The exact cause of death of individuals is not generally apparent, as no traces are present on the skeletons. This most likely indicates that death was normally due to infirmity or diseases that commonly leave no trace on the bones. The high proportion of younger child burials is to be expected, as these individuals were more susceptible owing to their not yet fully developed immune systems. In general, the assemblage showed evidence of poor oral hygiene. The spinal pathology suggests a manual lifestyle, as osteophytes and schmorl's nodes were found on a number of burials. The most interesting burial was SK42, as the individual revealed a significant amount of pathology, with evidence of osteoporosis and osteoarthritis, as well as severe ante-mortem tooth loss that can be linked to the more mature age of the individual.

5.5 ***Confidence Rating***

The work was carried out in good conditions and the results can be given a high confidence rating.

6. Acknowledgements

The report was commissioned by Walton Church Council. The writer is grateful to the architect, Peter Dalling, for his assistance. Thanks are also due to the building contractors Jim Turvey, Graham and Darren, and to churchwarden Geoff Dawe. The project was monitored by Julian Munby (Diocesan Archaeologist) and Nick Crank (Milton Keynes Council Archaeological Officer).

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc, Calli Rouse BA PIFA and David Kaye BA AIFA. The report was prepared by Carina Summerfield-Hill with contributions from Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA and Karin Semmelmann. It was edited by Karin Semmelmann and Bob Zeepvat.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site Monitoring Sheets
5. Finds records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Original specialist reports and supporting information
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bucks County Museum (AYBCM: 2009.159)

8. References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. London: English Heritage
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Munby, J T, 2008 *Design Brief for All Saints Church, Milton Keynes*. Diocese of Oxford.

Secondary Sources

- Atkins, R. and Rees, G. 2008 *An Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Broughton Manor Farm, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire*. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Volume 1. CAMARC Report Number 968.
- Bass, W.M. 2005 *Human Osteology A Laboratory and Field Manual*. Missouri Archaeological Society, Special Publication **2**.
- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Brooks, S.T. and Suchey, J. M. 1990 'Skeletal Age Determination Based on the Os Pubis: A Comparison of the Ascadi-Nemeskeri and Suchey-Brooks Methods'. *Human Evolution* **5**: 227-238.
- Brothwell, D. R. 1965 *Digging up Bones*. Cornell University Press (Ithaca, New York).
- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker, D. H., 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series **44**.
- Croft, R.A. & Mynard, D.C. 1993 *The Changing Landscape of Milton Keynes*. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monog. Ser. **5** (Aylesbury).
- Internet Source 2009 www.keytothepast.info. Durham County Council and Northumberland County Council.
- Marney, P T. 1989 *Roman and Belgic pottery from excavations in Milton Keynes, 1972-82*. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monog. Ser. **2** (Aylesbury)
- Meindl, R.S. and Lovejoy, C. O. 1989 'Age Changes in the Pelvis: Implications for Paleodemography' in Thomas C.C, *Age Markers in the Human Skeleton* (Springfield, Illinois).
- Page, W. (ed.) 1927 *The Victoria History of the County of Buckingham, Volume 4*. Dawsons of Pall Mall (London).

- Roberts, C. and Manchester, K. 2005 *The Archaeology of Disease*. Sutton Publishing: Gloucestershire
- Soil Survey. 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Schwartz, J.F. 1995 *Skeleton Keys*. Oxford University Press (Oxford).
- Ubelaker, D.H., 1978 *Human Skeletal Remains: Excavation, Analysis, Interpretation*. Aldine (Chicago).
- Williams, R.J. 1993 *Pennyland and Hartigans*. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monog. Ser. 4 (Aylesbury).
- Woodfield P. 1986 *A Guide To The Historic Buildings Of Milton Keynes*. Milton Keynes Development Corporation.

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

DATE	REASON FOR VISIT/OBSERVATIONS
24/04/09	Locating drainage pipes: A hand dug 1.62m length, 0.32m width and 0.33m depth trench containing modern drainage pipe. Three approx 0.20m width, 0.40m length, 0.28m depth max, hand dug trenches following a Victorian drainage pipe. The northeast corner of the church outer boundary wall was taken down to ground level to be used as an access point.
27/04/09	Grave stone 67 belonging to an Anne Brunton, died on February 11 th 1860, aged 74 years old, was taken up to remove tree. Gravestone measures 1.76m length, 0.69m width and runs 0.50m below ground level. Four trees were observed being taken up to make room for new porch. Maximum depth of excavation of trees was 0.60m depth, comprising of topsoil/cemetery soil. Fairly high quantities of disarticulated human burials were recovered from topsoil/cemetery soil. Trench for the porch was measured out and the ground levelled, disarticulated human remains were uncovered as well as a number of partially articulated remains that show a high level of disturbance, SK1-4.
28/04/09	Fully articulated burial (SK6) lying against the north wall was excavated and recorded. Part of the north wall exposed 0.50m below ground level was cleaned and recorded. A further skull was exposed at the foot of SK6 but left insitu because the footings will not disturb it. Footings trench A was marked out and started uncovering SK8 and 9 and SK10 and 11. SK8 and 9 articulated although SK8 was disturbed by machine. SK10 and 11 partially articulated but disturbed. Footings dug with a 0.60m toothless bucket.
29/04/09	Footing Trench A continues, uncovering SK12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 that were excavated, recorded and lifted. Should be noted that within Footing Trench A also finding evidence of Roman pottery.
30/04/09	Footing Trench A continues uncovering SK18-27.
01/05/09	Footing Trench A continues uncovering SK28-33.
05/05/09	Footing Trench A continues uncovering SK34-38. Footing Trench B was started uncovering SK39-41.
06/05/09	Footing Trench A continues uncovering SK42. Footing Trench B continues uncovering SK43-55. Footing Trench A section measures: Turf/Topsoil – 0.20m depth; Cemetery Soil – 0.66m depth, and Natural – 0.40m depth.
09/05/09	All articulated burials found so far were analysed to confirm their sex, age and pathology.
11/05/09	Went to observe main drainage trench being excavated, however, contractor was not yet ready to proceed.
12/05/09	Went to observe main drainage trench being excavated, however, contractor was not yet ready to proceed.
13/05/09	Manholes 1 and 2 and main drainage trench between them were marked out and partly excavated. Burials SK56-62 were uncovered and excavated. Measurements: manhole 1: 0.76m BGL, drainage trench 0.70m BGL, drainage trench approx 0.48-0.50m width. Drainage trench dug with a 0.45m toothless bucket.
14/05/09	Drainage trench continued including manhole 2 and area running towards manhole 3. Burials SK63, 65 and 66 were excavated. Areas around manhole 2 and beyond show no evidence of burials. Whilst excavating between manhole 1 and 2 the outer curbing of an undetected grave was hit on it SE corner, the actual body was not disturbed. The grave is not presently on the cemetery plan. Whilst excavating SK64 a deposit of slight burning and slag was present (1130) and (1133), likely not to be associated with burial. Measurements: manhole 2: 0.85m BGL, drainage trench: 0.90m BGL, drainage trench approx 0.48m width.

