

Land East of Cold Brayfield Buckinghamshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Land East of Cold Brayfield, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

NGR SP 93369 52140

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SUMMARY

In August 2008, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological field evaluation on land under the ownership of the Brayfield Estate, Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 93369 52140) on behalf of Natural England. The evaluation revealed evidence of Roman activity including Roman boundary ditches seen on aerial photographs of the area and evidence of kilns operating in the vicinity. The evaluation also established possible evidence of localised post-medieval quarrying activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 18th and 20th August 2008, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land under the ownership of the Brayfield Estate, Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire. Cold Brayfield is within the Borough of Milton Keynes. OA was commissioned to undertake the evaluation by Natural England (Cotswold and Clay Vales Team, Oxon.).
- 1.1.2 During the production of the Farm Environment Plan (FEP) for the inclusion of this site into the Higher Level Stewardship Agreement (also the HLS agri-environment scheme), several archaeological features were identified through documentary research and analysis of aerial photographs.
- 1.1.3 As part of the agri-environment scheme, data was required to determine the extent of existing plough damage to soils and underlying archaeological remains.
- 1.1.4 As a result, a project Brief for a field evaluation was prepared by the Natural England Historic Environment Officer and the Archaeological Officer of Milton Keynes Council (NE, 2008). In response, and on behalf of the client, OA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2008) detailing how it would undertake the work.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies south of the A428 between Bedford and Milton Keynes at NGR SP 93369 52140 (Fig. 1), within the Brayfield Estate and is currently an arable field with crop. The site lies on a gravel terrace overlying great Oolitic clay and limestone at approximately 50 m OD, overlooking the river Ouse, which lies approximately 50 m to the east.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 An aerial photograph of the site (Fig. 5) show a series of cropmarks, comprising rectangular enclosures and discrete pit-like features. To the immediate west of the evaluated area lies a large area of gravel extraction. The dark green areas to the south

and east show alluvium overlying the natural geology. It was thought likely that the archaeological features represented by the cropmarks would continue under this alluvium.

1.3.2 The site itself has produced some archaeological evidence. Five Romano-British *ollae* (cooking and/or storage jars) were found in the course of gravel working in 1927 (NE 2008). These artifacts, taken with the cropmark evidence of discrete pit-like features may indicate the presence of Romano-British settlement on or near the site. It was also thought possible that the pits/features identified in the aerial photograph might include burials.

1.3.3 To the north of the A428 a Roman coin hoard has recently been discovered (NE 2008, p 2-3)

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 OA extends its thanks to the Brayfield Estate for their assistance with this project. Brayfield Estate Home Farm provided a JCB excavator for the work. The work on site was undertaken by Jim Mumford (Project Officer, OA) and Jodie Ford (Supervisor, OA) and was managed by Daniel Dodds (Project Manager, OA).

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 To assess the extent of any plough damage to the soils and underlying archaeological remains.

2.1.2 To identify and record all significant archaeological remains revealed by the trenching, paying particular attention to the presence of features shown as cropmarks and to the possibility of uncovering human remains.

2.1.3 To take measures to preserve *in situ* significant archaeological deposits.

2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of two trenches (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was on a north-south alignment and was 30.5 m in length and 1.5 m wide. Trench 2 was aligned east-west and was 21 m in length and 2.5 m wide with a 6.75 m x 6.75 m box at the eastern end. The trench was extended by 6 m to the west in addition to the original brief of 15 m, in order to establish the full extent of discrete archaeological features.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The topsoil was removed by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed to

the top of the natural geology or to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first,

- 3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:100 and, where excavated, their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992) and all fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001)

3.3 **Finds and palaeo-environmental**

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.
- 3.3.2 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were encountered during the fieldwork.

4 **RESULTS: GENERAL**

4.1 **Soils and ground conditions**

- 4.1.1 The site was located at the highest point of an arable field, with both trenches situated on a gravel ridge. The immediate locality of the trenches is well drained although the lower points of the field frequently flood.

4.2 **Distribution of archaeological deposits**

- 4.2.1 The trenches were targeted on known cropmarks. These, as well as further features not seen in aerial photographs, were observed.
- 4.2.2 In general, the archaeology in both trenches consisted of possible Romano-British field boundary ditches and Romano-British pits, with some undated features and a single large late post-medieval pit in Trench 2.

5 **RESULTS: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS**

5.1 **Description of deposits**

- 5.1.1 In both trenches, the archaeological features were cut into natural sandy gravel and sealed by between 0.25 m and 0.4 m of modern ploughsoil. No subsoil was observed in either trench.

Trench 1

- 5.1.2 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.3 m below ground level onto natural gravel (2). The trench contained Romano-British deposits as well as some plough scars and modern root disturbance.

