



Broughton Manor School, Broughton, Milton Keynes

Archaeological Evaluation Report

April 2020

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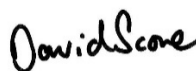


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Broughton Manor School, Broughton, Milton Keynes

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology.....	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	3
2.1 Aims.....	3
2.2 Methodology.....	3
3 RESULTS.....	5
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	5
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	5
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits.....	5
3.4 Finds summary.....	6
4 DISCUSSION.....	7
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	7
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	7
4.3 Interpretation.....	7
4.4 Significance.....	7
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY.....	8
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS.....	11
B.1 Pottery.....	11
B.2 Ceramic building material (CBM).....	15
B.3 Glass.....	15
B.4 Metals.....	16

APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS.....	18
C.1	Animal Bone.....	18
APPENDIX D	BIBLIOGRAPHY	2
APPENDIX E	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS	3

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
Fig. 2 Trench locations
Fig. 3 Sections
Fig. 4 Archaeological features from previous investigations

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Group of three pot lids and one typical pot base made for 'Oriental Tooth Paste' by Jewsbury and Brown, Chemists. With address given as 113 Market Street, Manchester. Date c 1869-1900. Transfer-printed whiteware (TPW). Lid diameters c 74mm. From layer or rubbish deposit, Trench 1. BRMS 20 (106).
- Plate 2 Base and rim sherd from yellow ware (YELL) bowl or baking dish. The underside bears a (faint) impressed maker's mark: 'T. WILSON/ COLEORTON POTTERY/ ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH'. Date c 1841-1892. Reconstruction sketch of stamp inscription inserted below. Dimensions of actual inscription 46mm x c 17mm. Rim diameter 290mm. From layer or rubbish deposit, Trench 1. BRMS 20 (106).
- Plate 3 Trench 2 view to east-south-east
- Plate 4 Trench 3 view to south-east

Summary

In February 2020, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for Pauley Construction, on behalf of Milton Keynes Council, at the proposed location of a residential development at Broughton Manor School, Broughton, Milton Keynes. The site is centered on SP 89985 39615. A total of three trenches were excavated, one targeted on probable features identified from previous phases of excavation directly south of the site.

The trenches revealed two ditches and a pit, all of which were undated and clearly heavily truncated. The ditches could not be related by their position or alignment to previous phases of work. The revealed features were overlain by a series of linear features filled by subsoil which are interpreted as planting rows of relatively recent date. A deposit of Victorian domestic waste overlay the planting rows within Trench 1, and contained some ceramics of note.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Victoria Green, who was supported by Philip Terry. Survey and digitising was carried out by Conan Parsons and Magdalena Wachnik. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Pauley Construction to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 19/03147/FUL). A specification was agreed between OA and Nick Crank (Senior Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council) and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is situated within the grounds of Broughton Manor Preparatory School, Broughton, in the administrative district of Milton Keynes. Broughton, which was historically an independent village and parish, now forms a suburb to the east of Milton Keynes. Broughton Manor Preparatory School is located to the south of the A5130 (Newport Road). The site is located within the southern part of the school grounds and is bounded by Ripley Road to the south (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The site is relatively level and lies at a height of approximately 64m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Peterborough Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic period. The superficial geology across the site is recorded as Stoke Goldington Member, sand and gravel deposits formed between 2.6 million and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS website). The gravel terrace is described as comprising variable light yellow orange to mid brown orange flint gravels mixed with brown orange sandy silts.

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 (OA 2019), the results of which are summarised below.

1.3.2 The site is located on the gravel terrace of the Broughton Brook, a fertile area that has been exploited since the prehistoric period. A farmstead settlement developed within the area of the site in the middle Iron Age period, shifting and expanding into a small dispersed settlement in the late Iron Age and continuing in use into the Romano-British period. Boundaries and enclosure ditches associated with the different phases of settlement have been recorded adjacent to the site. Continuations of these features and other, as yet, unidentified remains of this period have a high potential to be present within the site.

1.3.3 No evidence for medieval occupation has been recorded by archaeological investigations within the environs of the site. The site is likely to have lain within an open field system throughout the later medieval period and into the post-medieval period as indicated by map regression (OA 2019).

1.3.4 The site remained largely undeveloped until the end of the 20th-century. Whilst potential archaeological deposits may have been damaged, or possibly removed, within the footprint of the existing office building, the archaeological horizon is likely to survive largely

intact across the rest of the site. Any intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed scheme have the potential to impact upon any surviving archaeological remains.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- 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 paleoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to the economy, status, utility and social activity of or at the site.
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- x. To disseminate the results of the evaluation through the production of a fieldwork report.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively).

2.2.2 The trenches were laid out as shown in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy, except where minor adjustments are required due to ground conditions, site obstructions or ecological constraints. Trench 1 was moved 5m north from the intended location due to the location of access road to garages on the site and shortened by 1m due to the presence of a series of service cables.

2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using an appropriately powered mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from the trench edges.

2.2.4 Machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon depending upon was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

2.2.5 The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was excavated and recorded. Excavation was sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

- 2.2.6 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Bulk finds were collected by context.
- 2.2.7 Digital photos were taken of archaeological features, deposits, trenches and evaluation work in general.
- 2.2.8 Plans were produced at 1:50 scale. Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All section drawings are located on the plans. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, was calculated and indicated on the drawings.
- 2.2.9 Upon completion of the works and in agreement with the Milton Keynes Archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled with the arisings in reverse order of excavation.

