THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Land at The Elms, Thame, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Mundin

Site Code: TET13/100

(SP 7085 0555)

Land at The Elms, Thame, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Rectory Homes Ltd

by Andrew Mundin

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TET 13/100b

October 2014

Summary

Site name: Land at The Elms, Thame, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 7085 0555

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 22nd to 29th September 2014

Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin

Site code: TET 13/100

Area of site: *c.*2.9 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation has recorded a moderate volume of archaeological deposits certainly or probably of medieval date on the northern part of the site. It is considered that these reflect elements of an organised landscape of fields or paddocks rather than town burgage plots or the core of an occupation area. Consequently it is considered that the northern part of the site only has moderate archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 10.10.14
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Land at The Elms, Thame, Oxfordshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Mundin

Report 13/100b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on Land at The Elms, Thame, Oxfordshire, OX9 2DN (SP 7085 0555) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tim Northey, of Rectory Homes Ltd, Rectory House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, HP17 8DA.

Planning permission has been sought (P14/S2176/FUL) from South Oxfordshire District Council for the construction of forty-five dwellings with associated access and a new public open space, with cycle access and pedestrian infrastructure and landscaping. A trial trench evaluation has been requested to determine if the site has archaeological potential and if so to produce information upon which to base a mitigation strategy.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was monitored by and carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist with Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service, advisers to the District on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Mundin, with assistance from James McNicholl-Norbury and Kyle Beaverstock from 22nd to 29th September 2014 and the site code is TET 13/100. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on an L-shaped plot of land to the south of Park Street (Fig.1). It is currently a garden associated with The Elms, with meadow grass and clumps of trees and is bounded by a brick wall to the south and west and fenced from the adjacent Recreation Ground and other housing to the north and east. The area slopes gently downwards from the north-east to the south-west corner and lies at a height of c. 75m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as Lower Greensand (BGS 1994), with patches of silt and flint gravel throughout, observed across the site in the base of the trenches..

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief prepared by Oxfordshire County Archaeological service (Oram 2014) drawing on a desk-based assessment (Dawson 2013). In summary, the site lies on the margins of the historic centre of Thame (Airs *et al.* 1975), with Saxon origins of the town thought to centre at the Saxon Minister. This is thought to be located in the vicinity of St. Mary the Virgin, on the northern side of the town centre. '*Tame'* is first mentioned *c*. AD1000 and in Domesday Book in AD1086 (William and Martin 2002). 'New' Thame was a planned town from the 1140's by the Bishop of Lincoln to service newly founded religious establishments nearby (Airs *et al.* 1975).

A market charter was granted between AD1183-6 and renewed in AD1215 with a road division licence allowing the market to widen in a cigar-shape to incorporate the encroaching market (Airs *et al.* 1975). By the 15th century the town extended as far as North Street and it continued to expand eastwards in the following centuries but it does not appear to have reached the current site until the early 18th century (Dawson 2013). This is reflected in the Listed Buildings adjacent to the site, with The Elms and Elms Cottage and attached stable block dating to the 19th century. The barn to the west is an early 18th-century construction. No. 31 Upper Thames Street is also of early 18th-century date.

Little is known about the early development of land to the south of Market Place and only small scale investigation has occurred. A watching brief at 51 Rooks Lane uncovered no finds of archaeological interest, though an existing stone wall marks the edge of a possible burgage plot on its north boundary (Taylor 2014). A prehistoric ring ditch section was recorded during a watching brief at 12-12a Cornmarket, on the Market Place's southern side, thought to have been levelled during the establishment of the New Town as its was overlaid by a Medieval burgage plot (Dawson 2013).

Significant prehistoric monumental features are known in the wider area. Recently, an excavation at the football ground to the north of the town identified Late Neolithic pits, a large Bronze Age ring ditch and an Iron Age pit alignment (Taylor 2012).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if any prehistoric occupation or landscape features are present on the site.

to determine if any medieval and/or early post-medieval activity is present reflecting the use of the properties on the street frontage; and

to provide information to develop a mitigation strategy for the site.

Forty trenches were to be dug measuring 1.60m wide and 20m in length using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket and carried out under archaeological supervision. Spoilheaps were to be inspected for finds.

Results

All forty trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 3) and ranged in length between 18.4m and 20.9m These were dug as close as possible to their intended layout pattern, although some were moved to allow for tree protection areas, with a 20m standoff from all mature tree bases (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A summary of excavated features forms Appendix 2.

