

Heritage Appraisal

Aylesbury Vale District Council

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Quality information

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1. Introduction

Background

1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC) to undertake a Heritage Appraisal in order to identify potential heritage constraints on a number of sites under consideration for allocation through the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan (VALP).

1.2 Specifically, this report focuses on the following sites:

- Eaton Leys (GBR002)
- Salden Chase Extension (NLV020)
- Shenley Park (WHA001)

N.B. the references in the parentheses stem from the Council's Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA).

Objectives

1.3 The objective of this assessment is to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets within the proposed sites and within the surrounding area in order to provide information for AVDC to determine which, if any, should be allocated for development. This is an initial appraisal prepared for the purposes of the specific task at hand only, and should not be used for planning application purposes.

1.4 The assessment will highlight where the setting of heritage assets should be taken into consideration in the development process and will establish the character of the wider historic landscape. In particular, it will establish key themes such as ecclesiastical landscapes or settlement patterns which could influence development, for example through the maintenance of key visual corridors.

1.5 It is important to note that the aim of this study is not to explore the feasibility of impact mitigation through masterplanning and design measures at each of the sites in question. No information on masterplanning or design proposals was taken into account as part of the assessment.

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

Legislation

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 deals with the designation and statutory protection of Scheduled Monuments, which are of national importance. The Secretary of State maintains the schedule of monuments. As work within a Scheduled Monument is illegal without appropriate consent, the Act also deals with the consent process. Consents are applied for through Historic England.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

- 2.2 The Act sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.
- 2.3 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides that in considering whether to grant permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. As a consequence, the desirability of preservation must be given considerable importance and weight in the decision making process.
- 2.4 Section 72 of the Act states that with respect to buildings or land within a conservation area, special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

- 2.5 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF requires plans, both strategic and non-strategic, to make provision for the conservation and enhancement of the built and historic environment (Paragraphs 20d and 28). Section 16 of the NPPF sets out a series of policies that are a material consideration to be taken into account in development management decisions in relation to the heritage consent regimes established in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 2.6 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as the value of an asset because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic and can extend to its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced.' In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 189). Similarly, there is a requirement on local planning authorities to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; and that they should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 190).

- 2.7 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:
- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192).
- 2.8 Paragraphs 193 to 197 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 193 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 194, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. scheduled monuments, grade I and grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.
- 2.9 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 195). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement (paragraph 196).
- 2.10 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 197 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Guidance on the application of heritage policy within the NPPF is provided by on-line Planning Practice Guidance and best practice advice is provided by a series of Historic England Advice notes.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.11 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF. It expands on terms such as 'significance' and its importance in decision making. The PPG clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (paragraph 9).
- 2.12 The PPG states that in relation to setting, a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it (paragraph 13).
- 2.13 The PPG usefully discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (paragraph 17). In relation to conservation areas it is the demolition of a non-designated asset identified as making a positive contribution to character or appearance that is more likely to amount to substantial harm (paragraph 18). Generally harm to heritage assets can be avoided or minimised if proposals are based on a clear understanding of the heritage asset and its setting (paragraph 19).
- 2.14 The NPPF indicates that the degree of harm should be considered alongside any public benefits that can be delivered by development. The PPG states that these benefits should flow from the proposed development and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long term conservation (paragraph 20).

Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes

- 2.15 Historic England have published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015) and GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition, December 2017).
- 2.16 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the 'first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance' (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.17 GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Paragraph 8 of the document confirms the extent of setting, as defined in the NPPF, to be the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced and that elements of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. Historic England state that setting does not have a boundary and that setting is often expressed by reference to views, comprising the visual impression of an asset obtained from a variety of viewpoints (paragraph 10). Setting is not an asset or a designation, rather its importance is in what it contributes to the significance of an asset and its appreciation is not dependent upon public access. The GPA identifies general considerations relating to significance and setting (paragraph 9). The document advocates a staged approach to assessment and at step 4 'maximising enhancement and minimising harm' identifies those aspects of a development that could give rise to enhancement of an asset (paragraph 19).
- 2.18 The contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed by reference to views and the GPA identifies those views such as those that were designed or those that were intended, that contribute to understanding the significance of assets.
- 2.19 The relationship between setting and significance is set out in a series of bullets (paragraph 9) covering factors such as change, the appreciation of setting and the setting of buried assets. Setting and significance are not dependent upon public access. Designed settings such as those associated with a historic park can be extensive and project beyond the core elements of the asset. Development within the setting of an asset can be beneficial; it can also be harmful and therefore needs careful assessment.
- 2.20 Historic England advocates a stepped approach to assessment. Proportionality is a key consideration in the NPPF (2019) and Historic England at Step 1 of the assessment process, suggests various approaches by which there can be selection of those assets for assessment. In assessing the extent to which setting may contribute to the significance of an asset (Step 2) Historic England provides a checklist at page 11 in which it sets out a number of potential attributes of a setting that may help define its contribution to significance. These include the asset's surroundings and the ways in which the asset is experienced. Step 3 addresses means of assessing the effects of the proposed development on significance and the check list at page 13 identifies those attributes of a development such as location, form, appearance and permanence that need consideration.
- 2.21 Step 4 explores ways of 'maximising enhancement and minimising harm.' There are various ways by which development can enhance an asset's setting, for instance through the replacement or removal of detrimental features or the introduction of new features or views that add to the public appreciation. It is noted that harm can be reduced by relocation of a development, changes to design, or management measures. Whilst it is accepted that screening has a part to play in reducing harm, paragraph 40 notes that screening can itself be harmful and needs careful design. Step 5, the final step in the process is the documentation of the decision and the monitoring of outcomes including the identification of 'lessons learned.'
- 2.22 In addition, Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (October 2015) is also relevant to this assessment. The note offers advice in order to ensure that the historic environment plays a positive role in allocating sites for development. It offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as setting out a number of steps to ensure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.
- 2.23 Advice Note 3 offers advice for each of the key stages in the site allocation process consisting of 1) evidence gathering 2) site selection and 3) site allocation policies.

- 2.24 Stage 1 of the site allocation process is evidence gathering. The note advises that the site allocation process should be informed by an up-to-date and robust historic environment evidence base. The relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and other evidence held by the local planning authority could help establish the baseline information. This in turn will help identify heritage assets affected and also identify gaps in the evidence base. The evidence gathered should relate to both designated and non-designated heritage assets, in accordance with the NPPF.
- 2.25 The amount and level of further evidence will vary depending on site specific circumstances, but the advice of appropriate specialists such as local authority conservation and/or archaeological officers is invaluable during the process of gathering evidence, commissioning further work, and undertaking interpretation.
- 2.26 The application of evidence could include:
- Characterisation work to understand the potential impact of site allocations on historic places, and inform assessments of an area's capacity to accommodate development.
 - The updating of existing information, such as the production of a more detailed study on the significance of heritage assets, including assessment of their setting, an assessment to understand heritage impacts in greater detail or the identification of new heritage assets.
 - Site specific studies, such as archaeological desk based assessment and fieldwork, may also be necessary to provide adequate information.
- 2.27 The site selection process needs to be detailed enough to support the inclusion of appropriate sites for development or justify the omission of a site where there is identified harm. It needs to set out clear criteria for sites that are acceptable in principle, within which they can be appropriately developed in terms of impact on heritage assets, for instance, its size, design, or density.
- 2.28 Understanding the significance of any heritage assets that would be affected by a potential site allocation is very important and requires more than identifying known heritage assets within a given distance. It is a more holistic process which seeks to understand the significance and value of the assets. Distance and visibility can be useful starting points in the process but they are not sufficient in order to assess the impact of the development.
- 2.29 The advice note provides a methodology for the site selection process (Stage 2). The methodology includes five steps. Step 1 of the site selection process is to identify which heritage assets are affected by the potential site allocation. This should be followed by understanding what contribution the site makes to the significance of the heritage assets that have been identified (Step 2). The next step will be to identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance (Step 3) while considering ways to maximise enhancements and avoid harm (Step 4). In any case the proposed site allocation should be consistent with the NPPF (Step 5).
- 2.30 Stage 3 of the site allocation process is the Site Allocation Policies. The advice note recommends that the policy and supporting text should provide clear references to the historic environment and specific heritage assets where appropriate. Mitigation and enhancement measures identified as part of the site selection process and evidence gathering should also be set out within the policy to ensure that these are implemented.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.31 The following policies are relevant to this assessment

Adopted Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan (AVDLP) 2004

GP53 New development in and adjacent to Conservation Areas

- 2.32 Policy 53 states that the council will seek to preserve or enhance the special characteristics of a conservation area. As a result the council will not approve proposals for development if they cause harm to the character or appearance of conservation areas, their settings or any associated views of or from the conservation area.

GP59 Preservation of archaeological remains

- 2.33 Policy GP.59 states that *“In dealing with development proposals affecting a site of archaeological importance the Council will protect, enhance and preserve the historic interest and its setting”*.
- 2.34 In development sites where research indicates that there is potential for historic remains to be present, planning applications should be supported by details of an archaeological field evaluation. The council will expect that proposals on such sites will preserve the historic interest without substantial change.
- 2.35 *“Where permission is granted for development involving sites containing archaeological remains the council will impose conditions or seek planning obligations to secure the excavation and recording of the remains and publication of the results.”*

Emerging Local Plan

- 2.36 The VALP Proposed Submission is the latest draft of the Local Plan to be published. The Plan was approved by the council and underwent a statutory 6 week consultation from 2 November until 14 December 2017. Following this consultation, the responses are being collated and will be submitted along with the Plan and supporting documents for examination by an independent planning inspector. Section 8 of the emerging Local Plan is dealing with the built environment. The following policy is relevant to this assessment.

BE1 Heritage assets

- 2.37 *“The historic environment, unique in its character, quality and diversity across the Vale is important and will be preserved or enhanced. All development, including new buildings, alterations, extensions, changes of use and demolitions, should seek to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, including their setting, and seek enhancement wherever possible.*

Proposals for development shall contribute to heritage values and local distinctiveness. Where a development proposal is likely to affect a designated heritage asset and or its setting, the significance of the heritage asset and the impact of the proposal must be fully assessed and supported in the submission of an application. Heritage statements and/or archaeological evaluations will be required for any proposals related to or impacting on a heritage asset and/or known possible archaeological site.

Proposals which affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be properly considered, weighing the direct and indirect impacts upon the asset and its setting. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining heritage assets wherever practical, including archaeological remains in situ, unless it can be demonstrated that the harm will be outweighed by the benefits of the development.

The Council will:

- a. Support development proposals that do not cause harm to, or which better reveal the significance of heritage assets*
- b. Require development proposals that cause substantial harm to, or loss of a designated heritage asset and its significance, including its setting, to provide a thorough heritage assessment setting out a clear and convincing justification as to why that harm is considered acceptable. Where that case cannot be demonstrated proposals will not be supported unless the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss and accord with the requirements of national guidance, and*
- c. Require development proposals that cause less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset to weigh the level of harm against the public benefits that may be gained by the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

Developments affecting a heritage asset should achieve a high quality design in accordance with adopted SPD and the Council will encourage modern, innovative design which respects and complements the heritage context in terms of scale, massing, design, detailing and use.”

