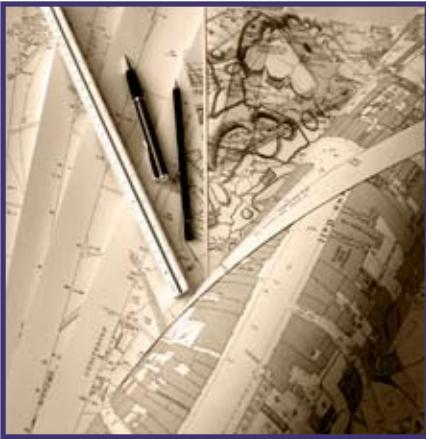


Land at Wavendon Park Milton Keynes



Archaeological Evaluation Report



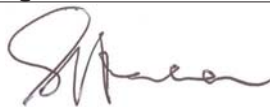
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Land at Wavendon Park, Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Paul Murray and Brian Dean

with a contribution from Edward Biddulph

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Summary

Between 23rd and 27th January 2012 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), undertook an archaeological evaluation, commissioned by Storey Homes, of land at Wavendon Park, Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes (National Grid Reference SP 9240 3690).

The evaluation revealed sparse archaeological features, in three out of twenty-one excavated trenches. The results confirm that the site has low archaeological potential, as previously indicated by a geophysical survey carried out in early January 2012.

The only potentially significant and datable artefacts recovered during this investigation were retrieved from the upper fill of Ditch 2007 in Trench 20. The dating evidence for this feature is equivocal. The four pottery sherds are of late Iron Age date, but the group is too small to be considered reliable dating evidence for the feature. Ditch 2007 and the adjacent former hedge (2010) coincide with a sinuous magnetic anomaly which is interpreted in the geophysical survey report as a headland associated with extensive medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow.

A concentration of features in the eastern part of Trench 11, although intrinsically undated, are most likely to represent a field track, boundary and associated drainage ditches, leading south from Deethe Farmhouse. The available documentary evidence suggests that the farmhouse was established in the 18th century.

These remains are of limited local significance, although the late Iron Age sherds provide slight evidence for settlement in the vicinity in that period.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Storey Homes, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Wavendon Park, Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes, centred on National Grid Reference SP 9240 3690 (Fig.1) . Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the project, discussions with Nick Crank, Archaeological officer for Milton Keynes Council, established the scope of work required, which is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (OA 2011).
- 1.1.2 A total of 21 trenches was excavated, ranging from 25m to 50m in length and up to 2.1m wide (Fig. 2). This represents a 3% sample of the site area. The trenches were located to investigate possible buried features identified as magnetic anomalies during the previous geophysical survey.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with 'Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)' and the local authority's policies on archaeology. The work was undertaken between 23rd and 27th January 2012.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated approximately 5km east of Milton Keynes, to the north of Woburn Sands and Aspley Guise, near Wavendon Village, in fields to the west, east and south of Deethe Farm. It is bisected by Cranfield Road and comprises approximately 6.4 hectares of land. The northern part of the site lies within Wavendon Parish, historically part of Buckinghamshire but now part of Milton Keynes. The southern field lies within Woburn Sands Parish, formerly known as 'Hogsty End', which was originally one of the four 'ends' of Wavendon (subsidiary hamlets established near the parish boundary), but became a separate Parish in 1907, and is now split between Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The southern field of the development area now lies on the Bedfordshire side of the county boundary.
- 1.2.2 The site is relatively flat, occupying low lying land (80-90m above Ordnance Datum) currently used for pasture.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the site is Oxford Clay. Superficial geology of mid Pleistocene Diamicton Till is recorded by the British Geological Survey to the north west of the site (BGS geology viewer <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The detailed archaeological background to the site is presented in the desk-based assessment produced by Halcrow Group Ltd (Halcrow 2011) on which the following summary is based. The DBA relies predominantly on the Victoria County Histories of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire and the Bedfordshire and Milton Keynes Heritage Environment Records.

Prehistoric Period (C500,000 BP – 43 AD)

- 1.3.2 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity across the 1 km radius study area. Flints ranging in date from the Late Neolithic and Bronze age were recovered during fieldwalking in 2002.

**Romano-British (43 – 450 AD)**

- 1.3.3 There are no known sites or finds spots of Romano-British date within the development area or wider study area. However at Fen Farm, c 2km to the north west of the application area, an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site was discovered and excavated prior to development.