DATE	REASON FOR VISIT/OBSERVATIONS
18/05/09	Drainage run continues digging out manhole 3 and working its way towards the NE corner of the cemetery outer boundary wall. Measurements: drainage trench between manhole 2 and 3: 1m BGL, manhole 3: 1.05m BGL, drainage trench between manhole 3 and 4 approx 1.30m BGL. Exposed step area on the north wall by doorway was recorded as a concrete slab was removed. Exposed area measured: 1.20m length, 0.40m depth and 0.30m BGL.
19/05/09	Continued to observe the drainage trench between manhole 3 and 4. SK68 uncovered and photographed. SK68 left insitu drainage trench will not disturb it. Drainage trench continued up to the church grounds outer wall and up to manhole 4. Began to expose and clean up the BGL of church grounds outer wall.
20/05/09	Continued to expose fully the BGL of church grounds outer wall, measuring: 0.64m width, 0.50m length and 1.10m BGL depth exposed. Stones layered and joined together with mortar. Stones sub-angular: 0.38m max length, 0.24m max width and 0.10m max depth.
29/05/09	Observed the excavation of soakaway uncovering SK69-76. Towards the end of the day partly exposed SK78 and 79 but due to their more recent bone appearance they were covered back over and left until Mon (01/06/09) to be fully excavated with protective clothing. A 1.20m toothless bucket used to excavate soakaway.
01/06/09	Fully exposed and excavated SK78 and 79. Soakway measured: 2.40m length, 1.50m width and 2.10m depth. Observed drain 1 and 2 running from the north wall of the church to the soakaway, measuring 0.30m width and 0.60-0.85m depth. Only disarticulated human remains excavated. Drain 1 also exposed 0.30m BGL of the north wall of the church. A 0.30m toothless bucket was used to excavate drains.
05/06/09	Observed Drain 3 being excavated running from the north wall of the church to the soakaway, measuring 0.30m width and 0.90m BGL. Disarticulated human remains were uncovered and SK80.
08/06/09	Observed drain 4 being excavated running from the north wall of the church to the soakaway. Few disarticulated human remains were found and one sherd of Roman pottery uncovered.

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context/Location	Pottery		Flint (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)		Type	(no)
(1000) Footing Trench A/drainage Trench	Roman Pottery Sherds: 35	686	Late Prehistoric Blade: 1	Coffin Nails Coffin Handle Pewter from Coffin	6 1 1
(1085) SK42				Shroud Pin Coffin Nails Coffin Studs Coffin Fittings Misc	1 6 28 10
(1137) SK67				Coffin Nails	3
(1139) SK68				Coffin Nails Coffin Wood Coffin Handle Metal Studs Plastic Lining Material Lining	
(1159) SK78				Coffin Nails	11
(1130)	Roman Pottery Sherd: 1	10g		Heated Clay Slag	3 25
(1133)				Slag	1
Wall – Cemetery Boundary	Modern Pottery Sherd: 1	10g		Large Nails Glass	2 2

Note: Finds were reburied along with burials, except for Roman pottery, slag, heated clay and flint

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: All Saints Church, Milton Keynes Village			SITE NO/CODE: 1129/MAS
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		√	NE Facing – Church Wall Outer Facing
2		√	NE Facing – Church Wall Outer Facing
3		√	SW Facing – Church Wall Inner Facing
4		√	SW Facing – Church Wall Inner Facing
5		√	General Site Shot
6		√	General Site Shot
7		√	General Site Shot
8		√	General Site Shot
9	√	√	Three Earlier Drainage Trenches
10		√	Three Earlier Drainage Trenches
11	√	√	Drainage A
12		√	Drainage Slab A
13		√	Drainage Slab A
14		√	Drainage A
15		√	Drainage A
16	√	√	Drainage Trench B
17	√	√	Drainage Trench B
18	√	√	North Wall – Doorway
19	√	√	North Wall – Doorway
20	√	√	North Wall – Doorway
21	√	√	North Wall – Doorway
22	√	√	East Facing Grave Stone (will be disturbed when trees removed)
23	√	√	East Facing Grave Stone
24	√	√	NE Corner of Outer Wall (taken down for access)
25		√	NE Corner of Outer Wall
26		√	NE Corner of Outer Wall
27		√	NE Corner of Outer Wall
28		√	NE Corner of Outer Wall
29		√	NE Corner of Outer Wall
30		√	NE Corner of Outer Wall
31	√	√	Grave Stone
32	√	√	Partly Articulated SK 1-4
33		√	SK 1-4
34		√	SK 1-4
35		√	SK 1-4
36		√	SK 1-4
37	√	√	SK 5-6
38		√	SK 5-6
39		√	SK 5-6
40	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 6
41	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 6
42	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 6
43		√	Vertical Shot SK 6
44		√	Vertical Shot SK 6
45	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 5 and 6
46	√	√	SK 5 and 6 and North Wall
47		√	SK 7

48	√	√	Below Ground Level – North Wall
49	√	√	SK 8 and 9
50	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 8 and 9
51	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 8 and 9
52	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 8 and 9
53	√	√	SK 10 and 11
54		√	Vertical Shot SK 10 and 11
55	√	√	SK 9
56		√	SK 9
57	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 9
58	√	√	SK 12
59		√	SK 12
60	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 12
61	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 12
62		√	Vertical Shot SK 12
63		√	Vertical Shot SK 12
64		√	SK 13, 14 and 15
65		√	SK 13, 14 and 15
66		√	SK 13, 14 and 15
67	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 13
68		√	Vertical Shot SK 13
69	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 14
70		√	Vertical Shot SK 14
71	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 15
72		√	Vertical Shot SK 15
73	√	√	SK 17
74		√	Vertical Shot SK 17
75	√	√	SK 16
76		√	SK 16
77	√	√	SK 15
78		√	Vertical Shot SK 15
79	√	√	SK 18
80	√	√	SK 18
81	√	√	SK 19
82	√	√	SK 19
83		√	SK 19
84		√	Vertical Shot SK 19
85		√	Vertical Shot SK 19
86		√	Vertical Shot SK 19
87		√	Vertical Shot SK 19
88	√	√	SK 21 (Skull) and Disarticulated Bones
89	√	√	SK 21 (Skull) and Disarticulated Bones
90	√	√	SK 21 (Skull) and Disarticulated Bones
91	√	√	SK 20
92		√	SK 20
93	√	√	Overall Shot SK 22-25
94		√	Vertical Shot SK 22
95		√	Vertical Shot SK 23
96		√	Vertical Shot SK 24
97		√	Vertical Shot SK 25
98	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 26 and 27

99	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 28
100	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 28
101	√	√	Overall Shot SK 29 and 30
102	√	√	SK 29
103	√	√	SK 29
104	√	√	SK 31 and 30
105		√	SK 31
106		√	SK 30
107	√	√	SK 32 and 33
108		√	Vertical Shot SK 33
109		√	Vertical Shot SK 33 and 32
110		√	Vertical Shot SK 33 and 32
111		√	Vertical Shot SK 33
112	√	√	SK 32
113	√	√	SK 33 Upper
114	√	√	SK 33 Lower
115	√	√	SK 34
116		√	SK 34
117	√	√	SK 35
118		√	SK 35
119	√	√	SK 36 and 37
120		√	SK 36 and 37
121	√	√	SK 38
122		√	SK 38
123		√	SK 38
124		√	SK 38
125		√	SK 38
126		√	North Wall Exposed Below Ground Level
127	√	√	SK 40
128	√	√	SK 39
129		√	SK 39
130		√	Vertical Shot SK 39
131		√	Vertical Shot SK 39
132		√	Vertical Shot SK 39
133	√	√	SK 41
134		√	SK 41
135	√	√	SK 42 (Partly Excavated)
136	√	√	SK 43 and 44
137		√	SK 43 and 44
138	√	√	SK 42
139	√	√	SK 42
140		√	SK 42
141		√	SK 42
142	√	√	SK 45
143		√	SK 45
144	√	√	SK 46
145		√	SK 46
146	√	√	SK 47, 48 and 49
147	√	√	SK 47, 48 and 49
148		√	Contexts: (1000) Cemetery Soil, (1001) Natural
149		√	Contexts: (1000) Cemetery Soil, (1001) Natural