3. Methodology

- 3.1 The following methodology was developed in order to respond to the need of this initial review of existing data relating to the historic environment.
- 3.2 Designated assets were identified within 1km from each site; however, additional assets were identified beyond the 1km study area in order to provide context and take into consideration the potential impacts of development on their setting. The Draft Landscape and Visual Capacity Comparison Assessment, prepared by BMD (April 2019), was also taken into consideration.
- 3.3 In order to identify non-designated heritage assets, a data search was carried out within a 1km radius of each approximate site centre. The grid references used for these searches are as follows:
- Eaton Leys – NGR SP 88705 32568
 - Salden Chase Extension – NGR SP 82473 32098
 - Shenley Park – NGR SP 81769 33468

Data sources

- 3.4 All known heritage assets were identified using the following data sources:
- Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (HER data received from Paul Clements, HER Assistant at Buckinghamshire County Council on 08.07.2019);
 - Milton Keynes HER (HER data received from Nick Crank, Senior Archaeological Officer at Milton Keynes Council on 11.07.2019);
 - Buckinghamshire County Council's Unlocking Buckinghamshire's Past website;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
 - DEFRA Magic mapping website was also utilised during this research;
 - Aerial photography of the Site and wider area (Google maps, www.maps.google.co.uk);
 - Historic Maps – National Library of Scotland online (<https://www.oldmapsonline.org/>); and
 - AVDC's website for information on conservation areas and locally listed buildings
- 3.5 Heritage assets are enumerated within the text by their county HER or NHLE reference numbers and are further detailed in Appendix A.

Limitations

- 3.6 The HER data received from both Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes HER can be considered current on the date it was received, however as it comprises data ordered from a third party, AECOM cannot guarantee the total accuracy of the data.
- 3.7 This appraisal presents an overview of cultural heritage assets located on or in close proximity to the sites. The appraisal is for client information only, with the methodology reflecting the specific task at hand. The appraisal does not consider mitigation and should not be used for planning application purposes.

4. Heritage Constraints

Eaton Leys (GBR002)

- 4.1 The site of Eaton Leys (GBR002) is located to the east of the built-up area of Water Eaton and south of Fenny Stratford. More specifically, it is located east of the Waterhall Park, on the eastern bank of the River Ouzel which forms the eastern boundary of the site, and west of the A4146. To the north of the site, there are agricultural fields however, Milton Keynes Council have proposed that area for housing. Outline planning permission has been granted (15/01533/OUTEIS) for the site to the north of Eaton Leys (GBR002) that falls within the boundaries of Milton Keynes Council.

Designated heritage assets

- 4.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary. A total of 13 designated heritage assets are recorded within 1km from the site, largely comprising Grade II listed residential, agricultural and industrial structures.
- 4.3 These include a single scheduled monument, comprising the Roman town of Magiovinium and Roman fort (SM, NHLE 1006943), located c. 286m to the north of the site boundary, to the south of the A5 and either side of the Watling Street road (itself the route of a former Roman road). The setting of the scheduled monument is rural however the construction of the Kelly's Kitchen Roundabout and associated roads as well as a small industrial estate to the east have eroded that setting to some extent. The construction of the proposed residential development within the Milton Keynes Council boundaries will further erode the setting of the scheduled monument however its association with Watling Street will remain.
- 4.4 The Mill House (Grade II, NHLE 1125439) is a Grade II listed building located just outside of the site, to the west. It dates to c. 1830-50 and is two storeys, constructed of brick with a half-hipped slate roof. The Mill House is associated with Water Eaton Mill (para 4.12), a water-powered mill on the site. The Mill House is located just west of the River Ouzel which runs between the site of Eaton Leys and the site of the house and is attached to a row of buildings to the west. The setting of the asset is semi-rural as it is located outside the main built-up area of Water Eaton, between the River Ouzel and the Grand Union Canal. Its setting is defined by its proximity to the river and the canal and its association with them remains.
- 4.5 Further west, there is an early 19th century bridge, Canal Bridge (Grade II, NHLE 1125438), over the Grand Union Canal. The bridge is also constructed of red brick with a rounded coping parapet. It has group value with the Mill House and the rest of the historic properties on Mill Road. Its setting is defined by its relationship with the canal.
- 4.6 There are 10 additional listed buildings to the west of the Canal Bridge, arranged around Mill Road. These buildings illustrate the historic core of the settlement of Water Eaton, prior its substantial extension in the second half of the 20th century. The setting of these buildings is defined by their location within the built-up area of Water Eaton
- 4.7 Additional listed buildings are located within Fenny Stratford, to the north-west of the site. Similarly, the setting of these assets is defined by their location within the settlement.
- 4.8 Little Brickhill Conservation Area¹ is located approx. 1.4 km to the east of the site and encompasses the historic core of the village. The settlement developed around Watling Street, a major Roman road that ran through Magiovinium, a contemporary settlement to the west of the village (SM, NHLE 1006943). The setting of the conservation area is rural, as the village is surrounded by countryside. One exception to this is the A5 that runs to the north of the village. There are views from the north-western part of the conservation area across the valley and surrounding countryside and to Milton Keynes beyond.

¹ <https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-and-building/conservation-and-archaeology/conservation-areas-in-milton-keynes>

Non-designated heritage assets

- 4.9 Buckinghamshire HER records a total of 30 assets within the 1km study area. Of these, 15 are recorded within the site boundary itself, these comprise a general record containing background information on Great Brickhill Parish (MBC 7466), and 14 further assets, namely:
- MBC8015: The possible route of a further Roman road, which branches from the Watling Street road on a west-south-west orientation. The route follows a footpath, with the hedge marking the extent of the route following the line of the road's agger.
 - MBC11743: Two ditches and a possibly trackway, of uncertain date recorded on aerial photographs and identified by magnetometer survey 200m east-north-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34536: Roman ditch identified during trial trench evaluation east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34170: Post-Medieval pottery sherds and tile recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field north-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34163: Scatter of worked flints recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field north-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34168: Medieval pottery sherds recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field north-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34164: Scatter of worked flints recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34167: Medieval pottery sherds recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34171: Post-Medieval pottery sherds and tile recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34166: Sherd of Roman Samian ware recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34169: Medieval pottery sherd recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field south-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34172: Post-Medieval pottery sherds and tile recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field south-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC34165: Scatter of worked flints recovered during a fieldwalking survey in a field south-east of Eaton Leys Farm.
 - MBC5532: Enclosure and other features of unknown date recorded on aerial photographs north-west of Galley Lane Spinney.
 - MBC34160: Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation identified by magnetometer survey in a field south of Eaton Leys Farm.
- 4.10 Two Buckinghamshire HER Archaeological Notification Areas are also located within the site boundary. These are located at the northern and southern extents of the site area and comprise two areas surrounding cropmarks MBC5532 and MBC11743.
- 4.11 Two further assets are recorded in a small field immediately to the south of the site boundary, directly north of the A4146 road. These comprise a possible Neolithic to Bronze Age ring-ditch recorded on aerial photographs (MBC5500) and a possible Roman cemetery found eroding from the river bank (MBC2032; MMK7687). The evidence for the cemetery consisted of the discovery of a child's skull and an adult pelvis, found within the river bank in the early 1990s.
- 4.12 Milton Keynes HER records a total of 80 assets within the study area, including two recorded towards the western extent of the site boundary. These comprise:
- MMK7684. Eaton Leys trackway. Cropmark shows two sets of parallel linear features in a south-west-north-east direction south-west of the Roman town of Magiovinium. Possible southern route out of the town.

- MMK5492. Findspot of pottery, comprising coarse grey sandy ware, at Eaton Leys Farm. Roman in date.
- 4.13 The majority of other assets recorded are focused within the urban extent of Milton Keynes, to the west and north-west of the site, although several assets relating to the Roman activity recorded to the north of the site are also documented. These comprise entries for the settlement of Magiovinium itself (MMK685), the town ditch (MMK7658), and a possible Roman fort (MMK684) located south of the town, immediately south of Watling Street. Later analysis of aerial photographs, however, suggests that the interpretation of the fort may be incorrect, and the feature actually comprises an accidental arrangement of medieval cultivation headlands and natural soil discolouration. The route of the Watling Street Roman road is also recorded, along with a coin hoard of Roman date (MMK698) (comprising 296 silver denarii found by a metal detectorist), found at the Watling Street/Galley Lane Junction c. 500m to the north-east of the site. A fieldwalking find of a Roman coin (MMK7871) is also recorded immediately outside the site's western boundary, in proximity to Eaton Leys Farm.
 - 4.14 Medieval and post-medieval activity is also recorded immediately outside the western extent of the site in the form of Water Eaton Mill (MMK2625; MMK2626). A mill was recorded in the vicinity in the Domesday survey of 1086, with the current building dating to the 19th century.
 - 4.15 Eight previous archaeological investigations (events) are also recorded within the study area. These include four previous magnetometer surveys, a resistivity survey, a programme of fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation carried out within the site boundary.
 - 4.16 Milton Keynes HER also records 18 previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area.

Constraints

- 4.17 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary. Buckinghamshire HER records several non-designated heritage assets within the boundary of the site itself, comprising cropmark evidence of land management (of an unknown date), Roman ditches and a concentration of surface finds from field-walking dating to between the prehistoric and the post-medieval period. Milton Keynes HER also records two assets, likely both of a Roman date, within the site boundary. Several further assets recorded in the immediate vicinity, including a notable concentration of Roman activity focused around the settlement of Magiovinium and the Watling Street road to the north. Evidence of Roman funerary activity has also been recorded to the south of the site boundary, indicating potential for both settlement (indicated by the ditches within the site) and funerary activity of a Roman date to have extended to within the site boundary itself. A possible Neolithic to Bronze Age ring-ditch is also recorded immediately to the south of the site boundary and worked flints found within the site boundary during fieldwalking, raising the potential of previously unrecorded archaeological activity also related to this period being located within the site boundary.
- 4.18 Overall, the initial appraisal of the archaeological baseline has established a **high** likelihood of encountering significant archaeological remains on the site, with the potential for later Prehistoric and Roman remains being particularly notable.
- 4.19 The development of the site has the potential to affect the setting of the scheduled monument of the Roman town of Magiovinium and Roman fort that is located to the north-east of the site. However, new development is going to be located to the north of the site of Eaton Leys (Milton Keynes allocation) and as a result the mainly rural setting of the scheduled monument is going to change.
- 4.20 There is also potential for the setting of the Grade II listed Mill House and Canal Bridge to the west of the site to be affected. Development in the site of Eaton Leys will detract from the rural setting of the Mill House.
- 4.21 Any proposals for the development of the site also have the potential to affect the setting of the listed buildings within Water Eaton and Fenny Stratford. However, the setting of these assets is mainly defined by their location within the settlements. In addition, there is also potential for key views from the Brickhill Conservation Area towards the site and the scheduled monument of Magiovinium to be affected.

Salden Chase Extension (NLV020)

- 4.22 The site of Salden Chase Extension includes arable fields defined by mature hedgerows and comprises three distinct parcels. To the north-west it is bounded by Broadway Wood and Thrift Wood while to the south by a disused railway. Whaddon Road runs to the north-east and mature hedgerows and trees define the south-western boundaries of all parcels within the site.
- 4.23 The land to the north-east of the site, to the eastern side of Whaddon Road, is allocated within AVDC VALP as housing development - NLV001 Salden Chase. This will form as an extension of the existing settlement edge to the north-eastern boundary of this site.

