

# Portfields Rise, Milton Keynes Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report Reference: CE-MK-1334-RP02



**Crestwood Environmental Ltd.**

**29 June 2018**

**Crestwood Report Reference: CE-MK-1334-RP02:**

<b>Version &amp; Status</b>	<b>Date Produced</b>	<b>Revised by:</b>	<b>Checked &amp; Authorised by:</b>
Draft v1.0	29-06-2018	David Leigh Senior Consultant (Heritage and Archaeology)	Karl Jones (Director)

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Client Name: Grand Union Housing  
Document Title: Portfields Rise, Milton Keynes  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Grid Reference: SP 85287 44042  
Planning Reference: 17/02105/OUT  
Site Code: HAVPO18  
Invoice Code: HAVPOEV  
Receiving Body: Buckinghamshire County Museum  
Accession No.: AYBCM:2018.69

OA Document File Location: X:\m\Milton\_Keynes\_Portfield\_Rise\_HAVPO18\Report  
OA Graphics File Location: X:\m\Milton\_Keynes\_Portfield\_Rise\_HAVPO18\010Geomatics

# Portfields Rise, Milton Keynes

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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## Summary

Between 30th April and 11th May 2018, Crestwood Environmental on behalf of Grand Union Housing, undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising 14 trenches at the site of a proposed housing development known as Portfields Rise, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 85287 44042). The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission.

Cropmark evidence and the results of a geophysical survey indicated the presence of several rectangular enclosures and a circular enclosure within the proposed development area.

The results of the trial trenching correlated well with the results of the geophysical survey. A trapezoidal enclosure of Roman date was identified within Area 1, adjacent to an undated circular enclosure that may be contemporary or of prehistoric date. An early Roman farmstead was identified in Area 2, comprising two closely adjacent rectangular enclosures, the smaller of which contained two probable roundhouses. The enclosures were adjoined to the south-west by an area of smaller enclosures, possibly including further buildings, and were enclosed to the north and east by a ditched boundary. Artefactual evidence from the farmstead included an iron arrowhead and a rare example of a roughcast indented beaker in a colour-coated fine ware.

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## Acknowledgements

Overall project management was by conducted by David J Leigh of Crestwood Environmental and managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd.

The fieldwork was directed by Diana Chard, who was supported by Alexandra Caples, Phoebe Burrows, Guy Cockin, Caroline Souday and Ben McAndrew. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Diana Chard, Caroline Souday and Conan Parsons.

The report was written by Diana Chard with contributions by Lee G Broderick, Edward Biddulph, Tom Lawrence, Cynthia Poole, Emma Powell, Ruth Shaffrey, Ian Scott and illustrations by Conan Parson and Charles Rousseaux.

Finds processing was managed by Leigh Allen with the processing of environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson. Preparation of the archive was carried out under the management of Nicola Scott.

The project was monitored for Milton Keynes Council by Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer.



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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of work**

- 1.1.1 Crestwood Environmental was commissioned on behalf of Grand Union Housing to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed housing development known as Portfields Rise.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken by Crestwood Environmental with Oxford Archaeology (OA) as a condition of planning permission (planning ref. 17/02105/OUT), following discussions undertaken by Crestwood Environmental with Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council, which defined the scope of the investigation. A written scheme of investigation was then produced by Crestwood Environmental and OA which detailed the methodology to be employed at each stage of the investigation in order to sufficiently inform the planning process and satisfy the planning condition (CE-MK-1334-RP01).

### **1.2 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Milton Keynes within the parish of Haversham-cum-Little Linford. It is bounded to the east by the M1, to the south by Little Linford Lane and to the west by the River Great Ouse (Fig. 1; NGR SP 85287 44042).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of approximately 22 hectares of which c 19ha will be subject to development. The site currently comprises land used for pasture.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Blisworth Limestone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 166-168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. In the centre of the site the bedrock is overlain by glaciofluvial deposits, comprising sand and gravel deposits formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS Online).

### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (DBA: CA 2017) and is summarized here.
- 1.3.2 The DBA concluded that cropmarks recorded within the site are likely to represent the buried archaeological remains of later prehistoric and/or Romano-British activity and identified potential for buried evidence of a post-medieval trackway and early 20th century field barns.
- 1.3.3 Cropmark features similar to those recorded within the site have been excavated in the immediate and wider landscape, demonstrating the existence of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments and Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity along the gravel terraces and valley slopes of the River Great Ouse.
- 1.3.4 Historic environment data and historic mapping indicate that throughout the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods the site comprised grazing land on the river floodplain. Sometime before 1795 a gravel or stone quarry pit was dug inside the eastern boundary of the site. By the 19th century, it may have been part of the

landholdings of Portfields Farm. A track extended through the centre of the site from Little Linford Lane with a cluster of field barns at its termination.

- 1.3.5 The site has been subject to two previous archaeological investigations. The aforementioned trackway was recorded during a watching brief undertaken in 1982. A trial trench evaluation was carried out in 2006 at the southern end of the site, but no archaeological remains were identified.

## **1.4 Geophysical survey**

- 1.4.1 The results of a geophysical survey undertaken to enhance the understanding of the archaeological potential of the site identified three foci of activity within the site, along with evidence of agricultural activity in the form of ploughing, former field boundaries and the remains of a field barn (Fig. 2). Quarrying activity was identified within the centre of the site reflecting the quarrying recorded on the historic mapping (MS 2017).

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## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity;
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- x. To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey;
- xi. To help inform the requirements for any further mitigation.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Based on the results of the geophysical survey and the proposed development layout two areas were identified for trial trenching (Area 1 and Area 2, Fig. 2). A total of 14 trenches (11 measuring 30m x 1.8m and three measuring 15m x 1.8m) were laid out as shown in Figures 3 and 4 using a GPS with sub-25mm accuracy. No adjustments to trench locations were made.

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated under archaeological control using a 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil was stored adjacent to the trench edges, separated into topsoil and subsoil.

2.2.3 Machining occurred in spits of c 150mm to the top of the undisturbed natural geology. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation took place by hand.

2.2.4 A sample of each feature or deposit type (for example pits, postholes, and ditches) was excavated and recorded. In areas with an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits and where linear feature could be demonstrated to be the continuation of previously excavated features, sample excavation was more

circumspect to be minimally intrusive. Excavation was, however, sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

- 2.2.5 All features and deposits were issued with a unique context number, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice in the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992). Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context.
- 2.2.6 Digital photos were taken of trenches upon opening, and of all archaeological features.
- 2.2.7 Section drawings were produced at a scale of 1:20. A plan was produced using a GPS unit, which captured all the relevant spatial and height data to create a site-wide plan at a scale of 1:20.
- 2.2.8 Following on-site discussions and agreement by Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council, the trenches were backfilled.

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## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches. The full details, with dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports appear in Appendix B and the environmental evidence in Appendix C.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated, eg pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence was fairly uniform in all trenches. In Area 1, the natural geology of mid yellowish orange clay was interspersed with areas of cornbrash and was often overlain by brown silty subsoil. The subsoil was in turn overlain by topsoil. In Area 2 the natural consisted of brownish gravelly sand, which was overlain by a stone-rich subsoil and the topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the trenches remained mostly dry throughout. Archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches. The distribution of archaeology will be discussed separately between the two areas. Area 1, which contained Trenches 1-6, was located in the southern half of the site and Area 2, comprising Trenches 7-14, was located in the centre of the site (Fig. 2).
- 3.3.2 All features were recorded as cutting the underlying natural geology and were sealed by subsoil.

### 3.4 Area 1

- 3.4.1 Area 1 consisted of six trenches distributed to investigate two potential enclosures identified from cropmark evidence and the results of the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

#### *Circular enclosure – Trenches 1 and 2*

- 3.4.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned over a ring ditch anomaly c 30m in diameter (Fig. 5). The feature was excavated in both trenches, represented by ditch 105 in Trench 1 and ditch 204 in Trench 2.
- 3.4.3 In Trench 1 the feature was recorded as having a flat base and fairly steep edges, with a maximum depth of 0.75m (Fig. 10, section 102; Plate 1). The ditch contained a reddish brown sandy silt fill (106) from which were recovered a flint burin dated to the early Neolithic period and animal bone. In Trench 2 the feature was shallower and less well defined, measuring only 0.4m in depth. An undated flint flake was recovered from the only fill (203).

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- 3.4.4 A discrete feature, interpreted as a small pit, was recorded in Trench 1. The unexcavated feature was located on the inside edge of the ring ditch, to the east, the feature had a diameter of approximately 0.9m.
- 3.4.5 A discrete feature (206) was excavated within the ring ditch in Trench 2. The irregular nature of the feature is indicative of a tree-throw hole. An early Neolithic end scraper and undated flake were recovered from the fill (205). North of this feature was a large unexcavated pit, c 1.9m in diameter.
- 3.4.6 A NE-SE aligned furrow (102) was recorded to the immediate west of the ring ditch within Trench 1.

### ***Rectangular enclosure – Trenches 3-6***

- 3.4.7 Trenches 3-6 were positioned over a NE-SW aligned rectangular enclosure 20m south of the ring ditch investigated in Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 6). Both the cropmarks and the results of the geophysical survey indicated the enclosure to be trapezoidal in shape, measuring approximately 21m x 28m.
- 3.4.8 The enclosure ditch was identified in all four trenches and excavated in Trench 4 (ditch 402; Fig. 10 section 401) and Trench 5 (ditch 507; Fig. 10, section 501; Plate 2). The width of the enclosure ditch was found to be consistent throughout the trenches, measuring between 2.6-2.7m. The depth of the ditch ranged from 0.45-0.76m and the ditch was consistently formed of gently sloping sides and a flat base.
- 3.4.9 Excavation of the ditch within Trench 4 identified a recut and a recut was observed in plan in Trench 3. No recut was observed within Trenches 3 and 6. The recut (407) was 1.64m wide and 0.53m deep with a concave profile and base (Fig. 10, section 401). Later prehistoric pottery, flint and animal bone were recovered from the fill (408). Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from the ditch in Trench 5.
- 3.4.10 A furrow (404) cut the enclosure ditch. An undated flint blade, Roman pottery and post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the fill of the furrow (405).

### ***Trench 3***

- 3.4.11 Trench 3 contained an anomaly that had been interpreted in the results of the geophysical survey as a possible pit alignment (Fig. 6). However, once the trench was opened the anomaly manifested as a shallow linear ditch (302). Hand excavation of the feature, which measure 0.7m wide and 0.38m deep, confirmed it to be the remains of a furrow. CBM was recovered from the fill (303). A second furrow was also present at the southern end of the trench.

### ***Trench 5***

- 3.4.12 A second ditch, aligned NW-SE, was excavated in Trench 5. The ditch (502) continued beyond the limit of the trench but was observed to be at least 1.15m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.7m. The ditch had straight sloping sides and a near-flat base (Fig. 10, section 500; Plate 3). The ditch contained three fills. Early Roman pottery was recovered from earliest fill (503). The second fill (504) contained evidence of

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ditch stabilisation with remnant turf lines visible. Ditch 502 met the enclosure ditch (507) at right angles but did not continue beyond it (Fig. 6). Based on the regular arrangement of this junction and the indiscernible stratigraphic between the two features, they are believed to be contemporary.

### ***Trench 6***

3.4.13 In Trench 6 the enclosure ditch was overlain by a furrow which ran the length of the trench. Removal of the furrow by mechanical means exposed the enclosure ditch along with three linear features (Fig. 6). Excavation of two of the linear features, 605 and 607, clearly demonstrated these to be a geological origin, and therefore the third was left unexcavated.

## **3.5 Area 2**

3.5.1 Area 2 consisted of eight trenches, numbered 7 to 14 (Fig. 4). The trenches were positioned over a number of cropmarks and geophysical anomalies interpreted as representing a large enclosure, roughly square in plan, with a smaller rectangular enclosure adjoining its north-western side. A possible trackway or ditched boundary was highlighted approaching from the south-east and sweeping around the north-east corner of the larger enclosure. Within the smaller sub-enclosure were two circular ditches with internal features, whilst the larger square enclosure appeared to contain a few potential curvilinear features. To the south and the west of both these enclosures was an area of smaller enclosures and discrete features thought to represent different phases and additions to the main enclosures.

### ***The small enclosure – Trenches 7 and 8***

3.5.2 Trenches 7 and 8, located within the north-west corner of Area 2, were targeted on a rectangular enclosure and internal features identified in the results of the geophysical survey (Fig. 7).

3.5.3 Located at the north end of Trench 7, ditch 703 corresponded with the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch was 2.6m wide and 1.2m deep and had relatively steep sides (Fig. 11 section 700, Plate 4). The ditch contained four fills. No datable material was recovered, although some animal bone was recovered from the uppermost fill (707).