Trench 1 and 2 (Figs 3)

These trenches were 19m and 18m long and 0.55-0.63m deep respectively. Both contained the same stratigraphy. This comprised 0.26-0.35m of topsoil (50), which was a dark grey brown humic silt loam above a subsoil (51). This was a light brown grey silt was between 0.4m and 0.48m deep. This in turn overlay reddish yellow brown silt with rounded flint pebble, the natural Greensand geology, to a depth of 0.55–0.63m. One sherd of Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the spoilheap of Trench 2. No archaeology was encountered in these trenches.

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pl.1 and 7)

This trench was was 19.1m long, aligned NW–SE and was 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.39m of topsoil above 0.09m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.48m deep. A pit or terminus of a gully (4) was recorded 13m from the south-east end of the trench, on a SW–NE axis. This feature was 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep and contained a single fill (55), a grey brown sand. It contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. One sherd of Post-medieval pottery came from the topsoil of this trench.

Trenches 4 to 8 (Fig. 3)

These trenches were excavated between 18.4 and 20.6m in length and 0.58-0.62m deep. Generally, the stratigraphy comprised 0.36m of topsoil above 0.16m of subsoil. Natural geology was reached between 0.48m

and 0.58m. Trench 5 encountered a water pipe. Spoilheaps of Trenches 4, 5 and 8 contained two sherds of medieval pottery and two sherds of Post-medieval pottery. One piece of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Trench 5. A piece of ceramic tile was retained from Trench 4, probably also post-medieval. No cut features were recorded.

Trench 9 (Figs 3, 4 and 6)

Trench 9 was 18.4m long, aligned SSE–NNW and was 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.33m of topsoil above 0.23m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.56m deep. A single pit (1) was recorded at 13m from the south end of the trench. It was at least 0.5m across and 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill (52) of loose grey brown sand and contained one fragment of animal bone.

Trench 10 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pl.2)

This trench was 18.9m long, aligned SW-NE and was 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.38m of topsoil above 0.16m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.54m deep. Two features were uncovered towards the southern end of the trench. A gully (2) was uncovered at 4m and a pit (3) was uncovered at 7m. The gully was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep, filled with loose grey-brown silt sand (53). This feature only contained one piece of animal bone. Pit 3 was at least 0.7m and was 0.32m deep. It had a a single fill (54) of grey-brown silt sand and contained two fragments of animal bone and nine pieces of tile. One sherd of Late Medieval pottery was recovered from the spoilheap of this trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

Trench 11 was 19.3m long, aligned NW-SE and was 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m of topsoil above 0.23m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.58m deep. No archaeology was observed in this trench, and no finds were recovered from the spoilheap.

Trench 12 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pl. 8)

This trench was 19.8m long, aligned NW-SE and was 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.37m of topsoil above 0.2m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.58m deep. A ditch (5) was recorded at the NW end of the trench which was 2.3m wide and 0.52m deep. It contained a single fill (56)which was a grey brown silty sand, with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles at the base. It contained one sherd of medieval pottery along with five pieces of animal bone and eight pieces of tile.

Trench 13 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pl. 3 and 9)

Trench 13 was 20.4m long, aligned SW-NE and was 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.33m of topsoil above 0.25m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.58m deep. Two ditches (10 and 11)

were identified at the NW end of the trench. Though the relationship between the two was uncertain, both were 0.42m deep. Both were filled with similar grey brown silty sand. Ditch 10 was approximately 0.9m wide and Ditch 11 was 1.6m wide. Pottery of medieval date was recovered from both, with a possibility that the pottery recovered from Ditch 10 was of early medieval date. Animal bone, a metalwork prong and ceramic tile were also recovered from Ditch 11.

Trench 14 (Figs 3, 4 and 6)

This trench was 19.4m long, aligned SW-NE and was 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.38m of topsoil above 022m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.6m deep. Two possible ditches (6 and 7)crossed the trench on a SW-NE and NW-SE alignments. Ditch 6 was 1m across and 0.42m deep. It was filled with a grey brown silty sand (57). Ditch 7 was also similar in character 1.2m across and 0.15m deep and also filled with a grey brown silty sand . The stratigraphic sequence could not be determined in this slot and no finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

Trench 15 was 18.7m long, aligned SW-NE and was 0.57m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.34m of topsoil above 0.23m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.57m deep .No archaeology was observed in this trench, and no finds were recovered from the spoilheap.

Trench 16 (Figs 3, 4 and 6)

This trench was 19.5m long, aligned NW-SE and was 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.37m of topsoil above 0.25m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.52m deep. A gully (12) was recorded at the NW end. It was 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a single fill (630 of grey brown sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel pieces throughout . No finds were recovered. One sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the spoilheap of this trench.