- 5.1.3 Three E-W aligned ditches were revealed (contexts 3, 5 and 11, Fig. 3), on the same alignment as the rectangular enclosures seen in the aerial photograph of this field (Fig. 5). Although there were variations in width and depth (Fig. 4, sections 1, 2 and 4), all three ditches contained a single reddish-brown fill of silty sand, apparently the result of secondary silting. Two of the ditches (11 and 5) contained Romano-British pottery, whilst ditch 3 was undated, although possibly contemporary with 5 and 11 based on its alignment. Fill 6 (single secondary fill of ditch 5- Fig. 4 section 2) contained fragments of both kiln bars and kiln pedestals.
- 5.1.4 A fourth ditch (context 7, Fig 3, plans 1 and 4, section 3) running NW-SE, possibly curvilinear, cut the fills of ditch 5. Pottery dating to the mid/late Iron Age was retrieved from the bottom fill (9), although this is presumably residual. This ditch contained a more anthropogenic-looking top fill (8) of very dark grey-brown silt, containing burnt stone, indicating deliberate dumping, rather than silting.

Trench 2

- 5.1.5 Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.4 m below ground level on to natural gravel (100). The trench contained archaeological deposits ranging from the Romano-British period to the post-medieval period.
- 5.1.6 A large pit (102, Fig. 3, plan 2 and fig. 4, section 5) was excavated to the west of the ditches containing a significant amount of mid-late Romano-British pottery. A second pit (104) was in close proximity to 102 (Fig. 3 plan 2) and was not excavated.
- 5.1.7 Two N-S aligned ditches (106 and 113) and one gully (108) were excavated. Like the E-W ditches in Trench 1, these were aligned with the rectangular enclosures distinguishable in the aerial photograph (Fig. 5), although much closer together and with more variation in size/profile (Fig. 4, sections 6, 7 and 8). Fill 107 (single secondary fill of 106), 109 (single secondary fill of 108) and 114 (single secondary fill of 113) all contained Romano-British pottery and these fills appeared to result from the same type of deposition as the E-W ditches in Trench 1.
- 5.1.8 Pit 110 (Fig. 3, plan 2 and fig. 4, section 8), which cut both ditches 108 and 113, was also probably Romano-British in date and contained a layer of limestone (111). No dating evidence was retrieved from the pit, but it is cut by ditch 117, which is also Romano-British in date. Pit 115 (fig. 3, plan 2 and fig. 4, section 9) also cut ditch 113 and was potentially from the same phase of activity as pit 110. The same could be true of pits 102 and 104, however there are no physical relationships to confirm this.
- 5.1.9 NE-SW aligned ditch 117 (Fig. 3, plan 2 and fig. 4, sections 8 and 9) cut pits 110 and 115 and represented the latest phase of Romano-British activity in Trench 2. Fill 118 contained pottery dating to the 1st century AD, although this is likely to be residual. The ditch contained a single fill of grey-brown silt (118), possibly the result of secondary silting. This ditch has a more regular profile than the other ditches in the trench, with a flat base and straight sides.

5.1.10 The latest archaeological feature was pit 119 (Fig. 3, plan 2) measuring 3.75 m x 3.25 m, with a depth of 2.5 m. The pit was quarter-sectioned and hand dug to a depth of 1.2 m and subsequently half-sectioned and excavated by machine. A sequence of brown-yellow silty-sand deposits interspersed with dark grey-brown gravelly deposits filled the pit and the sides were straight with few signs of degradation, suggesting fairly rapid backfilling of sand with occasional incidental dumps of topsoil (Fig. 4, section 10). The pit contained a small amount of pottery, which was post-medieval in date. This pit was visible on the aerial photograph (Fig. 5), along with a number of other features of similar size and shape, within the gridded enclosures, although clearly not contemporary with them.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 The archaeological deposits and natural gravel in both trenches were subject to intrusion from ploughing (most marked in Trench 1) and some root damage caused by crops. In particular, the concentration of intercutting Romano-British features at the eastern end of Trench 2 were poorly defined from one another and root action/ploughing may have caused some re-deposition of finds and mixing of fills.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 The results of the evaluation show a concentration of Roman activity over three phases. The earliest phase of activity is represented by the N-S and E-W aligned ditches, probably part of the crop mark complex shown on the aerial photograph (Fig. 5), which can be interpreted as part of a probable Romano-British field system. The kiln debris recovered from fill 6 in ditch 5 was in very good condition suggesting the likelihood of a pottery kiln site in the vicinity (see also Appendix 2, Finds). The pottery recovered suggests a c. 3rd century date for this system.

6.2.2 The next phase is represented by the concentration of pits in Trench 2 (103, 104, 110 and 115) although the inclusion of 102 and 104 within this phase of activity is tentative, due to the lack of physical relationships. Given the scarcity of evidence it is unclear as to their function.

6.2.3 Pit 110 represents possible evidence for further industrial craft activity. The top fill of Pit 110 (111) was interpreted by the excavator as a possible kiln or corn drier base. However, the existence of a silty basal fill (112), similar to those of other pits in the vicinity, may suggest that this is just a very stony upper pit fill or possible capping. Further, there is very little burning associated with this feature and no kiln debris.