3.5.4 A ditch (710) located at the southern end of Trench 7 corresponded with a penannular anomaly. The full width of feature was not exposed within the trench, but excavation of the feature suggested it was c 2m wide. The feature had a flat base with moderately steep sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Fig. 11, section 701). Animal bone and an undated flint were recovered from the sole fill (711). The northern return of the feature was not present in the trench, possibly being masked by several large pits located in the centre of the trench. It was clear from the surface of pit 712 that the feature contained a substantial amount of stone packing material. Pottery recovered from the features was of early Roman date.

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- 3.5.5 To the north of the pit cluster, three evenly spaced postholes were recorded. Of the three features, only posthole 708 was excavated and was recorded as measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.2m deep. No artefacts were recovered.
- 3.5.6 A further two linear features identified in Trench 7 were interpreted as plough furrows.
- 3.5.7 Trench 8 contained five pits, of which one (803) was excavated. Pit 803 was excavated to a depth of 0.72m and had a single dark fill (804) from which early Roman pottery was recovered.

#### ***Features south-east of the enclosures – Trench 9***

- 3.5.8 Trench 9, aligned NNW-SSE, was positioned to investigate a series of anomalies beyond the limits of the two enclosures (Fig. 8). Two postholes from a cluster of four were excavated at the southern end of the trench. Posthole 907 measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.11m in depth and had near-vertical sides and a flat base. Posthole 909 had a similar profile and dimensions, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.14m deep. An environmental sample taken from posthole 909 contained two poorly preserved grains and a small assemblage of charcoal.
- 3.5.9 Approximately 6m to the north was NE-SW aligned ditch 911. The ditch, which had steep sides and a flat base, was c 2m wide and 0.57m deep (Fig. 11, section 904). The dark sandy fill contained several sherds of early Roman pottery including fragments of a cheese press and a fine roughcast indented beaker (Plate 8). In addition to the pottery an iron arrowhead and animal bone were recovered.
- 3.5.10 A second NE-SW aligned ditch crossed the centre of the trench but was left unexcavated. To the north, two further postholes were recorded.
- 3.5.11 Ditch 904, aligned NW-SE, measured 1m wide and 0.3 deep and had sloping sides and a concave base. Early Roman pottery was recovered from the sole fill (903). This ditch was observed to intersect with another NW-SE ditch, but the stratigraphic relationship between the two features was not discernible within the confines of the trench.
- 3.5.12 At the northern end of the trench, feature 905 was interpreted as a ditch terminus. The terminus was 2.35m wide and 0.5m deep. No artefacts were recovered from the sole fill.

#### ***The large enclosure – Trenches 10, 12, 13 and 14***

- 3.5.13 Trench 10, aligned rough east-west, was one of three trenches (Trenches 10, 12 and 14) positioned to investigate the large rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 8). A series of intercutting features was identified in the centre of the trench. Given the confines of the trench these features were left unexcavated with the agreement of Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council. Pottery recovered from the surface of features was of early Roman date.
- 3.5.14 To the east, within the enclosure, was an isolated ditch (1003) which was aligned NW-SE. Based on the geophysics it is believed this feature is the continuation of ditch



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- 1304 recorded in Trench 13. The ditch had shallow sides and a concave base, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.32m deep. A small assemblage of animal bone and an undatable flint flake were recovered from the lower fill (1004) and a small assemblage of Roman pottery from the upper fill (1005).
- 3.5.15 A single posthole (1006), 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep, was also excavated towards the north-east end of the trench. Although the posthole contained no stone packing a central post-pipe was nevertheless visible (1007). Roman pottery was recovered from the feature.
- 3.5.16 Trenches 12 and 14 were positioned to investigate the enclosure on its north-west and north-east edges respectively (Fig. 9). In Trench 12 the enclosure ditch (1204) had steep straight sides and measured 4.8m and was excavated to a safe working depth of 1m without the base being reached (Fig. 11, section 1201; Plate 6). A series of six fills were recorded within the ditch. A slumped deposit (1209) indicative of bank erosion was recorded on the northern edge of the ditch. The final fill (1210) was a mid to light grey sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions that contained an assemblage of early Roman pottery and animal bone. A seventh deposit (1211) consisted of large unworked angular stone blocks in a grey sandy silt matrix and was interpreted as remnant bank material associated with the ditch.
- 3.5.17 In Trench 14 the enclosure ditch was recorded as measuring c 7m wide but was not excavated.
- 3.5.18 Trench 13 was placed over some weaker geophysical anomalies identified within the enclosure (Fig. 9). Three linear features were recorded which relate to curvilinear anomalies. Located towards the northern end of the trench, ditch 1308 was 0.77m wide and 0.22m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was cut by a later pit (1306), which had truncated away the majority of the ditch fill in the area of excavation. The pit measured 0.69m in diameter and 0.47m wide. A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the fill (1305).
- 3.5.19 Approximately 1.5m south of ditch 1308, a second linear feature was recorded. Corresponding well with the results of the geophysical survey the feature was not excavated.
- 3.5.20 Further south within the trench a third linear feature (1304) was excavated. The ditch had slightly irregular sides, with the southern side being steeper than the north. The ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep. This feature is suspected to be a continuation of ditch 1003 recorded in Trench 10. Like the feature in Trench 10, no datable material was recovered from the fill, although an undatable worked flint, a backed knife, was recovered.

### ***The trackway/ditched boundary – Trenches 11, 12 and 14***

- 3.5.21 Trench 11 was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly interpreted as forming a trackway or ditched boundary (Figs 4 and 7). Excavation revealed the feature to be a sequence of three intercutting ditches (1108, 1110 and 1113, Plate 5). All three ditches had straight sloping sides and a concave base. The shallowest, ditch 1108, measured only 0.24m deep and 0.93m wide. Ditch 1110, on the northern edge of 1108, was the deepest of the three, measuring 1m wide and 0.55m deep. The third

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ditch (1113) measured 0.6m wide and 0.32m deep. Early Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill (1112) of ditch 1110.

- 3.5.22 The three ditches were also observed in plan in Trench 12, but were not excavated (Fig. 9). An assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 3.5.23 In Trench 14 the features were represented by two intercutting ditches (1403 and 1405; Fig. 9, Plate 7). Although tentative, ditch 1403 is believed to be stratigraphically earlier than ditch 1405. The earlier ditch had a shallow concave profile and measured 0.96m wide and 0.23m deep. Roman pottery and worked flint were recovered from the fill (1404). Truncating the eastern edge of the ditch 1403, ditch 1405 had a steep concave profile and measured 1.31m wide and 0.48m deep. The fill (1406) contained a small quantity of Roman pottery.
- 3.5.24 Trench 11 also uncovered three pits and a ditch (1105). Only one of the pits (1103) was excavated. The pit had a concave profile measuring 0.42m deep and had a diameter of 1.44m. No finds were recovered. Ditch 1105 measured 1.7m wide and 0.42m deep and had straight sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained two fills from which no artefacts were recovered. The feature does not relate to any geophysical anomaly and is therefore suspected to be a furrow. However, the profile and character of the feature do not support this interpretation.
- 3.5.25 A single N-S linear feature was recorded within the centre of Trench 12. The feature did not relate to any geophysical anomalies and was not on the same alignment as any of the recorded furrows, including one at the northern end of trench. Although unexcavated, the feature is suspected to be of natural origin.
- 3.5.26 To the east of the large enclosure ditch a small pit (1407) was excavated in Trench 14. Measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep, the pit had steep straight sides and a flat base. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill.

## 3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 A total of 131 sherds of pottery, weighing 2097g, was recovered from the evaluation. The earliest pottery, recovered from ditch 409 and ditch 609, is of late prehistoric date. Unfortunately, the date cannot be refined, although is suspected to be Iron Age.
- 3.6.2 Shell-tempered pottery was recovered from ditch 502, pit 803 and ditch 904 (Trench 9). Pit 712 contained oxidized grog-tempered ware. These sherds are suspected to be late Iron Age or early Roman.
- 3.6.3 Pottery dated to the mid-late 1st century AD was recovered from ditch 911, ditch 1110, ditch 1202, ditch 1204 and ditch 1404. The largest assemblage of pottery, recovered from ditch 911, included a roughcast indented beaker in a colour-coated fine ware. The yellowish fabric resembles that of Lyon ware, an uncommon fabric in Britain with a distribution concentrated in urban centres and military sites.
- 3.6.4 A small sherd of imported Samian ware from south Gaul was recovered from ditch 1202.
- 3.6.5 Medieval pottery was recovered from furrow 605.

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- 3.6.6 Overall the assemblage has an early Roman emphasis. The pottery of Iron Age tradition would not be out of place within a mid/late 1st century assemblage. The status of the assemblage is hard to determine due to its limited size. The presence of imported ware and regionally-traded wares suggest that the site sat within wider trade networks. Evidence for a diverse range of activities within the site is indicated by the cheese press from context 612. The quality of the assemblage is indicative of a recovery close to the point of initial use and discard.
- 3.6.7 The small amount of poorly-preserved post-Roman pottery is likely to represent incidental deposition resulting from agricultural activity in the medieval period.
- 3.6.8 An assemblage of 11 struck flints were recovered. Almost all pieces can be confidently dated to the early Neolithic period, with the possibility of a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age component. Overall the assemblage is of atypical composition with a high number of tools present, including a burin, an end scraper, a blade, a knife and an axe fragment. This is indicative of the assemblage being used in a non-domestic setting.
- 3.6.9 A single metal object was recovered during the works, a socketed arrowhead from ditch 911. While objects of this type are normally associated with late Roman activity examples are known from Hod Hill, Dorset, of presumed 1st century AD date. Pottery recovered from the same context was dated to the latter half of the 1st century AD.
- 3.6.10 In addition, small assemblages of medieval/post-medieval tile (seven fragments weighing 117g) and unworked burnt stone (eight pieces) were recovered during the works.

### **3.7 Environmental summary**

- 3.7.1 Six bulk samples were taken from a range of feature types (postholes, pits and ditches). Charred remains were recovered from the samples but in limited quantities. Charcoal of greater than 2mm was recovered from all but one of the samples. A few fragments of charred plant remains, including grain, wild plant seeds, hazelnut fragments and legumes, were present within the samples. The poor condition and fragmentary nature of the material recovered limits further identification.
- 3.7.2 Material recovered from ditch 911 (Sample 5, Appendix C.1) is of the most interesting and is indicative of dumped domestic waste. Fish bones recovered from the sample are unusual in rural Roman contexts and more often associated with villa or urban sites.
- 3.7.3 A total of 124 animal bone specimens were recovered. Dominated by domestic cattle, the assemblage also contained sheep, sheep/goat, pig and horse and was in moderate condition. Evidence of primary butchery was apparent on a sheep humerus from ditch 1204 and marrow extraction indicated by a helical fracture on a cattle humerus from ditch 911. Along with fish bones, micro-mammal, reptile and frog remains were recovered from the environmental samples. The limited size of the animal bone assemblage limits the level of interpretation at this time, although the dominance of domestic cattle is not uncommon on Romano-British sites.

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## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The combined results of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation provide a reliable assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. All the identified cropmarks and all anomalies interpreted as probable or possible archaeology in the geophysical survey were confirmed within the trenches.
- 4.1.2 The conditions and geology allowed for features to be easily identified and sufficient time was allowed for 'weathering out' of features.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aims and objects of the evaluation are detailed above (Section 2). The trenching has successfully confirmed the location, date and preservation level of the archaeological remains within the development area.
- 4.2.2 The results of the trial trenching correlate well with the results of the geophysical survey.

### 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Both the known cropmarks and the results of the geophysical survey indicate the presence of a series of enclosures and associated features within the area proposed for development. These were confirmed by the results of the trial trench evaluation.
- 4.3.2 Both the circular and rectangular enclosures identified in Area 1 were recorded within the trenches. Dating evidence recovered from the rectangular enclosure (ditches 402 and 507) indicated it to be of Roman date, and likely to be of early Roman origin. Evidence for the prolonged use of the ditch was apparent in both Trenches 3 and 4 (recut 407). Late prehistoric pottery recovered from the recut is suspected to be residual but is an indicator of earlier activity in the vicinity.
- 4.3.3 The circular enclosure is more of an enigma. With the exception of a single flint burin dated to the early Neolithic period, no dating evidence was recovered from the enclosure. The absence of pottery suggests the feature is either of an earlier date than the better-dated Roman enclosure, or served a different function.
- 4.3.4 The densest area of activity was observed within Area 2. Two closely adjacent enclosures were recorded. The dating evidence suggests that both were in use, and fell into disuse, at the same time. The evaluation sampled part of one of a pair of possible roundhouses identified by the geophysical survey, and two ring ditches were recorded within the larger enclosure in Trenches 10 and 13. The associated postholes and pits are indicative of an early Roman farmstead. Clusters of postholes in Trenches 7 and 9 are likely the remains of four-post grain stores.
- 4.3.5 The artefactual and ecofactual evidence recovered is also indicative of settlement activity, including fragments of a cheesepress. The animal bone assemblage is dominated by cattle. Although this is not uncommon in the early Roman period, it does suggest a level of animal husbandry being undertaken on the site.