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 that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellowish orange sandy gravel was overlain by a reddish brown sandy silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil in Trench 2 and 3, and made ground in Trench 1.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in trenches 1, 2 and 3 (Figure 2). In all trenches there were 0.40-0.70m deep features which were cut in to the natural and filled with deposits almost identical to the subsoil (Figure 3). In each trench these features were excavated though all proved to be sterile of finds. It is unclear what these features are, though they are probably related to agriculture, and are interpreted as planting rows. Underlying these features, and truncated by them, was a ditch in Trench 1, and a ditch, pit and posthole in Trench 2.

Trench 1

3.3.2 The natural geology in Trench 1, 102, manifested as a mottled sandy gravel. This was cut by a broadly north-south aligned ditch, 103, which had a flat base, and sides which sloped at around 45° (Figs 2 and 3). The ditch had been subject to truncation, and the fill, 104, a light orange-grey silty clay, was only 0.09m deep. An area of root disturbance from a recently removed tree (deposit 109) was visible as a soil mark in the surface of the natural geology. This had been cut by a north-south aligned linear feature, 107, with an irregular profile, which was not cut to the depth of the natural. The fill, 108, was an orange-brown silty sand. Neither feature contained any finds. Fills 104 and 108 were sealed by a dark red-brown silty sand layer, 106, which contained large quantities of domestic waste (See Appendix B). This included numerous pottery sherds of Victorian date, and fragments of metals, glass and ceramic building material.

Trench 2 (Plate 3)

3.3.3 The natural geology, 202, in Trench 2 was similar to that described above in Trench 1. At the extreme western end of the trench a shallow pit, 205, cut the natural and had an undulating concave base profile up to 0.2m in depth (Figs 2 and 3). The fill, 206, was a dark yellow-brown silty sand. Adjacent to the pit was a north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch, 208, which was up to 0.17m in depth, with a concave profile.

The fill, 209, was an orange-grey sandy silt. Ditch fill 208 was cut by a small round posthole, 203, which measured 0.23m across and was up to 0.11m in depth. The fill, 204, was a dark brownish-orange silty sand. No finds were recovered from any of the feature fills. The features were all sealed by subsoil layer 200, and then 207, the garden soil of a recent flower bed.

Trench 3(Plate 4)

3.3.4 The trench contained a series of linear features, all orientated north-east to south-west, and with fills indistinguishable from the subsoil, 301, a buried former ploughsoil, or garden soil (Figs 2 and 3). At the south-eastern end of the trench linear 311 measured up to 0.09m in depth and was filled by 312, a dark orange-brown silty sand. To the north-west a pair of linear features, 303 and 305 had similar fills to 312 (306 and 308 respectively) and were both cut by a similarly aligned ditch 304. Ditch 303 was only present in section, and was not cut to the depth of the natural geology. Ditch 304 measured up to 0.66m in depth and was filled by 307, a light grey-brown sandy silt. A further, similar feature, 309, was located towards the north-western end of the trench. It was unclear if these features cut, or were sealed by subsoil layer 301, which contained a fragment of pottery dating from 1940-2000. The subsoil was sealed by 300, the current topsoil.

3.4 Finds summary

3.4.1 The site provided few finds, with those recovered from a Victorian refuse deposit and subsoil (a buried plough soil).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The earlier features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. Later features filled with material identical to the subsoil were impossible to identify in plan, and were recorded in section.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The presence of archaeological features was established, as well as their extent within the trenches, however, most of the features were sterile of finds so dating cannot be established.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Features 103 (in Trench 1), 203, 205 and 208 (Trench 2) may be related to the known archaeology uncovered during previous works to the immediate south and east of the site, although the lack of dating evidence makes this difficult to confirm. The site has clearly been subject to truncation as evidenced both by the relatively shallow nature of the remains uncovered, and also the current ground level of the site, which at between 65.25 and 65.4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) is some 1.6m below the aOD ground level recorded for the trenches undertaken to the north and east (AS 2003). No aOD height is contained within the report on the excavations immediately to the east of the current site (ASC 2013), although it is noted that the subsoil depth was 0.15m, which is broadly similar to the depths recorded in Trenches 1 and 3, although Trench 2 contained 0.74m. The depth of some of the Roman ditches excavated to the east, at over 1.35m in one case, would also suggest the truncation of the current site (ACS 2013, 18).

4.3.2 There is also no obvious correlation between the array of features mapped to the immediate south of the site (see Fig. 4), and those uncovered within these trenches, although Trench 2 was specifically located to pick up an enclosure ditch which should have extended into the site.

4.3.3 The features contained within Trench 3, with fills indistinguishable from the 20th century subsoil layer are interpreted as planting rows of recent date.