6.2.4 The third phase of Roman activity is represented by ditch 117. This ditch has a regular profile, possibly evidence of better maintenance whilst in use, and is on a different alignment to the field boundary ditches, suggesting that this is possibly a later enclosure ditch. Ditch 7 could be included in either of the later phases of activity, and probably represents a second enclosure ditch.

- 6.2.5 Pit 119 represents the only evidence of post-Roman activity in either trench, being post-medieval in date at the earliest and is certainly not related to the rectangular enclosure ditches, interpreted as a Romano-British field system. This could suggest that other similar features seen on aerial photographs are similarly late in date. The function of the pit is uncertain. It is possibly a gravel extraction pit, although it is questionable whether; (a) the cut would have been as regular if this were the case and (b) if a quarrying pit would have been located on mixed gravel and sand natural where the quality of material extracted would have been quite poor.
- 6.2.6 In summary, three phases of Roman activity are suggested as well as some evidence of later activity. Earlier activity, dating to the late Iron Age and early to mid-Roman period, is suggested by residual pottery within the later features. No evidence of human remains was encountered. Further work would be required to elucidate the layout of the site and to locate features such as the probable Romano-British kiln site.

6.3 Agricultural damage

- 6.3.1 On average 0.3 m of ploughsoil exists above the level of the archaeological deposits, with no evidence of an earlier soil horizon above natural, which is probably the result of heavy ploughing.
- 6.3.2 Only cut features, such as ditches and pits, survive. This would suggest that significant horizontal damage, caused by ploughing has occurred. It is difficult to estimate how much archaeological evidence has been lost, although it should be noted that no evidence of positive features, such as walls and floors or shallow cut features, such as postholes, appeared to survive. None of the Romano-British ditches, potentially significant boundaries originally, was deeper than 0.5 m.
- 6.3.3 The archaeological features towards the eastern end of Trench 2 (e.g. Fig. 3, plan 2) were poorly defined in plan, possibly due to root damage, causing poor definition between features and possible mixing of deposits and re-deposition of finds.
- 6.3.4 It is likely that continued ploughing of the site would further erode the archaeological deposits. The three plough scars at the southern end of Trench 1 (Fig. 3, plan 1), are evidence that ploughing continues to penetrate deep enough into the ground to cause damage to underlying archaeological deposits.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Ctx No	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Plough soil	None	
2	Natural	-	-	Natural	None	
3	Cut	0.4	0.1	Ditch cut	-	
4	Fill	0.4	0.1	Ditch fill	None	
5	Cut	0.7	0.15	Ditch cut	-	
6	Fill	0.7	0.11	Ditch fill	Pot	AD 43-250
7	Cut	0.5	0.25	Ditch cut	-	
8	Fill	0.5	0.2	Ditch fill	None	
9	Fill	0.5	0.05	Ditch fill	Pot, burnt stone	?M/LIA
10	Fill	0.7	0.04	Ditch fill	Fired clay	
11	Cut	1.02	0.2	Ditch cut	-	
12	Fill	1.02	0.2	Ditch fill	Pot, bone, burnt stone	Roman
100	Layer	-	-	Natural	None	
101	Layer	-	0.4	Plough Soil	None	
102	Cut	2	0.3	Pit cut	-	
103	Fill	2	0.3	Pit Fill	Pot, bone, CBM	AD 270-410
104	Cut	0.8	-	Pit cut	-	
105	Fill	0.8	-	Pit fill	None	
106	Cut	1.2	0.24	Ditch cut	-	
107	Fill	1.2	0.24	Ditch fill	Pot, bone, stone	AD 150-410
108	Cut	0.6	0.12	Gully cut	-	
109	Fill	0.6	0.12	Gully Fill	Pot	AD 100-250
110	Cut	2.1	0.14	Pit cut	-	
111	Fill	0.6	0.1	Pit fill	None	
112	Fill	2.1	0.15	Pit fill	None	

113	Cut	1.1	0.4	Ditch cut	-	
114	Fill	1.1	0.4	Ditch fill	Pot, bone	AD 270-410
115	Cut	0.6	0.18	Pit cut	-	
116	Fill	0.6	0.18	Pit fill	Pot, bone	1st cent. AD
117	Cut	0.9	0.44	Ditch cut	-	
118	Fill	0.9	0.44	Ditch fill	Pot, bone, burnt stone	1st cent. AD
119	Cut	3	1.85	Pit cut	-	
120	Fill	1.3	1.3	Pit fill	Pot	AD 300-410
121	Fill	0.4	1.3	Pit fill	Pot, bone, glass	AD 270-410
122	Fill	0.1	1	Pit fill	Pot, bone	Post-med
123	Fill	1.3	0.4	Pit fill	None	
124	Fill	0.5	0.3	Pit fill	None	
125	Fill	1.6	2	Pit fill	None	

APPENDIX 2 FINDS REPORTS

The pottery by Edward Biddulph (OA)

A total of 107 sherds of pottery, weighing 3284 g, were recovered from the evaluation (Table A.2.1). The assemblage was sorted into broad fabric groups within contexts and quantified by sherd count and weight. Fabrics were assigned codes from Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system (Booth nd). Forms were identified where possible, and each context-group was dated based on the diagnostic material present.