Early to Later Medieval (450 – c 1540 AD)

- 1.3.4 There is no evidence for early medieval activity within the study area. The nature of activity in the later medieval period comprises ridge and furrow, the traces of medieval open field agriculture, the site of Wavendon Manor and the Scheduled Monument of Wavendon Mound, in addition to chance finds.
- 1.3.5 The main focus of settlement activity during this period appears to have been centred on Wavendon Manor and the associated settlement of Wavendon to the north and west. Wavendon Mound, immediately to the north of the site, may have its origins as a medieval motte and bailey (defensive earthwork), although this interpretation has been questioned. A sherd of medieval pottery has been recovered from the north of the site area and a medieval coin has been found in the grounds of Wavendon House.

Post-Medieval and Modern (c 1540 – Present)

- 1.3.6 The post medieval period sees the reworking of the majority of the land in the centre and north of the 1km study area with the construction of Wavendon House and its associated out-buildings, farms and landscaping. The development area lies at the southern extent of the former Wavendon House grounds and the majority of the site continued in use as farmland with the exception of the areas immediately adjacent to the house, which were planted as parkland, most of which is now a golf course. Deethe and Park farms were constructed when the estate was created and the area was probably that of the former manor. Many of the current field boundaries would also have been created at this time, probably coinciding with enclosure. Cottages at Cross End were also built at this time and may have accommodated estate workers. In the wider study area activity is typified by the growth of the settlements at Wavendon and Woburn Sands and the growth of industries such as brickworks and their associated quarry pits and kilns. The Bletchley to Bedford Railway was constructed in 1846, truncating the southern extremity of the Wavendon House Estate, and the Aspley Guise Halt was constructed in 1905.
- 1.3.7 Modern housing developments encroached into the southern tip of the Wavendon House estate, adjacent to the Newport Road and Cranfield Road. Light industrial structures have been added to the east of Deethe Farm, which is now a small industrial estate.

Aerial Photography

- 1.3.8 Linear features are visible in aerial photographs of the development area. The majority of these are likely to be the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow, and features associated with former land use and natural geology.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- (i) The aims and objectives of the evaluation were:
- (ii) To clarify the presence/absence and extent of archaeological deposits within the site.
- (iii) To identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition, significance, quality and depth of any surviving remains within the site.
- (iv) To assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- (v) to seek to establish the nature of the geophysical anomalies.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Site specific methodologies were entirely as detailed in the WSI. A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A of the WSI (OA 2011). Standard methodologies for geomatics and survey, environmental evidence, artefactual evidence and burials can also be found in the WSI (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively).



3 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY

3.1 Report distribution

- 3.1.1 A copy of the completed report will be provided to the client, Nick Crank, Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council and the County Historic Environment Record. A CD containing a copy of the report in .pdf format will also be provided.

3.2 Content

- 3.2.1 The content of this report is as defined in Appendix F of the WSI (OA 2011).

3.3 Specialist input

- 3.3.1 Due to the largely negative archaeological results, the only specialist input was required was identification of Iron pottery sherds by Edward Biddulph (OA).

3.4 Archive

- 3.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum following completion of the project. A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in Appendix H of the WSI (OA 2011).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction and presentation of results

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, beginning with a descriptive summary of the trench results. Trenches that did not contain archaeological features or only plough furrows are not described. A full index of all trenches including dimensions, orientation and strata is presented, in tabular form, in Appendix A below.

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

4.2.1 The investigation included five fields, three of which were under grass and two of which were under arable crops. The trenches were generally excavated in dry conditions, although some water accumulated in some of the trenches following overnight rain.

4.2.2 Trench 20 was an exception, being located close to an extant pond, in an area prone to flooding. The southern end of the trench flooded significantly when left open overnight.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

4.3.1 Archaeological remains were found in Trenches 11, 16 and 20, which are discussed further below. The remaining trenches, which are described in Appendix A below, either contained no archaeological features (9 trenches) or only the traces of medieval/post medieval 'ridge and furrow' plough marks (9 trenches).

4.4 Trench descriptions

Trench 11 (see figure 3)

4.4.1 Trench 11 was excavated in two sections to avoid known underground services. It was located in a small grassed paddock at the base of a shallow dry valley. The western section of the trench contained no archaeological features. The eastern section in contrast revealed a complex sequence of features and deposits, including a possible buried soil or track surface horizon (1108). This was cut by two ditches at the eastern end (1103, 1105), and by a sequence of three ditches at the western end (1109, 1111, 1113). The natural clay (1102) was overlain by flint cobbles in patches, possibly part of a deliberately laid surface. A layer of re-deposited Oxford Clay (1107) probably represents the traces of a former bank. All of the features were sealed by a colluvial layer, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. Apart from modern finds noted from the topsoil no artefacts were recovered from any of the archaeological deposits in this trench.