150		√	Contexts: (1000) Cemetery Soil, (1001) Natural
151	√	√	SK 50
152		√	SK 50
153	√	√	SK 51 and 52
154		√	SK 51 and 52
155	√	√	SK 53
156	√	√	SK 54
157		√	SK 54
158	√	√	SK 55
159		√	SK 55
160		√	Overall Footing A Trench
161		√	SK 4 Pathology
162		√	SK 4 Pathology
163		√	SK 4 Pathology
164		√	SK 24 Pathology
165		√	SK 24 Pathology
166		√	SK 24 Pathology
167		√	SK 24 Pathology
168		√	SK 24 Pathology
169		√	SK 24 Pathology
170		√	SK 24 Pathology
171		√	SK 35 Pathology
172		√	SK 35 Pathology
173		√	SK 35 Pathology
174		√	SK 35 Pathology
175		√	SK 35 Pathology
176		√	SK 42 Pathology
177		√	SK 42 Pathology
178		√	SK 42 Pathology
179		√	SK 42 Pathology
180		√	SK 42 Pathology
181		√	SK 42 Pathology
182		√	SK 42 Pathology
183		√	SK 42 Pathology
184		√	SK 42 Pathology
185		√	SK 42 Pathology
186		√	SK 42 Pathology
187		√	SK 42 Pathology
188		√	SK 56 Highly Disturbed
189		√	SK 56 Lower Body Articulated
190		√	SK 56 Lower Body Articulated
191	√	√	SK 57 and 58
192		√	SK 57 and 58
193	√	√	SK 59 and 60
194		√	SK 59 and 60
195		√	SK 62 (Skull)
196	√	√	SK 64 and 65
197		√	SK 64 and 65
198		√	SK 65 and (1130) Deposit
199		√	SK 65 and (1130) Deposit
200		√	SK 64 and (1133) Deposit

201		√	SK 64 and (1133) Deposit
202	√	√	SK 66
203		√	SK 66
204	√	√	SK 67
205		√	SK 67
206		√	Manhole 1 and Drainage Run
207		√	Drainage Run
208	√	√	Drainage Run and Porch Area
209		√	Drainage Run and Porch Area
210		√	Drainage Run
211		√	Manhole 2 and Drainage Run
212		√	Drainage Run Section
213		√	Manhole 2 and Drainage Run
214		√	Drainage Run
215	√	√	Drainage Run between MH 2 and MH 3
216	√	√	Exposed North Wall Beneath Step
217	√	√	Exposed North Wall Beneath Step
218		√	Exposed North Wall Beneath Step
219		√	Exposed North Wall Beneath Step
220		√	Exposed North Wall Beneath Step
221		√	Drainage Run beyond MH 3
222	√	√	Section – Drainage Run between MH 3 and 4
223		√	Section – Drainage Run between MH 3 and 4
224		√	Drainage Run between MH 3 and 4
225	√	√	Vertical Shot SK 68
226		√	Vertical Shot SK 68
227		√	Vertical Shot SK 68
228		√	Vertical Shot SK 68
229		√	Coffin Handle SK 68
230		√	Coffin Handle SK 68
231	√	√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
232	√	√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
233		√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
234	√	√	Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall and Drainage Run
235		√	Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall and Drainage Run
236		√	Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall and Drainage Run
237		√	Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall and Drainage Run
238		√	Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall and Drainage Run
239		√	Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall and Drainage Run
240	√	√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
241		√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
242		√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
243		√	Wall – Outer Cemetery Boundary
244		√	South Facing Section – Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall
245		√	South Facing Section – Outer Cemetery Boundary Wall
246	√	√	SK 69
247	√	√	SK 70
248	√	√	SK 71, 72 and 73
249		√	SK 71, 72, and 73
250	√	√	SK 74
251	√	√	SK 75

252	√	√	SK 78
253	√	√	SK 78
254	√	√	SK 78 – Coffin
255		√	SK 78 – Coffin
256	√	√	SK 79 – Coffin
257	√	√	East Facing Section of Soakaway
258		√	Exposed North Wall (Drain 1)
259		√	Drainage Run Leading to Soakaway (Drains 1 + 2)
260		√	Drainage Run Leading to Soakaway (Drains 1 + 2)
261		√	Soakaway and Drains 1 + 2
262	√	√	SK 80
263		√	Pottery – Grey Ware Rims
264		√	Pottery Grey Ware Rims
265		√	Pottery – Samien
266		√	Pottery – Samien
267		√	Pottery – Base
268		√	Pottery – Base
269		√	Pottery – Light Terracotta Colour
270		√	Pottery – Light Terracotta Colour
271		√	Pottery – Grey Ware
272		√	Pottery – Grey Ware
273		√	Flint
274		√	Flint
275		√	Flint
276		√	Pottery – Complete Rim Grey Ware
277		√	Pottery – Sherds with bigger inclusions
278		√	Pottery – Sherds with bigger inclusions
279	√	√	Drain 4 Running from North Wall of Church to Drainage Run
280		√	Drain 4 Running from North Wall of Church to Drainage Run
281		√	Drain 4 Running from North Wall of Church to Drainage Run
282		√	Pottery – Deeper Terracotta Colour (from Drain 4)
283		√	Drain 4 Running from North Wall of Church to Drainage Run
284	√	√	Pottery
285		√	Pottery
286		√	Pottery
287		√	Pottery
288		√	Pottery
289	√	√	Slag, heated clay, Roman pottery derived from deposits (1130) and (1133)
290		√	Slag, heated clay, Roman pottery derived from deposits (1130) and (1133)
291		√	Slag, heated clay, Roman pottery derived from deposits (1130) and (1133)
292		√	Slag, heated clay, Roman pottery derived from deposits (1130) and (1133)
293		√	Slag, heated clay, Roman pottery derived from deposits (1130) and (1133)
294		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
295		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
296		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
297		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
298		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
299		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
300		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
301		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
302		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church

303		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
304		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
305		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
306		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
307		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
308		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
309		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
310		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
311		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
312		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
313		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
314		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
315		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church
316		√	Preliminary Photos – Inside Church

Appendix 4: Burial/Osteological Analysis

Eighty articulated/partially articulated burials were excavated (Tables 1-6). The burials are categorised into; Younger Child, aged between 0-5; Older Child, aged between 6-11; Adolescent, aged between 12-18; and Adult, aged to 18+. A number of adults could not be confidently sexed due to a lack of the skull and pelvic region, therefore the terms Male? and Female? are used. The remains consist of:

- 11 Adult/Male
- 6 Adult/Female
- 6 Adult/Male?
- 4 Adult/Female?
- 22 Adult/?
- 6 Adolescent/?
- 9 Older Child/?
- 16 Younger Child/?

Regarding the age and sex of the articulated burials, as one would expect, a higher proportion of adult burials are present compared to child-adolescent individuals. There is also a higher proportion of Male/Male? compared with Female/Female?. The sample does show a fairly high amount of younger individuals ranging from child-adolescent, in total 49 adults and 31 child-adolescents. Out of the younger child-adolescent range, the younger child mortality rate is the highest compared with the older child and adolescents (Fig 10).