- 4.3.6 A slumped deposit on the north-west side of ditch 1204, which formed part of the largest enclosure, and a spread of stone sealing deposits suggests the presence of a bank to the exterior of the enclosure, a layout more likely to be associated with stock control.
- 4.3.7 The status of the settlement is hard to define based on the artefactual assemblage. The presence of imported wares and regionally-traded wares suggests that the site sat within wider trade networks. The colour-coated ware beaker (Plate 8) is a useful marker for higher-status occupation. However, the assemblage size is on the small side given the apparent level of the activity present. The absence of Roman tile suggests there were no substantial structures within the site and those present are likely to be represented by the penannular gullies and postholes.

#### **4.4 Significance**

- 4.4.1 The archaeological remains are clearly of significance, reflecting Roman settlement activity potentially of some status. Late Iron Age and early Roman settlements of this kind are well documented across Buckinghamshire and beyond. Excavation to the south of the site recorded an early Roman settlement comprising two successive roundhouse gullies, associated enclosures which had been re-worked and maintained, and a major boundary ditch (Morris and Carlyle 2011).
- 4.4.2 Due to the absence of dating evidence it is unclear whether the circular enclosure in Area 1 represents a prehistoric monument or a Roman stock enclosure associated with the adjacent rectilinear enclosure.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contains topsoil and subsoil on to the mixed cornbrash geology. Several geological patches appear, as well as the ring ditch identified from geophysical survey, and a probable furrow.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
102	Cut	1.6	0.13	Furrow (NE-SW)	-	-
103	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of 102, a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with 15% small angular and sub angular flint and limestone.	-	-
104	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
105	Cut	1.9	0.75	Ring ditch (N-S)	-	-
106	Fill	-	0.54	Fill of 105, soft dark reddish brown sandy silt, with 5% sub angular and rounded flint and limestone throughout.	Animal bone	-
107	Fill	-	0.21	Fill of 105, soft dark reddish brown sandy silt with 90% small sub-angular limestone throughout.	Flint, Animal bone	Early Neo

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil on to a cornbrash natural. Features present include the geophysical ring ditch anomaly (also seen in trench 1), a remnant of plough scarring and a tree throw.					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 204, a mid to dark reddish brown clayey sand with 10% limestone fragments.	Flint	-
204	Cut	1.1m	0.4	Ring ditch (E-W)	-	-
205	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of 206, a mid-reddish brown clayey silt with 5%	Flint	Early Neo

				limestone fragments.		
206	Cut	0.9	0.22	Tree throw	-	-

**Trench 3**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contains a topsoil straight on to the cornbrash geology. Towards the north of the trench is the main rectangular enclosure seen in the geophysics, not excavated in this trench; as well as a probable furrow and a shallow ditch.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.35
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-		Natural	-	-
302	Cut	0.70	0.38	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
303	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of 302, soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate sized flint and limestone.	CBM	C13-17

**Trench 4**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying cornbrash natural. Rectangular enclosure ditch identified in geophysics appears twice in trench, as well as a shallow modern ditch and tree-throw hole.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-		Natural	-	-
402	Cut	2.7	0.46	Ditch (NW-SE)	-	-
403	Fill	-	0.46	Fill of 402, soft light to mid brown clayey silt with sandy patches, inclusions throughout of small sub-angular stones, mostly flint some pebbles.		
404	Cut	1.4	0.16	Ditch (E-W)		
405	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of 404, soft light brown clayey silt with sand patches, small sub-angular flint and pebbles throughout.	Pottery, flint, CBM	AD 43-410
406	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil		
407	Cut	1.64	0.53	Ditch recut		
408	Fill	-	0.53	Fill of 407, soft dark brown silty sand, occasional sub angular stones and pebbles.	Pottery, animal bone, flint	Later prehistoric
409	Fill	-	-	Fill of unexcavated	CBM	C16-19

				enclosure ditch at south of trench.		
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Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil with substantial subsoil, overlying a sandy gravel natural. The enclosure identified in the geophysics was picked up in this trench and excavated, as well as a deep ditch running most of the length of the trench and two NE-SW linears not excavated.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-		Natural	-	-
502	Cut	>1.15	0.7	Ditch (NW-SE)	-	-
503	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of 502, soft greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent gravelly inclusions and occasional large sub angular stones.	Pottery	50 BC - AD100
504	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 502, mid yellowish brown sandy clay, some dark brown staining present, with occasional sub angular stones.	-	-
505	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of 502, light yellowish orange sandy clay with occasional sub angular stones of mixed size.	-	-
506	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
507	Cut	2.6	0.75	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
508	Fill	-	0.75	Fill of 507, a compact mid orange brown sandy silt with 10% gravel throughout.	Pottery, animal bone, flint	AD 43-410

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained topsoil, subsoil and alluvium overlying chalky clay natural. A furrow was present for most of the length of the trench, when removed 3 narrow parallel linears were revealed (possibly land drains with no pipes) and the main enclosure ditch seen at the SW end (not excavated).					Length (m)	15
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	Layer	-	0.25	Colluvium	-	-



604	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of 605, mid grey brown clayey silt.	-	12th – 14th cent
605	Cut	1.6	0.12	Furrow (ESE-WNW)	-	-
606	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 607, mid reddish brown sterile sand.	-	-
607	Cut	0.63	0.4	Linear (NNE-SSW)	-	-
608	Fill	-	-	Fill of 609, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments.	Pottery	Later prehistoric / LIA-ER
609	Cut	>2	-	Ditch NW-SE unexcavated	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a topsoil overlying a natural of a reddish sandy gravel. Within the trench there were two partially exposed ditches at either end, matching the location of geophysical trends. There were also a series of intercutting pits located centrally in the trench, matching the expected location of pits based on geophysical data. Furthermore there were four postholes and two unexplored linears (potential furrows).					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
701	-	-	-	VOID number	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Cut	>2.6	1.2	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
704	Fill	-	0.46	Fill of 703, dark brown silty gravelly sand.	-	-
705	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 703, friable dark red sandy silt, occasional stones.	-	-
706	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of 703, dark brown sandy silt, no inclusions.	-	-
707	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of 703, compact dark brown stony silty sand.	Bone	-
708	Cut	0.32	0.02	Root hole	-	-
709	Fill	-	0.02	Fill of 708, friable light brown silt sand with frequent gravel inclusions.	-	-
710	Cut	>1.4	0.4	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
711	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 710, friable dark brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.	Animal bone, flint	-
712	Cut	1.43	-	Pit	-	-
713	Fill	-	-	Fill of 712, friable mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel.	Pot	50 BC-AD 100

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
This trench contained topsoil and subsoil overlying a brown sandy stony natural. Three pits were identified.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Cut	1.5	0.72	Pit	-	-
804	Fill	-	0.65	Fill of 803, soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	Pottery	50 BC – AD 100
805	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of 803, loose dark orangey brown silty sand with frequent small pebble inclusions.	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy gravel natural. Features included seven postholes, a ditch terminus and four ditches.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of 904, mid grey brown sandy silt with 20% gravel.	Pottery	50 BC – AD 100
904	Cut	1	0.3	Ditch (NW-SE)	-	-
905	Cut	2.35	0.5	Ditch terminus (NE-SW)	-	-
906	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of 905, soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with 10% sub angular gravel throughout and infrequent river pebbles.	-	-
907	Cut	0.37	0.11	Posthole	-	-
908	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of 907, soft mid grey brown sandy silt with 10-15% sub-angular limestone gravel throughout.	-	-
909	Cut	0.36	0.14	Posthole	-	-
910	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of 909, soft mid grey brown sandy silt, 10-15% limestone gravel	-	-

				throughout.		
911	Cut	>1.07	0.57	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
912	Fill	-	0.57	Fill of 911, soft dark brown sandy silt, 10-15% limestone gravel throughout, infrequent river pebbles.	Pot, animal bone, Fe obj	AD 50-100

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of loose brown sandy gravel. The central part of the trench contained a series of potential intercutting ditches which were not explored. There was another ditch and a posthole.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	1.25	0.32	Ditch (NW-SE)	-	-
1004	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 1003, dark brown sandy gravel with patches of orange sand and 50% gravel inclusions.	Animal bone, flint	-
1005	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of 1003, dark brown silty sand with 10% gravel.	Pot	AD 43-410
1006	Cut	0.4	0.4	Posthole	-	-
1007	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of 1006, mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent gravel.	-	-
1008	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of 1006, mid reddish brown silty sandy gravel.	-	-
1009	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of 1006, dark brown silty sand, with occasional gravel.	pot	AD 43-410
1010	Fill	-	-	Fill of an excavated linear	pot	AD 43-410

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of stony brown sand. Five ditches were present and two pits.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	1.44	0.4	Pit	-	-
1104	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 1103, loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel.	-	-
1105	Cut	1.7	0.42	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
1106	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 1105, loose mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small flint.	-	-
1107	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 1105, loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	-	-
1108	Cut	0.93	0.24	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
1109	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 1108, mid orange brown with mottling sandy silt, frequent gravel inclusions.	-	-
1110	Cut	1	0.55	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
1111	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of 1110, loose dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel.	-	-
1112	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of 1110, loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small flint and limestone.	Pot and bone	AD 43-410
1113	Cut	0.6	0.32	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
1114	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of 1113, loose dark orangey brown silty sand with occasional gravel.	-	-
1115	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of 1113, loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel.	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a coarse yellow sand. The trench contained four ditches and a few natural patches.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Cut	1.55	0.6	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
1203	Fill	-	0.6	Fill of 1202, soft dark grey silty sand with 25-30% chert and flint (25-30mm).	Pottery	AD 43-410
1204	Cut	4.8	>1	Ditch (NE-SW)	-	-
1205	Fill	-	>0.4	Fill of 1204, soft mid brownish yellow sand.	-	-
1206	Fill	-	>0.2	Fill of 1204, loose mid orange yellow coarse sand with 40% gravel.	-	-
1207	Fill	-	>0.4	Fill of 1204, soft mid greyish brown fine silty sand.	-	-
1208	Fill	-	>0.42	Fill of 1204, mid yellow grey silty sand with 40% gravel (chert and flint).	-	-
1209	Fill	-	>0.4	Fill of 1204, mid orangey grey sandy silt with 40% gravel inclusions.	-	-
1210	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of 1204, soft mid to light grey sandy silt with 25% mixed size stones throughout.	Pottery and animal bone	AD 43-410
1211	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 1204, loose mid to light grey sandy silt, with 50% large (100-150mm) sub angular stones.	-	-
1212	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural. Five ditches and three pits were present.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of 1304, loose mid	Flint	-

				brown sandy silt with 20% gravel.		
1304	Cut	1.2	0.25	Ditch (NW-SE)	-	-
1305	Fill	-	0.47	Fill of 1306, loose dark brown sandy silt with 10% gravel and occasional limestone fragments.	Animal bone	-
1306	Cut	0.69	0.47	Pit	-	-
1307	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of 1308, loose mid brown sandy silt with 20% gravel.	-	-
1308	Cut	0.77	0.22	Ditch (E-W)	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained Topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of gravelly cornbrash with sandy patches. The features consist of a small pit or posthole, and two enclosure ditches.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
1403	Cut	>0.96	0.29	Ditch (NW-SE)	-	-
1404	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of 1403, soft mid brown sandy silt, 40% sub angular and sub rounded flint and limestone present throughout.	Pottery, flint	AD 43-410
1405	Cut	1.31	0.48	Ditch recut	-	-
1406	Fill	-	0.48	Fill of 1405, soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with 40% sub angular and sub rounded flint and limestone inclusions throughout.	Pottery	AD 43-410
1407	Cut	0.45	0.15	Pit	-	-
1408	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of 1407, soft dark brown sandy silt with 20% sub rounded flint and limestone throughout.	-	-

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## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By Edward Biddulph*

#### *Introduction*

B.1.1 Some 131 sherds of pottery, weighing 2097g, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates, and make recommendations for the treatment of the material. The pottery was assigned form and fabric codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2016). Reference was also made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998) and Marney's (1989) account of pottery from Milton Keynes.