4.3.4 Some of the Victorian pottery recovered from layer 106 is of significance (see Plates 1 and 2 and Appendix B.1).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Although the bases of features of potential archaeological interest were uncovered within Trenches 1 and 2 these have clearly been subject to considerable truncation. The lack of dating within these remaining basal fills makes it difficult to attach a significance to the features.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil though this is largely truncated. Made ground overlies a Victorian refuse deposit. There are some possible N-S running features which have been disturbed by a large tree which was immediately to the north of the trench. Natural of sandy gravel.					Length (m)	14	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.98	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-	
101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-	
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
103	Cut	0.86	0.09	Ditch cut, linear running N-S	-	-	
104	Fill	0.86	0.09	Fill of [103], soft light orangey grey silty clay with no inclusions	-	-	
105	Layer	-	0.38	Made ground layer, light greyish purple sandy gravel	-	-	
106	Layer	-	0.21	Rubbish deposit, dark reddish brown sandy silt with rounded gravel inclusions	Pottery, CBM, Bone, Glass	1869-1900	
107	Cut	0.70	0.19	Ditch cut, linear running N-S	-	-	
108	Fill	0.70	0.19	Fill of [107], soft mid orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles	-	-	
109	Layer	1	0.28	Disturbed natural, light yellowish orange sandy gravel	-	-	

Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench cuts through a raised flower bed, which overlies the topsoil and subsoil. There are some shallow features, a pit, posthole and ditch though these may have been truncated. Natural of sandy gravel.					Length (m)	11	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1.10	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-	
201	Layer	-	0.74	Subsoil	-	-	
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
203	Cut	0.20	0.11	Posthole cut	-	-	

204	Fill	0.20	0.11	Fill of [203], soft dark brownish orange silty sand with no inclusions	CBM	19 th Century
205	Cut	1.15	0.20	Pit cut	-	-
206	Fill	1.15	0.20	Fill of [205], moderate compaction dark yellowish orange silty sand with rare rounded pebbles	-	-
207	Layer	-	0.28	Made ground, soft dark blackish brown sandy loam	-	-
208	Cut	0.80	0.17	Cut of ditch, linear running NNE-SSW	-	-
209	Fill	0.80	0.17	Fill of [208] moderate compaction, mid orange grey sandy silt with rare rounded pebbles	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of top soil and subsoil overlying features which run N-S across the trench and maybe related to agriculture, cut in to a sandy gravel natural.					Length (m)	14.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	Pottery	1940-2000
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	0.50	0.36	Cut of feature running NNE-SSW	-	-
304	Cut		0.64	Cut of feature running NNE-SSW	-	-
305	Cut		0.70	Cut of feature running NNE-SSW	-	-
306	Fill		0.35	Fill of [303] soft. Light orange brown sandy silt	-	-
307	Fill		0.64	Fill of [304] soft light greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular gravels	-	-
308	Fill		0.70	Fill of [305] soft light greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular gravels	-	-
309	Cut	0.96	0.17	Cut of feature running NNE-SSW	-	-
310	Fill	0.96	0.17	Fill of [309] soft light orange brown sandy silt	-	-

				with rare sub angular gravels		
311	Cut	0.80	0.09	Cut of feature running NNE-SSW	-	-
312	Fill	0.80	0.09	Fill of [311] moderate compacted dark orange brown silty sand	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 42 sherds (1961g) of pottery were recovered from two contexts. These represent a minimum of 17 vessels. These are nearly all of 19th-century date, and nothing earlier than c 1840 was identified. A single sherd (vessel) appears to date to the 20th century. The 19th-century material included some complete and attractive pharmaceutical pots with inscriptions and maker's marks and a baking dish/pan with a rare potter's mark.

B.1.2 Given the small size and interest of the assemblage it seemed more sensible to spot-date and catalogue it in reasonable detail. An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed (in Excel), following standard procedure, for the whole assemblage and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Additional details, including vessel form, part, decoration, condition etc., were recorded in a comments field. Full details are provided in Table 2 below, and also in the site archive. Fabric codes used here are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery types is summarised in Table 1 below.

Description

Fabric	Common Name	Date	No. Sherds	Weight	MNV
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1550-1900	1	8	1
ENGS	English stoneware (salt-glazed)	1670-1900	1	23	1
TPW	Transfer-printed wares (Staffs etc)	1780-1900	12	620	9
BONE	Bone china	1794-1900	11	133	1
REFW	Refined whitewares (Staffs etc)	1805-1900	2	65	2
REFW SLIP	Refined whiteware with industrial slip decoration (Staffs etc)	1805-1900	1	89	1
YELL	Yellow ware (Staffs/Midlands)	1820-1900	7	752	1
ENGS BRST	English stonewares (Bristol-type glaze)	1835-1900	7	271	1
TOTAL			42	1961	17

Table 1. Summary of the post-medieval pottery assemblage in roughly chronological order (MNV = Minimum Number of Vessels)

Discussion

B.1.3 The pottery mostly comprises ordinary domestic kitchenwares, tablewares and storage vessels typical of almost any 'Victorian' site in southern England, with Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whitewares (Fabric TPW) comprising the bulk of the assemblage. Context (106), in Trench 1, comprises nearly all the assemblage (41 sherds, 1953g, MNV = 16 vessels). The makers' marks on some of the vessels allow them to be dated to c 1869-1900, or possibly into the early 20th century? This context is described as a layer or rubbish deposit.