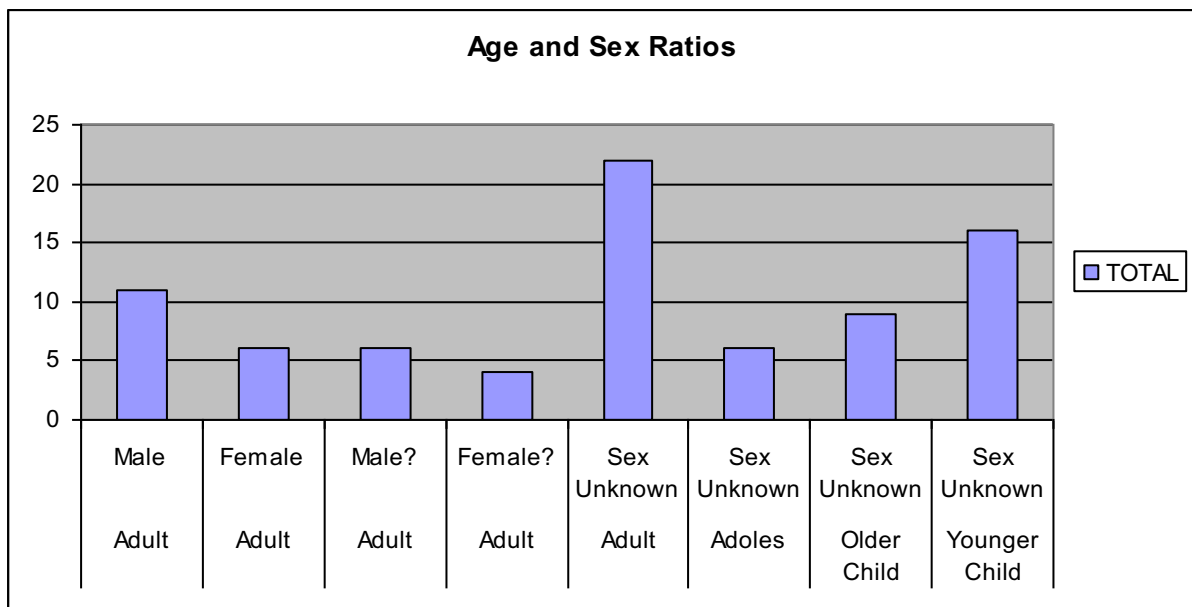


Figure 10: Age and Sex Ratios of articulated burials

Grave Type

Most of the burials lack evidence for grave type and it is probable that the individuals were merely wrapped in a shroud.

A number of burials show evidence of degraded wood, coffin furniture and nails, suggesting a coffin burial. For example, SK42 is associated with coffin nails, studs, shroud pin, degraded wood, metal coffin handles and coffin plate. SK67 is associated with three nails around the grave cut. SK68 is associated with wood, decorative metal studs, metal coffin handles, and a length of material and white plastic material lining the coffin. SK78 is associated with ten coffin nails and a black brittle substance that runs all around the burial and beneath it (Plate 18), and SK79 is associated with a coffin nail, coffin handle and traces of degraded wood.

Period

It is difficult to fully determine the actual date of the burials due to a lack of finds associated with them. The gravestones surrounding the excavation area date from the 1700/1800/1900s. There has also been much disturbance within the area with a high quantity of disarticulated remains starting close to the ground surface and burials cutting one another. SK68 can be dated more confidently to the 1900s, due to the more recent appearance of the bones, the associated finds (see above), and the depth of burial. It is also believed that SK78 and SK79 are more recent due to the appearance of the bones. The associated finds and the depth of burials may indicate a 19th/20th century date.

Pathology

The most common form of pathology was dental, which is linked to the diet and oral hygiene of the population. A tooth carie is present on SK5, which is a dental disease bringing about a cavity within the tooth that is caused by the fermentation of food sugars in the diet, by bacteria that are found within plaque (Roberts and Manchester 2005: 65). An abscess is present on SK31, which occurs when the tooth's pulp cavity is exposed, and bacteria infiltrate the cavity. This can arise due to a dental carie developing, attrition (tooth wear) or trauma that may expose the pulp cavity. An abscess can also form as a result of periodontal disease (see below) (Roberts & Manchester 2005: 70). The build up of calculus (mineralised plaque), ranges from slight to severe on SK13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 31, and 41. Periodontal disease which is a result of the accumulation of plaque between the gum and the teeth, resulting in exposure of the tooth roots (Roberts & Manchester 2005:70) is present on SK5, 6, 13, 14, and 18, ranging from slight to severe.

A number of individuals have ante-mortem tooth loss, the loss of a tooth during lifetime (AMTL), SK6, 13, 14, 19, 31, 42 and possibly 41. Often the above dental pathologies ultimately lead to AMTL (Roberts & Manchester 2005:73-74). A severe case of AMTL is present on SK42, who has complete AMTL of the lower dentition (Plate 28).

Linear harris lines, otherwise known as enamel hypoplasia, are defects in the teeth. They are seen as lines, pits or grooves on the enamel surface. These result from a growth or vitamin deficiency, or an episode of trauma or stress during crown development. Linear harris lines are present on SK13 and 15 (Schwartz 1995:223-256; Roberts and Manchester 2005: 75).

Spinal pathology present consists of horizontal osteophytes, a form of joint disease with the deposition of new bone at joint margins. It is the body's attempt at spreading the load at the joint so as to cope with the stress to which the joint is being subjected (Roberts & Manchester 2005: 135). Osteophytes are present on SK4, 27, 33 and 42. Pitting is present on the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae of SK33, due to the bone degenerating. Schmorl's Nodes, a form of joint

disease consisting of indentations on the upper and lower surfaces of the vertebral bodies, caused by herniation of intervertebral disc contents through the vertebral end plates (also due to mechanical stress), are present on SK31 and 58 (Schwartz 1995: 223-256). The fusion of three thoracic vertebrae, possibly due to joint disease (ankylosis, a progressive inflammatory disease: Roberts & Manchester 2005: 158) is present on SK4 (Plate 19).

Further pathologies include the slight bowing of the right and left fibula of SK12, possibly linked with a growth deficiency. At the distal end of the right tibia and fibula of SK24, the bones have fused together and new woven bone is present, probably as a result of trauma to the area. As part of the healing process the two bones have fused. The affected area measures 11cm in length and 4cm in width (Plates 20, 21). The cranium of SK35 has three small circular holes, one of which is more of a diamond shape with clean edges on the exterior and internal bevelling, and a fourth pit depression. A possible explanation for the multiple perforations is that some sort of probing instrument has caused the holes. For instance the diamond-shaped hole has internal bevelling which is a result of a penetrating injury. The holes show no sign of healing either peri-mortem or post-mortem. Probe damage may be caused by grave robbers/looters, or by church staff looking for the position of old graves. The more circular holes could be caused by the probe penetrating deeper into the skull, while the triangular/diamond-shaped hole and pit depression may result from contact with just the tip of the probe (Gapart R. 2009, *pers. comm*). The largest circular hole also appears to have a radiating fracture stemming from it that may be a result of a probe (Boylston A. 2009, *pers. comm*), (Plates 22, 23).