B.1.2 Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight (g) and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives; thus, 0.3 equals 30% (Table 1). The total EVE is 2.01.

B.1.3 The following fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- SA4 Coarse shell- and sand-tempered fabric
- SN3 Medium-fine shell-tempered fabric
- C11 shell-tempered ware (includes HAR SH)
- E40 Late Iron Age/early Roman shelly fabric
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- E810 Grog- and sand-tempered ware
- F41 Lyon ware (LYO CC)
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- O80 Coarse tempered oxidised ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R50 Dark-surfaced ware
- R90 Coarse tempered reduced ware
- S20 South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)
- W20 Sandy white ware
- W21 Verulamium-region white ware (VER WH)

A.1.1 The following forms were identified by rim:

- CG Globular jar
- CJ Lid-seated jar
- CN Storage jar
- DC Necked bowl or jar
- EE Indented beaker
- EF 'Jar-beaker'
- MF Cheese-press

## Description

Table 1: Description of the pottery by context

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
405	1	14	Body sherd, fabric O20	AD 43-410
408	3	27	Body sherds, fabric SA4	Later prehistoric
503	1	4	Body sherd, fabric E40	50 BC-AD 100
508	8	43	Body sherds from single vessel, fabric R50 (gritty)	AD 43-410
604	4	16	Sherds from base of cooking pot, grey sandy ware	12th-14th cent
608	2	3	Body sherds, fabric SN3/E40	Later prehistoric/LIA-ER
713	1	62	Body sherd, fabric E80, oxidised	50 BC-AD 100
804	5	21	Body sherds, fabric E40 with grog (from E40 fabric)	50 BC-AD 100
903	2	28	Body sherds, fabric E40	50 BC-AD 100
912	77	1623	Lid-seated jar (CJ) with shoulder groove, fabric R50 with occasional shell, burnt deposit in shoulder (0.33 EVE); lid-seated jar (CJ), fabric C11, short wavy line and burnt deposit on shoulder (0.1 EVE); lid-seated jar (CJ), fabric C11, burnt deposit on shoulder (0.11 EVE); lid-seated jar (CJ), fabric C11 (0.09 EVE); necked jar or bowl (DC), fabric R50 with occasional shell (0.06 EVE); globular jar (CG) with grooved around girth (similar to Marney 1989, fig. 6, no. 25), fabric R50 (0.43 EVE); jar, fabric C11 (0.06 EVE); cheese press (MF), fabric E810 (0.35 EVE); indented roughcast beaker (EE) body and base sherds, fabric F40 (0.05 EVE); fabrics W21 (from flagon), R30 (with lightly scored herringbone decoration)	AD 50-100
1005	2	22	Body sherds, fabric C11	AD 43-410
1009	1	8	Body sherd, fabric O20	AD 43-410
1010	1	34	Body sherd from storage jar, fabric O80	AD 43-410
1112	4	66	Necked jar or bowl (DC), fabric E80, oxidised (0.1 EVE); storage jar (CN), fabric O80 (0.07 EVE); body sherd, fabric E40/C11	AD 43-100
1203	1	1	Chip, fabric S20	AD 43-110
1210	5	48	Body sherds: fabrics E80, R90	AD 43-100
1404	2	22	Lid-seated jar (CJ), fabric E40, oxidised (0.11 EVE)	AD 43-100
1406	11	55	Small jar or 'jar-beaker' (EH), fabric W20 with blackened exterior surface (0.15 EVE)	AD 43-410
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2097</b>		

B.1.4 The earliest pottery comprised sherds in shell-tempered fabrics from context 408 (ditch 409) and 608 (ditch 609). The pottery could not be dated closer than later prehistoric, though is most likely to be Iron Age. More shell-tempered pottery was recovered from contexts 503 (ditch 502), 804 (pit 803) and 903 (ditch 904). Context 713 (pit 712) contained oxidised grog-tempered ware. As no certain post-conquest



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material was present, these groups are dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. The pottery from context 804 also contained grog, which also contained shell, indicating that the grog had come from shell-tempered pottery.

- B.1.5 Context groups 912 (ditch 911), 1112 (ditch 1110), 1203 (ditch 1202), 1210 (ditch 1204) and 1404 (ditch 1404) were dated to the mid/late 1st century AD. They contained Roman-period pottery in association with pottery of late Iron Age tradition (such as fabrics E40 and E80) or contained pottery dated to that period.
- B.1.6 The largest group, context 912, was dated to the second half of the 1st century AD. Of great interest is the presence in the group of a roughcast indented beaker in a colour-coated fine ware. The yellowish fabric resembles that of Lyon ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 59), an uncommon fabric in Britain with a distribution that is concentrated in urban centres and military sites (Willis 2003, 132-3). The roughcast decoration, though, is achieved with clay pellets, rather than sand, which points to another source, possibly within Central Gaul. Fabrics from that source, however, are white or off-white or buff. The question of source is therefore unresolved, although the vessel is certainly imported, and could relate to pre-Flavian activity in the area; a Neronian fort, for example, has tentatively been identified outside the Roman town of Magiovinium to the south of Milton Keynes (Radford and Zeepvat 2009, 55). The date of context-group 912 is supported by shell-tempered lid-seated jars of types well attested in early Roman groups in the Milton Keynes area (Marney 1989, 7-19), as well as Verulamium-region white ware.
- B.1.7 Another imported ware, South Gaulish samian ware, was recovered from context 1203 (ditch 1202), albeit as a small chip.
- B.1.8 Groups from contexts 405 (ditch 404), 508 (ditch 507), 1005 (ditch 1007), 1009 (ditch 1006), 1010 (unexcavated linear) and 1406 (ditch 1405) contained pottery that could not be closely dated within the Roman period. Medieval pottery was recovered from context 604 (furrow 605).

### *Discussion*

- B.1.9 The assemblage points to later prehistoric (probably Iron Age) and Roman-period activity within or in the vicinity of the site. The assemblage has an early Roman emphasis. Apart from the groups dating to this period, the groups dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period and the pottery of broader Roman date would not be out of place within the mid/late 1st century AD.
- B.1.10 Settlement status or type is hard to determine from the small assemblage, but the presence of imported wares and regionally-traded wares suggests that the site sat within wider trade networks. The cheese-press from context 612 may reflect a diverse range of activities, while the colour-coated ware beaker is a useful marker for higher-status occupation, although care should be taken not to overstate the case.
- B.1.11 The condition of the pottery is good. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by number of sherds) of 16g, indicating an assemblage of relatively large fragments, although values for each context-group ranges from 1g to 62g. The generally good condition of the assemblage is also reflected in the rims, which had an average rim percentage (EVE divided by the number of vessels

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represented by rim) of 15% or 0.15 EVE. A globular jar from context 612 had almost half its rim surviving.

- B.1.12 With these factors in mind, it is reasonable to conclude that the Roman pottery had undergone relatively few episodes of disturbance and redeposition, and had been recovered close to areas of use and initial discard. The small amount of poorly-preserved post-Roman pottery is likely to represent incidental deposition resulting from agricultural activity in the medieval period.

### ***Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material***

- B.1.13 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

## **B.2 Flint**

*By Tom Lawrence*

### ***Introduction***

- B.2.1 A small assemblage of 11 struck flints were recovered (Table 2). The flints were recorded using OA's standard methodology. Almost all the pieces can be confidently dated to the early Neolithic period with the possibility of a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age component.
- B.2.2 Ditch 105 in Trench 1 contained a patinated burin of early Neolithic date
- B.2.3 A distal fragment of a squat flake was found in ditch 204 of Trench 2. The squat nature of this flake and its crossed flaking pattern suggests a Neolithic or Bronze Age date. An end-scraper and proximal flake from tree throw hole 206 are also of Neolithic date.
- B.2.4 A distal fragment of a blade was found in ditch 404 which is in keeping with the early Neolithic flints found elsewhere on the site. A later recut to this ditch contained a complex knife which may date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.
- B.2.5 A Neolithic axe was found in ditch 507. The profile of the axe is square with the butt being a similar size to the blade. The flakes on the blade are small and have been removed with a soft hammer. These qualities are reminiscent of Scandinavian flaked axes and may represent an influence from the continent. No polish or tranchet removal is evident on this axe.
- B.2.6 Within ditch 710 was found a utilised flake. Although the flaking pattern is unidirectional, the flake is fairly squat and the ad hoc use of flakes as tools becomes more common place during the Neolithic.

B.2.7 Trench 10 contained a retouched flake and Trench 13 contained a poorly made backed knife. A single utilised, squat flake was found in ditch 1403 of Trench 14 and may well be of Neolithic date.

B.2.8 The blade index of the assemblage is extremely low (9% if taking into account tools) and there is a mix of flaking patterns. These characteristics place the assemblage as a whole into the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The range of cortex types suggests that these flints were gathered from a range of sources. It is interesting to note the high number tools compared to blanks. This may be as a result of collection bias but it may instead reflect a ritualistic, rather than domestic use of this site.

*Table 2: Flint by context*

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
107	Burin	Single angle on truncation, inner blade.	Spall taken from distal left. The proximal end of this piece has been snapped off.	EN
203	Flake x 1	Inner flake	Squat flake with a crossed flaking pattern. The proximal has been snapped off.	
205	End scraper	Inner flake	Abrupt retouch on the dorsal distal. The piece is squat with a unimodal flaking pattern. Struck with a soft hammer.	EN
205	Flake x 1	Inner flake	Proximal fragment. Unimodal flaking pattern and hard hammer.	
405	Blade x1	Inner blade	Distal end of a blade with an opposed flaking pattern.	
408	Knife	Inner flake	Possibly plano convex or other complex knife.	LN/EB
508	Axe	Flaked	Square cross section with slightly faceted sides rectangular in shape with the butt almost the same width as the blade. Strange rough out design - not alternately flaked but rather one side then the other. Blade contains squat flakes and no tranchet removal. Very similar to Scandinavian examples. Worn cortex.	Neo
711	Utilised Flake	Distal trimming flake	Unidirectional flaking pattern and hard hammer use. Weathered cortex.	
1004	Retouched flake	Preparation flake	Retouched semi abruptly on the dorsal right lateral.	
1303	Backed knife	Inner flake	Poorly made backed knife with abrupt retouch on the dorsal right lateral. Cobble cortex.	
1404	Utilised	Preparation flake	Utilised on the left lateral.	

	flake		Cobble cortex.	
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### *Discussion/recommendations*

B.2.9 It is clear that this assemblage dates to the Neolithic period and is of atypical composition, with a high number of tools present. This suggests that the assemblage was used in a non-domestic setting. It is recommended that all natural flint collected from the field be discarded. The flints from the evaluation should be fully integrated into any future analysis arising from further investigation on the site.

## **B.3 Stone**

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

### *Introduction*

B.3.1 A total of eight pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. None of these are worked, but all are burnt. They comprise a large piece of shelly limestone (1210, 539g), a small fragment of sandstone (912, 8g) and small fragments of limestone (608, 21g, 3 frags; 1112, 11g, 3 frags). These can all be discarded.

## **B.4 Metal finds**

*By Ian Scott*

### *Introduction*

B.4.1 The only metal find is a small iron socketed leaf-shaped missile head from context 912 (SF 1). Possibly an arrowhead, bolthead or even a small spearhead.

### *Catalogue*

B.4.2 **Context 912.** Arrowhead. Socketed arrowhead with leaf-shaped blade of thin cross section. The socket may be flanged or split. Fe. L: 71mm; W of blade: 22mm; D of socket: 12mm x 13mm. SF 1.

### *Discussion*

B.4.3 Although weapon heads of this form, but very slightly smaller in size, have been found at Hod Hill, Dorset, where they are presumed to be of 1st-century date (Manning 1985, pls 77-8, V71-V81), most examples are found in later Roman context, most notably in the possible votive deposit from a 3rd-century well at Baldock, Herts (Manning and Scott 1986, 147-9, figs 64-5, nos 460-92).

## **B.5 Ceramic building material**

*By Cynthia Poole*

### *Introduction*

B.5.1 A small group of ceramic building material amounting to seven fragments weighing 117g was recovered from two trenches and has been recorded in Table 3.

B.5.2 The assemblage consists of four pieces of flat roof tile, probably fragments from rectangular peg tile, though no peg or nail holes survived. The tile measured 12-16mm thick and was made in an orange-red sandy fabric. The tile from context 303 based on thickness and finish is probably medieval, whilst those from context 405 are likely to be of early post-medieval date.

B.5.3 Three broken fragments of brick were made in a very different coarsely laminated sandy fabric. With no complete dimensions present, it is impossible to date them more precisely than post-medieval. The yellowish surface veneer on one piece may have been a deliberate effect to create a superficial similarity to stone, which became popular during the 18th and 19th centuries using yellow-firing clays.