B.1.4 Parts of twelve squat cylindrical storage vessels in a range of similar whiteware fabrics (TPW, REFW and REFW SLIP) were recovered from this deposit (counting the lids and their bases as separate vessels). The form of these is almost identical with a slightly domed circular lid ('pot lid') fitting on top of a squat drum-shaped container with a recess in the rim to seat the lid. These were standard 19th-century containers for a wide range of pharmaceutical ointments, creams, cosmetics, and fish or meat pastes for consumption. Five pot bases and four pot lids in transfer-printed whiteware (TPW) carry identical decoration and inscriptions. Three of the four pot lids here are complete, and three of the five pot bases are likewise complete. The four lids carry elaborate decorative inscriptions in black transfer showing they were made to contain 'Oriental tooth paste' by the manufacturers 'Jewsbury and Brown, Chemists, 113 Market Street Manchester'. In the centre is the royal arms (Fig. 1) The undersides of the bases carry small measure marks indicating they were made to contain one and a half ounces.

B.1.5 Jewsbury and Brown were established in 1826 and closed in 1936 (Grace's Guide 2013). For most of the earlier part of their existence they traded from 113 Market Street - the address shown on their products - but by 1905 they were trading from their factory at Tanzaro House, Ardwick Green, Manchester and now showed this address on their later products. Bradshaw's Railway Manual for 1869 carried an advertisement for their Oriental toothpaste showing exactly the same pot lids and inscription as found here; the same advertisement is also known for the years 1874 and 1893. The lids, therefore, probably date to c 1869-1900, and perhaps closer to c 1900. The five pot bases are all decorated with a grey-black marbled effect - which also continues onto the sides of the lids. The discovery of five such identical toothpaste containers, and three other plainer pot bases, suggests they might have come from a nearby chemist's shop or grocery store, or from the bathroom of a large house or institution?

B.1.6 Context (106) also produced seven sherds from a wide bowl or baking dish in Yellow ware (YELL). This also carries a datable maker's mark impressed on the base and consists of a roughly rectangular frame containing the three-line inscription 'T. WILSON/ COLEORTON POTTERY/ ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH' (Fig. 2). This dates the vessel between 1841-1892. The Coleorton Pottery was located in the hamlet of that name a little to the east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire. It was established by Thomas Wilson (senior) and a partner in 1835. After Thomas died in 1840 it was run exclusively by three generations of his Wilson heirs until 1892. Thereafter, the pottery acquired new owners (and new marks) until its closure in 1938 (Stewart 2013). It is worth noting that makers' marks on yellow ware vessels are very rare - so this piece is of some art-historical interest as well as a useful dating tool. Other, unmarked, vessels in (106) included two 19th-century stoneware ink bottles (ENGS and ENGS BRST), and a near-complete bone china saucer with polychrome painted decoration (BONE).

B.1.7 The only piece of pottery not from (106) was a small base fragment from a red terracotta flowerpot (PMR). This came from Context (301), a subsoil in Trench 3. The flowerpot appears to be machine-made and probably dates to c 1940-2000.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.8 The pottery here has potential to inform research through re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area. It is therefore recommended that the pottery be retained.

Pottery catalogue (Table 2)

Context	Spot-date	Fabric	Sherds	Weight	Comments
106	c1869-1900	TPW	6	228	Transfer-printed whiteware (TPW). 4x identical pot lids from toothpaste pots. Three complete lids (weighing 62-64g each). All with diameters of 73-75mm & all 18mm high. All very slightly domed. Made to fit into socketed bases below. The fourth broken example = 4 sherds. Identical black-printed inscription on top within a black circular border 'ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE/ FOR/ CLEANSING BEAUTIFYING/ AND PRESERVING THE TEETH AND GUMS./ PREPARED BY/ JEWsbury & Brown/ Chemists/ 113. MARKET STREET. MANCHESTER' . In the centre is Queen Victoria's coat of arms with lion and unicorn supporters. The short cylindrical sides of the lid are decorated with a grey-black marbled effect which just extends onto the top around the edge but outside the border.
106	c1869-1900	TPW	6	392	5x identical cylindrical pots comprising the bases for the pot-lids above. Three are complete including 1 with some chips missing from rim & base (the two 100% complete ones weigh 62g & 64g). Thick-walled cylindrical or drum-shaped form with a bevelled rim to provide a ledge for the socket of the lid. The base has a slight pad and the underside has a recessed or footring base. Base diam 72-73mm, body diam 69-70mm, rim diam 58-60mm (the plain upright rim - not the shelf). Height = 34-35mm. The sides of the pots are covered with the same grey-black marbled decoration seen on the lids. Even though this marbled effect looks very similar on each pot it is slightly different on each - the larger 'blobs' seems to have been done by fine stippling. The 4 most complete examples all have a very small impressed measure mark on the underside: this appears to be '1' & '1/2' with the '2' below a '1' (without a separating bar or dash); this probably is a measure mark for one and a half ounces of toothpaste. Above the mark is a very small impressed letter 'A' (possibly for Average?). With the lid in place on the jar the whole unit is 46mm high.
106	c1869-1900	REFW SLIP	1	89	Refined whiteware with industrial slip decoration (REFW SLIP). Complete pot base of same form as the toothpaste pot bases above. Plain slightly blue-tinted glaze with a broad band of underglaze navy-blue slip or paint covering the side of the pot (between the pad base and the rim ledge). Base diam 65mm, rim diam 50mm, height 29mm. On the underside of the base in very small impressed letters