Individual SK42 yielded a high level of pathology showing signs of osteoporosis, as the bones are very fragile and light, and osteoarthritis with the presence of osteophytes, porosity, and eburnation (see below). Along the joint margins of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae horizontal osteophytes can be seen (Plate 24). The thoracic vertebrae show signs of a compression fracture that is commonly associated with osteoporosis whereby the bone has become weaker. The individual vertebra collapse into a wedge-shape (Roberts & Manchester 2005: 91), and overall the vertebrae are very porous. Further areas showing porosity in the bone is around the sacro-iliac joint. The head of the femur shows macro porosity, lipping/osteophytes around the joint margin, which is also seen within the acetabulum (Plate 25). Lipping is present on the sternum-clavicular notch, while at the medial ends of the clavicle there are bony outgrowths. Osteophytes are also present at the distal end of the 3rd right metacarpal along the joint margin (Plate 26). Moderate eburnation (polishing of the bone) is present on cervical 1 and 2, where the dens of C2 is rubbing against C1 (Plate 27). This is a result of the destruction of the articular cartilage causing direct wear to occur between neighbouring bones, due to degenerative joint disease (Chamberlain A. 2004, *pers. comm*). Osteophytes are also growing around the joint margin on C1 and C2. SK42 has complete AMTL in the lower dentition, resulting in the mandible becoming very fragile and withered (Plate 28).

Conclusion

It is difficult to build up a fuller picture of the population because only a small proportion of the cemetery has been excavated. Also, a number of burials have only been partly excavated. As is often the case, individuals lack evidence of how they actually died. This would likely point to disease that has left no trace on the skeleton. In the case of the high proportion of younger child burials these individuals are more fragile and the immune system is yet to fully develop. Once childhood is overcome an individual has a higher chance of survival. Overall, the sample shows evidence of poor oral hygiene seen within the teeth. The spinal pathology

may give clues as to the lifestyle of these people pointing to a number of cases showing a more manual lifestyle with osteophytes and schmorls nodes. And SK42 revealed the highest amount of pathology that can be linked to the more mature age of the individual.



Plate 18: SK78: Black brittle substance found running round the entire burial and beneath along with coffin nails, substance part of the degraded coffin



Plate 19: SK4: Fusion of three thoracic vertebrae a result of joint disease ankylosis, also horizontal osteophytes present



Plate 20: SK24: Distal ends of the right tibia and fibula. Fusion of bones and new woven bone present, likely to be a result of trauma and healing

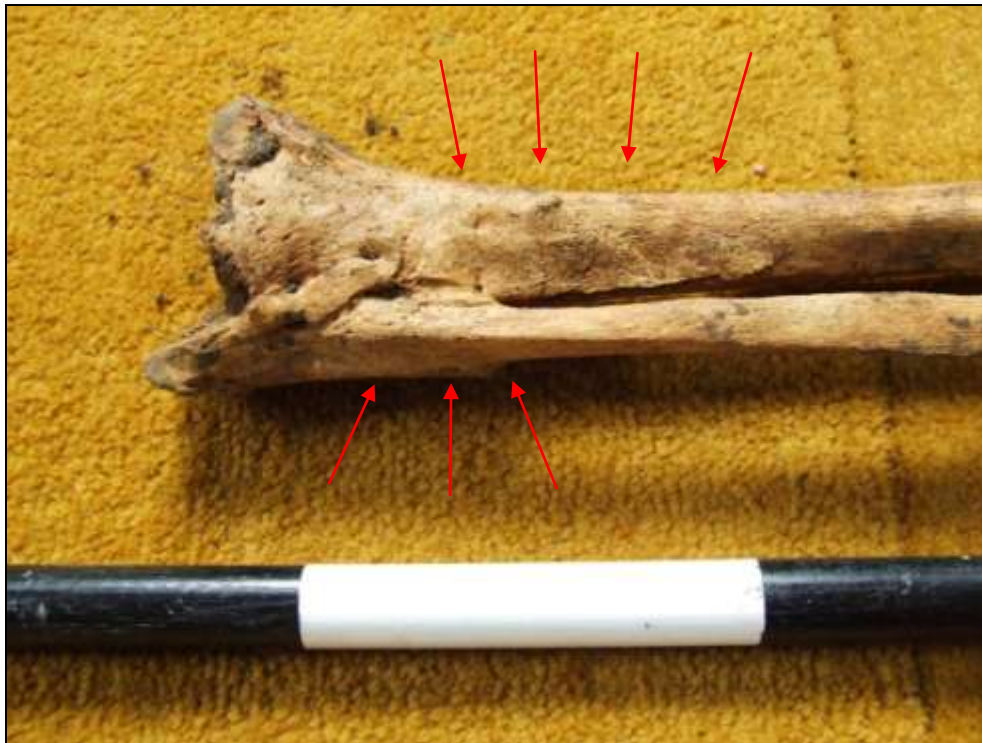


Plate 21: SK24: Detail of bone fusion and new woven bone at the distal end of the right tibia and fibula

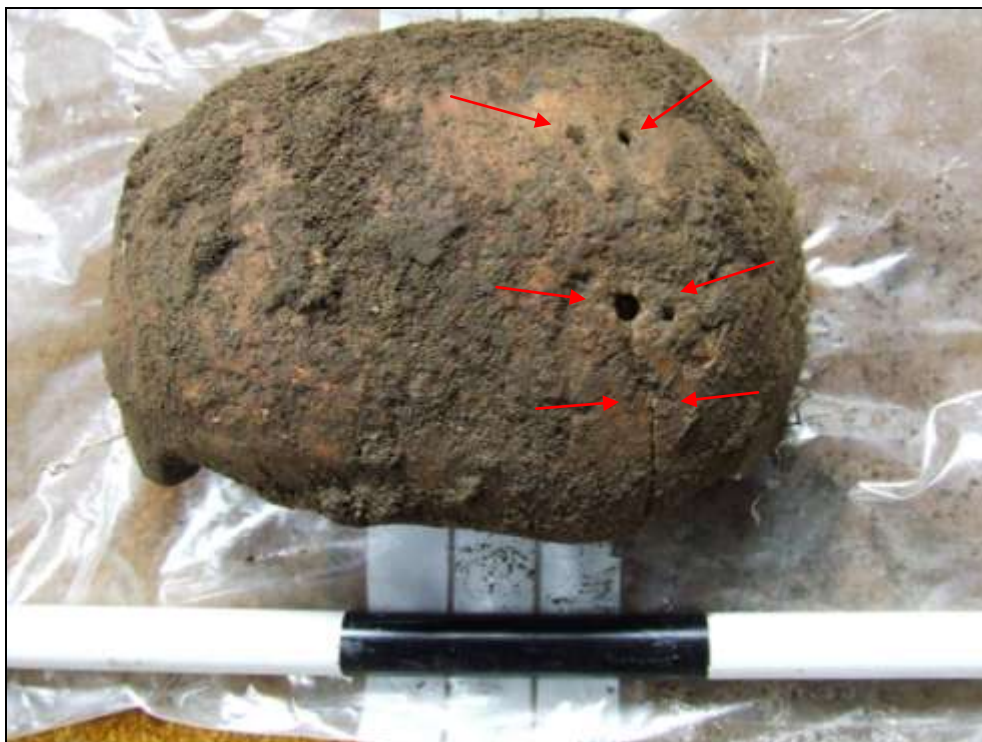


Plate 22: SK35: Cranium with evidence of multiple perforations and a radiating fracture, likely to be a result of probing by grave robbers/looters or by church staff trying to locate graves