*Table 3: Summary of the ceramic building material assemblage*

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Spot date	Form	Fabric	Dimensions	Description
303	2	40	C13-C17	Roof: flat	Light orange, red with grey core; sparse-moderate medium-coarse quartz sand	14, 16mm th	Fairly even finish.
405	2	29	C15-C18	Roof: flat	Orange with lighter laminations, smooth clay with few inclusions; coarse gritty moulding sand.	12, 14mm th	Fairly neat finish.
409	3	44	C16-C19	Brick	Red with coarse cream laminations; variable quantity of quartz sand, and sparse quartzite grit <4mm and red iron oxide.	>20mm th; >40mm long	Finely striated upper surface with a yellowish veneer; rough base surface.

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## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

*By Emma Powell*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 Six bulk samples were taken for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR) and any associated bones and artefacts. They were taken from three different feature types including two postholes, one pit and three ditches. Sample volumes were quite small, ranging from 2L to 35L, with the smallest samples taken from postholes (Table 4).

#### **Method**

C.1.2 The bulk samples were processed at OA using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

#### **Results**

C.1.3 Table 4 shows the results of the flot scan. The majority of samples, excluding <2> contained pieces of charcoal greater than 2mm. These pieces are fairly clean although there are a couple of fragments which are mineral-encrusted, mainly in <6>. Each of the six flots consisted mostly of modern roots with moderate inclusions of modern, intrusive, seeds and insects.

C.1.4 Apart from modern material and charcoal, most of the samples contained a few fragments of charred plant remains including grain, wild plant seeds, hazelnut fragments and legumes (<2mm), with <2> not producing any and <5> containing the greatest quantity, although even in this sample the remains are not abundant. Unfortunately, even in sample <5> the CPR was in poor condition and fragmentary, and as a result no further identifications were possible.

C.1.5 A number of intrusive (modern) molluscs were noted in the samples, but only the molluscs in <3> are likely to be contemporary with the deposit. Only three of the samples produced any finds: sample <3> contained pottery, <4> had flint and small bone present and from <5>, pottery and bone were recovered, including an eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebra (identified by R Nicholson).

#### **Conclusion and recommendations**

C.1.6 Although charred remains evidently survive at the site, the results from these samples are largely disappointing. Five out of the six samples are currently undated, which would limit their significance even if better results had been obtained.

- C.1.7 The two postholes sampled produced very poor flots, but this not unexpected given the feature type. The samples from the pit and ditches proved to be slightly more promising in terms of the range of material but the CPR recovered was in poor condition. Given the small quantity of material, it is likely that the charred remains entered the features by redeposition or by windblow. The material in sample <5> is the only exception; here the charred remains (legumes, grain and seeds) and small bones from ditch fill 912 may be part of a dump of domestic waste. Fish bones – even of fish likely to be caught in local rivers – are an unusual find for a rural Roman site (R Nicholson pers. comm.), being more typically found in association with villa or urban sites.
- C.1.8 If further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of dated or datable features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg Oxford Archaeology 2017; English Heritage 2011). Sampling for charred plant remains should be targeted on a range of features and deposits most likely to produce this material – for example pit fills and features close to areas of habitation. Sampling for molluscs from undisturbed ditch fills should be considered since they evidently survive in some areas of the site, although the evidence from this evaluation suggests that they are not abundant.

*Table 4: Flot assessment with notes*

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), +=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100) ++++=abundant (>100)

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	910	9	8	Posthole [909]	Undated	10	++	+					Flot largely consists of modern roots and insect egg casings. Two poorly preserved grains. Charcoal mostly good condition, occasionally encrusted
2	1007	10	2	Posthole [1006]	Undated	3							Poor flot, mostly made up of modern roots. Any charcoal present is less than 2mm.
3	804	8	6	Pit [803]	Undated	5	++	+	+	+	++		Charcoal fragments in good condition. CPR fragmented, in poor condition: 1 grain, 2 seeds and occasional chaff.
4	107	1	35	Linear [105]	Undated	20	+	+		+	+++	+	4 pieces of clean charcoal. 1 unidentifiable fragment of grain, 2 seeds in poor condition and 4 very small pieces of hazelnut shell (<2mm)
5	912	9	10	Ditch [911]	AD50-70	26	+++	++	++	++	+	++	Flot quite rich in CPR. 25 + pieces of charcoal in mixed condition, 14 frags of grain broken and in poor condition, 2 vitrified frags of grain, 17 seeds in mixed condition, 7 legumes (<2mm) in mixed condition and 10 fragments of chaff.

6	504	5	35	Ditch [502]	Undated	20	++			+	+++		Flot mostly modern roots, seeds and insect eggs. Charcoal slightly mineral-encrusted. One charred seed in very poor condition and broken. A few frags of possible grain and seeds
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## C.2 Animal bone

By Lee G. Broderick

### Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 124 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table 5), mostly collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken, which were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. These produced 14 specimens (11.3% of the assemblage). Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), principally to the early Roman period.

Table 5: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected and sieved material from the site.

	Late Prehistoric	AD 50-70	AD 43-100	AD 43-410	Undated	AD 50-70 (sieved)	undated (sieved)
domestic cattle		2	20	1	3		
caprine	1	3	1	1	3	2	
caprine?			1				
sheep			1		1		
pig			1		1		
horse			1				
micro mammal							1
medium mammal		10			4		
large mammal		11	36	2			
<b>Total Mammal</b>	1	26	61	4	12	2	1
reptile							1
<b>Total Reptile</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
						3	
frog/toad							2
common frog						1	2
<b>Total Amphibian</b>	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
<b>Total NISP</b>	1	26	61	4	12	6	6
<b>Total NSP</b>	1	30	61	4	14	6	8



## Description

C.2.2 The assemblage was in moderate condition (Figure 1) and was dominated by domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*). Caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] is definitely present alongside specimens that could only be identified as far as sheep/goat [*Capra hircus*]), pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*) were also present.

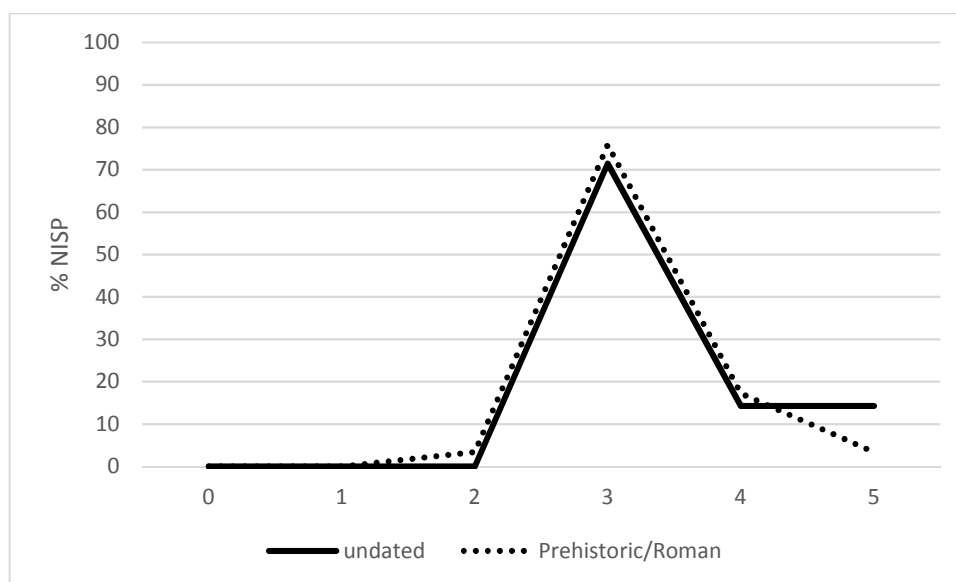


Figure 1: Condition of the assemblage, expressed as a percentage of mammal NISP (excluding loose teeth), following Behrensmeyer (1978, 150–162).

C.2.3 No particular body-part distribution pattern was evident in the assemblage, with domestic cattle (the greatest component) represented by forelimb, hindlimb and cranial elements. A domestic cattle humerus from AD 50-70 context 912 has a possible helical fracture, suggesting that it may have been broken when fresh in order to extract the marrow, and a sheep humerus from AD 43-100 context 1210 had oblique cutmarks on lateral side of distal end, most probably caused by primary butchery with a knife.

C.2.4 Eleven of the specimens have been gnawed by canids (Table 6), suggesting that dogs (*Canis familiaris*) were also present on the site. A domestic cattle femur from context (407) has been gnawed by a rodent.

Table 6: NISP with non-taxonomic data recorded from the site.

	Butchery marks	Pathologies	Gnawed	Ageing data	Biometric data
domestic cattle		1	7	6	1
caprine			3	3	1
caprine?			1		
sheep	1			2	1
horse				1	
<b>Total Mammal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>

C.2.5 Mandibles from domestic cattle (1), caprine (1) and sheep (1) all came from adult individuals, with the domestic cattle mandible, in particular, coming from a senile individual (Halstead 1985, 219–23). Epiphyseal fusion data was more mixed, with unfused diaphyses of early fusing elements from both species present. Such a small analysis precludes interpreting herd strategies from these numbers.

C.2.6 The environmental samples included micro mammal, reptile and frog (*Rana temporaria*) specimens.

*Table 7: NSP and total mass per context*

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
107	13	259
407	1	41
408	1	4
508	4	64
711	1	28
912	37	351
1004	6	135
1112	46	783
1210	15	432
1305	1	12

### **Conclusions**

C.2.7 It is difficult to read anything meaningful into such a small assemblage, although a dominance of domestic cattle on Romano-British sites is common.

### **Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material**

C.2.8 The assemblage should not be considered for retention unless further work takes place on the site, in which case the assemblage should be considered alongside any other material recovered.

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**APPENDIX D****SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

<b>Site name:</b>	Portfields Rise, Milton Keynes
<b>Site code:</b>	HAVPO18
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SP 85287 44042
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	30th April to 11th May – two weeks
<b>Area of Site</b>	21.95ha
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: AYBCM:2018.69.
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	<p>Between 30th April and 11th May 2018, Crestwood Environmental with OA undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising 14 trenches at the site of a proposed housing development known as Portfields Rise, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 85287 44042). The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission.</p> <p>Cropmark evidence and the results of a geophysical survey indicated the presence of several rectangular enclosures and a circular enclosure within the proposed development area.</p> <p>The results of the trial trenching correlated well with the results of the geophysical survey. A trapezoidal enclosure of Roman date was identified within Area 1, adjacent to an undated circular enclosure that may be contemporary or of prehistoric date. An early Roman farmstead was identified in Area 2, comprising two closely adjacent rectangular enclosures, the smaller of which contained two probable roundhouses. The enclosures were adjoined to the south-west by an area of smaller enclosures, possibly including further buildings, and were enclosed to the north and east by a ditched boundary. Artefactual evidence from the farmstead included an iron arrowhead and a rare example of a roughcast indented beaker in a colour-coated fine ware.</p>