Later Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recorded in three contexts (9, 116 and 118), all relatively late in the sequence and it was also present as residual occurrences in later-dated deposits. Pottery characteristic of this period included shelly ware (E40), a sand and shell fabric (E30), and grog-tempered ware (E80), which were available as a necked bowl with burnished 'cordons', a barrel-shaped jar (probably used for cooking) and other jars. A better-finished and more evenly-fired shelly ware emerged in the 1st century AD (C10) and this is also recorded in contexts 116 and 118.

Just one group (109), containing a shelly ware jar, was dated to the mid-Roman period. The wide-mouthed bowl in the same fabric from context 107 may also belong to this period, though the form could date after *c* AD 250. A ledge-rimmed jar in context 6 is a long-lived form that cannot be dated closely within a period spanning the later 1st to mid 3rd century.

Four groups (103, 114, 120, 121) belonged to the late Roman period. Good indicators of this period included shelly ware necked jars and flanged bowls, which were standard products of the Harrold industry, a Nene Valley colour-coated ware (F52) plain-rimmed dish, and a white-ware mortarium and colour-coated dish or bowl from the Oxford industry (M22, F51). Two vessels in a dark colour-coated ware (F60) could not be sourced with certainty, but may

have been made locally. A white ware (W10) probably of Nene Valley origin was also recorded. The latest pottery was post-medieval earthenware in context 122.

Overall, the pottery was in good condition. The average sherd weight was some 24 g (excluding the heavy plate or base in context 103), suggesting that the pottery had not undergone excessive episodes of disturbance and had been deposited close to areas of use. The nature of activity and settlement status is impossible to assess based on the size of the assemblage, although kitchen and table wares are both represented. The settlement appeared to span the entire Roman period, with origins in the later Iron Age.

Table A.2.1 Pottery quantification by context, weight and date

Ctx	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Spot date
6	2	139	C10	Ledge-rimmed jar	AD 43-250
9	32	435	E40	Body sherds from jar	?M/LIA
12	5	153	C10	Handle from jar or flagon, plus body sherds	Roman
103	26	616	C10	Necked jars x 5	AD 270-410
	2	712	C10	Fired clay disc/plate or base of large storage jar	
	2	37	M22	Bead-and-flanged mortarium	
	2	127	F51	Body and base sherds from dish or bowl	
	2	42	F60	Cordoned bowl or beaker and flagon; ?local products	
	1	8	F52	Footring fragment	
	1	18	W10	Body sherd, burnt internally; ?Nene Valley	
107	1	326	C10	Wide-mouthed ledge-rimmed bowl, ?red-slipped	AD 150-410
109	3	58	C10	Channel-rimmed jar	AD 100-250
114	1	5	F52	Plain-rimmed dish	AD 270-410
	2	13	C10	Necked jar x 1	
	1	57	E30	Shell/sand fabric; everted-rim barrel-shaped jar, sooted externally. Residual LIA	
116	2	90	C10	Base sherd and rilled body sherd	1st cent. AD
	2	28	E30	Shell/sand fabric; everted-rim barrel-shaped jar, sooted externally.	
118	3	14	E80	Jar rim, plus body sherds	1st cent. AD
	1	26	E40	Shell and grog fabric; necked bowl	
	1	207	E40	Storage jar sherd	
	1	5	C10	Body sherd	
120	12	144	C10	Necked jars x 2; flanged bowl x 1. Unidentified chip	AD 300-410
121	2	52	C10	Body sherds	AD 270-410
	1	76	W10	Body sherd, burnt internally; ?Nene Valley	
122	1	35	Z30	Glazed earthenware	Post-med
TOTAL	107	3284			

No further work on this assemblage is required, although the data-set should be incorporated with assemblages recovered from any subsequent fieldwork at the site.

Fired Clay by Leigh Allen (OA)

A total of 15 fragments of fired clay weighing 1563g were recovered from the site. The majority of these fragments are from kiln furniture. There are two large fragments of pedestal base (possibly from the same base but they do not join) from context 6 and three fragments from kiln/fire bars, two from context 6 and the third (conjoining fragment) from context 10.

The pedestal base would have been located at the centre of the kiln pit. The kiln/fire bars would have been lain horizontally, one end resting on the pedestal and the other on the edge of the kiln pit, forming the floor of the kiln. All the fragments are well preserved and are made from a shelly fabric typical of this area. The presence of this type of material in such good condition indicates that there are the remains of a kiln in the vicinity.

Recommendation

If further work is to take place on this site it is recommended that time is allowed in the budget for a fired clay specialist to make regular visits to the site.

Animal Bone by Rachel Scales

Twenty four animal bone fragments were recovered by hand during excavations at Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire. Bones were identified with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology bone reference collection and published texts. Six cattle bones (*Bos taurus*) and two sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/ Capra hircus*) were identified along with one large mammal sized bone (e.g. cattle, horse or red deer), and six medium mammal sized (e.g. sheep/goat, pig or large dog) bones (Table 1).