Designated heritage assets

- 4.24 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary (Figure 2).
- 4.25 Lower Salden Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1288667) is located approximately 250m to the south of the site boundary. It comprises a mid- to late 18th century house with later extensions and alterations. The house is two storeys with an attic and an old tile roof. The former farmhouse is part of the Lower Salden Stables, a horse riding school at Lower Salden Farm. The farm is surrounded by countryside with a few dispersed farms and pieces of woodland. A disused railway line runs from the south-west to the south-east of the Lower Salden Farmhouse. The setting of the farm is rural however, the original form and layout of the farmstead has been altered with the introduction of modern buildings and structures.
- 4.26 Approximately 900m to the north of the site boundary is Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1125222) dating to the same period as the Lower Salden Farmhouse (mid- to late 18th century) with later extensions and alterations. The former farmhouse, now a house, is constructed of brick under a slate roof and is two storeys. This building is located within a former farm complex and is surrounded mostly by countryside to the south and west and is in close proximity to modern development to the east and further north.
- 4.27 Approximately 1.2km to the north-east of the site is a scheduled monument, Fishpond in Water Spinney (SM, NHLE 1007931). The monument consists of a substantial earthen dam that forms the northern boundary of Water Spinney. The dam stands up to 1.5m high and extends north-west to south-east for approximately 100m. The fishpond is associated with the earthwork remains of the deserted medieval village of Tattenhoe, approximately 500m to the north-west. Part of the medieval village is also designated as a scheduled monument (SM, NHLE 1007942) and also includes the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (Grade II*, NHLE 1125221). The setting of the scheduled monuments has changed significantly in the second half of the 20th century with the introduction of modern residential and industrial development and associated infrastructure in close proximity to the assets.
- 4.28 To the south-east of the site, approximately 1km from it, extends the village of Newton Longville. It encompasses 23 listed buildings, nine of which are located to the western part of the village, closer to the site while the rest of them, as well as Newton Longville Conservation Area, are located to the eastern part of the village. The setting of these assets is defined by their location within the village, however, the setting of the village is rural and it is possible that there are key views from the assets to the western part of the village towards the site.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 4.29 Buckinghamshire HER records a total of 14 assets within the 1km study area. Of these, seven are recorded within the site boundary itself, these comprise two general background records of the historic parishes of Mursley (MBC7530) and Newton Longville (MBC7543) and five further assets. These are detailed as follows:
- MBC11506: The western section of the site falls within the historic boundary of Whaddon Chase royal hunting forest, granted to the Giffard family in 1242 and a private hunting chase until 1840.
 - MBC13237. Chase Farm, Whaddon. Field survey concluded this was the site of a post-medieval water-meadow, but on a slope and not in the floodplain.
 - MBC22085. 'Gallows Close'. Possible site of post-medieval gallows indicated by field name evidence recorded in 1844.

- MBC25718. North-east of Weasels. A possible ring ditch and ditched boundary or enclosure have been identified by geophysical survey.
 - MBC22400. Land to N of Swanbourne Sidings, Newton Longville. A possible small Romano-British settlement or farmstead has been indicated by geophysical surveys and surface finds.
- 4.30 Two Buckinghamshire HER Archaeological Notification Areas are also located within the site boundary. These are located in the east of the site and comprise the areas surrounding assets MBC25718 and MBC22400.
- 4.31 The probable route of minor Roman road (MBC8010) is recorded as following the route of the B4034 immediately to the north of the site boundary.
- 4.32 Milton Keynes HER records a total of 36 assets within the study area, although these are largely focused within the vicinity of Tattenhoe, c. 560m to the north of the site boundary. The assets comprise three records of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, identified during a 1992 excavation at Bottle Dump Corner (MMK2130). Initially identified by metal detecting during roadworks, the works subsequently identified a small Saxon cemetery of adults aligned north-south, buried with grave goods and probably dating to the 6th or 7th century. Further to the north-east, a medieval floor tile (found with large scatter of roof tile, building stone and pottery) was recorded during works at Tattenhoe Church (MMK2551). To the south of Tattenhoe village, and north of the A421 road, an early-medieval penny dating to the reign of Edward the Elder (899-925AD) was identified during a metal detector survey (MMK2129).
- 4.33 Three previous archaeological investigations (events) are also recorded within the study area by Buckinghamshire HER. These comprise geophysical (magnetometer and magnetic susceptibility) surveys, during which the aforementioned possible Romano-British settlement was identified.
- 4.34 Milton Keynes HER also records 19 previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area.

Constraints

- 4.35 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary. A total of five non-designated heritage assets are recorded by Buckinghamshire HER within the boundary of the site itself, with a small number of further assets recorded to the north and south of the site. The archaeological activity within the site boundary is characterised by the presence of possible Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity, identified through geophysical survey and surface finds across the eastern extent of the site. Post-medieval activity is also recorded within the western extents of the site, comprising potential water management activity and the possible location of a gallow. Notable early-medieval funerary activity is recorded to the north, in proximity to the village of Tattenhoe, although there is no indication that this extends to within the site boundary itself.
- 4.36 Overall, it is considered that there is a **high** potential for encountering Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity across the eastern part of the site, with some potential for post-medieval water management features at the site's western extent. There is also limited potential, given the presence of recorded funerary activity to the north, for early medieval activity within the site boundary, although there was no indication of this during the previous geophysical survey works.
- 4.37 Proposals for the development of the site of Salden Chase Extension (NLV020) have the potential to affect the setting of a number of designated heritage assets. These include the Grade II listed Lower Salden Farmhouse to the south of the site. Development in the site of Salden Chase Extension will introduce a change in the rural setting of the Grade II listed building.
- 4.38 The setting of the listed buildings and conservation area within Newton Longville is defined by their location within the village however, it is possible that development of the site will affect key views from the assets towards the site, and the character of the approach to the conservation area from the north-east.
- 4.39 The setting of the Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse has already been affected by modern development to some extent and additional allocation sites around this asset are expected to further affect its setting.
- 4.40 Any proposals for development of the site will need to consider the setting of the scheduled monuments associated with the medieval village of Tattenhoe. The setting of these assets has been affected to some extent by modern development in their vicinity.

Shenley Park (WHA001)

4.41 The site of Shenley Park (WHA001) is located to the south-east of the village of Whaddon and adjacent to the existing south-western settlement boundary of Milton Keynes while to the south of the site runs the A421. There are two Milton Keynes Council allocations (Kingsmead South and Tattenhow Park) currently under construction, adjacent to the eastern site boundary. In addition, an AVDC VALP allocation - NLV001 Salden Chase lies adjacent to the south-east.

Designated heritage assets

- 4.42 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary.
- 4.43 The scheduled monument of Snelshall Benedictine Priory (NHLE 1011308), comprising the extensive earthwork remains of the priory including the site of the monastery buildings themselves, the perimeter moat, fishponds and drainage system, is recorded c. 300m to the north of the site boundary.
- 4.44 Two further scheduled monuments are recorded to the west of the site, in proximity to the village of Tattenhoe. These comprise the medieval fishpond located c. 600m south-east of St Giles's Church Tattenhoe (NHLE 1007931) and the medieval moated site, fishponds and deserted medieval village of Tattenhoe, located c. 300m west of Home Park Farm (NHLE 1007942) (Figure 3). The setting of the scheduled monuments has changed significantly in the second half of the 20th century with the introduction of modern residential and industrial development and associated infrastructure in close proximity to the assets.
- 4.45 An additional scheduled monument comprising a bowl barrow on Church Hill (SM, NHLE 1012632) is located c. 500m to the west of the site boundary, to the south of the village of Whaddon. The setting of this asset remains largely rural, surrounded by agricultural fields to the south of the village of Whaddon.
- 4.46 There are two Conservation Areas² and 13 associated listed buildings located within Whaddon. These include the High Street Conservation Area that incorporates the High Street, an area of linear development that is vernacular in character, Whaddon Hall, an early 19th century country house built on the site of a former manor and St Mary's Church. The Stock Lane Conservation Area, situated at the south-eastern end of the village contains mainly 19th century development. The Stock Lane Conservation Area is located adjacent to the site, to the west.
- 4.47 The location of the village of Whaddon on an elevated position on a low level ridge overlooking a valley contributes to the special character and appearance of the conservation area. This position offers extensive views of the surrounding landscape from a number of areas within and on the edges of the village.
- 4.48 Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1125222) is located to the west of the site. It dates to the mid- to late 18th century with later extensions and alterations. The former farmhouse, now a house, is constructed of brick under a slate roof and is two storeys. This building is located within a former farm complex and is surrounded mostly by countryside to the south and west and is in close proximity to modern development to the east and further north.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 4.49 Buckinghamshire HER records a total of 23 assets within the 1km study area. Of these, four are recorded within the site boundary itself, these comprise:
- MBC11506: The entire site area falls within the historic boundary of Whaddon Chase royal hunting forest, granted to the Giffard family in 1242 and a private hunting chase until 1840.
 - MBC21250. Late prehistoric rectangular double-ditched enclosure seen on aerial photographs 250m north-north-west of Bottlehouse Farm.
 - MBC22084. Probable site of a medieval windmill belonging to Snelshall Priory known from historical records, located 500m south-east of the Priory site itself.

² https://www.aylesburyvalecd.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page_downloads/Whaddon-CA-map.pdf

- MBC8442. Artefact scatter of Roman pottery, tile and quern and mortarium fragments found on the ground surface in an area of enclosures and ditches identified by geophysical survey, located north of Newton Common.
- 4.50 Two Buckinghamshire HER Archaeological Notification Areas are also located within the site boundary. These are located at the north-western and eastern extents of the site area, and comprise the areas surrounding the assets MBC21250 and MBC8442.
- 4.51 Notable evidence of medieval activity is also located within the wider study area, c. 300m to the north of the site boundary. Historical records of the twelfth century Snelshall Priory (MBC853), which was dissolved in the sixteenth century, survive as earthworks recorded on aerial photographs.
- 4.52 Milton Keynes HER records a total of 5 assets within the study area. These are located to the south of Whaddon village, south-east of the study area.
- 4.53 Three previous archaeological investigations (events) are also recorded within the study area by Buckinghamshire HER. Of these, a single event, comprising a walkover survey is recorded within the site boundary itself.
- 4.54 Milton Keynes HER also records 19 previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area.