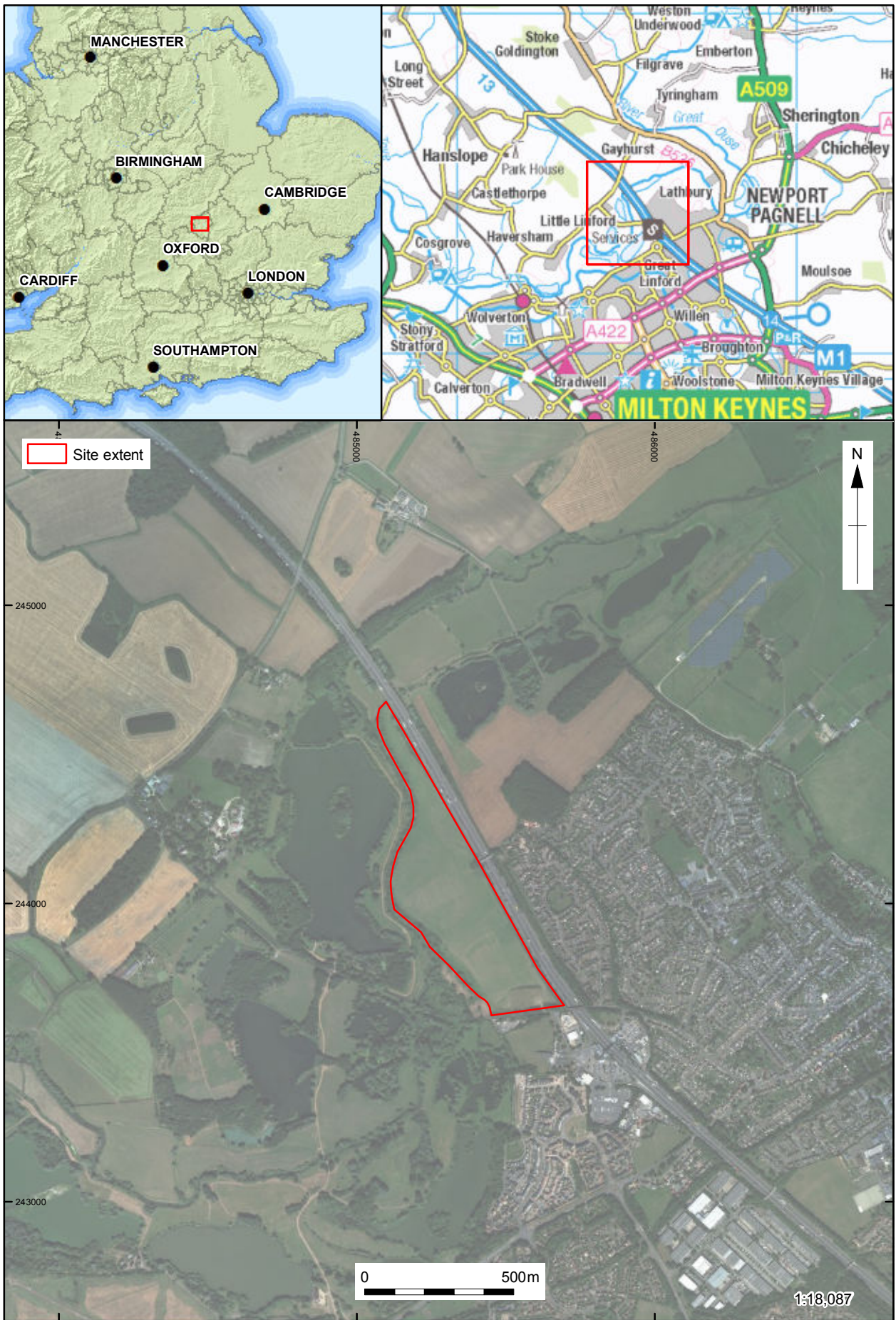
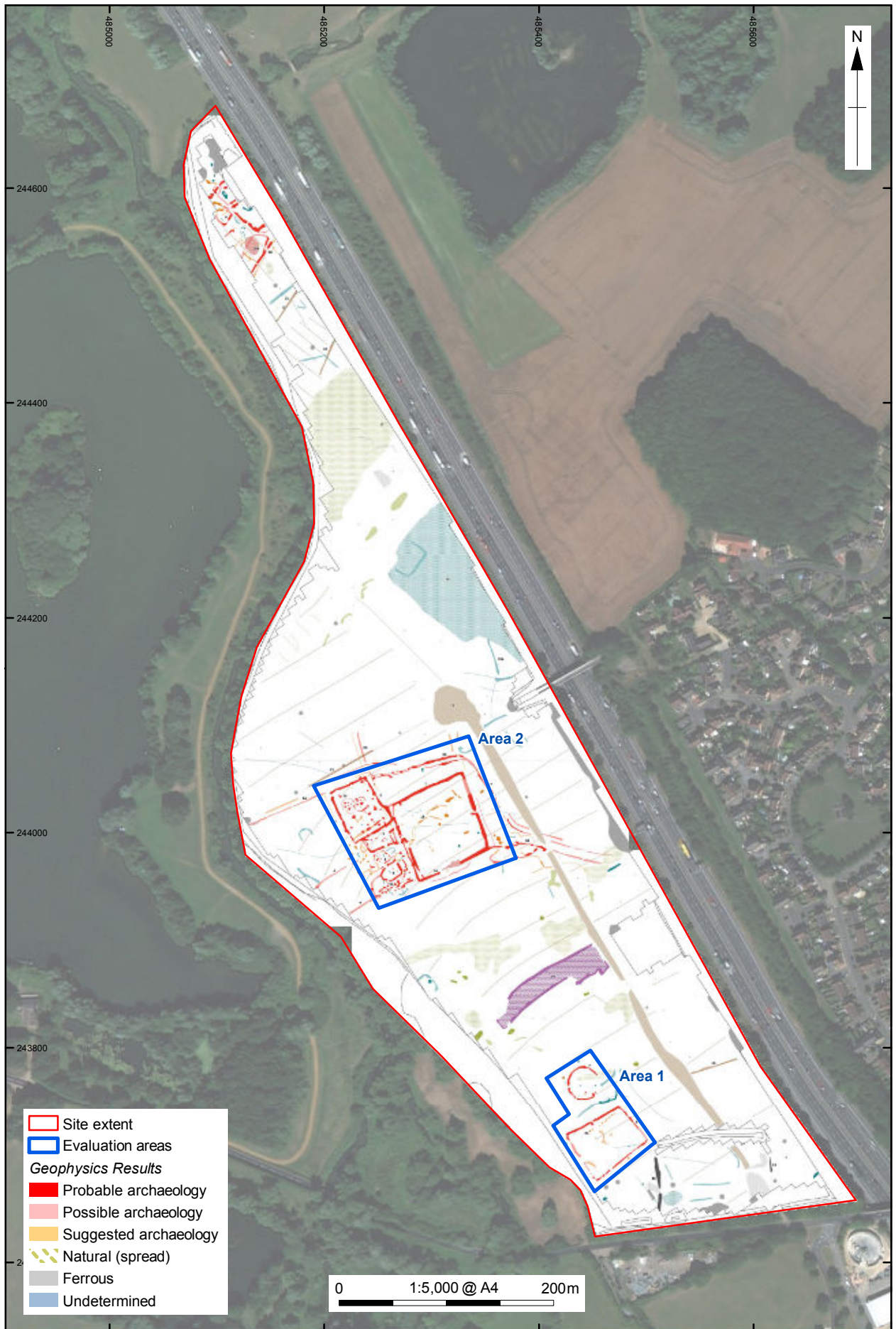


Figure 1: Site location





Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2: Geophysical survey results