					is the word 'MAW' above a '1'. Mark probably that of Maw's of Jackfield (Ironbridge, Shropshire, maker of decorated floor tiles etc)
106	c1869-1900	REFW	1	49	Refined whiteware (REFW). Complete pot base of same form as the toothpaste pot bases above. Plain slightly creamy white fabric. Base diam 55mm, rim diam 44mm, height 25mm. On the underside of the base in very small impressed characters is the measure mark '1/2 OZ' (half an ounce)
106	c1869-1900	REFW	1	16	Plain broken pot base as above with only the lower wall and base surviving. About 50% base circumference present. Diam c63mm. No sign of markings
106	c1869-1900	BONE	11	133	Bone china (BONE). 1 vessel. Broken but nearly complete saucer in low-grade bone china (c 1794-1900+). Hand-painted polychrome decoration - just possibly transfer-printed base pattern in pale lavender colour with hand-painted highlights in yellow, pink, red, green and lilac-blue. Decorated inside. Wall frieze of garlands of small delicate flowers; the centre of base has a similar posey of flowers. The wall is moulded with a very gentle fluted effect. Plain rim, footring base. Rim diam 150mm. No maker's mark. Date probably mid 19C?
106	c1869-1900	ENGS BRST	7	271	English stoneware with a Bristol-type glaze (ENGS BRST). 1 vessel. Complete profile of cylindrical ink-type bottle in an off-cream or very pale grey stoneware fabric. Height c 160mm. Flat base diam c65mm. Conical sloping shoulder with a bead rim diam c43mm. Date c1835-1900
106	c1869-1900	ENGS	1	23	English stoneware with a brown salt glaze (ENGS). Flat base from cylindrical ink-type bottle. Base diam c50mm. 19C
106	c1869-1900	YELL	7	752	Yellow ware (YELL, c 1820-1900). 1 vessel. Profile from circular bowl or baking dish/pan (rim diam 290mm). Plain steeply flaring rim with curved lower wall. Clear yellow glaze all over vessel int and ext. Height 74mm. Plain flat base showing use-wear. The underside bears an impressed maker's mark within a roughly rectangular frame 46mm wide x c17mm high but with the upper two corners bevelled off (a bit like a tombstone shape). Within is an inscription in very small letters, full of glaze and difficult to read in places, but some words clearly legible ' T. WILSON/ COLEORTON POTTERY/ ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH '. This dates the vessel between 1841-1892 when it was run exclusively by the heirs of Thomas Wilson the founder (established 1835, but he died 1840). Below the stamp is the impressed number '10'. Ashby-de-la-Zouch is in NW Leicestershire. Nb. makers' marks on yellow ware vessels are very rare.

301	c1940-2000	PMR	1	8	Post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). Base sherd from a modern-looking light orange-brown terracotta flowerpot. Probably machine-made/pressed
TOTAL			42	1961	

Table B1.2 Pottery catalogue

B.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of two pieces of CBM weighing 272g were recovered from two contexts. These appear to be post-medieval in date. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below.

Description

B.2.2 Context (106) Spot-date: 19th century. Description: 1 piece (weight 271g). Side fragment from a thick quarry-type floor tile in a fairly soft orange-red brick-like fabric. The upper surface is extremely worn down from use - giving the surviving fragment a wedge-shaped cross-section. The surviving side shows a slight bevel, probably created with a bladed tool. The surviving maximum thickness, at the edge, is 32mm and it was probably not much thicker than this when complete. At the worn thin-end of the wedge, it is now only 13mm thick. The maximum surviving width/length of the piece is 130mm. The underside surface is fairly fresh, and flat, but with a rough shallow groove set back c 40mm from the edge (probably for keying). A patch of white lime mortar survives on the underside. There is no evidence the tile was ever glazed. Probably handmade. A 19th-century date is likely.

B.2.3 Context (204) Spot-date: c 1500-1900? Description: 1 piece (weight 1g). A small shapeless scrap (max length 14mm) of soft, light orange-buff, brick-like material or fired clay. Fairly sandy and containing abundant elongated milky-white crystals - possibly selenite (calcium sulphate)? Possibly from a post-medieval brick or tile?

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.4 The CBM assemblage has little or no potential for further research and could be discarded if so desired.

B.3 Glass

By Ian R Scott

B.3.1 There are 11 pieces of vessel glass representing four (or possibly five) vessels all from a single context 106.

- B.3.2 Two small refitting sherds of colourless glass from a small cylindrical bottle or narrow-necked jar with flat shoulders. Probably machine moulded, but too little survives
- B.3.3 Small cylindrical wine bottle with sloping shoulders. Seven sherds including the neck with applied flattened string rim below a fire polished rim or finished. The base has distinctive mamelon in the pushup. The bottle may well be of French manufacture and probably dates to the later 19th century
- B.3.4 Moulded glass stopper for a glass storage jar embossed with the manufacturer's name. Late 19th or more probably early 20th-century.
- B.3.5 Complete ink bottle with squat cylindrical body and angled spout. Mould blown with burst-off rim. Dating to the 1880s.

Finds Register – glass

Context 106	(1)	Two refitting sherds in colourless glass from the shoulder and neck junction of small jar or bottle with horizontal shoulders and narrow neck. Two small sherds probably machine moulded. Not measured.
	(2)	Small cylindrical wine bottle in dark green glass. Seven sherds including the base with low bell-shaped pushup with mamelon and a refitting body. There is also the almost complete neck and finish with flat tooled applied string rim. Finally, there are four small sherds in the same green glass. The bottle may well be of French manufacture. Possibly made in dip mould and probably of later 19th-century date. D: 74mm
	(3)	Glass jar stopper in blue green glass. Moulded with raised lettering on the top 'CASTLEFORD GLASS BOTTLE CO CASTLEFORD'. D: 60mm; Ht: 19mm. Late 19th or more likely early 20th-century
	(4)	Ink bottle, complete. Dark blue green glass. Mould blown short cylindrical ink bottle with angled beak and burst off finish. Embossed 'BLACKWOOD & Co PATENT LONDON'. Ht: 57mm; D: 46mm.