Constraints

- 4.55 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary. A total of four non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary. These include surface finds of a Roman date, likely indicating the presence of settlement activity within the site extents. The earliest asset within the site boundary relates to a late prehistoric rectangular double-ditched enclosure, which has been identified from aerial photographs. Medieval agricultural/industrial activity has also been recorded towards the western extent of the study area, in the form of a windmill mound with an association to Snelshall Priory (scheduled monument), which itself is located to the north of the site boundary, and the site is also encompassed within the extent of Whaddon Chase medieval hunting forest.
- 4.56 The presence of the windmill mound within the site boundary indicates that previously unrecorded medieval agricultural and land management activity associated with the priory may also be present within the site. The presence of Roman settlement activity is established by the significant number of surface finds recorded in the south-eastern area of the site, while the presence of Neolithic settlement or agricultural activity is indicated by the record of the double-ditched enclosure.
- 4.57 With this in mind, there is **high** potential for encountering both recorded and previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site boundary, with a significant focus on those from the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.
- 4.58 Development of the site of Shenley Park (WHA001) has the potential to affect the setting of a number of designated heritage assets that are located around the site. These include the setting of the two Whaddon Conservation Areas and associated listed buildings, the scheduled monuments and the Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse.
- 4.59 Whaddon is located on an elevated position which offers extensive views of the surrounding landscape from a number of areas within and on the edges of the village. In addition, the setting of the conservation areas in Whaddon is mainly rural as the village is currently surrounded by countryside and there is a separation from the settlement of Milton Keynes to the east. The proposed development has the potential to affect key views from the conservation areas and erode the rural setting.
- 4.60 The site is in close proximity to a number of scheduled monuments. The setting of the scheduled monuments associated with the Tattenhoe medieval village has already been eroded by modern development while new development is expected to take place between these assets and the site of Shenley Park. However, development of the site will introduce a new change to the setting of the Snelshall Benedictine Priory to the north of the site.
- 4.61 The remaining rural setting of the Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1125222) is also expected to be further eroded.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 This is an initial appraisal designed to evaluate the heritage constraints, including designated and non-designated heritage assets as well as the archaeological potential of the proposed development sites at Eaton Leys, Salden Chase Extension and Shenley Park. The appraisal presents an overview of cultural heritage assets located on or in close proximity to the site as well as in the wider area.
- 5.2 The site of Eaton Leys is located to the east of Milton Keynes. There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary; however the Buckinghamshire HER records several non-designated heritage assets within the boundary of the site and a number of further assets recorded in the immediate vicinity. There is a high likelihood of encountering significant archaeological remains on the site, with the potential for later Prehistoric and Roman remains being particularly notable. The development of the site has the potential to affect the setting of the scheduled monument of the Roman town of Magiovinium and Roman fort that is located to the north-east of the site as well as the setting of the Grade II listed Mill House and Canal Bridge to the west. Any proposals for the development of the site also have the potential to affect the setting of the listed buildings within Water Eaton and Fenny Stratford while there is also potential for key views from the Brickhill Conservation Area towards the site and the scheduled monument of Magiovinium to be affected.
- 5.3 The site of Shaldon Chase Extension is located to the south-west of Milton Keynes. There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary; however, a total of five non-designated heritage assets are recorded by Buckinghamshire HER within the boundary of the site itself, with a small number of further assets recorded to the north and south of the site. There is a high potential for encountering Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity across the eastern part of the site, with some potential for post-medieval water management features at the site's western extent. There is also limited potential, given the presence of recorded funerary activity to the north, for early medieval activity within the site boundary, although there was no indication of this during the previous geophysical survey works. Proposals for the development of the site of Salden Chase Extension have the potential to affect the setting of a number of designated heritage assets. These include the Grade II listed Lower Salden Farmhouse to the south of the site, the setting of the listed buildings and conservation area within Newton Longville, as well as the setting of the Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse. Any proposals for development of the site will need to consider the setting of the scheduled monuments associated with the medieval village of Tattenhoe.
- 5.4 The site of Shenley Park is located to the west of Milton Keynes. There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary; however, a total of four non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary. There is high potential for encountering both recorded and previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site boundary, with a significant focus on those from the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. Development of the site of Shenley Park has the potential to affect the setting of a number of designated heritage assets that are located around the site. These include the setting of the Whaddon Conservation Areas and associated listed buildings, the scheduled monuments and the Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse.
- 5.5 Paragraphs 20d and 28 of the NPPF require plans, both strategic and non-strategic, to make provision for the conservation and enhancement of the built and historic environment. Policy GP53 of the adopted AVDLP states that the council will seek to preserve or enhance the special characteristics of a conservation area while Policy GP59 of the AVDLP states that the council will protect, enhance and preserve the historic interest of sites of archaeological importance and their setting. Development in these sites has the potential to affect a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 5.6 Due to its close proximity to a number of designated heritage assets, including the scheduled monument of the Snelshall Benedictine Priory and the Whaddon Conservation Areas as well as the Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1125222), the site of Shenley Park is considered to present more constraints to development than the other two sites.

Next steps

- 5.7 Whichever site is selected there will be a need to establish design parameters following the production of a more detailed heritage appraisal. Parameters should identify areas within the site boundaries where development should be restricted, taking into account key views.

6. References

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Appendix A – Gazetteers

Eaton Leys

Non-designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
MBC5500	GRAVELLY GROUND	Non-designated	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Recorded by aerial photographs this cropmark is a possible ring ditch.	BucksHER
MBC5532	NW OF GALLEYLANE SPINNEY	Non-designated	Undated	Cropmark of enclosure and other features of unknown date recorded on aerial photographs	BucksHER
MBC7466	GREAT BRICKHILL PARISH	Non-designated	Undated	Grant to Missenden Abbey of a croft in great Brickhill, C. 1205 by Bucks review order, 1934, parts of Soulbury & Stoke Hammond were added to great Brickhill and parts of great Brickhill transferred to those parishes.	BucksHER
MBC7573	STOKE HAMMOND PARISH	Non-designated	Undated	Charters re Missenden Abbey's holdings in Stoke Hammond. By Bucks review order 1934 part of great Brickhill was added and part of Stoke Hammond transferred to that parish.	BucksHER
MBC8015	VIATORES ROUTE 166A	Non-designated	Roman	Little Brickhill-Bletchley road branches WSW from Watling street, between little Brickhill and Magiovinum, 300 yards due NW of Model farm and follows a footpath and hedge on an agger to Galley Lane plantation. Intersects road 166 1.25 miles.	BucksHER
MBC10986	GRAND JUNCTION/UNION CANAL	Non-designated	18 th to 19 th Century	Grand Junction canal authorised in 1793 and opened in 1805 it became part of the grand union in 1928.	BucksHER
MBC10987	GRAND JUNCTION/UNION CANAL	Non-designated	18th to 19th Century	See 4119:00:000.	BucksHER
MBC10988	GRAND JUNCTION/UNION CANAL	Non-designated	18th to 19th Century	The Grand Union Canal passes through the parish. See 4119:00:000.	BucksHER
MBC11743	200M ENE OF EATON LEYS	Non-designated	Undated	Two ditches, possible trackway, recorded on aerial photography and magnetometer survey.	BucksHER
MBC20321	BANK OF RIVER OUZEL: burials	Non-designated	Roman	Burial. A sword cut child's skull and part of an adult pelvis was found.	BucksHER

Heritage Appraisal

MBC21256	400M NW OF STOKE HOUSE FARM	Non-designated	Early to Middle Iron Age	Early to Middle Iron Age farmstead found by geophysical survey and trial trenching and confirmed by excavation.	BucksHER
MBC21546	STOKE HOUSE FARM	Non-designated	Undated	Enclosure recorded on aerial photographs.	BucksHER
MBC34157	Field south of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Roman	Roman enclosure complex identified by magnetometer survey and trial trench evaluation	BucksHER
MBC34158	Field south of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Roman	Roman enclosure complex identified by magnetometer and earth resistance survey and trial trench evaluation	BucksHER
MBC34159	Field north of Eaton Leys farm	Non-designated	Undated	Sub-rectangular enclosure, pit and linear segment of an enclosure identified by magnetometer survey	BucksHER
MBC34160	Field south of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation identified by magnetometer survey	BucksHER
MBC34163	Field north-east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Prehistoric)	Scatter of worked flints recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34164	Field east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Prehistoric)	Scatter of worked flints recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34165	Field south-east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Prehistoric)	Scatter of worked flints recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34166	Field east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Roman)	Sherd of Samian ware recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34167	Field east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Medieval)	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34168	Field north-east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Medieval)	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34169	Field south-east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Medieval)	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34170	Field north-east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Post-Medieval)	Post-Medieval pottery sherds and tile recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34171	Field east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Post-Medieval)	Post-Medieval pottery sherds and tile recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER
MBC34172	Field south-east of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Undated (Post-Medieval)	Post-Medieval pottery sherds and tile recovered during a fieldwalking survey	BucksHER

MBC34536	East of Eaton Leys Farm	Non-designated	Roman	Roman ditch identified during trial trench evaluation	BucksHER
MBC29669	Great Brickhill	Non-designated	Undated (Post-Medieval)	Post-medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	BucksHER
MBC29670	Great Brickhill	Non-designated	Undated (Medieval)	Find spot of a medieval strap end found whilst metal-detecting	BucksHER
MBC30916	Great Brickhill	Non-designated	Undated (Post-Medieval)	Find spot of a post-medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	BucksHER

Events

Reference	Name	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Source
EBC11378	Evaluation trial trenching	Intervention	SP 88000 31554	Investigations were conducted over 7 days by the Buckinghamshire County Museum. 5 trenches were machine excavated giving a total trenched area of 644.4m square and 3.7% of the sample of the proposed road corridor and two bulk samples were collected.	BucksHER
EBC11598	Geophysical survey	Survey	SP 88540 29354	The survey by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy noted two field where there was a possibility of archaeological features.	BucksHER
EBC16940	Area excavation	Intervention	SP 87988 31550	Excavation by Albion Archaeology article about the site is 'Changes in the Landscape: Archaeological Investigation of an Iron Age Enclosure on the Stoke Hammond Bypass', in Recs of Bucks 46 pp119-148. Vol 46. There is also an unpublished document called Unpublished document: Albion Archaeology. 2005. Changes in the Landscape: Archaeological Investigation of an Iron Age Enclosure on the Stoke Hammond Bypass.	BucksHER
EBC17428	Evaluation trial trenching	Intervention	SP 88343 31411	Excavation by Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd produced an unpublished document: Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd. 2011. Archaeological Evaluation: Willowbridge Marina, Stoke Road, Bletchley.	BucksHER
EBC17731	Magnetometer survey at Eaton Leys farm	Survey	SP 88725 32919	Survey completed by MoLA Northampton produced an unpublished document: Archaeological geophysical survey at Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, February to September 2014.	BucksHER
EBC17732	Resistivity survey at Eaton Leys Farm	Survey	SP 8876 3274	Survey completed by MoLA Northampton produced unpublished document: Earth resistance survey of land at Eaton Leys Farm,	BucksHER

				Bletchley, Milton Keynes.	
EBC17734	Fieldwalking survey at Eaton Leys	Survey	SP 8878 3284	Survey Completed by MoLA produced unpublished document: An archaeological fieldwalking survey on land at Eaton Leys, Milton Keynes.	BucksHER
EBC17939	Trial trench evaluation	Intervention	SP 8861 3276	Evaluation by MoLA Northampton produced unpublished document: Trial trench evaluation on land at Eaton Leys, Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire, August 2016.	BucksHER

Mons – Milton Keynes

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
MMK669	Magiovinium	Monument	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Lies in parishes of Bow Brickhill & Little Brickhill. On south side of the road there are remains of the defences to be seen, the bank rises 2 ft above the ditch and has been flattened by ploughing. There is a trace of a second bank beyond the ditch, after which the ground falls away. This side of the road is arable. To the north of the road the wide flat bank survives to height of about 2 ft. This site is pasture, without air photo, exact position of bank difficult to see; however linear feature was observed to some 0.69m (sic) south of the road in centre of field. North of road under pasture, though, original scheduled area cut by bypass to north. Scatter of pottery, roof tile, oyster and bone noted. (SAM description) (b62, p2) 2) Magiovinium, a small defended town, straddles Watling Street between Ducobrivae (Dunstable)& Lactodorum (Towcester). Magiovinium is now identified by a shallow earthwork encompassing approx. 8ha. It is partly under cultivation. Apart from the A5 & Dropshort	Milton Keynes HER
MMK678	Fenny Stratford By-pass	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	The piece was possibly part of a larger statue of Mercury (illus) (b76).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK684	Roman Fort	Unassigned	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	1) 2 forts? on air photos; 1st Claudian, 2nd a reconstruction possibly association with Boudiccan revolt (b62). 2) Fort, cropmark on air photo (b44);	Milton Keynes HER

- 4) Cropmark is not a fort (b60).
 5) Remains of timber buildings found; associated with fort? (b54).
 6) Ditches at approx. SP 8929 3339; part of a fort (b59).