Trench 17 (Figs 3, 4 and 6)

This trench was 19.2m long, aligned NW-SE and was 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.33m of topsoil above 0.27m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.62m deep. A gully (14) at 7m from the NW end was 1m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled with a grey brown single fill of sandy silt (65). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 18 (Figs 3, 4 and 6)

This trench was 19.7m long, aligned NW-SE and was 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.34m of topsoil above 0.26m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.6m deep. An oval pit (15) was

recorded which was up to 0.5m across and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a grey single fill of sandy silt (66). No finds were recovered associated with this feature.

Trench 19 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pls 4 and 10)

Trench 19 was 20.7m long, aligned SW-NE and was 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.39m of topsoil above 0.21m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.6m deep. Ditch 13 was 1.52m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled with a yellow brown silty sand with very occasional flint and chalk pebble and fleck inclusions (64). Twelve sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from this fill, along with animal bone and ceramic tile.

Trench 20 (Fig. 3)

This trench was 20.2m long, aligned SE-NW and was 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m of topsoil above 0.23m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.58m deep .No archaeology was observed in this trench, but one sherd of medieval pottery was uncovered from the spoilheap.

Trench 21 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 21 was 20m long, aligned SW-NE axis. The stratigraphy comprised 0.37m of topsoil above 0.21m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.58m deep. A gully (16) was recorded in this trench on a SW-NN alignment. It was 0.61m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a grey brown sandy silt with moderately gravel inclusions (67). No finds were recovered associated with this feature.

Trench 22 to 34 (Fig. 3)

These trenches covered most of the south-eastern corner of the site. They ranged in length from 18.7m to 20.4m, and a depth of 0.56m to 0.66m deep. No archaeological features were encountered in these trenches and no finds recovered from the spoilheaps.

Trench 35 (Figs 3 and 5, Pl. 3)

Trench 35 was 20.9m long, aligned NE-SW and was 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m of topsoil above 0.22m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.58m deep. A ditch (9) was observed which was 2.1m wide but was not excavated. The upper fill was a grey brown silty sand (62). This feature has the same alignment as the ditch excavated in Trench 12 and 13, and is possibly the same boundary.

Trenches 36 and 37 (Fig. 3)

These trenches were excavated in the southern part of the site. The stratigraphy for both comprised 0.38m of topsoil above 0.21m of subsoil with the top of the natural geology recorded at 0.59m deep .No archaeological

deposits were observed in these trenches, though the spoilheaps of each trench produced a single sherd of medieval pottery.

Trench 38 (Figs 3, 5 and 6, Pl. 4)
Trench 38 was 19.5m long, aligned NW-SE axis. The stratigraphy comprised 0.38m of topsoil above 0.19m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.57m deep. An oval shaped pit (8) was revealed which was 0.97m long and 0.58m wide and was 0.1m deep. It was filled with a grey brown sandy silt with very occasional flint gravel inclusions (59). Ceramic tile was the only find uncovered from this feature.

Trench 39 (Fig. 3)
Trench 39 was 18.8m long, aligned NW-SE and was 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.34m of topsoil above.21m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 055m deep. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench

Trench 40 (Fig. 3)
Trench 40 was 20.5m long, aligned NW- SE and was 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.38m of topsoil above 0.22m of subsoil. The top of the natural geology was recorded at 0.60m deep. No archaeological features were encountered , but a sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered from the spoilheap.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 34 sherds with a total weight of 452g. It comprised a mixture of medieval and early post-medieval wares. It was recorded utilizing the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050 – 1400. 1 sherd, 6g.
OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075 – 1350. 6 sherds, 17g,.
OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 19 sherds, 169g.
OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 4 sherds, 67g.
OXFH: Border wares, 1550 - 1700. 2 sherds, 19g.
WHEW: Mass-produced White Earthenwares, 19th - 20th C. 2 sherds, 174g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and indicates that there were two main periods of activity, one in the 13th/14th century and the other in the 17th century. Some of the medieval pottery occurred in the topsoil or subsoil, although it was all generally in good condition and had been subject to very little disturbance

despite being effectively unstratified. The medieval assemblage mainly comprised fragments of glazed jugs, which is typical of the 13th/14th century in the region.

All the other pottery from the topsoil/subsoil layers consisted of OXDR and OXFH, with none of the post-medieval pottery stratified in cut features. One of the sherds of OXFH is brown-glazed, a form of the ware which was first made some 70 years after the more common yellow or green glazed varieties were introduced, and dated 1620 – 1700 (Pearce 1988). It would seem very likely therefore that there was a phase of landscaping around that time which resulted in the disturbance of medieval deposits.