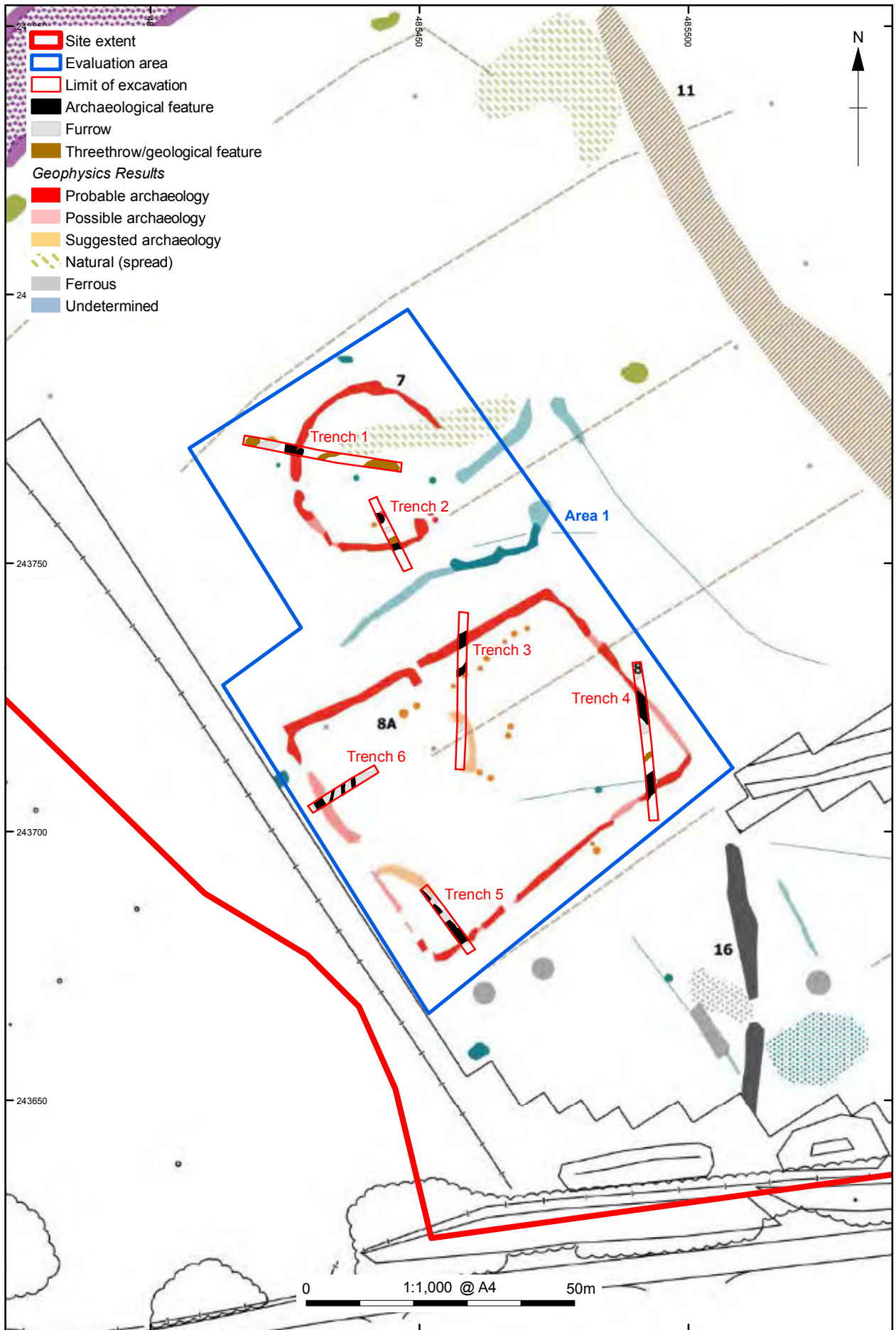


Figure 3: Area 1 trench location plan with geophysics



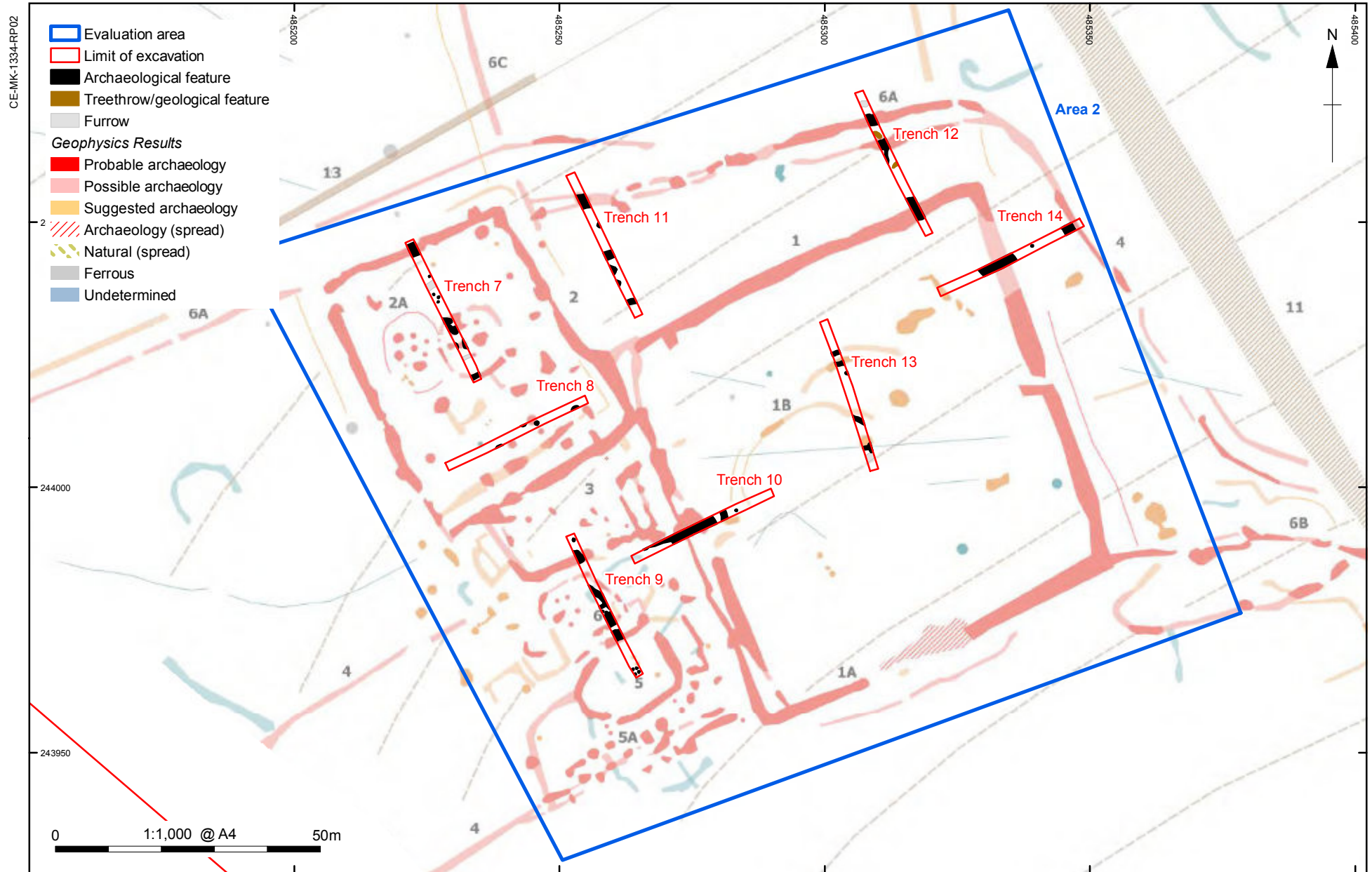


Figure 4: Area 2 trench location plan with geophysics

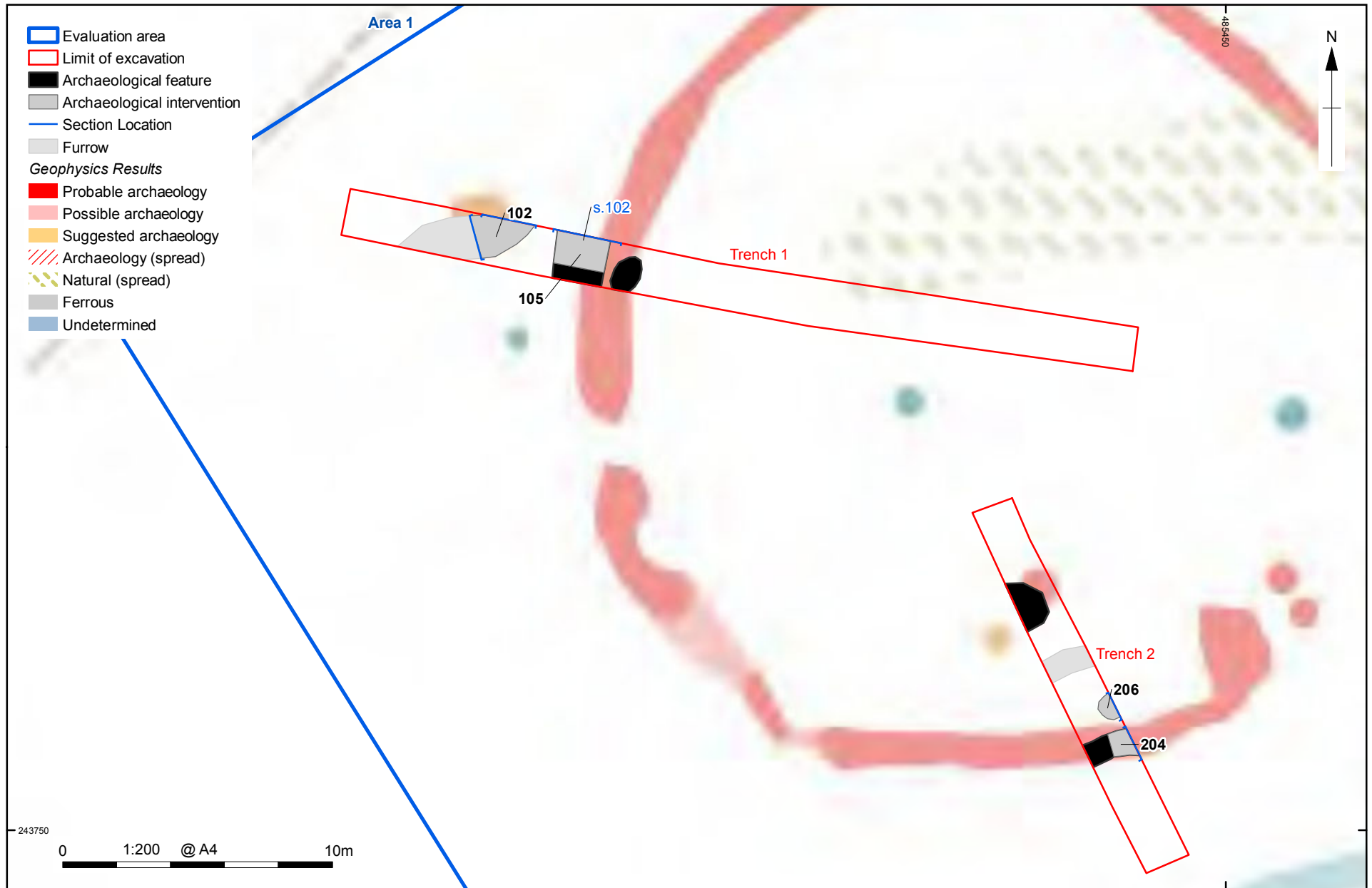


Figure 5: Plan of Trenches 1 and 2 with geophysics

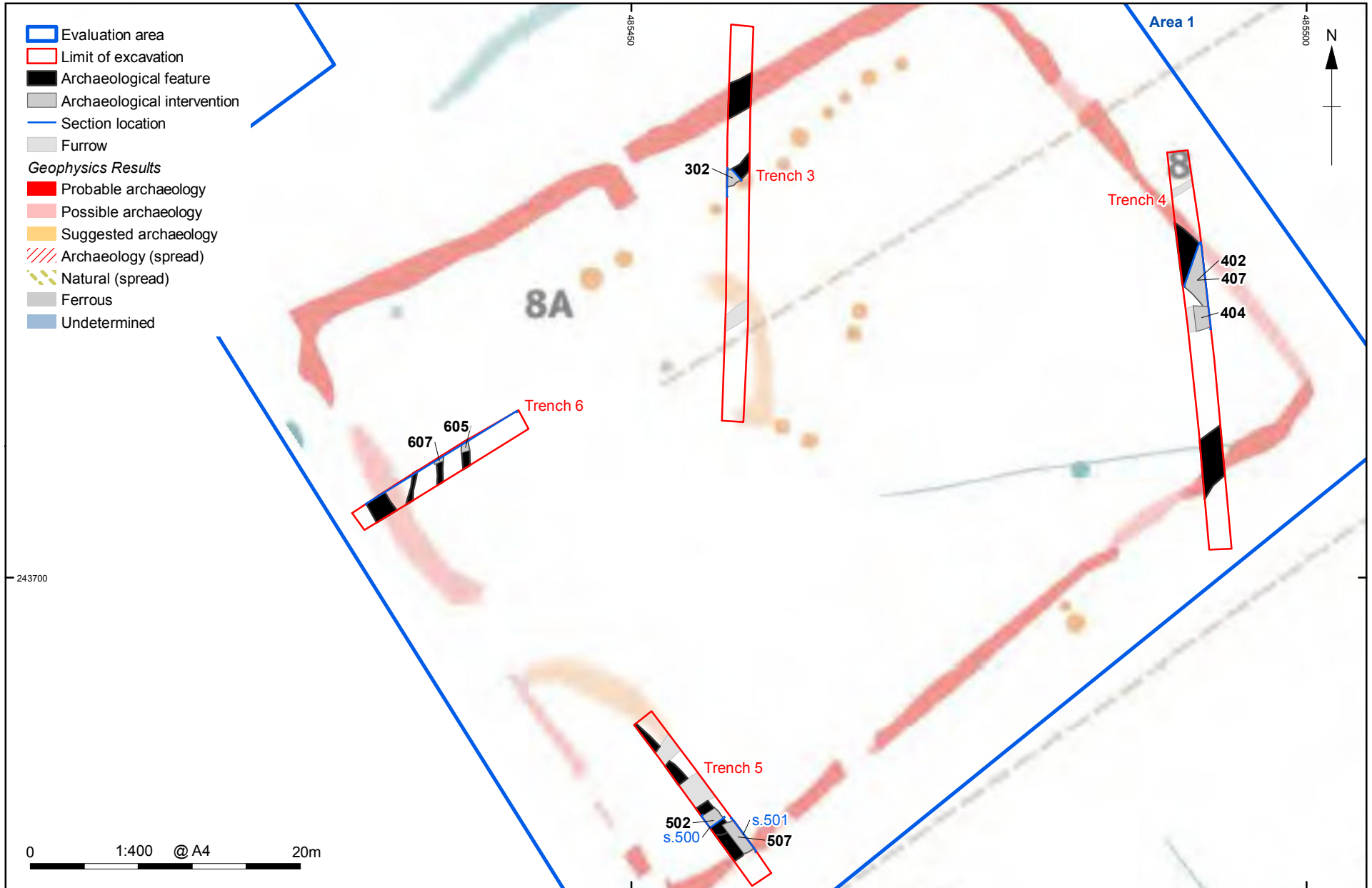


Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 with geophysics

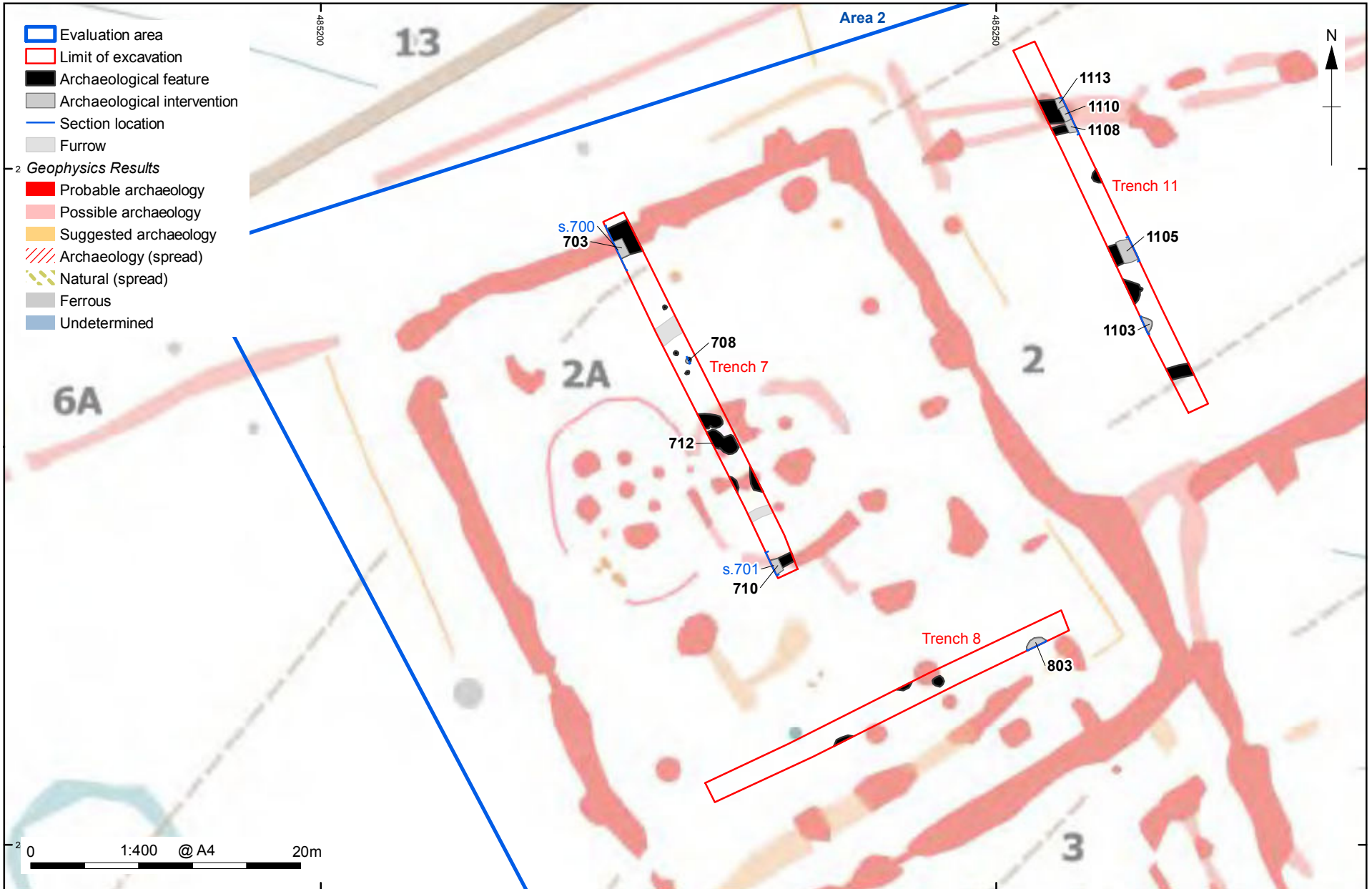


Figure 7: Plan of Trenches 7, 8 and 11 with geophysics





Figure 8: Plan of Trenches 9 and 10 with geophysics

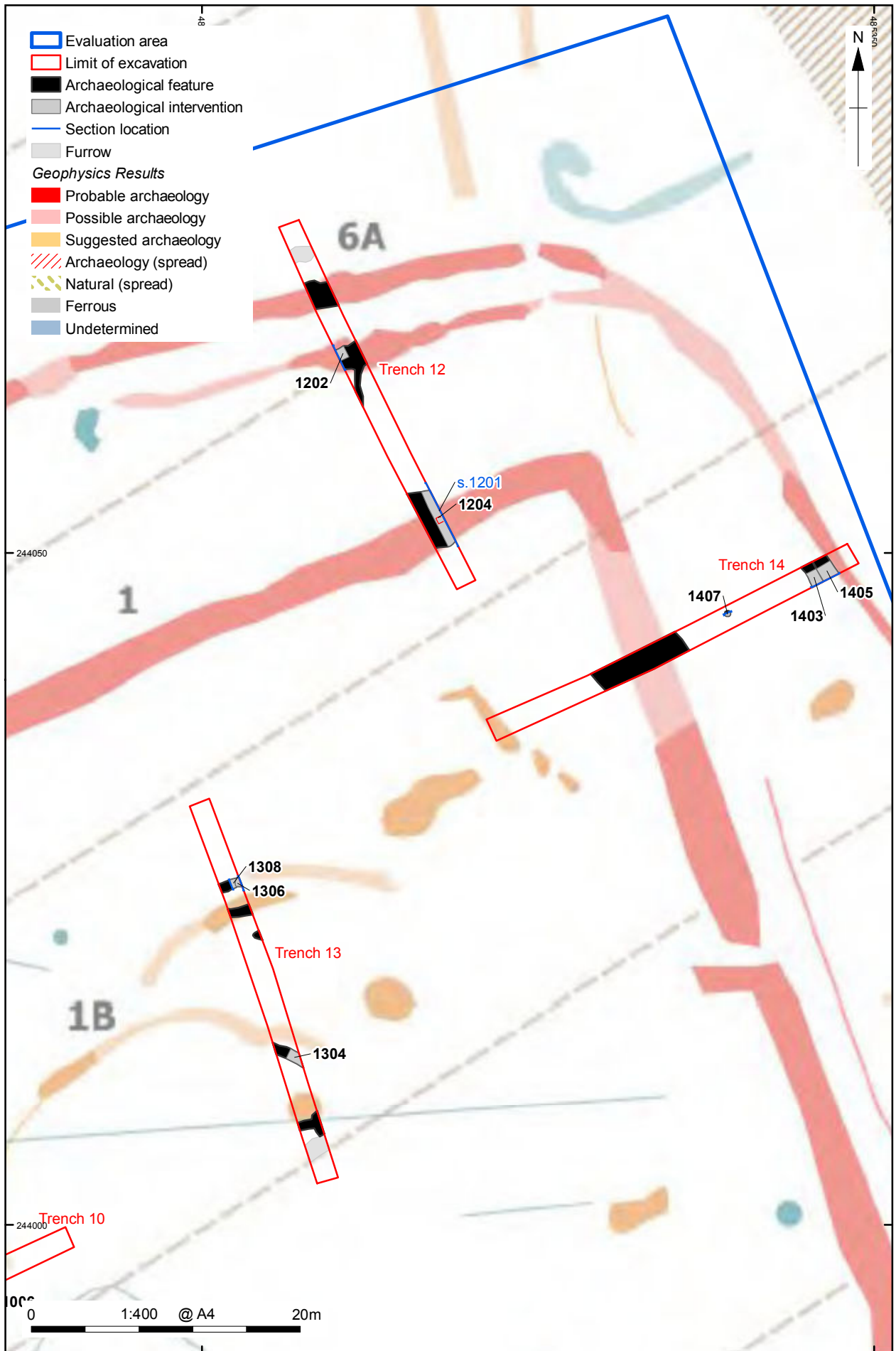


Figure 9: Plan of Trenches 12, 13 and 14 with geophysics