MMK693	Galley Lane	Monument	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	C4th building (temple) found, with hoard of C4th coins & skeletons. Building was like one excavated at Bourton Grounds (see Cass 0784) (b36).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK694	Galley Lane	Monument	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	Skeletons found at temple site of C4th date, just prior to the destruction of the building, as the destruction layer reached some of the graves (b36).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK695	Galley lane	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	251 loose & a conglomerates of about 400, a corroded mass, perhaps caused by fire. May have been in a bag: a metal clasp found with them, in 'temple' area (b36).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK698	Watling Street / Galley Lane Junction	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Subsequently a further 627 denarii found by metal detector nearby, dated 32BC - AD186, obviously part of same (earlier) hoard (list & description) (b69).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK699	Fenny Stratford By-pass	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK700	S of A5, E of Galley Lane	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1082	Viatores Route 166a	Monument	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	1) Lt. Brickhill - Bletchley road branches WSW from Watling Street, between Lt. Brickhill & Magiovinium, 300yd due NW of model farm, & follows a footpath & hedge on an agar to Galley Lane plantation. Intersects Road 166 1. 25 miles on (map & further description) (bib1). 2) NGRs derived (bib3).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1083	Ouse(l) Bed Saffron Gardens	Find Spot	Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC	1) 1 of 2 hand axes. (Ales; further detail) (bib1-4). 2) Found at NGR. No further information (bib5).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1085	Allotments E of Pinewood Drive	Find Spot	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1088	91 Pinewood Drive, Bletchley	Find Spot	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1166	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Monument	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	1) Emergency excavations ahead of land use as rubbish tip. Site of small Belgic riverside settlement. Excave found pits, ditches etc, possible "primitive dwelling" and a burial (b2). 2) Belgic coins& pot found (b1).	Milton Keynes HER

			3) NGR to site centre (b4). 4) Material also from SP884333, SP885333, & SP885332 (b6).		
MMK1167	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Monument	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	Bottle-shaped depression 19ft long and 8ft wide, with possible hearth in centre. a primitive dwelling? Much pottery and at least 6ins of occupational debris in base. Found during emergency excavations on site of small Belgic riverside settlement (b2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1168	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Monument	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)	4 blackened stones, possibly a hearth. Found in centre of what may have been a "primitive dwelling". Found during emergency excavation of small Belgic riverside settlement (b2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1169	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Monument	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	Rubbish pit containing pottery and bones. Nearby was a possible house site. Found during excavations on site of small Belgic riverside settlement (b2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1170	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Monument	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	Pits, ditches and slots found during emergency excavations of a small Belgic riverside settlement. (also found; possible house site) (b2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1171	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD	On river bank, a lone burial of a headless adult of Belgic origin, with late Belgic pottery in grave fill. Found during emergency excavation of small Belgic riverside settlement (b2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1172	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Find Spot	Early Iron Age to Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1192	Water Eaton, canal	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1193	Water Eaton, canal	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1200	Stoke Road, Water Eaton	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	1) Worn coin, 98-117AD. Obv [] traiano avg ger dac pmtrp cos []. rev spqr optimo principi. Mint Rome. (bi1-2) 2) Possibly 68 Stoke Road - planning application BL 50/67. Site prespecified to this location on 6/2/2002	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1201	Stoke Road, Water Eaton	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1202	Stoke Road, Water Eaton	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER

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MMK1212	Water Eaton	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1987	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Find Spot	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1988	Water Eaton Manor	Place	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2018	Water Eaton Manor	Place	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2133	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Place	Medieval to 16th Century - 1066 AD to 1600 AD	1) Water Hall, mansion of principal manor in Bletchley (Water Eaton) stood approx. midway between Water Eaton & Fenny Stratford bridge. First mentioned 1273; pulled down early in reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) (b1, 8, 11). 2) Excavations of Belgic site 300yds S found medieval evidence (b4). See Cass 03041, 03502, 03602.	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2134	Water Eaton Manor	Place	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	1) Water Hall, mansion of principal manor in Bletchley (Water Eaton) stood in meadows approx. midway between Water Eaton & Fenny Stratford bridge (b1) 2) Water Hall first mentioned 1273 (b8) 3) Dovecote & fishery mentioned C14 (b2 - has manorial history) 4) Water Hall mansion demolished reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) (b1).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2135	Saffron Garden, Bletchley	Monument	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	1) Moated enclosure; Belgic ditches recut & fresh ones dug to form this enclosure, C12-13. 1 or 2 drainage ditches dug then. Dated by pottery like Jack Iron caps Lane type. Found by Excave's at NGR, 300yds S of site of Water Hall mansion (b4) (2) Nb: large earthwork near Ouzel visible "recently" (b8).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2136	Saffron Gardens, Bletchley	Place	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	1) Large rectangular enclosure, possibly a fishpond, visible until recently. Was approx. 70yds square, enclosed by banks approx. 9-10ft high & 40-50ft wide. Now filled in & levelled (b8(1973)) 2) Fishponds filled in, but can still be traced; embankment of fishpond post- dates C12-13 ditches (b4) 3) Ref to fishery, C14 (b2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2137	Water Eaton	Monument	Medieval - 1066 AD	Earthworks of medieval village seen at SP882 332 -SP883 332, in	Milton Keynes HER

			to 1539 AD	1964(bi1). See also Cass 3601	
MMK2139	Drayton Road, Bletchley	Monument	Unknown	1) Ditches (& medieval sherds) found at NGR 1964 (bi2(MKM4/1)). The following is not clear- whether ditches were medieval; relationship of pottery to ditches and circumstances of discovery	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2140	Drayton Road, Bletchley	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2141	Drayton Road, Bletchley	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2151	12 Oakwood Drive, Bletchley	Monument	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	1) Deposit of dark silty loam containing C13-14 sherds found in trial trench. Deposit was beneath a layer of cobbles. Sketch section of trench in case file. Findspot- garden of 12 Oakwood Drive (bi1)	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2152	12 Oakwood Drive, Bletchley	Find spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2155	24 Stoke Road, Bletchley	Monument	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	1) Two ditches, running parallel to Stoke Road. Contained C12-14 sherds. Found in front garden of no 24 Stoke Road, during construction of new driveway (bi1-3) 2) Ditches& sherds C13-14 or C12-13 (bi4 (MKM 10/1)). Notes, photos, plans & c on case file (bi1)	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2156	24 Stoke Road, Bletchley	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2625	Water Eaton Mill, Bletchley	Listed Building	19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	1) Listed Bdg. Grade II no 7/50. 2 storey mill blocks (listed with mill house). Half-hipped slate roof. Sluice arch running under bdg. partly blocked. Machinery otherwise intact with undershot wheel (bib10(1975)). 2) No machinery seen. Had undershot wheel. Leat in good order (bib9(1980)).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2626	Water Eaton Mill, Bletchley	Place	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD 18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD	1) 1 mill worth 20 shillings on bishop of coutanes 'manor of "etone" at doomsday (bib1). 2) Watermill on manor 1308. 2 watermills mentioned 1324& 1370, & watermill of Eaton also named in undated medieval deed. Eaton mill mentioned 1596. Water gristmill here 1705 & 2 watermills 1735. Cornmill noted c1927 (bib7).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2627	Water Eaton Mill,	Listed Building	19th Century - 1801	1) Listed Bdg Grade II no 7/50. Mill house c1830-50 (listed with	Milton Keynes HER

	Bletchley		AD to 1900 AD	mill block). 2 storey red brick. Low gable end slate roof, 2 2-light casement & 1 sash window. Plain door, modern porch. Linked to mill proper by single storey range with later openings (bib 10).	
MMK2628	Water Eaton Mill	Place	18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD 20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD	1) Estate map 1718 shows mill with "mill" field names adjacent (bib2). 2) Watermill c at NGR, map 1788 (bib3). 3)"Water Eaton mill" c at NGR, map 1825 (bib4). 4) 1863 Estate report -"house & mill in tenable repair" (map shows mill) (bib5). 5)"Water Eaton mill (corn)" at NGR 1880/5 (bib6). 6) Ceased working c 1939? (bib8).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3275	Bletchley, Near Canal/River	Monument	19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	1) Field drain inspection shaft? Drainage system for now demolished building? Shaft, 1.5m deep, 53 cm diameter. 20 courses of bricks laid as headers. 2 opposed tubular clay land drains, 10cm base diameter, in shaft walls at base. Shaft sealed by sandstone slab 70x63x5.5cms (bib1(mk pm 79/1)).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3276	Bletchley, Near Canal/River	Find Spot	19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3369	Canal Bridge Mill Road	Listed building	18th Century to Victorian - 1701 AD to 1900 AD	1) Grade II. circa 1800 red brick canal bridge splayed slightly concave piers. Semi-circular gauged arch, rounded coping to parapet. Listed for its contribution to this part of Mill Road & the Mill itself further on.	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3753	Magiovinium, near Fort	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	1st piece is 5 x 0.75cm & forms 1 arm of spur, of oval/round cross section. 1 end finished in form of angled arrangement. Possible decorated tinning. 2nd piece is body of spur, U-shaped, with projecting arm & groove for rowel (drawing, detail & x-ray filed).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4027	Larch Grove, Bletchley	Find Spot	17th Century to 18th Century - 1601 AD to 1800 AD	1) Complete bellamine found in back garden of 95 Larch Grove, Bletchley (probably no more than 400mm deep) whilst digging for rubbish pit. Totally un-associated, although rotten tree stump removed from vicinity some years ago. Visited by Dennis Mynard & RJW - no other finds. (source 1).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4327	Home Farmhouse	Listed Building	18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD	1) Grade II. Early to mid C18th house, may possibly incorporate earlier work. Two storeys brick with gable end old tile roof. Brick in irregular bond of hard red stretchers and blue headers with pale red dressing. Symmetrical front of 5 windows, nearly flush framed sashes, with moulded edge on 1st [more]	Milton Keynes HER

MMK4328	Sycamore Farmhouse	Listed Building	18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)	1) Grade II. Mid C18th two storey brick house with gable end slate roof, moulded eaves. Blue headers and pale red dressings. Six windows, nearly flush broad framed glazing bar sashes, flat gauged brick arches on ground floor, stretchers on end to 1st floor. Entrance in fourth opening from left-door [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4332	8 Larch Grove	Listed Building	18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD	1) Grade II. Early to mid C18th two storey thatched cottage with steep pitch half hipped roof. Roughcast brick walls. Has been modernised. Two light wood casements and modern door.	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4334	1 - 7 Mill Road, Water Eaton	Listed Building	19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	1) Grade II. Mid C19th. Two pairs of estate cottages of Jacobean character. Two storeys pale brick. Gabled steep slate roofs, central massive stepped chimneys with heavy capping. Paired gable projecting fronts with brick toothed eaves. One window each to front diamond glazed casements, 2 light 1st [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4335	23 - 33 Mill Road, Water Eaton	Listed Building	19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	1) Grade II. Mid C19th block of three estate cottages like nos. 1 to 7 (qv), Two storeys pale brick in Jacobean manner. Gable end steep slate roof. Two massive stepped chimneys with heavy capping. Brick toothed eaves. End bays project with gabled fronts. Two paired gabled half dormers to centre with [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4336	37 - 38 Mill Road, Water Eaton	Listed Building	17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD 19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)	1) Grade II. Late C17th pair of cottages timber framed with painted brick front. One storey and attic, thatched roof, half hipped at one end. Tie beam exposed in hipped end and box framing visible to rear. Three casements cut into thatch on attic floor. Plain door, C19th gabled wood porch. Most of timber [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4337	41 Mill Road, Water Eaton	Listed Building	17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD 19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	1) Grade II. Mid C17th or possible earlier, box framed thatched house with brick noggin. 1 storey and attics, some C19th alterations. Thatched roof half hipped at one end with fully exposed framing. Probably former long house type. Two 2 light casements to attic floor cut through eaves of thatch. [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4354	5 Stoke Road	Listed Building	18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD	1) Grade II. Mid C18th two storey brick house with gable end tiled roof. Brick is roughly in Flemish bond with vitreous headers and red dressings, now painted. Dentil eaves cornice. Nearly symmetrical front of three windows, centre blind, broad sashes in	Milton Keynes HER

				wide, nearly flush, frames - gauged brick flat [more]	
MMK4355	7 Stoke Road	Listed Building	17th Century to 18th Century - 1601 AD to 1800 AD	1) Grade II. C17th single storey timber framed building extended or rebuilt at road end with two storeys, painted brick, in later C18th. This part has header dentils to eaves of gable end slate roof with two wood casements each floor facing road. The timber framed single storey part is at right angles [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5483	Water Eaton	Monument	Medieval to 21st Century - 1066 AD to 2100 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5492	Eaton Leys Farm	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Fieldwalking finds by Mr G F in April 1999 reported by P & C W: 1) Grogged and Shelly ware - 1 everted rim jar sherd (Marney 1989, fabric 45) 2) Fine pink fabric - dish rim with red and black inclusions- early C2nd? (Marney 1989, fabric 18a) 3)) Fine pink fabric - 5 sherds including rim of a 26cm wide mouth bowl (like Marney 1989, fig 27.14) and one with wavy line decoration 4) Coarse grey sandy ware - 1 sherd with much quartz and conspicuous grey or black inclusions - late C2nd to C4th (possible Marney 1989, fabric 28d)	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5510	Magiovinium	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5512	Magiovinium	Monument	Roman to Early Medieval - 43 AD to 1065 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5762	Water Eaton Parish	Monument	Undated	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7096	Unassigned	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	There are two circular holes drilled in the plate below a ridge separating the buckle frame from the plate. A central circular hole (to accommodate a pin, now missing) partly cuts through this ridge. Most of the buckle frame has been lost. Similar buckles have been interpreted as spur buckles, but it is not possible to be certain of the form of the broken end on this example.	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7108	Unassigned	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER

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MMK7119	Unassigned	Find Spot	16th Century - 1501 AD to 1600 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7129	Unassigned	Find Spot	16th Century - 1501 AD to 1600 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7130	Unassigned	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	The spur has plain, relatively straight sides of oval section, widening to D-shape in section towards the goad. This is a small flat triangular point rising directly from the centre of the spur. The dating of this spur is uncertain. Prick spurs were common in the early part of the Medieval period (up to the thirteenth century) but tended to have goads with necks and curved sides, unlike this one. They were superseded by rowel spurs but were popular again for a brief period in the seventeenth century, with straight sides. An Early Medieval date is also a possibility for such spurs, but in the absence of diagnostic decoration seems less likely here.	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7131	Unassigned	Find Spot	17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7134	Unassigned	Find Spot	17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7142	Unassigned	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7145	Unassigned	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	The brooch has a thick, tapered bow, possibly with stamped decoration on the sides. It is broken above the foot, with only a small section of the catch plate surviving. The upper part of the bow is wide and slightly humped in profile with a vertical ridge down the centre. The wings are plain and cylindrical, with a recess to accommodate the pin. The upper part of the pin survives, with a flat, triangular plate where it joins the brooch. The brooch is worn with loss of some of the surface.	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7146	Unassigned	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7684	Eaton Leys trackway	Monument	Undated	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7687	Riverbank Human remains	Find Spot	Undated	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK7725	Fenny Stratford By-pass	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Intended product probably late C3rd counterfeit Antoniniani. 2 iron dies formed a set (b76) & (b81).	Milton Keynes HER

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MMK7869	Eaton Leys Farm	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Fieldwalking finds by Mr G F in April 1999 reported by P & C W: 1) 1 piece of tegula with a flange. The shelliest fabric is most likely of later 3rd or 4th century date (Woodfield 1989 p.252-254). Probably a product of the kilns at Harrold (Brown, 1994	Milton Keynes HER
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Events – Milton Keynes

Reference	Name	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Source
EMK1278	Eaton Leys Farm - Magnetometry Survey	Survey	SP 88730 32916 SP83SE	MOLA was commissioned to carry out a magnetometer survey of 109ha of land at Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, and undertook this work in stages between February and September 2014. The survey mapped much of the southern half of the Roman town of Magiovinium, revealing an extensive sprawl of unenclosed settlement remains cut through by later multivallate defences. There was evidence for possible industrial activity in the eastern part of the town and a possible monumental building in the west, close to the River Ouzel. A separate area of Roman settlement was identified approximately 1km south of the town, where two adjacent sets of rectilinear enclosures were present. Less substantial archaeological remains, of unknown date, were detected in the intervening area. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval field boundaries were detected widely across the entire survey area.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Walford, J. 2014. Archaeological geophysical survey at Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, February to March 2014. Archaeological report: Walford, J. 2014. Archaeological geophysical survey at Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, February to September 2014.
EMK1287	Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, Milton Keynes - Earth resistance survey	Survey	SP 88730 32918 SP83SE	MOLA Northampton was commissioned to carry out an earth resistance survey at Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, following on from a magnetometer survey undertaken in 2014. The purpose of the latest work was to test the results of the 2014 survey and investigate whether earth resistance survey could provide any additional archaeological information. Five 0.48ha sample blocks were surveyed, two targeting known archaeology, two targeting doubtful archaeology and one targeting an apparently blank area of land. The results were not particularly informative, being dominated by anomalies of geological origin. Whilst a few features of possible archaeological interest were detected there was generally a poor correlation between the earth resistance survey data and the archaeological findings of the previous magnetometer survey.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Walford, J. 2015. Earth resistance survey of land at Eaton Leys Farm, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, October 2015.
EMK1321	Eaton Leys, Little Brickhill - Phase 2 Trial trench evaluation	Intervention	SP 88729 32917 SP83SE	The evaluation comprised the excavation of one hundred and eight trenches, including fourteen double width trenches. Forty-eight of the one hundred and eight trenches were blank and in total only twenty-five trenches revealed features producing dating evidence. The earliest feature recorded was a single small pit or posthole which contained a	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Brown, R. 2017. Land at Eaton Leys, Milton Keynes: Archaeological Evaluation.

sherd of prehistoric pottery. All other datable features dated to either the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period or Roman period. The evaluation revealed a concentration of features of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman date in the north-west part of the site, c.330m to the south of the Roman settlement of Magiovinium. The majority of the archaeological remains centred around two possible trackways running from the south the south of the settlement of Magiovinium and traversing site on a north-north-east/south-south-west axis. Possible small enclosures were identified lining these possible trackways in the north developing into larger enclosures to the south and east, considered likely to be the remains of paddocks and field systems. Two separate possible pits clusters were recorded in the northern half of site as well as two other possible pits from which environmental sampling produced domestic waste. Nine possible cremations were exposed within eight trenches dispersed across the site. The possible cremations were not excavated at this stage but covered and left in-situ pending further archaeological works. No dating evidence was recovered.

EMK1369	Levante Gate, Little Brickhill - Geophysical Survey	Survey	SP 89664 32898 SP83SE	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
EMK154	Little Brickhill Bypass	Intervention	SP 89295 33311 SP83SE	The rescue recording plotted the locations of 9 burials ,5 ditches, a gully, 11 pits and a hearth from the Roman period Rescue recording mounted following discovery of a Roman coin forger's hoard, inhumations and a bronze figurine of a horned ram during road building.	Milton Keynes HER Publication: Records of Buckinghamshire vol. 37 (1995), 3-65.
EMK206	Eaton Leys, Fenny Stratford (Magiovinium)	Survey	SP 88950 33270 SP83SE	Fieldwalking recovered 2000 fragments of pottery and tile identified 6 ceramic phases - 1. Fieldwalking recovered 2000 fragments of pottery and tile identified 6 ceramic phases: A. AD 43-100 - wide distribution but early fort site lacking surface pottery B. AD 100-250 - marked decline in activity outside the limits of the town ditch but there was possible ribbon development along SW side of Watling St. Sand tempered tile suggests that tile-roof buildings were being constructed in Magiovinium at this period, C. AD 250-400 - material almost entirely restricted to area within the town defences but there was a continuing strip of extra-mural settlement extending SE along Watling Street. Six high density scatters set back approximately 30-60m from	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Richmond A 'Summary Report of an archaeological evaluation at Eaton Leys, Milton Keynes & Buckinghamshire'.

Watling Street. Scatters drop off the further away from the road. Shelly tile concentrations may indicate buildings.

D. Early Saxon - three sherds within the defences and four in the extra mural settlement flanking Watling Street.

2. Geophysical survey was undertaken in seven areas, these revealed:

A. Some rectilinear ditched enclosures, pit features within the town defences

B. A section of the curved town ditch on the SE of the town.

EMK35	Saffron gardens	Intervention	SP 88500 33400 SP83SE	Small late Iron-Age riverside settlement with pits, ditches and depressions containing occupational debris. Headless burial found and a possible beam slot in the river bed. Later medieval trenches of the 12th -13 th centuries.	Milton Keynes HER Publication: Wolverton & District Archaeological Society newsletter 11 [1967] p.17-18.
EMK37	Stoke Road	Intervention	SP 87958 32949 SP83SE	Excavation in the front garden of number 24 revealed two ditches containing a 12th century sherd and a 13th century sherd.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Note: Wolverton & District Archaeology Newsletter no.11 (1967) p.16.
EMK398	12 Oakwood Drive	Intervention	SP 88050 33310 SP83SE	Evaluation trench put in after owner of the house had informed Mr Griffiths that in digging a drain in the garden he had found a layer of cobbles. At a depth of 4'0" a layer of dark silty loam 6" thick and containing medieval sherds was found.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: note with section.
EMK53	Little Brickhill Gas Pipeline	Intervention	SP 89311 33317 SP83SE	Roman industrial working area including a hoard of Roman tools. Hoard of 294 denarii from Mark Antony to Commodus. Roman industrial working area comprising small hoard of Roman tools deposited in a pit plus fused furnace waste. Also, two stone surfaces, one 22'0" wide and the other 60'0" wide, and a large pit containing a horse burial.	Milton Keynes HER Publication: Wolverton & District Archaeological Society Journal 1 [1968] p.8.
EMK69	Magiovinium - South-east quadrant	Intervention	SP 89070 33480 SP83SE	Watching brief of field drains within the south-east area of the site of the Roman town of Magiovinium found the boundary ditch was deep, possibly rewetted with stone on the inside and that there may have been a wall. Little trace of occupation towards the south but a consistent scatter of pottery and building material towards the east. Two buildings identified within the walls and a third virtually in the ditch on the western side.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Bartram J. "Magiovinium 1974".
EMK790	Stoke Road Canal Bridge	Intervention	SP 88068 32421 SP83SE	Negative evaluation. The evaluation was carried out both sides of the canal in advance of the construction of a new canal bridge, car park and footpaths. Natural varied between 0.2m & 1.0m. No features encountered other than a field drain.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: A Hancock 2004 "Archaeological Evaluation: Footbridge over Grand Union Canal, Stoke Road, Bletchley, Milton Keynes".
EMK796	Land adjacent to Stoke	Intervention	SP 88070 32590	An area of 3.4ha with standing ridge & furrow was evaluated using both	Milton Keynes HER

	Road		SP83SE	magnetometer surveying and trial trenching. The magnetometer survey recorded the furrows but did not indicate the presence of mid-Saxon features identified in trenches 9,10,11,16 &17. The 7 mid-Saxon sherds from the features were large (50mm x 50mm) and unabraded and included 3 rim-sherds with lugs. A residual fragment of hypocaust tile was recovered from the surface fill of a ditch.	Archaeological report: A Hancock "Archaeological Evaluation: land adjacent to Stoke Road, Water Eaton, Bletchley, Milton Keynes".
EMK878	Eaton Leys, Fenny Stratford (Magiovinium)	Interpretation	SP 88990 33260 SP83SE	Desk-based assessment on extensive Eaton Leys site covering parts of Buckinghamshire county and Milton Keynes and including Magiovinium Roman settlement.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: A Richmond 1998 'Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Eaton Leys, Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes'.
EMK896	Land adjacent to Stoke Road - Excavation	Intervention	SP 88050 32575 SP83SE	Excavation revealed mid Saxon ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and probable Sunken Featured Building – the features defined fenced boundaries, structures, an enclosure and an appended field system. Excavation/ Post-Ex Assessment report. The small assemblage of recovered pottery was mid Saxon. It is suggested that the site represents a short-lived farmstead of the 8th - 9th centuries. Some residual Roman pottery and tile was recovered in addition to LBA/EIA pottery from scattered pits.	Milton Keynes HER Article in serial: A Hancock. 2010. Excavation of a mid-Saxon Settlement at Water Eaton, Bletchley, Milton Keynes. Archaeological report: A J Hancock 2006 'Archaeological Excavation: Land adjacent to Stoke Road, Water Eaton, Bletchley, Milton Keynes'.
EMK959	41 Mill Road	Report	SP 88071 33058 SP83SE	Throughout most of the life of the building the roof was thatched with threshed wheat or a mixture of wheat & rye, applied as long straw. Base coat probably dates from 1800's. Water reed was applied in the early C20th.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Letts 2006 'Report on Historic Thatch from Bletchley, Bucks'.
EMK992	Mill Farm, Mill Road	Intervention	SP 88260 32940 SP83SE	Watching brief on residential development. Did not reveal any archaeological remains or artefacts.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: L Gill 2007 'Watching Brief: Mill Farm, Mill Road, Water Eaton, Bletchley'.
EMK1320	Eaton Leys, Little Brickhill - Phase 1 Trial trench evaluation	Intervention	SP 88729 32917 SP83SE	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Eaton Leys, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire prior to the proposed development of the site. Ten of the twenty-two trenches were located within the northern half of the evaluation within Milton Keynes Unitary Authority and twelve trenches in the southern half within Aylesbury Vale District Council area. This report deals only with the findings within Milton Keynes Unitary Authority. A single early-middle Roman cremation, located less than 200m to the south of the Scheduled Monument of the Roman town of Magiovinium, was the only feature uncovered. The cremation was unburned, contained 73g of cremated bone and was furnished. It included	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: S Egan. 2016. Trial trench evaluation on land at Eaton Leys, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, August 2016.

part of a ceramic vessel dating between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD as well as 81 hobnails and other nails, some with cremated bone attached. The vessel is likely to have been a deliberate token deposit and the nails were from pyre-derived remains.