Animal bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from two separate contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 20 fragments of bone were present for analysis, weighing 752g (Appendix 4). The surface preservation of the remains was generally good, with the exception of occasional patches of cortical exfoliation, and a moderate degree of fragmentation was noted. Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into categories based on size, not by species: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category; sheep/goat and pigs form the medium size category; no ‘small’ animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) was present. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species was made. The determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) both within and between the species was made based on the duplication of elements, and differences in skeletal development (i.e. age categories).

A minimum of three animals were represented in this small assemblage: two large (a cow and a horse) and one medium sized animal (sheep/goat). A complete left horse tibia was recovered from ditch 64. A left distal humerus and an unsided distal metatarsal, both of bovine origin, were recovered from pit 52 and ditch 64, respectively. Finally, the distal one-quarter of a sheep/goat tibia was identified in gully 53.

No evidence of butchery practices was observed and no further information could be retrieved from this small assemblage of animal bone.

Metalwork

Two pieces of metalwork were recovered from the evaluation. A copper alloy prong was recovered from Ditch 11 in Trench 13, and weighed 5g. It seems to be part of a two prong fork and has a decorated motif at one end. A ferrous masonry nail was recovered in Sample 2 from Gully 12, and weighed 4g.

Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

Ceramic tile was recovered from six contexts from the evaluation. One piece of tile (10g) was recovered from the spoilheap of Trench 4.

Tile was also recovered from archaeological features. 479g of ceramic tile was in retained from pit 3 in Trench 10. The next larger assemblage of tile was recovered from Ditch 5 in Trench 12, which contained 338g. One of these pieces can be clearly identified as peg tile, probably of at least a Post-Medieval date. Sparse single or fragmentary pieces of tile were also recovered from Ditch 10 and Gully 12. Pit 8 in Trench 38 also contained a single piece of tile weighing 78g. The two pieces recovered from pit 1 in Trench 9 have mortared surfaces. Two small pieces of fired clay were also recovered from Sample 3.

Environmental sampling by Jo Pine

Bulk soil samples were taken from features in Trenches 13, 16, 19 for environmental evidence and to enhance small finds recovery. After standard wet-sieving processing, only three unidentifiable pieces of charcoal were recovered from Sample 3 of Ditch 13 in Trench 19. No seed or weed remains were recovered. Various small finds were also recovered as noted above.