B.4 Metals

By Ian R Scott

- B.4.1 There are just 6 fragments of iron, all from context 106. No other metals were found. None of the metal can be closely dated.
- B.4.2 The fragments from context 106 include three pieces of thin narrow strip two of which may refit. The strip is 10 to 11mm wide. A fourth piece appears to have evidence of a rivet or pin head.
- B.4.3 There is single piece of a wider iron strip, which appears to be curved as if it could be part of vessel binding. This strip is 15mm wide.
- B.4.4 The final fragment is possibly a small piece thin iron plate rather than strip.

Finds Register – metal finds

Context 106	(1)	Narrow iron strip, four fragments, one with a possible pin or rivet. (1) L: 32mm; W: 11mm; (2) L: 21.5mm; W: 10.5mm; (3) L: 14mm; W: 10mm; (4) L: 13mm; W: 11.5mm; all Th: < 1mm.
	(2)	Iron strip fragment, curved through its length, suggesting a vessel binding. Fe. L: 47mm; W: 15mm; Th: < 1mm.
	(3)	Iron sheet fragment, one straight edge. Very thin. 19mm x 20mm, Th: < 1mm

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

- C.1.1 A total of 8 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table 1), all of which were collected by hand. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), mostly to the Modern period, with zooarchaeological finds coming from a single context (106).
- C.1.2 The material was recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996).

Description

- C.1.3 Preservation on the site was moderate (Behrensmeyer 1978 weathering stage 3) and consistent across the different specimens.
- C.1.4 Among the specimens identified rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) was most common with caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) also present (Table 1). A large mammal vertebra has been chopped through axially, as well as having several superficial oblique chopmarks (Table 2). The former suggests an industrial approach to butchery, with the carcass being hung and split, the latter a less formalised or skilled approach – perhaps occurring later, in the kitchen.

Conclusions

- C.1.5 Little can be read into such a small assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- C.1.6 The assemblage should not be considered a priority for retention.

Table C1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site.

	c. AD1869-1900
caprine	1
rabbit	3
medium mammal	3
large mammal	1
Total NISP	8
Total NSP	8

Table C2: Non-species data recorded from the specimens (NSP) in the assemblage.

	Butchery marks	Pathologies	Gnawed	Burnt	Ageing data	Biometric data	Sex
rabbit					2		
large mammal	1						
Total	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

Table C3: Total NSP and weight of specimens from each context.

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
106	8	33

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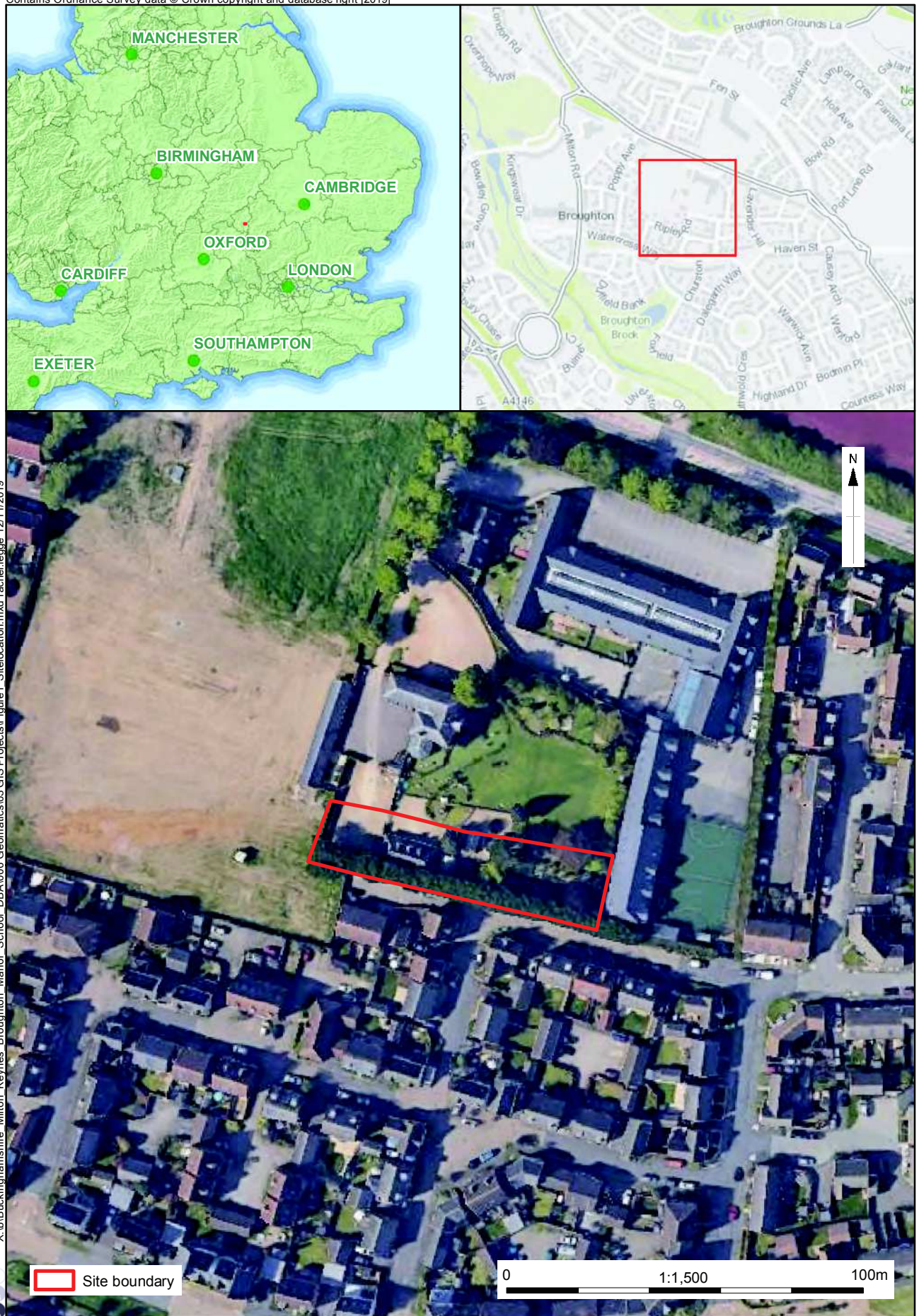
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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Broughton Manor School
Site code:	BRMS20
Grid Reference	SP 89985 39615
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	February 2020, three days.
Area of Site	1,700m ²
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, and will be deposited with the Milton Keynes Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC.