Salden Chase Extension

Designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
DBC4782 MBC15677 NHLE 1288667	LOWER SALDEN FARMHOUSE	Listed Building Grade II	Mid to late 18 th Century	House. Mid-late C18, altered. Red and vitreous brick with moulded plinth and eaves, and plain first floor band course.	BucksHER

Non-designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
MBC2380	WEASEL LANE	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Roman and medieval pottery and tile found on ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC7530	MURSLEY PARISH	Non-designated	Undated	Charters re Luffield priory's holdings in Mursley.	BucksHER
MBC7534	NEWTON LONGVILLE PARISH	Non-designated	Undated	By Bucks review order 1934. Part of Bletchley added to this parish.	BucksHER
MBC7603	WHADDON PARISH	Non-designated	Undated	Parish survey by MKAU in 1984.	BucksHER
MBC8010	VIATORES ROUTE 166	Non-designated	Roman	Probable route of minor Roman road. Fenny Stratford-Buckingham-Syresham.	BucksHER
MBC11506	WHADDON CHASE	Non-designated	Medieval to 19 th Century	Royal hunting forest, granted to the Giffard family in 1242 and a private hunting chase until 1840.	BucksHER

MBC13237	CHASE FARM, WHADDON	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Field survey concluded this was the site of a post-medieval water-meadow, but on a slope and not in the floodplain.	BucksHER
MBC22085	'Gallows Close	Non-designated	Post-Medieval to 19 th Century	Possible site of post-medieval gallows indicated by field name recorded in 1844.	BucksHER
MBC22400	Land to N of Swanbourne Sidings, Newton Longville	Non-designated	Undated (Romano-British)	Possible small Romano-British settlement or farmstead indicated by geophysical surveys and surface finds.	BucksHER
MBC25715	NE of Lower Salden Farm	Non-designated	Undated	Possible ditched enclosure found during geophysical survey.	BucksHER
MBC2571	S and W of Weasels	Non-designated	Undated	Possible settlement enclosures found by geophysical survey.	BucksHER
MBC25718	NE of Weasels	Non-designated	Undated	Possible ring ditch and ditched boundary or enclosure found by geophysical survey.	BucksHER
MBC34074	East West rail	Non-designated	19 th century to Modern	The Buckinghamshire Railway from Bletchley to Oxford opened in 1850 and was mothballed in 1993.	BucksHER

Events

Reference	Name	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Source
EBC16026	Magnetic susceptibility survey	Survey	SP 82916 31838	Geophysical survey carried out in November 1999 by GeoQuest Associates on behalf of Wardle Armstrong on land to the north of Swanbourne Sidings, Newton Longville.	BucksHER
EBC17198	Geophysical surveys	Survey	SP 82953 32074	Geophysical survey conducted by Stratascan Ltd.	BucksHER
EBC18075	Geophysics (Magnetometer) Survey	Survey	SP 8159 3347	Over 80ha of land surveyed. Former field boundaries identified. Within the southern part of the site enclosures with internal divisions, pits, and ring ditches were identified in an area where surface scatters of Roman pottery were found.	BucksHER

Mons – Milton Keynes

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
MMK1348	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1349	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1350	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1351	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1352	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1353	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1354	N. of Newton Common	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1665	Tattenhoe (Field 125)	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1666	Tattenhoe Church	Find spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1667	V1 Road W of Tattenhoe CH.	Monument	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Metal objects had been recovered previously from area. Little seen after topsoil stripping; machines had churned up most of site. Some possible features identified: a 2m dia. pit, close to E edge of excavation, yielded pottery. Ridge & furrow seen crossing road corridor in SW/NE direction (b7-8).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1668	V1 Road W of Tattenhoe CH.	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1669	V1 Road W of Tattenhoe CH.	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK1670	V1 Road W of Tattenhoe CH.	Find Spot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER

Heritage Appraisal

MMK2129	S of Tattenhoe, N of A421	Find Spot	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	Edward the Elder penny, 899-925AD. Moneyer Biornred, type ht 1 (ref: lock-ett 539a). Found during md survey. Reported verbally to MKAU June 1991 & shown to RJZ (MKAU) who copied Ashmolean's identification from coin envelope (b1-2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2357	Metal detecting field NO 125	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2359	Metal detecting field NO 125	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2362	Metal detecting field NO 126	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2363	V1 Grid Road	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2364	V1 Grid Road	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2365	V1 Grid Road	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2366	V1 Grid Road	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2972	Metal detecting field 127 NR Howe Park	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2973	Metal detecting field 127/OS Parcel 4300	Find Spot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3323	Metal detecting field 125	Find Spot	17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD	Lead musket balls, bronze key hole, buttons, lead pot, lead fragments, pewter fragments, sheet bronze fragment, buckles (1 a marshal type 111d with double loop, 1600-1700), misc. metal alloy/bronze/lead object S & a Georgian coin. Found during md survey by J Maloney (bib10).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3328	Metal detecting field 125	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3330	Metal detecting field 125	Find spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	1) 2 horseshoes; 2) iron strap frag; 3) cu alloy figure-of-8 buckle; 4) buckle frag; 5) bronze cauldron leg; 6) bronze vessel frag; 7) cu alloy ring; 8) cu alloy nodule; 9) button; 10) pewter button; 11) lead re pair; 12) folded lead frag; 13) 5 lead/pewter frags. F	Milton Keynes HER
MMK3332	Metal detecting field 126	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER

AD to 1900 AD					
MMK3335	V1 Road: metal detector survey	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	1) cu alloy crushed thimble; 2) figure of 8 buckles; 3) cu alloy boss; 4) spherical lead object with cent rail perforation; 5) 7 misc. lead frags; 6) metal alloy y button; 7) spoon handle; 8) 7 misc. metal alloy objects. Found during md survey over stripped area for road (bib3).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4235	Howe Park: OS Field 4300	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	1) Buckle chape frag, embossed 'terry'; 2) Openwork shoe buckle 1720-90; 3) 2 looped chape buckles, C18th; 4) Decorative breeches buckle, looped chape, 1660-1720, gilded? 5) 3 silver? Shoe buckles; 6) Harness buckle; 7) 2 buckles; 8) Buckle plate; 9) Cutwork, insignia 'M. O'; 10) 59 buttons. Several other objects (listed) (source 1-2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4236	Howe Park: OS Field 4300	Find Spot	18th Century to Victorian - 1701 AD to 1900 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4238	Near Tattenhoe village	Find Spot	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK4439	Tattenhoe Bare Farmhouse	Listed Building	18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD	1) Grade II. House. Mid-late C18th. Painted brick to south, slate roof with large end stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays of barred sash windows with cambered heads, flat on ground floor with stone lintels. Plat band over ground floor. Central door with bracket hood. C19th lower 2 storey extension to west [more]	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5872	Tattenhoe Bare Common [Westbury Bare Common]	Common Land	16th Century to Victorian - 1501 AD to 1900 AD)	Common Land of 49 acres (bib 22697)	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5873	Tettenhall Common	Common Land	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER
MMK5979	Tattenhoe Bare Iron Age Site	Monument	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER

Events – Milton Keynes

Reference	Name	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Source
EMK1012	Tattenhoe Park - Phase II	Intervention	SP 82343 33517 SP83SW	Watching brief revealed continuation of an Iron Age boundary ditch excavated on site A in 2005. Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Ian Smith Construction Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief at Tattenhoe Bare Farm, Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes. The only archaeological feature observed was a ditch whose position and alignment suggested that it was an easterly continuation of a substantial boundary ditch previously investigated during the excavation of an adjacent Iron Age settlement in 2005 by NA.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: P Mason 2007 'An Archaeological Watching Brief at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire'.
EMK1092	Tattenhoe Bare Farm, Tattenhoe	Intervention	SP 82170 33490 SP83SW	5 trial trenches adjacent to excavated Iron Age settlement uncovered 5 recent livestock burials but no earlier archaeological features.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: C Summerfield-Hill & D Kaye 2009 'Archaeological Evaluation: Tattenhoe Bare Farm, Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes'.
EMK1254	Archaeological watching brief at Tattenhoe park, Milton Keynes	Intervention	SP 82608 33657 SP83SW	In January of 2007 Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out a watching brief during road and drainage works at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire on behalf of English Partnerships. The watching brief covered an area of approximately 8.1 hectares across three different fields. Aside from a modern coal dump and an undated shallow pit no other archaeology was found within the scope of the watched area.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: 2007. Archaeological watching brief at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire January 2007.
EMK164	Shenley Common Farm sites F, G, H	Survey	SP 82100 34400 SP83SW	Survey revealed several clusters of small magnetic anomalies and weak north-south linear disturbances	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: A Bartlett 1998 " Shenley Common Farm, Milton Keynes: Report of archaeo-geo-physical survey 1998".
EMK326	Shenley Common Farm	Intervention	SP 82120 34350 SP83SW	Trial trenching did not reveal any significant archaeological sites	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: D Vyce & D Williams 1998 "Shenley Common Farm, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK455	Kingsmead North, Phase 2	Intervention	SP 82083 34016 SP83SW	Site of Shenley Common. Evaluation trenches targeted at anomalies revealed in a geophysical survey. No	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Archaeological Investigations Ltd 2001

				significant archaeological features encountered.	'Kingsmead North Phase 2, Milton Keynes'.
EMK610	Kingsmead South - Trial trenching	Intervention	SP 82300 33800 SP83SW	Pits, gullies and ditches found of two small Iron-age occupation sites. Two heavily abraded sherds of early Roman pottery found, including one piece of lead glazed sandy ware.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: A Taylor 2003 "Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK758	Kingsmead South area 1 - Excavation	Intervention	SP 82387 33926 SP83SW	Iron age settlement comprising 10 roundhouses. Limited Roman activity	Milton Keynes HER Article in serial: A Taylor. 2009. Excavation of a middle Iron Age Settlement at Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 2004-5. Archaeological report: TVAS "Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire" Post excavation assessment. Publication: Taylor, A 2009 'Excavation of a Middle Iron Age settlement at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 2004-5' Records of Bucks Vol. 49, pp73-97.
EMK759	Kingsmead South area 2 - Excavation	Intervention	SP 82216 33751 SP83SW	Iron age settlement comprising 10 roundhouses. Limited Roman activity	Milton Keynes HER Article in serial: A Taylor. 2009. Excavation of a middle Iron Age Settlement at Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 2004-5. Archaeological report: TVAS "Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire" Post excavation assessment.
EMK760	Kingsmead South area 3 - Excavation	Intervention	SP 82330 33697 SP83SW	Iron age settlement comprising 10 roundhouses. Limited Roman activity	Milton Keynes HER Article in serial: A Taylor. 2009. Excavation of a middle Iron Age Settlement at Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 2004-5. Archaeological report: TVAS "Kingsmead South, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire" Post excavation assessment.
EMK766	Tattenhoe Park	Survey	SP 82650 33250 SP83SW	MS survey presented no immediately obvious indication of magnetic enhancement from human habitation.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: Northants Archaeology 2004 " Magnetic susceptibility survey Tattenhoe Park. Interim results".
EMK812	Tattenhoe Park - Field 1	Intervention	SP 82337 33389 SP83SW	Undated ditches and a pit were found cut into the boulder clay in three trenches and a piece of iron-working slag found. Probably Iron Age features. Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). Gradiometer survey found 2 high	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 [Report 05/001] "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".