4.4.2 Taken together these features and deposits together appear to represent a former boundary, field track and associated drainage ditches running south from the direction of Deethe Farm. The ditches appear to have been recut multiple times, and there was a sequence of surface deposits, which may result from the location of the trackway in a landscape depression, and consequent slight build-up of colluvium at this location. The date of the features is uncertain, but if associated with Deethe Farm, is perhaps most likely to date from the 18th century (see 1.3.6 above).

Trench 16 (Figure 4)

4.4.3 Trench 16 was also located within a shallow dry valley. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.5m (88.5m OD). The trench revealed a single ditch (1603) located at the western end, as well as two NW-SE aligned plough furrows. Ditch 1603



was 2m wide and 0.8m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. The relatively uniform single fill was a soft grey brown sandy silt (1604). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the excavated section. The alignment of the ditch, which is perpendicular to the ridge and furrow, suggests that it is most likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date.

Trench 20 (Figure 5)

- 4.4.4 Trench 20 was located in a low lying waterlogged field in the eastern part of the site. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.7m (88.68m OD). The trench revealed three ditches (2003, 2007 and 2012) and a pit (2005). In addition a possible former hedgeline (2010) was identified running alongside Ditch 2007. Only the north-eastern of the three ditches (2003), was fully excavated - it was 1.5m wide and 0.34m deep. Flooding prevented full investigation of the other two ditches. All three ditches had similar, relatively homogeneous fills, described as soft brown grey clay silt.
- 4.4.5 The only artefactual evidence recovered from these features comprised four sherds of late Iron Age pottery from ditch 2007 (fill 2009, see para 4.4.6 below). However, this ditch coincides with a feature on the geophysical survey plot which is thought to be headland associated with the medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow. The date of this boundary is therefore uncertain.
- 4.4.6 A single cut feature (2005 - possibly a pit) was observed at the south-western end of the trench. This coincides with a discreet magnetic anomaly on the geophysical survey plot. It was 3.6m wide and in excess of 0.66m deep with moderately steep sides. The lower fill was a loose dark blue grey sandy silt (2006). The upper fill was a soft orange brown clay silt (2014). No finds were recovered from this feature. However, unlike the other features in this trench it was cut through the subsoil and is therefore likely to be of modern date.

Finds

- 4.4.7 The only artefactual evidence recovered was in the form of pottery sherds recovered from the later fill (2009) of ditch 2007. A total of four sherds were recovered from fill 2009. Two fabrics were encountered: a grog-tempered fabric and a medium-fine sandy fabric. The sand-tempered pottery is characteristic of the middle to late Iron Age, while the grog-tempered pottery is conventionally dated to the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD (Marney 1989, 89). Taken together, a tentative late Iron Age date is favoured for this very small assemblage.



5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Significant archaeological remains

- 5.1.1 The only potentially significant and datable artefacts recovered during this investigation were retrieved from the upper fill of Ditch 2007 in Trench 20. The dating evidence for this feature is equivocal. The four pottery sherds are of late Iron Age date, but the group is too small to be considered reliable dating evidence. The ditch (2007) and the adjacent former hedge (2010) coincide with a magnetic anomaly which is interpreted in the geophysical survey report as a headland associated with the medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow.
- 5.1.2 The concentration of features in the eastern part of Trench 11, although intrinsically undated, are most likely to represent a field track, boundary and associated drainage ditches, leading south from Deethe Farmhouse. The available documentary evidence suggests that the farmhouse was established in the 18th century.
- 5.1.3 These remains are of limited local significance, although the late Iron Age sherds provide slight evidence for settlement in the vicinity in that period.
- 5.1.4 The trench investigation confirmed the identification of extensive ridge and furrow, resulting from medieval/ post-medieval agricultural practises. This was previously evident in the geophysical survey plots and little additional information was recovered in the trial trenches. The single ditch in Trench 16 is on a perpendicular alignment to the ridge and furrow so may be a contemporary drainage ditch. As noted above, Ditch 2007 and a possible hedgeline (2010) in Trench 20 may be part of a sinuous north-south aligned headland, which is visible on the geophysical survey plots.