Table A2.2 Animal bone quantification

Context	Feature Type	Phase	Species	Element	Quantity
12	Ditch	Roman	Cattle	Femur	1
12	Ditch	Roman	Medium mammal	Rib	1
12	Ditch	Roman	Sheep/goat	Tibia	1
103	Pit	Roman	Cattle	Phalange	1
103	Pit	Roman	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1
103	Pit	Roman	Medium mammal	Rib	3
103	Pit	Roman	Cattle	Femur	1
107	Ditch	Roman	Cattle	Pelvis	1
114	Ditch	Roman	Cattle	Femur	1
116	Pit	Roman	Cattle	Radius	1
116	Pit	Roman	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	1
116	Pit	Roman	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2
118	Ditch	Roman	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1
118	Ditch	Roman	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2
120	Pit	Roman	Medium mammal	Rib	1
120	Pit	Roman	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2
122	Pit	Post-med	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2
122	Pit	Post-med	Large mammal	Rib	1

The preservation of the bone was good. One cattle radius had evidence of cut marks from the dismembering process. A cattle phalange and a medium sized mammal rib were singed but not burnt at a high temperature. Four bones showed signs of carnivore gnawing.

With so few mammal bones present it is not possible to investigate husbandry practices further beyond noting that the elements recorded are likely to reflect domestic activity. However, this assemblage should be considered alongside material from further excavations at the site, should bone of similar date be retrieved.

Ceramic building material by Leigh Allen (OA)

Two fragments of ceramic building material weighing 888g were recovered from context 103. Both are fragments of Roman roofing material one from an imbrex and the other from the end of a tegula with part of the flange and lower cutaway still present. Both fragments are made from a shelly fabric typical of this area.

Stone by Ruth Shaffrey

A total of 16 pieces of stone were recovered from the site. One of these is an upper saddle quern (i.e. a rubber) with a pecked, worn and convex surface. The remainder are burnt, mainly fire-cracked pebbles (3kg) from four contexts (12, 103, 118, 121). Some have slightly worn surfaces but the likelihood is that this is natural. This sort of assemblage is most typical of late Prehistoric sites but not exclusively so.

Iron by Ian Scott

Context 120 contained a single cut nail with small head, not closely dateable, but probably not Roman.

Glass by Ian Scott

Context 116 contained a rim and body sherd from a small bowl or beaker with a fire rounded rim. Because very little of the rim survives it is not possible to be certain of the form or circumference of the vessel. The metal is yellow/green with small bubbles. Probably 4th-century. The sherd measures 39 mm x 25 mm and is *c* 1 mm thick.

Context 122 contained a small body sherd of olive green glass. Probably modern, which was probably modern.

APPENDIX 3 REFERENCES

Booth, P, ed. *Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction, Oxford Archaeology unpublished guidelines, revised June 2007*

IFA 2001 *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Natural England (NE) 2008 Cold Brayfield Estate. *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*

OA 2008 Land east of Cold Brayfield (Milton Keynes) Buckinghamshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Land East of Cold Brayfield, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire

Site code: COBRA08

Grid reference: NGR SP 93369 52140

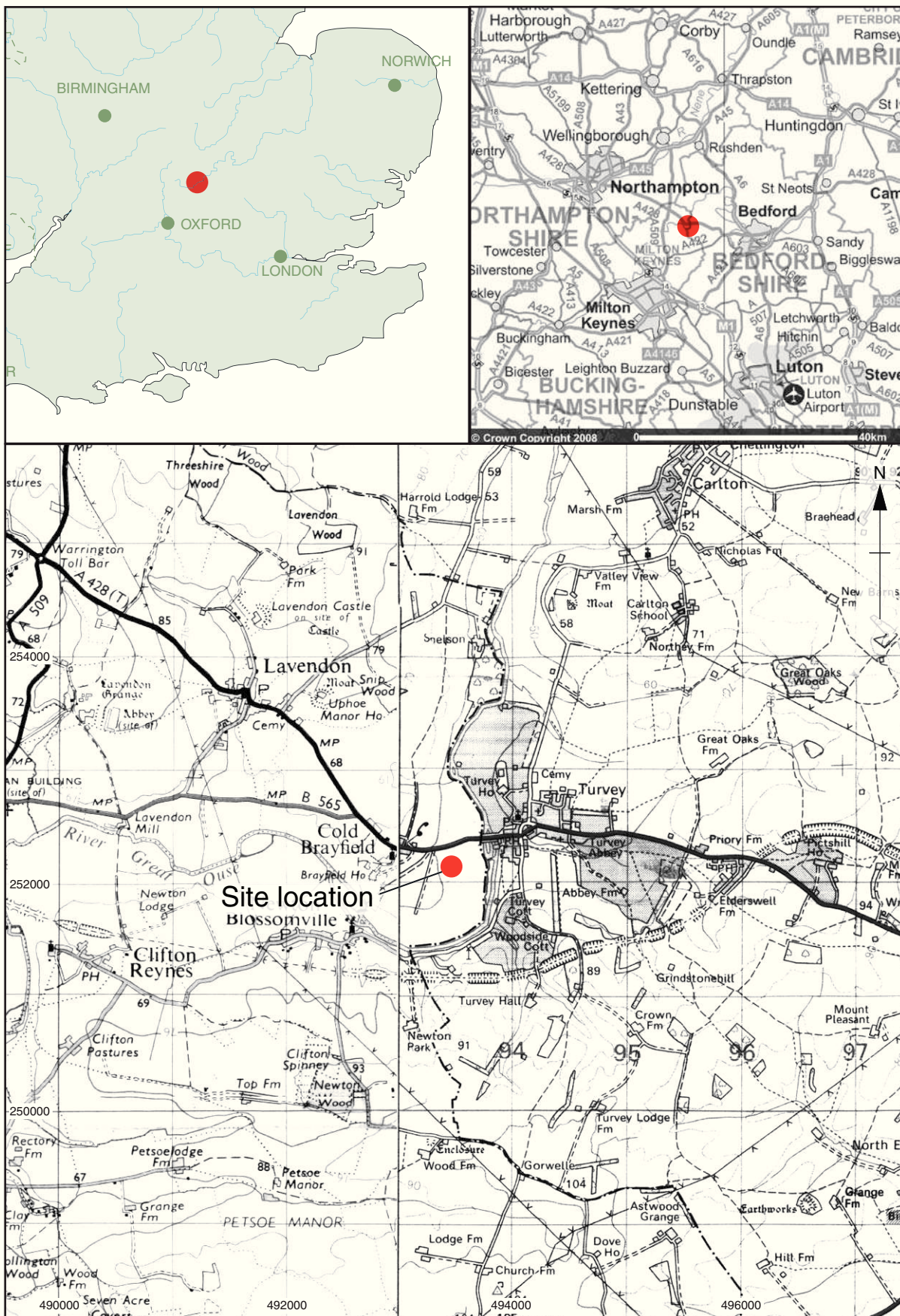
Type of evaluation: One 32 m trench, 1.5 m wide and one 21 m trench, 2.5 m wide.

Date and duration of project: Three days, 18th to 20th August 2008

Area of site: 1.6 ha

Summary of results: Roman pits and boundary/enclosure ditches, possibly evidence of kilns; limited late medieval/modern activity.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: AYBCM:2008.30