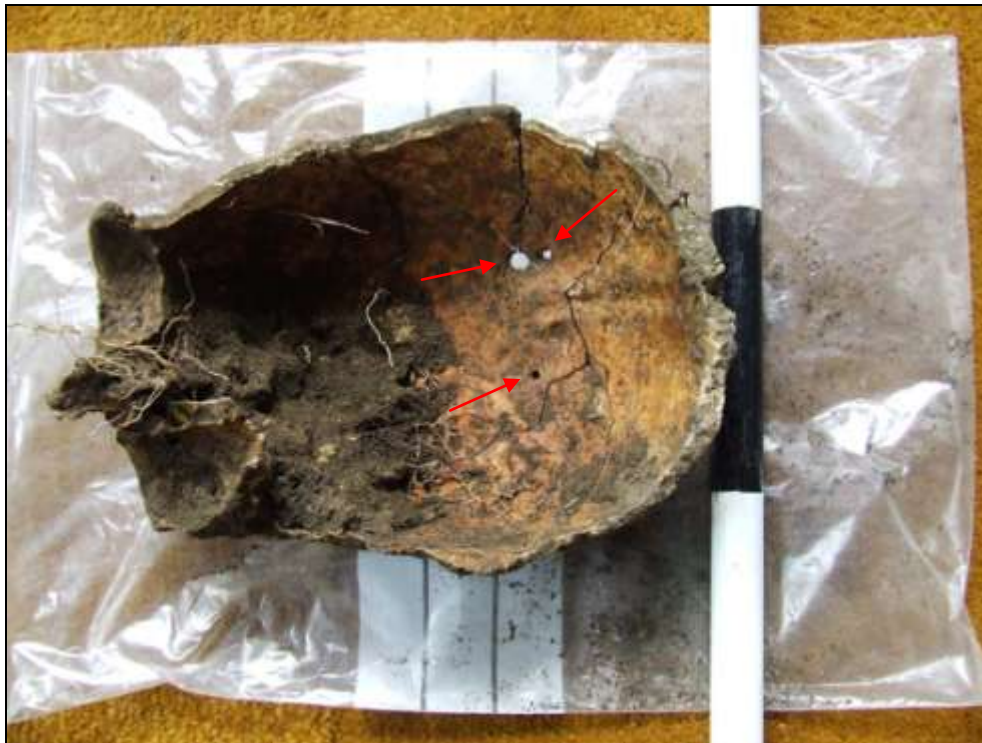


Plate 23: SK35: View inside cranium of multiple perforations

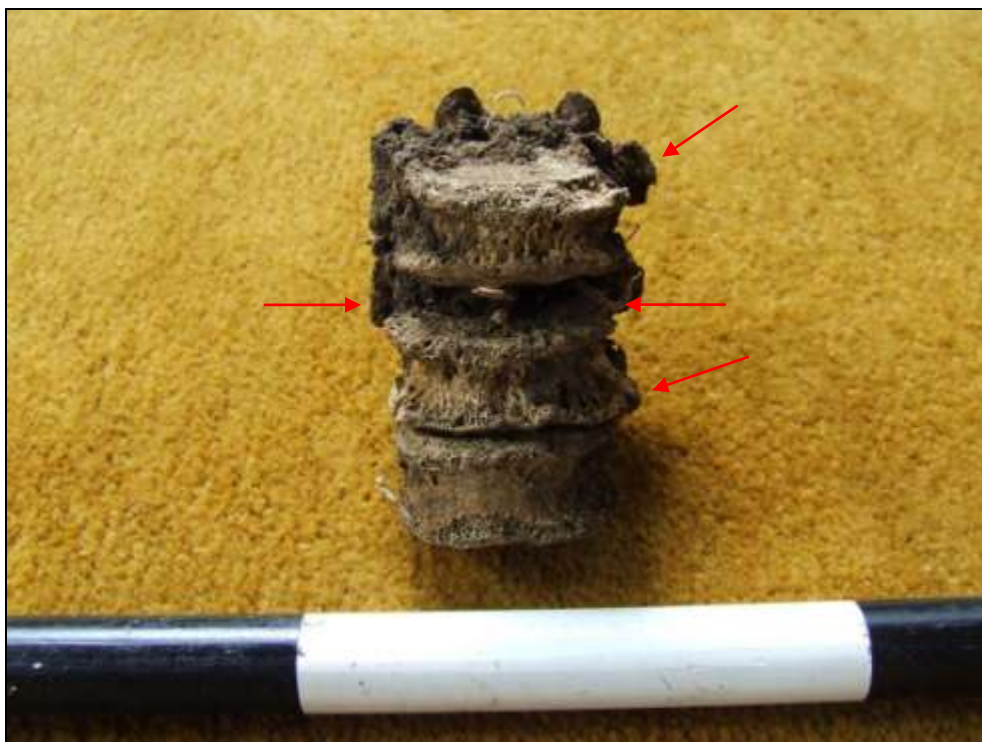


Plate 24: SK42: Horizontal osteophytes present on the thoracic vertebrae and compression

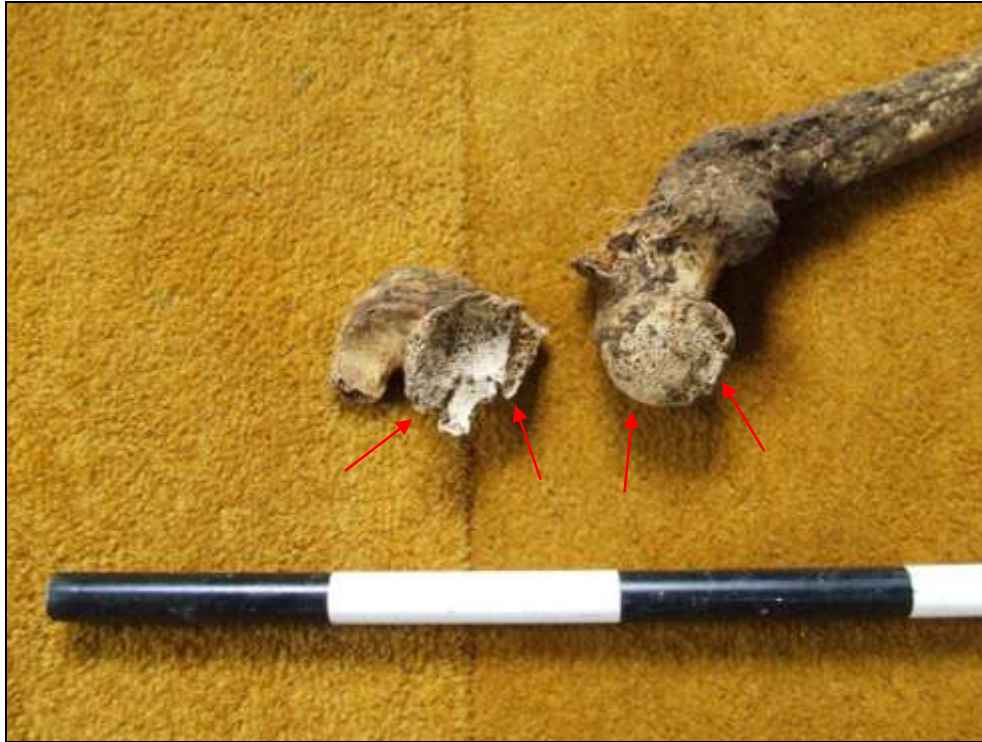


Plate 25: SK42: Head of the femur and acetabulum depicting macro porosity and osteophytes along the joint margin



Plate 26: SK42: 3rd right metacarpal highlighting the osteophytes present at the distal end of the joint margin



Plate 27: SK42: Cervical vertebrae 1 and 2 depicting eburnation on the dens and osteophytes along the joint margins



Plate 28: SK42: Mandible with complete ante mortem tooth loss and bone fully healed