5.2 Reliability of the investigation

- 5.2.1 The evaluation generally confirmed the findings of the geophysical survey, which showed little evidence for significant archaeological features. Plough furrows, apparent throughout the area on the geophysics plots, were evident in 10 of the 21 trenches. The features identified in Trench 11 did not show up clearly on the survey plots, possibly having been masked by colluvium. The ditch in Trench 16 also did not show up on the plots, but the alignment in this case may have been obscured by ridge and furrow. The features in Trench 20 show a good correlation with the geophysics plots, although Pit 2005 was a modern feature cut from just below the topsoil, so would have been particularly susceptible to detection. Areas of extensive magnetic disturbance on the survey plots correlate clearly with areas of visible modern ground disturbance.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.69
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.52
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-



Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)	0.72	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Four furrows were revealed oriented NW-SE.				Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 6						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Four furrows were revealed oriented NE-SW.				Avg. depth (m)	0.49	
				Width (m)	2.1	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-



Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Three furrows were revealed oriented NE-SW.					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Three furrows were revealed oriented NE-SW.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45-72
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.21-0.48	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-



Trench 10						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Two furrows were revealed oriented NE-SW.				Avg. depth (m)		0.58
				Width (m)		2.1
				Length (m)		25
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 11						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained five ditches (1103, 1105, 1109, 1111 and 1113) all oriented N-S. Two linear features (1116 and 1117) relating to a possible holloway were also observed oriented N-S. The remains of a possible bank were revealed (1107) with possible buried soil and track surface deposits also observed.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
1103	Cut	0.86	0.38	Ditch cut	-	-
1104	Deposit	0.86	0.38	Fill of 1103	-	-
1105	Cut	0.46	0.34	Ditch cut	-	-
1106	Deposit	0.46	0.34	Fill of 1105	-	-
1107	Deposit	1.34	0.37	Bank deposit	-	-
1108	Deposit	6.22	0.26	Fill of 1117	-	-
1109	Cut	1	0.26	Ditch cut	-	-
1110	Deposit	1	0.26	Fill of 1109	-	-
1111	Cut	0.62	0.45	Ditch cut	-	-
1112	Deposit	0.62	0.45	Fill of 1111	-	-
1113	Cut	1.56	0.29	Ditch cut	-	-
1114	Deposit	1.56	0.29	Fill of 1113	-	-
1115	Deposit	3.06	0.22	Fill of 1116	-	-
1116	Cut	3.06	0.22	Cut of holloway	-	-
1117	Cut	6.22	0.26	Cut of holloway	-	-



Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	25	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	25	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3-0.58	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.22-0.32	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.08-0.26	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-



Trench 15						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.52
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 16						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed two furrows oriented NW-SE and a ditch (1603) oriented NE-SW.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
1603	Cut	2	0.8	Ditch cut	-	-
1604	Deposit	2	0.8	Fill of 1603	-	-
Trench 17						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. A single furrow was revealed oriented NW-SE				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-



Trench 18						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Three furrows were revealed oriented NW-SE.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 19						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. Four furrows were revealed oriented NW-SE.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
Trench 20						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained a series of ditches, one of which (2009) produced 4 sherds of LIA pot. However the geophysics suggests that this feature is a medieval / post-medieval headland associated with ridge and furrow. Pit 2005 is dated to the modern as it cuts through the ploughsoil.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
2003	Ditch	1.2	0.4		-	
2004	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 2003	-	
2005	Pit	4	>0.8		-	Modern
2006	Fill	-	>0.8	Fill of 2005	-	Modern



2007	Ditch	-	2.4		-	LIA or post-medieval?
2008	Fill	-	>0.2	Fill of 2007	-	LIA or post-medieval?
2009	Fill	-	>0.6	Fill of 2007	4 sherds LIA pot	LIA or post-medieval?
2010	Hedge	-	0.2		-	
2011	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 2010	-	
2012	Ditch	0.4	0.1		-	
2013	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of 2012	-	
2014	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of 2005	-	Modern

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. A single furrow was revealed oriented NW-SE					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Four sherds were recovered from context 2009, a fill of ditch 2007 in Trench 20. Two fabrics were encountered: a grog-tempered fabric (2 sherds, 7g) with occasional sand, and a medium-fine sandy fabric (2 sherds, 10g). The fabrics are consistent with the range of fabrics recorded under codes F03 (grog-and-sand-tempered fabric) and F28 (fine sand-tempered fabric) of the Bedfordshire fabric series (Dawson 2004, 443-55), which is also applicable to the Milton Keynes area. The sand-tempered pottery is characteristic of the middle to late Iron Age, while the grog-tempered pottery is conventionally dated to the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD (Marney 1989, 89). Together, a tentative late Iron Age date for the small group is favoured.



APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Halcrow Group Ltd 2011 Land at Wavendon and Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes. Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment, March 2011

Oxford Archaeology 2011 Land at Wavendon and Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, December 2011

Dawson, M, 2004 Archaeology in the Bedford region, BAR Brit. Ser. **373**, Oxford

Marney, P T, 1989 Roman and Belgic pottery from excavations in Milton Keynes, 1972-82, Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monograph **2**, Aylesbury



APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Land at Wavendon Park, Woburn sands, Milton Keynes
Site code:	WAPK 12
Grid reference:	SP 9240 3690
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	23 st - 27 th January 2012
Area of site:	6.4 ha.

Summary of results:

Between 23rd and 27th January 2012 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), undertook an archaeological evaluation, commissioned by Storey Homes, of land at Wavendon Park, Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes (National Grid Reference SP 4924 2369).

The evaluation revealed sparse archaeological features, in three out of twenty-one excavated trenches. The results confirm that the site has low archaeological potential, as previously indicated by a geophysical survey carried out in early January 2012.

The only potentially significant and datable artefacts recovered during this investigation were retrieved from the upper fill of Ditch 2007 in Trench 20. The dating evidence for this feature is equivocal. The four pottery sherds are of late Iron Age date, but the group is too small to be considered reliable dating evidence for the feature. Ditch 2007 and the adjacent former hedge (2010) coincide with a sinuous magnetic anomaly which is interpreted in the geophysical survey report as a headland associated with extensive medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow.

A concentration of features in the eastern part of Trench 11, although intrinsically undated, are most likely to represent a field track, boundary and associated drainage ditches, leading south from Deethe Farmhouse. The available documentary evidence suggests that the farmhouse was established in the 18th century.

These remains are of limited local significance, although the late Iron Age sherds provide slight evidence for settlement in the vicinity in that period.

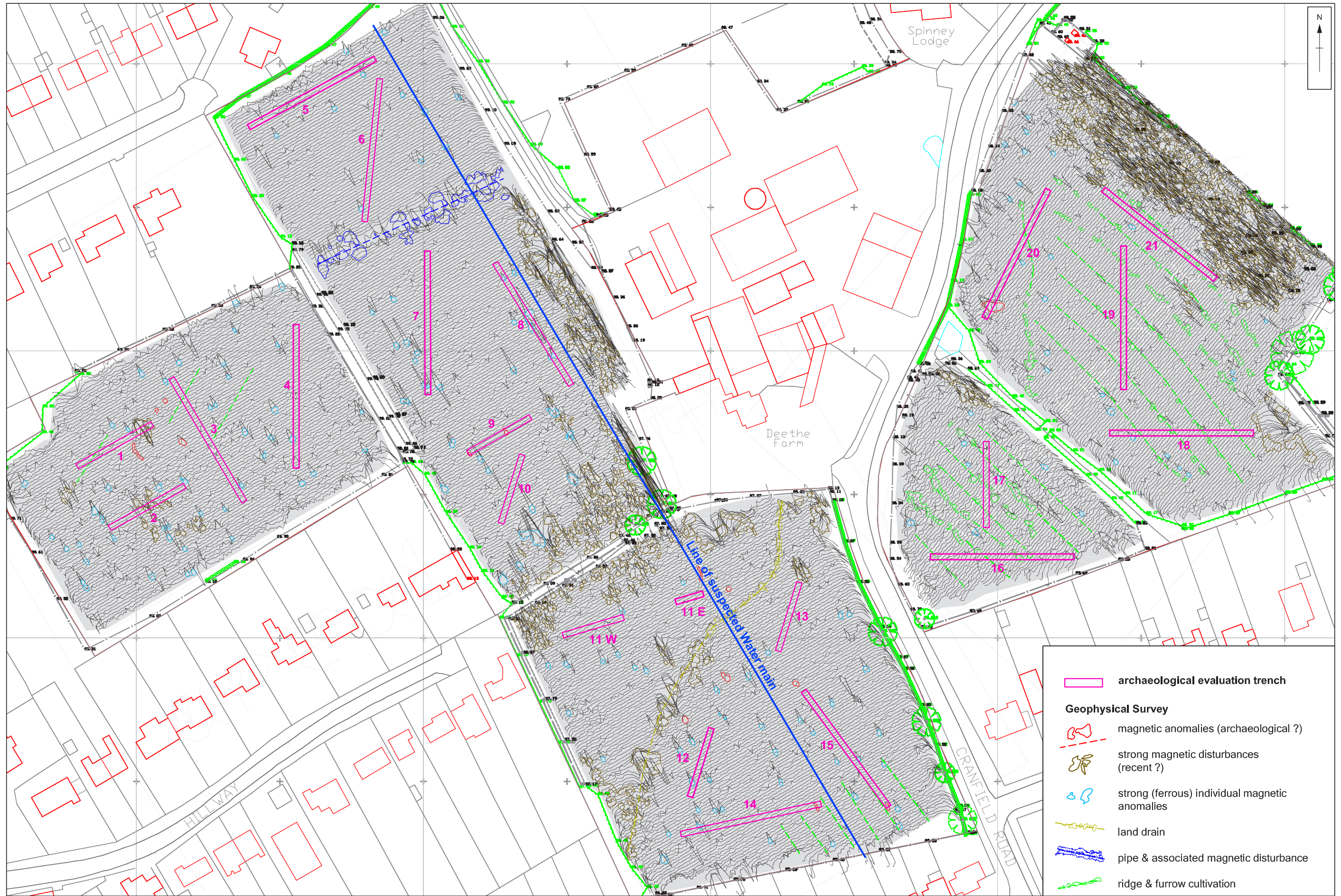
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Worcester Museum in due course, under an accession to be agreed with the Worcester Museums Service.