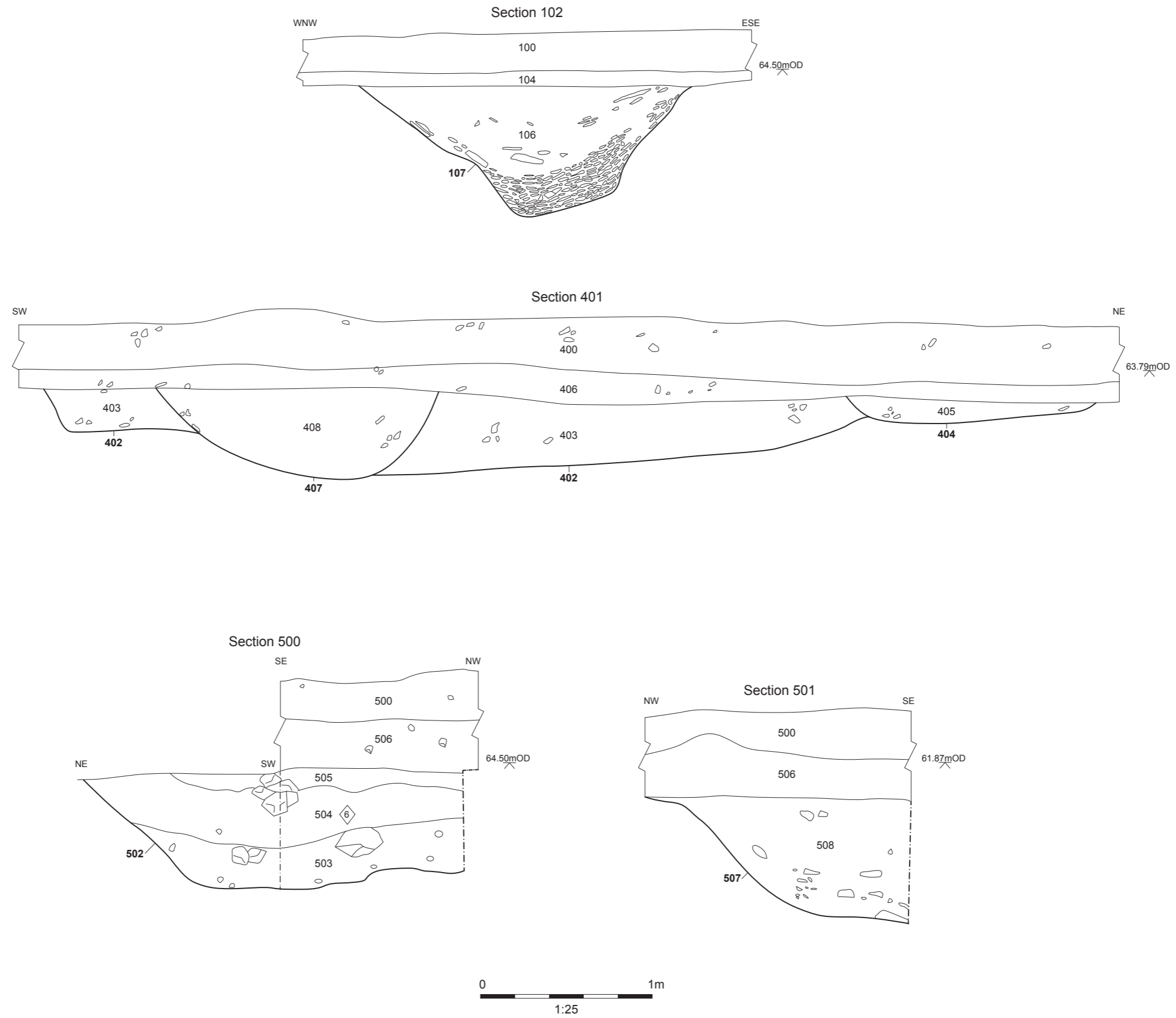


Figure 10: Area 1 sections

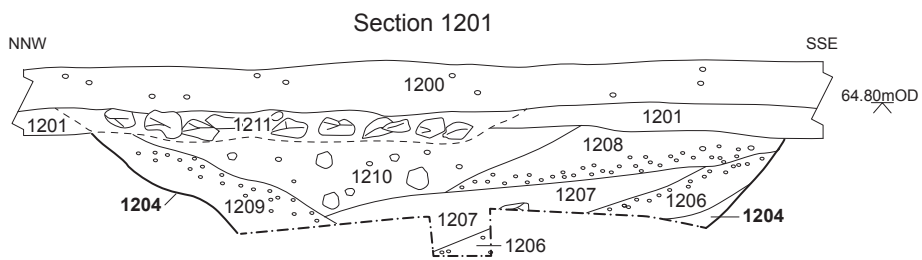
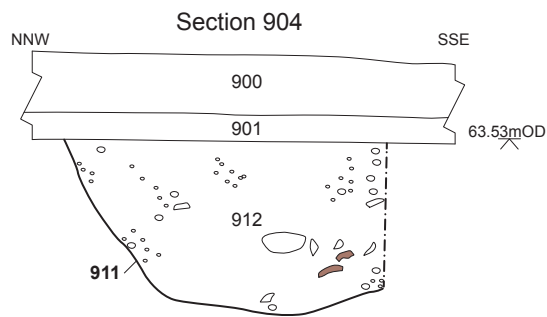
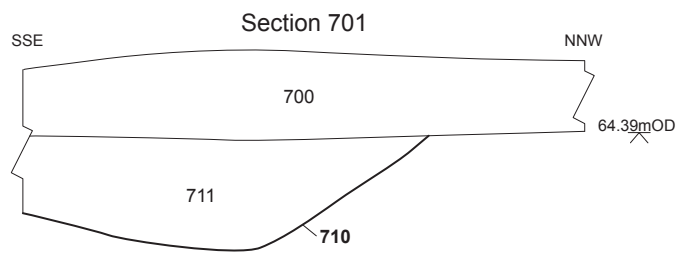
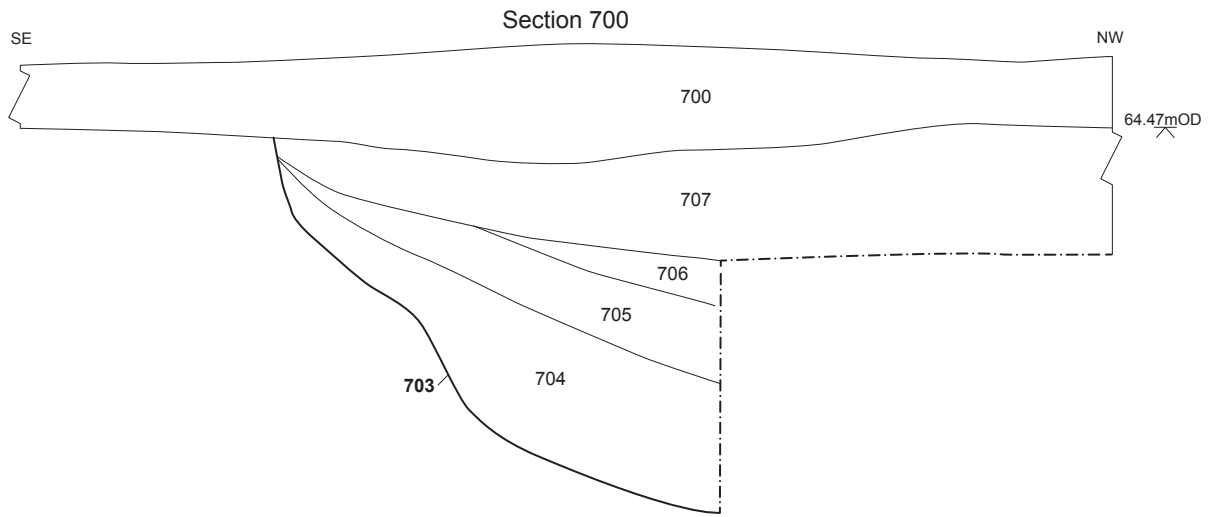


Figure 11: Area 2 sections





Plate 1: Trench 1 - ditch 105, view to NE



Plate 2: Trench 5 - ditch 507, view to NE





Plate 3: Trench 5 - ditch 502, view to S



Plate 4: Trench 7 - ditch 703, view to WSW





Plate 5: Trench 11 - ditches 1108, 1110 and 1113, view to NW



Plate 6: Trench 12 - ditch 1204, view to NW





Plate 7: Trench 14 - ditches 1403 and 1405, view to SE



Plate 8 - Roughcast indented beaker, context 912