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Trench locations

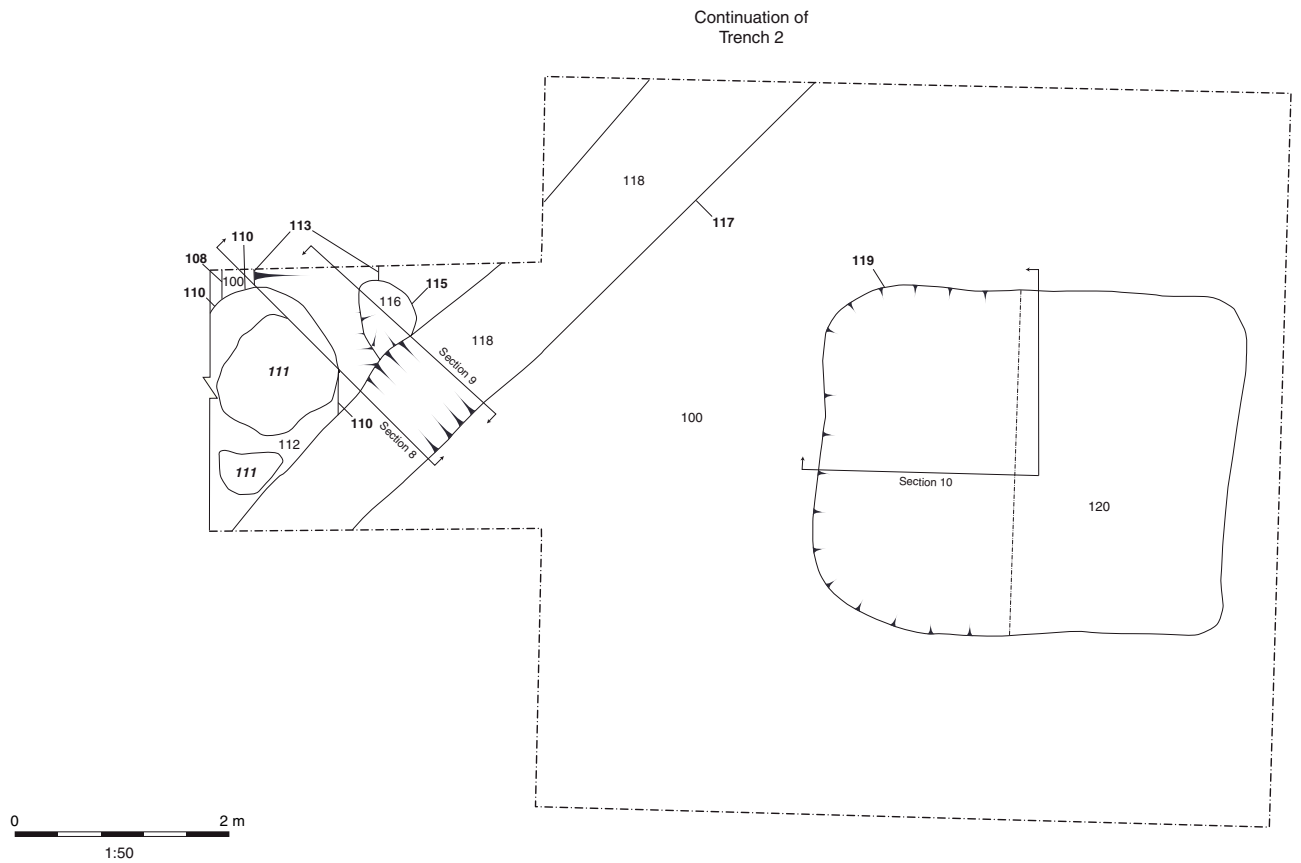
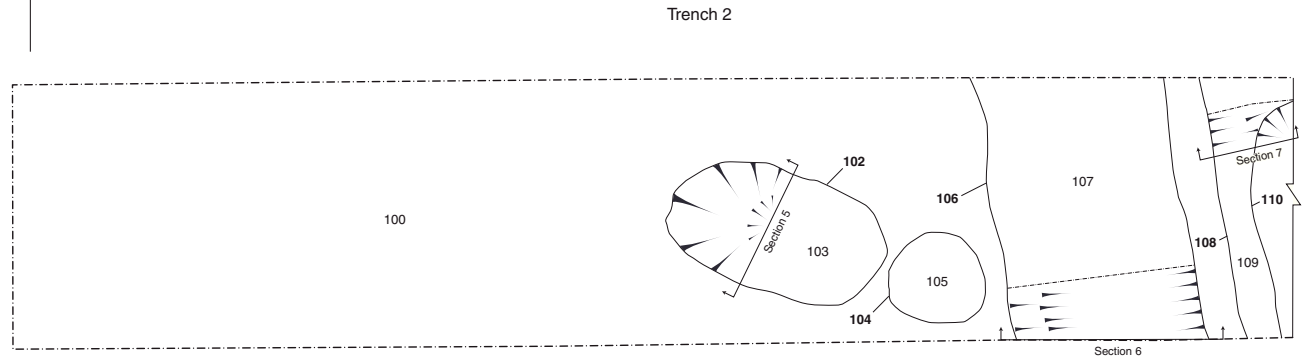
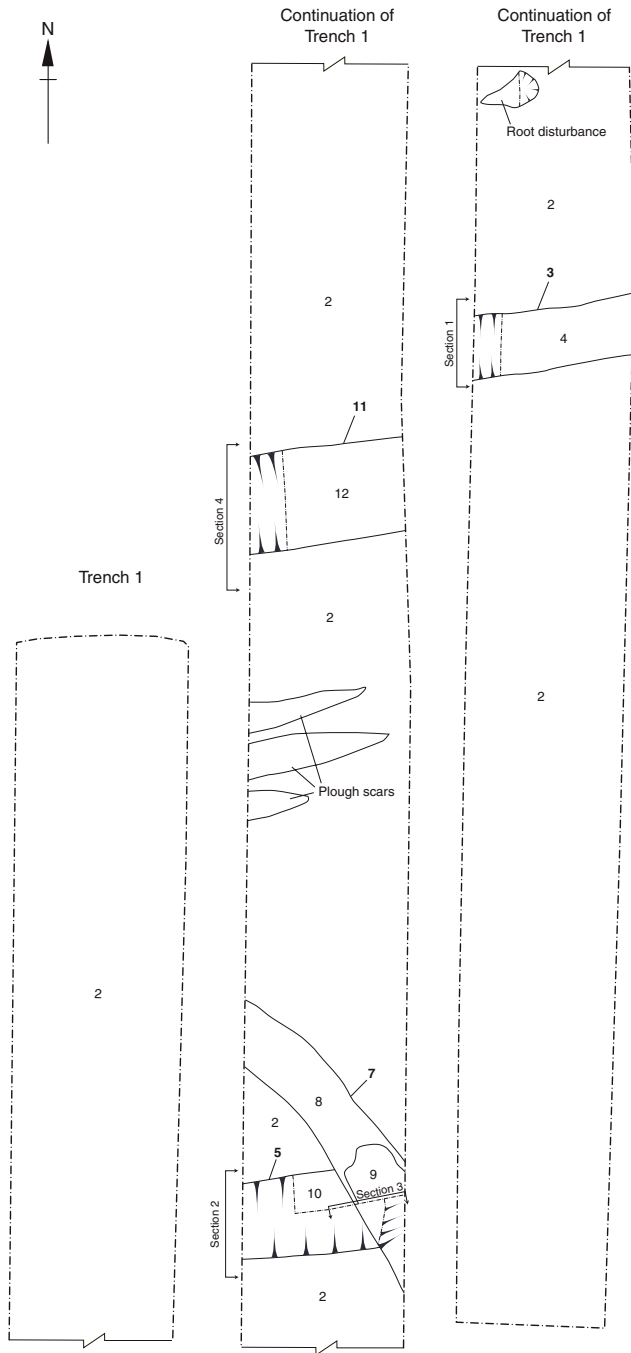