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Figure 1: Site location

X:\Wavendon Park_Milton Keynes\010\Geomatics\02 CAD\001\current\WAPKEY_Wavendon Park_Milton Keynes_020212.dwg(OA-14024-350-C)***MB* 02 Feb 2012



0 50 m
Scale at A3 1:1250

Figure 2: Trench Location with Geophysical Survey

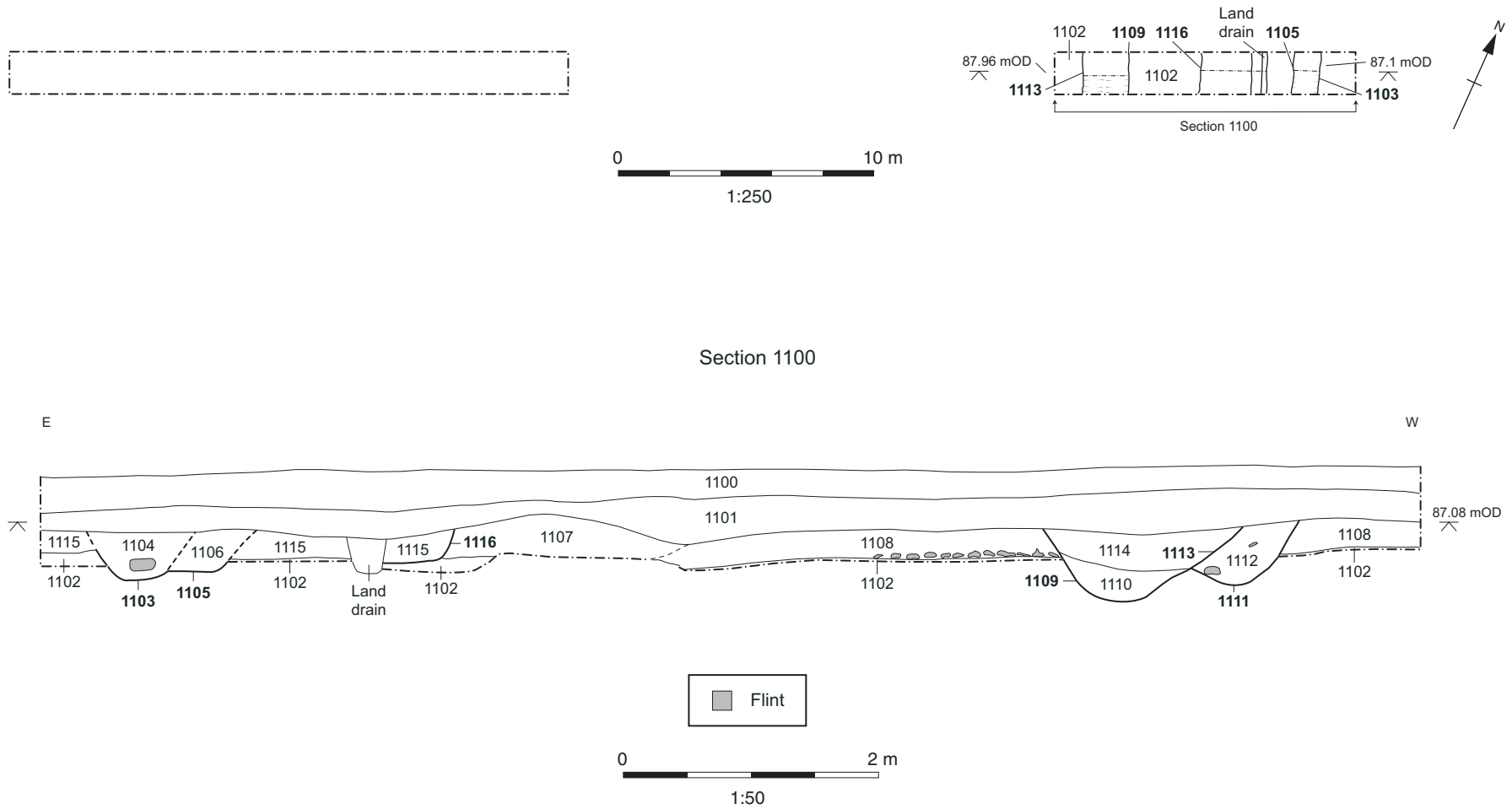


Figure 3: Trench 11 plan and section