Summary of Results: In February 2020, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for Pauley Construction, on behalf of Milton Keynes Council, at the proposed location of a residential development at Broughton Manor School, Broughton, Milton Keynes. The site is centered on SP 89985 39615. A total of three trenches were excavated, one targeted on probable features identified from previous phases of excavation directly south of the site.

The trenches revealed two ditches and a pit, all of which were undated and clearly heavily truncated. The ditches could not be related by their position or alignment to previous phases of work. The revealed features were overlain by a series of linear features filled by subsoil which are interpreted as planting rows of recent date. A deposit of Victorian domestic waste overlay the planting rows within Trench 1 and contained some ceramics of note.



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Figure 1: Site location

489950

489975

490000

490025

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Feature
- Intervention
- Section



239625

239600

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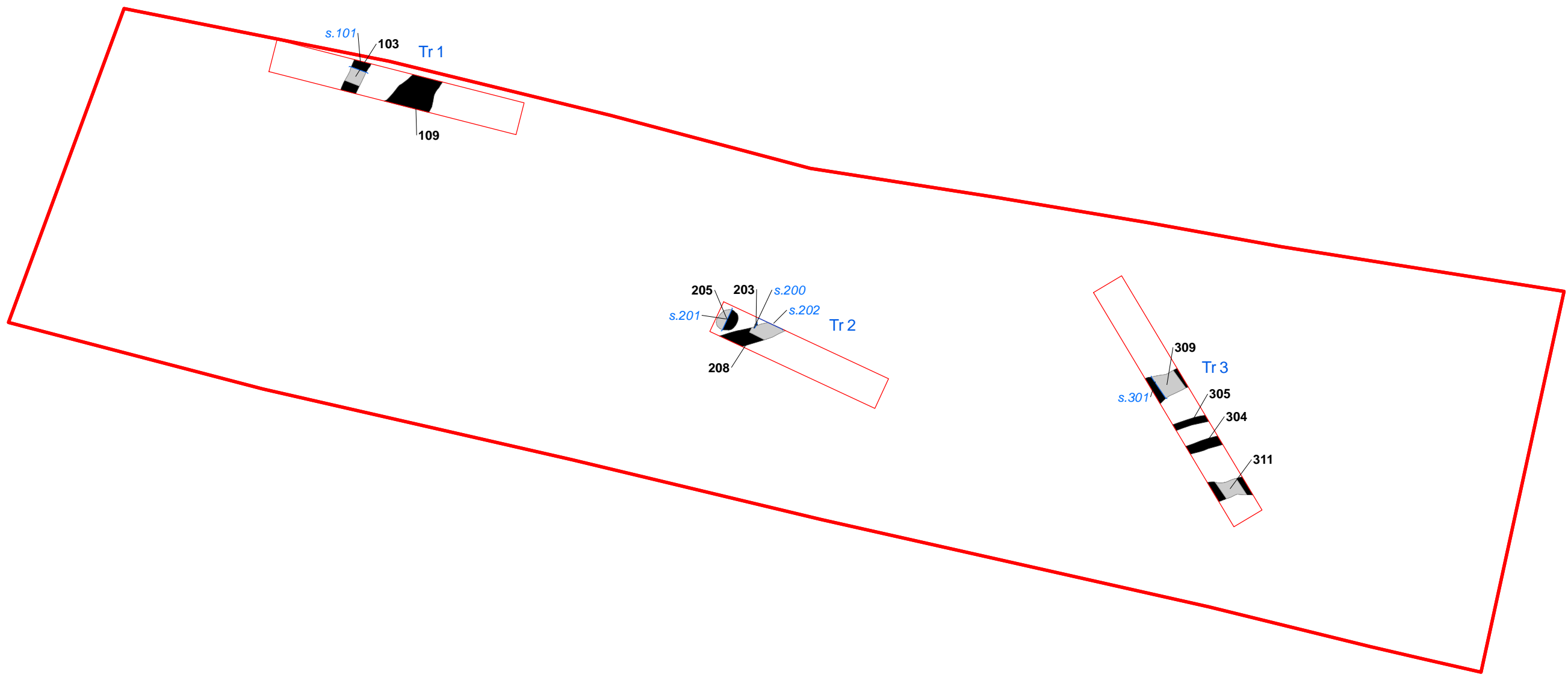