Table 1: Burials in the Porch Trench

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
1	Fair/Cut by SK2	<30% fully excavated	Old Child	?	N	
2	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Old Child	?	N	
3	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	
4	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Mature Adult	?		Severe horizontal osteophytes along the joint margins of the vertebrae. A number of thoracic vertebrae have fused together. Right auricular surface aged to c.30s/40s years old (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989:140).
5	Good/Cut by SK6	<20% fully excavated	Mature Adult	F?	N	Small hole/carie (2mm) on the RM ₂ , buccal side. Very translucent look about teeth. Moderate-severe root exposure, resorption of the aveolar margin, sign of periodontitis. More apparent on upper dentition, severe on RM ¹ RM ² . Tooth occlusion wear is high on both upper and lower molars, aged to c. 30s/40s years old (Brothwell, 1965:69).
6	Fair/ Undisturbed	>95% fully excavated	Mature Adult	M	Y	Ante-mortem tooth loss: RM ₁ RM ₂ RM ₃ RM ¹ RM ² RM ³ LM ¹ LM ² LM ³ RP ¹ RP ² LP ¹ LP ² . Severe resorption of the aveolar margin on both upper and lower remaining dentition pointing to periodontitis. Left lower molars severely worn, aged to c.35+ years old (Brothwell 1965:69).
7	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Adult	F	N	Right and left auricular surface aged to c.30s years old (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989:140).

Table 2: Burials in Footings Trench A

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
8	Good/Lower body disturbed by machine	>80% fully excavated	Adult	M?	Y	
9	Good/ Undisturbed	>80% fully excavated	Young Child	?	Y	1 st Molars are not present age range 3-5 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
10	Good/Lower body disturbed	<25% fully excavated	Old Child	?	N	RM ₁ and LM ₁ present, RM ₁ and LM ₁ just erupting, age range c.6-7 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
11	Good/Highly	<20% fully excavated	Adult	M?	N	
12	Good/Low	>60%	Adult	F	N	Slight bowing of the right and left fibula. Right auricular surface aged to c.30s years old (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989:140).
13	Good/ Undisturbed	<35%	Adult	F?	Y	Ante-mortem tooth loss: RM ₁ RM ₂ LM ₂ . Linear harris lines present on lower incisors. Moderate resorption of the aveolar margin on both the upper and lower dentition. Moderate calculus on lower incisors on the lingual side.
14	Good/ Undisturbed	<35%	Adult	M	Y	Ante-mortem tooth loss: RM ₁ (only part of the root remaining). Slight resorption of the aveolar margin on the lower dentition, pointing to periodontitis. Severe calculus present on the lower dentition on both the lingual and labial/buccal sides. Heavy wear pattern on the occlusal surface on all dentition. Interesting that the RM ₂ RM ₃ and LM ₂ LM ₃ are more worn than the RM ₁ and LM ₁ . Both upper and lower molars are aged to c. 35+ years old, based on occlusal surface wear (Brothwell 1965:69).
15	Good/ Undisturbed	>85%	Adolescent	?	Y	Slight calculus present on the front lower dentition on both the labial and buccal sides. Linear harris lines present on the front upper dentition. RM ₃ and RM ₃ just erupting.
16	Good/ Undisturbed	>60%	Old Child	?	Y	LM ₁ just erupting age range c.6/7years old (Ubelaker 1978).

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
17	Poor/Highly	<20% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	
19	Good/Partly by machine	>70%	Adult	F	Y	Ante-mortem tooth loss: LP ₂ LM ₁ LM ₂ LM ₃ .
20	Good/Partly by machine	>80% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	1 st molar is not present age range c.3-5 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
21	Good/ Undisturbed	<40%	Young Adult	M	N	Slight calculus present on lower dentition on labial and buccal sides. Proximal end of clavicle is unfused and 3 rd molars are present, aging the individual into the 20s.
22	Good/Highly	<15% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	
23	Good/Highly	<15% fully excavated	Adult	M?	N	
24	Good/ Undisturbed	<50%	Young Adult	M	N	Right tibia and fibula fused together at distal end. New woven bone growth is present. Fusion may have resulted in a fracture to the fibula or the tibia and upon healing the two bones fused. Affected area/woven new bone: c.11cm length and c.4cm width. Right articular surface and pubic symphysis age the individual into the 20s (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989:140, and Brook and Suchey 1990).
25	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
26	Good/ Undisturbed	<50%	Old Child	?	N	1 st molars erupting upper and lower aged c.6 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
27	Good/Fairly	<20%	Adult	?	N	Slight evidence of horizontal osteophytes present on thoracic vertebrae.
28	Good/Partly	<30%	Young Child	?	Y	Canines and 1 st deciduous premolars just erupting, upper and lower, aging to c.18months old (Ubelaker 1978).
29	Poor/ Undisturbed	<20% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	
30	Good/ Undisturbed	<70%	Adult	F	N	

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
31	Good/ Undisturbed	<30%	Adult	M	N	Pitting present on the superior and inferior sides of thoracic

						vertebrae bodies – schmorls nodes. Heavy calculus on lingual, labial and buccal sides. Ante-mortem tooth loss: RM ₂ . Abscess present on the buccal side of LM ₁ , only root remains.
32	Good/Fair	>85% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	
33	Poor/Highly by rooting and cut by SK24 and SK32	>70% fully excavated	Mature Adult	F?	N	Horizontal osteophytes on thoracic and lumbar vertebrae bodies. Also present on the mammillary process on lumbar vertebrae. Pitting present on superior and inferior sides of thoracic and lumbar vertebrae bodies. Bones in general are very light and fragile. Right and left auricular surface aged into the 40s (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989:140).
34	Good/Highly	<15% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
35	Good/Highly	<15% fully excavated	Adult	M	N	Two small circular holes, one diamond-shaped hole and a small pit present on cranium. Evidence of internal bevelling and a radiating fracture Hole: 5x5mm Hole: 2x2mm Diamond-Shaped Hole: 3x3mm Pit: 2x2mm Probable cause due to probing.
36	Good/Low	<30%	Adult	?	Y	
37	Good/Cut by Sk36	<5%	Adult	?	Y	
38	Good/Undisturbed	<90%	Adolescent	?	Y	Body unfused and 1 st and 2 nd molars, upper and lower, present.
40	Good/Cut by SK36	<20% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
42	Good/ Undisturbed	>50%	Mature Adult	F	Y	<p>Bones very fragile, light – osteoporosis.</p> <p>Horizontal osteophytes along body edges on cervical and thoracic vertebrae.</p> <p>Eburnation present on C1 and C2 vertebrae, on the dens of C2 where it makes contact with C1. Osteophytes are also present around the joint margin between C1 and C2 vertebrae.</p> <p>Thoracic vertebrae show signs of compression, and overall vertebrae are very porous.</p> <p>The right sacro-iliac joint shows macro porosity.</p> <p>On the sternum-clavicular notch lipping is present, and at the medial ends of both clavicles bony outgrowth are present.</p> <p>The right femoral head has macro porosity, and lipping/osteophytes around the joint margin. Macro porosity and lipping is also present around the joint margin of the right acetabulum within the pelvis.</p> <p>The mandible has complete ante-mortem tooth loss and the jaw is very frail and withered.</p> <p>Osteophytes present at the distal end of the 3rd right metacarpal along the joint margin.</p> <p>Overall the individual shows high signs of being arthritic.</p>