				magnetic readings. Nine trenches excavated which encountered boulder clay 0.3 - 0.4m below ground level.	
EMK813	Tattenhoe Park - Field 2	Intervention	SP 82505 33545 SP83SW	Ten trenches dug which encountered boulder clay 0.4-0.5m below ground level. One trench on the east of the field contained a Roman pit and another on the north side revealed a probable tree throw. Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). No features identified on the gradiometer survey.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK814	Tattenhoe Park - Field 3	Intervention	SP 82189 33333 SP83SW	13 evaluation trenches were dug which encountered Boulder Clay 0.4-0.5m below ground level. Eight trenches encountered part of a mid / late Iron- Age Settlement comprising roundhouses, ditches, pits and post holes. A quern stone fragment was found. Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). Gradiometer survey indicated a 15m circular feature and three curving anomalies.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK815	Tattenhoe Park - Field 4	Intervention	SP 82613 33283 SP83SW	Eighteen trenches exposed archaeological features. Iron- age pits were found in the NW of the field and a Roman pit to the S. Pits and a rubble spread may mark the position of a pound associated with Tattenhoe Bare Common Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). The gradiometer survey found a single linear anomaly on the SW and a serving anomaly in the SW. Twenty-seven trenches were excavated which encountered boulder clay 0.3-0.5m below ground level. Undated, probably post-medieval, features were encountered in 13 trenches.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK817	Tattenhoe Park - Field 6	Intervention	SP 82492 33647 SP83SW	Two trenches were excavated in this small field and encountered Boulder Clay 0.4 - 0.4m below ground level. Neither trench contained archaeological features. Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). Gradiometer survey showed a high degree of ferrous contamination and two large areas of magnetic debris.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".

EMK818	Tattenhoe Park - Field 7	Intervention	SP 82373 33056 SP83SW	Twenty-one trenches were excavated and encountered Boulder Clay 0.4-0.5m below ground level. Five trenches revealed an Iron Age pit, filed boundary ditches, tree disturbances and ridge & furrow Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). Gradiometer survey did not record any features.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK834	Tattenhoe Park - site A	Intervention	SP 82200 33400 SP83SW	Open settlement dated to the middle to late Iron Age. Site A was an open settlement dated to the middle to late Iron Age, with the major elements comprising at least 21 roundhouses, including a principal house group, and areas of specialised activity including copper alloy casting and perhaps grain storage. In the late Iron Age, the settlement was partially enclosed by a series of linear ditches.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: E Taylor 2008 'An Assessment Report for Archaeological Excavations at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: April-September 2005'.
EMK836	Tattenhoe Park - site C	Intervention	SP 82320 33000 (point) SP83SW	A ditch discovered during trial trench evaluation was further investigated at Site C and was found to be either a result of natural processes or a shallow cutting to aid drainage.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: E Taylor 2008 'An Assessment Report for Archaeological Excavations at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: April-September 2005'.

Shenley Park

Designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
DBC7216	SNELSHALL BENEDICTINE PRIORY: A MOATED PRIORY SITE AND FISHPONDS NORTH OF BRIARY PLANTATION	Scheduled Monument	Undated	The monument contains the extensive earthwork remains of Snelshall Priory and includes the site of the monastery buildings themselves, the perimeter moat, fishponds and drainage system.	BucksHER

Non-designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
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Heritage Appraisal

MBC703	CODDIMOOR FARM, WHADDON	Non-designated	12 th Century to 13 th Century	Historical records of a twelfth to thirteenth century hermitage that was probably absorbed by Snelshall Priory.	BucksHER
MBC705	CODDIMOOR FARM, WHADDON	Non-designated	12 th Century to 13 th Century	Documentary sources record that the twelfth to thirteenth century hermitage became a priory before being absorbed by Snelshall Priory.	BucksHER
MBC706	CODDIMOOR FARM, WHADDON	Non-designated	Medieval	Boundary ditch recorded in field visit that appears to enclose the land of Coddimoor Farm, possibly from the medieval hermitage.	BucksHER
MBC853	SNELSHALL PRIORY, WHADDON	Non-designated	12 th Century to 16 th Century	Historical records of twelfth century priory, dissolved in the sixteenth century and now earthworks recorded on aerial photographs.	BucksHER
MBC855	SNELSHALL PRIORY, WHADDON	Non-designated	12 th Century to 16 th Century	Historical records of twelfth to sixteenth century priory, already in ruins before dissolution.	BucksHER
MBC7603	WHADDON PARISH	Non-designated	Undated	Parish Survey by MKAU in 1984.	BucksHER
MBC8010	VIATORES ROUTE 166	Non-designated	Roman	Probable route of minor Roman road.	BucksHER
MBC8442	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Roman	Artefact scatter. Roman pottery, tile and quern and mortarium fragments found on the ground surface in area of enclosures and ditches identified by geophysics survey.	BucksHER
MBC8443	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Roman pottery found on the ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC8444	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Two sherds of Roman Samian ware found on the ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC8445	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Roman colour-coated pottery sherd found on the ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC8446	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Fragments of Roman mortarium found on the ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC8447	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Roman tile found on the ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC8448	N.OF NEWTON COMMON	Non-designated	Undated	Find spot. Fragment of Roman quernstone found on the ground surface.	BucksHER
MBC34802	South of Shenley Road	Non-designated	Iron Age and Roman	Pits, ditches, and enclosures identified by geophysics survey.	BucksHER
MBC10703	VIATORES ROAD 175A	Non-designated	Roman	Suggested route of possible Roman road.	BucksHER
MBC11506	WHADDON CHASE	Non-designated	Medieval to 19 th Century	Royal hunting forest, granted to the Giffard family in 1242 and a private hunting chase until 1840.	BucksHER

MBC14719	THICKBARE WOOD	Non-designated	Undated	Neolithic polished flint axe found whilst crawling through a hedgerow.	BucksHER
MBC21250	250M NNW OF BOTTLEHOUSE FM	Non-designated	Late Prehistoric 4000 BC to 42 AD	Late prehistoric rectangular double-ditched enclosure seen on aerial photographs.	BucksHER
MBC22086	Young Wood Pond	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	Possible post-medieval fishponds.	BucksHER
MBC22084	500m SE of Snellshall Priory	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Probable site of a medieval windmill belonging to Snellshall Priory known from historical records.	BucksHER
MBC25584	Wood 39, New Lansdown	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ditches and possible earthwork platform identified in wood during walkover survey.	BucksHER
MBC25586	Briary Plantation, Whaddon (Wood 55, New Lansdown)	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Undated boundary ditches identified in woodland during walkover survey.	BucksHER

Events

Reference	Name	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Source
EBC16901	Geophysical survey	Survey	SP 80237 35366	Survey by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy which produced unpublished document Report on the Archaeogeophysical Survey of Proposed Development Sites West of Milton Keynes.	BucksHER
EBC17172	Walkover survey	Survey	SP 80409 35029	Survey by Archaeological Investigations Ltd produced unpublished documents The Oaks: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.	BucksHER
EBC17198	Geophysical surveys	Survey	SP 82953 32074	Survey by Stratascan Ltd and produced an unpublished document Geophysical Survey Report: Salden Chase, Milton Keynes.	BucksHER
EBC18075	Geophysics (Magnetometer) Survey	Survey	SP 8159 3347	Survey by Archaeology Surveys Ltd and produced an unpublished document Shenley Park Whaddon, Buckinghamshire, Magnetometer Survey Report	BucksHER

Mons – Milton Keynes

Reference	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Source
MMK2129	S of Tatenhoe, N of A421	Find Spot	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	Edward the Elder penny, 899-925AD. Moneyer Biornred, type ht 1 (ref: lock-ett 539a). Found during md survey. Reported verbally to MKAU June 1991 & shown to RJZ (MKAU) who copied Ashmolean's identification from coin envelope (b1-2).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2130	Bottle Dump Corner	Monument	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	Metal detecting during roadworks located a cemetery. Excavation by BCM found 3 inhumations: 2 had grave goods, previously found by metal detector users. a 4th found in stripping a larger area & a 5th by a metal detector user. Burials were all adults, aligned N-S, 0. 2-0. 3m below ground surface. Finds suggest C6th-C7th date (b1).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2131	Bottle Dump Corner	Monument	Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	Five inhumations located in a/s cemetery: 102 an extended inhumation NNE-SSW, head to S, fragmentary; 105 aligned as 102, parts of skull, ribs, humerus, femur present; 108, aligned NNW-SSE, only skull & few bones survived; 112, lower limbs & left arm missing; 125, parts of skull, femur, ribs etc only (b1).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2132	Bottle Dump Corner	Monument	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	During excavation of A/S cemetery an oval pit was located, containing the base of an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware vessel (C3/C4) & a CU alloy object, apparently RB (b1).	Milton Keynes HER
MMK2551	Tattenhoe Church	Find Spot	Medieval – 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None Recorded	Milton Keynes HER

Events – Milton Keynes

Reference	Name	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Source
EMK317	Bottledump Corner, Tattenhoe	Intervention	SP 82940 32810 SP83SW	Small excavation of 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery with grave goods.	Milton Keynes HER Publication: Records of Buckinghamshire 36 pp.103-119; Records of Buckinghamshire 37 pp.1-2.
EMK732	Site 'C', Steinbeck Crescent, Snelshall West	Intervention	SP 82900 32940 SP83SW	There was no evidence for the presence of ridge and furrow and only two small, undated features were noted on the extreme eastern edge of the development area. The removal of the topsoil revealed a uniform horizon of olive-brown clay. Apart from broken fragments of drainage tiles, no artefacts were noted. The lack of structural and artefactual evidence suggests that the area was never occupied or exploited in the past.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Hunn 2004 "Strip & Sample excavation: Site C, Snelshall West, Milton Keynes".
EMK818	Tattenhoe Park - Field 7	Intervention	SP 82373 33056 SP83SW	Twenty-one trenches were excavated and encountered Boulder Clay 0.4-0.5m below ground level. Five trenches revealed an Iron Age pit, field boundary ditches, tree disturbances and ridge & furrow Part of a large evaluation of 8 fields which had been previously evaluated using magnetometer susceptibility and gradiometer surveys (event 900). Gradiometer survey did not record any features.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: J Brown, A Butler, S Carlyle, A Yates 2005 "Geophysical Survey and trial trench evaluation on land at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire".
EMK836	Tattenhoe Park - site C	Intervention	SP 82320 33000 SP83SW	A ditch discovered during trial trench evaluation was further investigated at Site C and was found to be either a result of natural processes or a shallow cutting to aid drainage.	Milton Keynes HER Archaeological report: E Taylor 2008 'An Assessment Report for Archaeological Excavations at Tattenhoe Park, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: April-September 2005'.