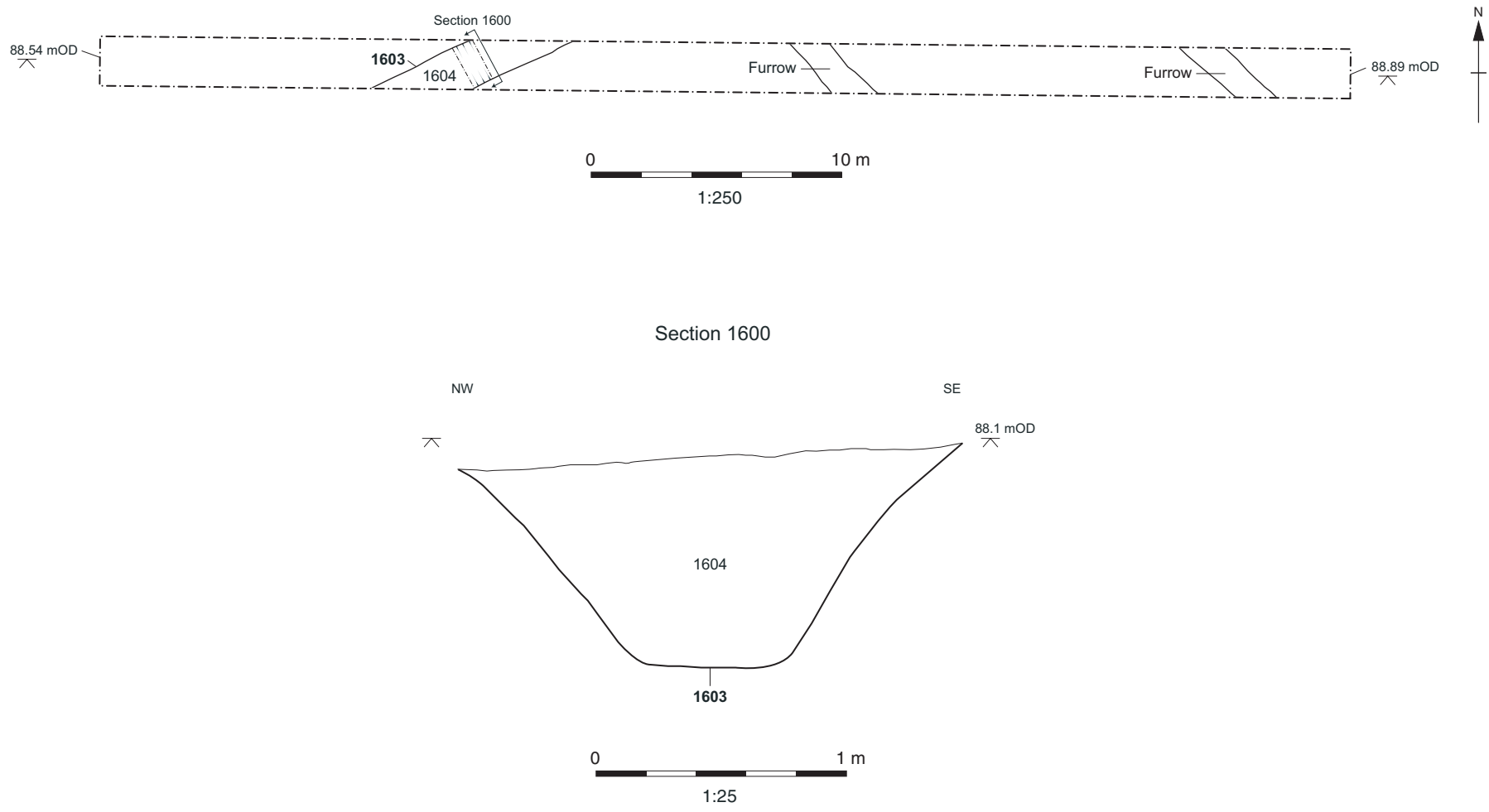


Figure 4: Trench 16 plan and section

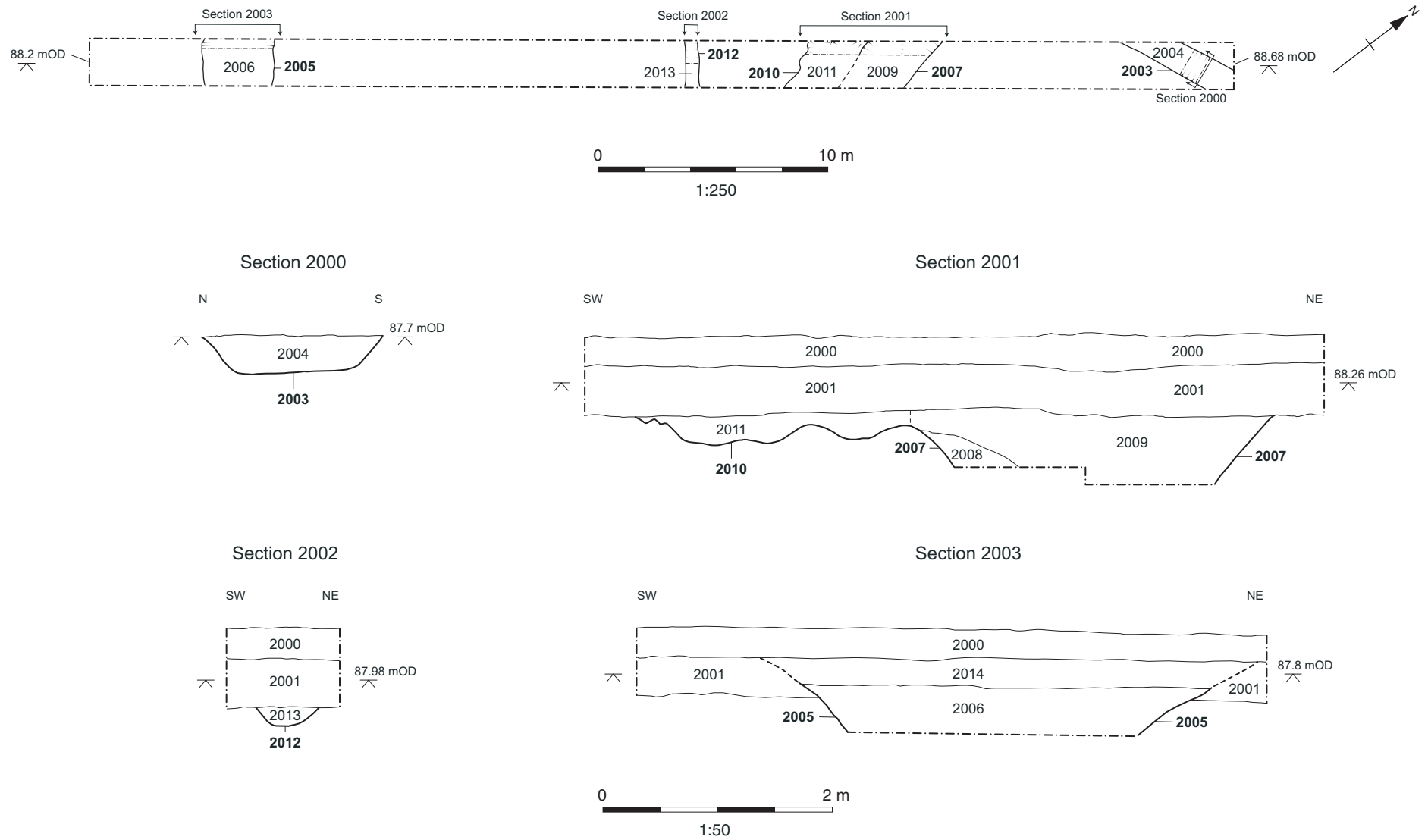


Figure 5: Trench 20 plan and sections



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