Table 3: Burials in Footing Trench B

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
39	Good/Partly disturbed by machine	<55% fully excavated	Young Child	?	Y	
41	Good/Partly due to slumping	<30%	Mature Adult	M	Y	RM ₃ either ante-mortem tooth loss or never initially developed. Moderate calculus present on the upper and lower dentition on the lingual, labial and buccal sides. Heavy occlusal wear pattern on both upper and lower molars aging to c.35+ years old (Brothwell 1965:69). Even wear pattern along all dentition.
43	Good/Partly disturbed	<40%	Adult	M	Y	
44	Good/Partly disturbed	<40% fully excavated	Young Child	?	Y	
45	Good/Undisturbed	<35%	Adult	?	Y	
46	Good/Undisturbed	<35%	Old Child	?	Y	
47	Good/Highly	<15% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
48	Good/Highly	<5% fully excavated	Adult	M?	N	
49	Good/Undisturbed	>20% fully excavated	Adult	?	Y	
50	Good/Undisturbed	<45% fully excavated	Older Child	?	Y	
51	Good/Cut by SK52	<10%	Adult	?	N	
52	Good/Undisturbed	<35%	Adult	F?	N	
53	Good/Partly by machine	<10%	Adolescent	?	Y	
54	Good/Partly disturbed	<40%	Old Child	?	Y	1 st molars present aged to c. 6-7 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
55	Good/Highly	<5%	Adult	?	N	

Table 4: Burials in the Main Drainage Trench

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
56	Good/Partly by machine	<70%	Young Child	?	N	
57	Good/ Undisturbed	<30%	Old Child	?	N	RM ¹ and LM ¹ just erupting, RM ₁ and LM ₁ has not yet erupted, age c. 6 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
58	Good/Cut by Sk57	<30%	Adult	M?	Y	Schmoris nodes present on both superior and inferior surfaces of thoracic vertebrae.
59	Good/Highly	<15% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
60	Good/Cut by 70s soakaway	<40%	Young Child	?	Y	1 st molars are not erupted yet age c.3-5 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
61	Good/Highly	<5% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	
62	Good/Highly	<5% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
63	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Adolescent	?	N	RM ₂ just erupting pointing in an age of c.11 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
64	Good/ Undisturbed	<15% fully excavated	Young Child	?	N	RM ₁ had not yet erupted pointing to an age c.3-5 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
65	Good/Highly	<10%	Adult	?	N	
66	Good/ Undisturbed	<30%	Adult	?	N	
67	Good/ Undisturbed	<10%	Young Child	?	Y	Rdp ² just erupting pointing to an age c.2 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
68	Good/ Partly by machine	Left Insitu	Adult?	?	Y	

Table 5: Burials in the Soakaway and Drains 1-4

SK	BONE CONDITION/ DISTURBANCE	%	AGE	SEX	CUT VISIBLE Y/N	PATHOLOGY/AGING
69	Good	<40%	Young Child	?	N	RM ₁ has not yet erupted; LM ₁ just erupted pointing to an age c.5/6 years old (Ubelaker 1978).
70	Good/ Highly	<10%	Adolescent?	?	N	Unfused
71	Good/ Highly	<10% fully excavated	Adult	M?	N	
72	Good/Highly	<10% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
73	Good/Cut by Sk74	<30% fully excavated	Adult	M	N	Pubic symphysis aged to c. 20's years old (Brooks and Suchey 1990)
74	Good/ Undisturbed	<10%	Adult	?	Y	Fused
75	Good	<60% fully excavated	Adolescent	?	Y	Unfused
76	Good/Highly disturbed by machine	<10% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
77	Good/Highly	<5% fully excavated	Adult	?	N	
78	Good/Undisturbed	<50%	Adult	M	Y	
79	Good/Disturbed by machine	<20%	Adult	?	Y	
80	Good/Undisturbed	<10%	Adult	M	N	

Table 6: Depths of Burials Below Ground Level (BGL)

SK	BGL SKULL	BGL SACRUM	BGL FEET	BGL OTHER
1				0.64m
2				0.64m
3				0.64m
4				0.64m
5	0.36m			
6	0.40m	0.45m	0.46m	
7		0.20m		
8	0.33m	0.40m		
9	0.40m			
10	0.50m			
11	0.50m			
12		0.41m	0.43m	
13	0.50m			
14	0.70m			
15	0.44m		0.50m	
16	0.57m	0.70m		
17				0.45m
18		0.66m	0.73m	
19	0.69m	0.73m	0.67m	
20	0.28m	0.44m	0.43m	
21	0.60m			
22	0.53m			
23	0.24m			
24			0.46m	
25	0.46m			
26	0.50m	0.45m		
27	0.44m			
28	0.59m			
29	0.50m			
30	0.59m	0.65m		
31	0.59m			
32		0.76m	0.70m	
33		0.77m	0.76m	
34	0.75m			
35	0.68m			
36			0.65m	
37			0.65m	
38	0.80m	0.97m	1.04m	
39		0.56m	0.50m	
40			0.78m	
41	0.52m			
42	0.90m	1.05m		
43		0.60m		
44			0.58m	
45			0.67m	
46			0.62m	
47	0.50m			
48	0.60m			
49			0.60m	
50			0.86m	
51				Distal fibula 0.90m

SK	BGL SKULL	BGL SACRUM	BGL FEET	BGL OTHER
52				Right illium 0.80m
53			0.76m	
54		0.80m		Mandible 0.80m
55				Thoracic vertebrae 0.59m
56		0.36m		
57	0.75m			
58		0.70m		
59			0.62m	
60	0.65m	0.70m		
61	0.64m			
62	0.68m			
63	0.79m			
64	0.60m			
65				Proximal tibia 0.64m
66			0.63m	
67	0.59m			
68	1.30m			
69	0.60m	0.67m		
70				Distal left femur 0.80m
71	0.74m			
72	0.70m			
73		Pubis 0.79m		
74			0.78m	
75		0.92m		
76	0.86m			
77	1.17m			
78			1.30m	
79				Coffin 1.37m
80	0.88m			

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	All Saints Church, Milton Keynes Village		
Short Description:	In the spring of 2009 a watching brief was carried out at All Saints Church, Milton Keynes Village, during the construction of a new north porch and associated services. High quantities of disarticulated human remains, and a total of 80 articulated/partially articulated Christian burials were excavated. A number of burials showed evidence of having been a coffin burial whilst the majority lacked evidence of grave type. Roman pottery and a deposit containing slag, heated clay and pottery provided further evidence for Roman settlement activity within the area.		
Project Type:	Watching Brief		
Site status:	Grade I Listed Building	Previous work:	Watching Brief MK716
Current land use:	Church and Cemetery	Future work:	Unknown
Monument type:	Church	Monument period:	14 th Century Church
Significant finds:	Roman Pottery, Late Prehistoric Flint Blade, Slag, Daub		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8876 3917
District:	Milton Keynes	Parish:	Milton Keynes
Site address:	All Saints Church, Willen Road, Milton Keynes Village		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	71m x 51m	Height OD: (metres)	66.02m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Munby, J. T. Oxford Diocesan Advisor	Project design originator:	N/A
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelman	Supervisor:	Carina Summerfield-Hill
Sponsor / funding body:	Walton Church Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	24/04/09	End date:	11/06/09
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	All Saints Church, Milton Keynes	Pottery, slag, heated clay & flint	
Paper:	Bucks County Museum (AYBCM:2009.159)	Site records, report, B&W prints and negatives	
Digital:		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief, All Saints Church, Milton Keynes Village		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1129/MAS		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc		
Page nos	64	Date:	3/07/09