Figure 3: Trench plans and location of sections

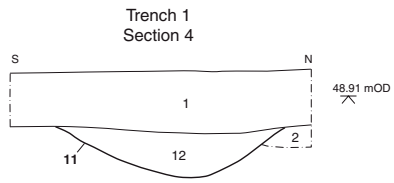
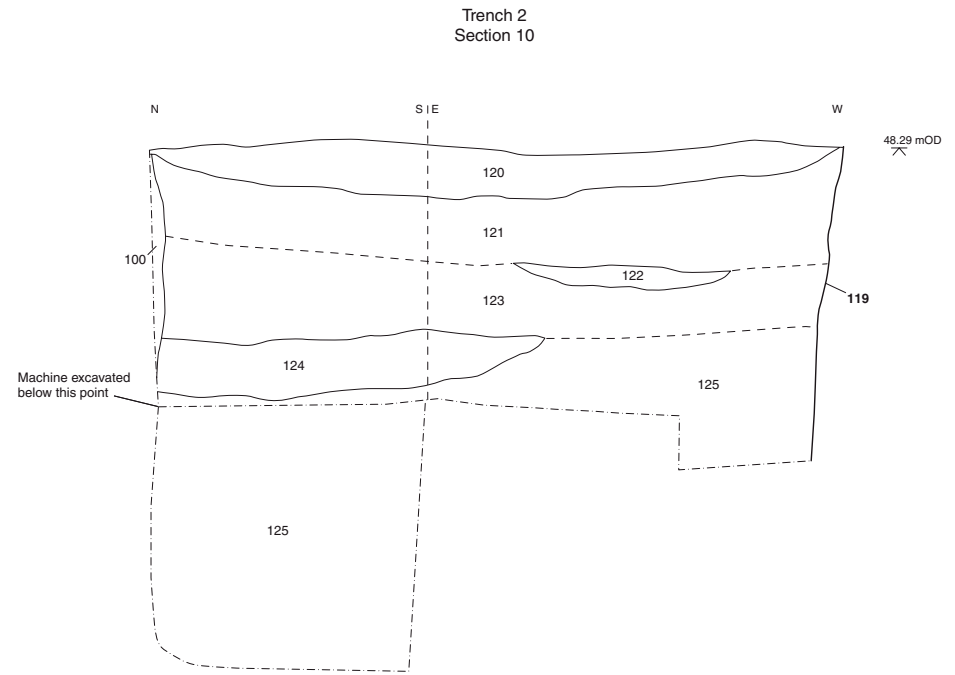
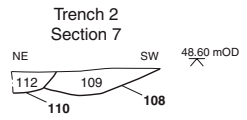
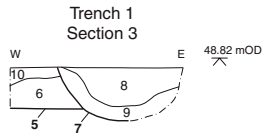
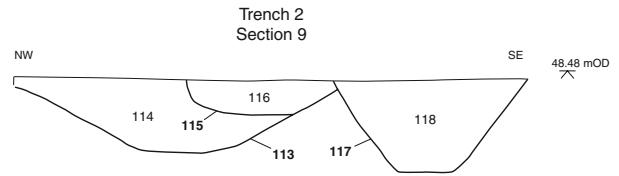
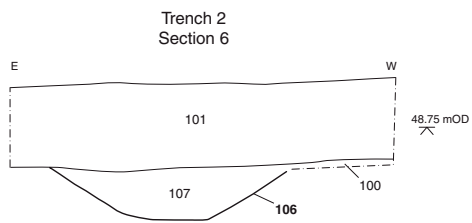
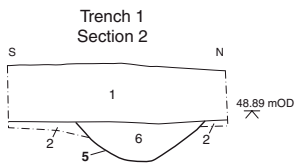
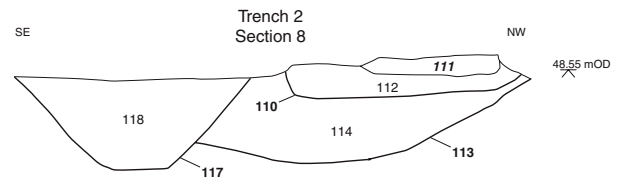
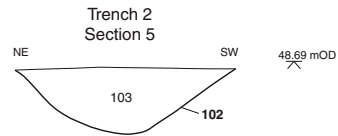
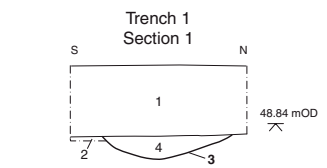


Figure 4: Sections 1-10



CHECKED BY: AK/27.08.2008

Figure 5: Aerial photograph showing cropmarks and trenches