Figure 2: Trench Location

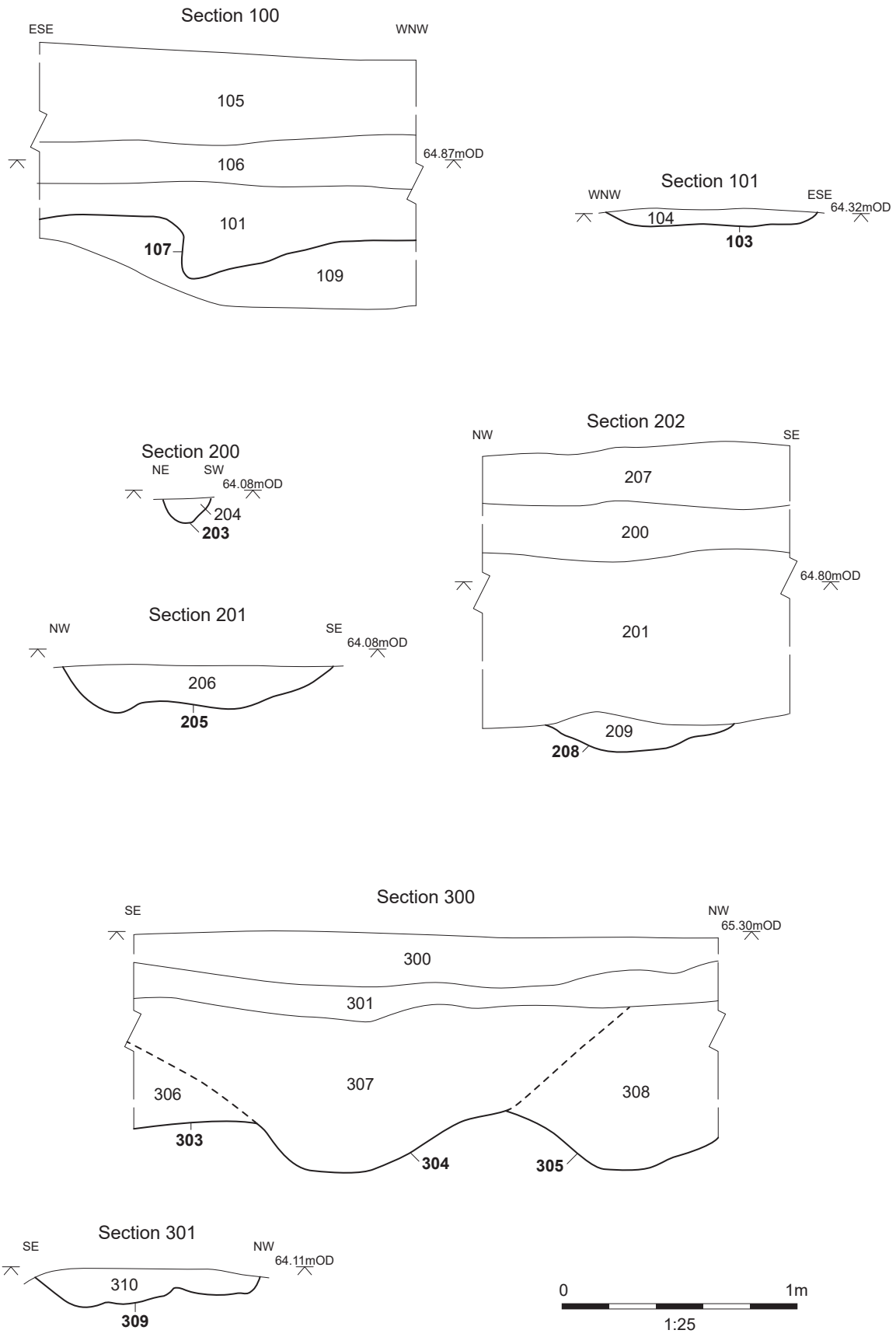


Figure 3: Selected sections



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Figure 4: Archaeological features excavated by previous investigations OA 7-10 with new features



Plate 1: Group of three pot lids and one typical pot base made for 'Oriental Tooth Paste' by Jewsbury and Brown, Chemists. With address given as 113 Market Street, Manchester. Date c 1869-1900. Transfer-printed whiteware (TPW). Lid diameters c 74mm. From layer or rubbish deposit, Trench 1. BRMS 20 (106).



Plate 2: Base and rim sherd from yellow ware (YELL) bowl or baking dish. The underside bears a (faint) impressed maker's mark: 'T. WILSON/ COLEORTON POTTERY/ ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH'. Date c 1841-1892. Reconstruction sketch of stamp inscription inserted below. Dimensions of actual inscription 46mm x c 17mm. Rim diameter 290mm. From layer or rubbish deposit, Trench 1. BRMS 20 (106).



Plate 3: Trench 2 view to east-south-east



Plate 4: Trench 3 View to south-east



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