Conclusion

The evaluation has been successful in identifying a modest number of archaeological remains on parts of the site. These features were located toward the northern of the site with the southern and south western portions being conspicuously empty. These features mostly take the form of gullys and ditches which, where dated, appear to be of medieval date. There were few pits, none of medieval date, no obvious structural remains and with few artefacts recovered. This suggests that theses deposits are not located especially close to the main areas of occupation and that they are most likely to be boundary features forming small fields and paddocks. Their relatively wide spacing and changes in orientation suggests that they should not be considered as burgage plots. It is considered that the northern part of the site has moderate archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	19.00	1.6	0.55	0.00-0.35m topsoil dark grey brown; 0.35-0.4m light brown grey silt subsoil, 0.40m+ brown silty sand with patches of flint gravel, natural geology
2	18.00	1.6	0.63	0.00-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.48m subsoil, 0.48+ natural geology.
3	19.10	1.6	0.53-56	0.00-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.48m subsoil, 0.48m+ natural geology.
4	18.80	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.35m topsoil;0.38- 0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology. Pit/terminus 4. **[Pl.7]**
5	18.40	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.38m topsoil;0.38- 0.48m subsoil, 0.48m+ natural geology.
6	18.80	1.6	0.61	0.00-0.39m topsoil;0.39- 0.55m subsoil, 0.55m+ natural geology.
7	18.00	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology.
8	20.60	1.6	0.62	0.00-0.36m topsoil;0.36 0.58m subsoil, 0.58+m natural geology.
9	18.40	1.6	0.56	0.00-0.37m topsoil;0.37- 0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology. Pit 1.
10	18.90	1.6	0.56	0.00-0.38m topsoil;0.38- 0.54m subsoil, 0.54m+ natural geology. Gully 2 and pit 3.
11	19.30	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology
12	19.80	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.37m topsoil;0.37- 0.57m subsoil, 0.57m+ natural geology. Ditch 5. **[Pl.8]**
13	20.40	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.33m topsoil;0.33- 0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology. Ditches 10 and 11. **[Pl.9]**
14	19.40	1.6	0.65	0.00-0.38m topsoil;0.38- 0.6m subsoil, 0.6m+ natural geology. Ditches 6 and 7.
15	18.70	1.6	0.57	0.00-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-.0.57m subsoil, 0.57m+ natural geology.
16	19.50	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.52m subsoil, 0.52m+ natural geology. Gully 12.
17	19.20	1.6	0.62	0.00-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.6m subsoil, 0.6m+ natural geology. Gully 14.
18	19.70	1.6	0.64	0.00-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.6m subsoil, 0.6m+ natural geology. Pit 15.
19	20.70	1.6	0.66	0.00-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.6m subsoil, 0.6m+ natural geology. Ditch 13. **[Pl.10]**
20	20.20	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.35m topsoil;0.35- 0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology
21	20.00	1.6	0.66	0.00-0.37m topsoil;0.37- 0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology. Gully 16.
22	18.70	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology.
23	19.70	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology.
24	19.00	1.6	0.56	0.00-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology.
25	19.30	1.6	0.56	0.00-0.34m topsoil; 0.34- 0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology.
26	18.90	1.6	0.62	0.00-0.37m topsoil; 0.37- 0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology.
27	18.40	1.6	0.66	0.00-0.33m topsoil; 0.33- 0.56m subsoil, 0.56m+ natural geology.
28	19.50	1.6	0.64	0.00-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.62m subsoil, 0.62m+ natural geology.
29	19.50	1.6	0.69	0.00-0.36m topsoil; 0.36- 0.64m subsoil, 0.64m+ natural geology.
30	18.40	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.38m topsoil ;0.38- 0.5m subsoil, 0.5m+ natural geology.
31	20.40	1.6	0.65	0.00-0.36m topsoil; 0.36- 0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology.
32	19.30	1.6	0.63	0.00-0.38m topsoil;0.38- 0.6m subsoil, 0.6m+ natural geology.
33	19.90	1.6	0.60	0.00-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.57m subsoil, 0.57m+ natural geology
34	18.70	1.6	0.64	0.00-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.62m subsoil, 0.62m+ natural geology.
35	20.90	1.6	0.58	0.00-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology. Unexc ditch 9.
36	20.80	1.6	0.62	0.00-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.59m subsoil, 0.59m+ natural geology.
37	19.50	1.6	0.62	0.00-0.38m topsoil;0.38- 0.5m subsoil, 0.5m+ natural geology
38	19.50	1.6	0.67	0.00-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.57m subsoil, 0.57m+ natural geology. Pit 8 and base of furrows.
39	18.80	1.6	0.56	0.00-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.55m subsoil, 0.55m+ natural geology
40	20.50	1.6	0.68	0.00-0.38m topsoil; 0.38- 0.6m subsoil, 0.6m+ natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
9	1	52	Pit	Modern	Pottery
10	2	53	Gully		
10	3	54	Pit		
3	4	55	Pit/gully terminal	Medieval	Pottery
12	5	56	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
14	6	57	Ditch		
14	7	58	Gully		
38	8	59	Pit		
35	9	62	Ditch		
13	10	60	Ditch	Early Medieval	Pottery
13	11	61	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
16	12	63	Gully	Medieval	Pottery
19	13	64	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
17	14	65	Gully		
18	15	66	Gully		
21	16	67	Gully		

APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue by context and fabric, sherd number and weight (in g).

			OXBF		*OXY*		*OXAM*		*OXDR*		*OXFH*		*WHEW*	
Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
3	4	55					1	3						
16	12	63					1	1						
2		Topsoil									1	10		
3		Topsoil							1	6				
4		Topsoil					1	4	1	13				
5		Topsoil							1	4				
8		Subsoil					1	14						
9	1	52											2	174
10		Topsoil									1	9		
12	5	56					1	7						
13	10	60	1	6			1	1						
13	11	61					3	25						
16		Topsoil							1	44				
19	13	64			5	12	7	52						
20		Topsoil					1	11						
36		Subsoil					1	21						
37		Subsoil					1	30						
40		Subsoil			1	5								
		Total	1	6	6	17	19	169	4	67	2	19	2	174

APPENDIX 4: Animal bone summary by context

Cut	*Deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Horse*	*Cow*	*Large*	*Sheep/goat*	*Medium*	*Unident.*
1	52	1	149	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	53	1	13.5	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	54	2	93	-	-	1		1	-
5	56	5	61	-	-	5	-	-	-
10	60	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	61	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	1
13	64	9	414.5	1	1	7	-	-	-
		20	752	1	1	-	1	-	-

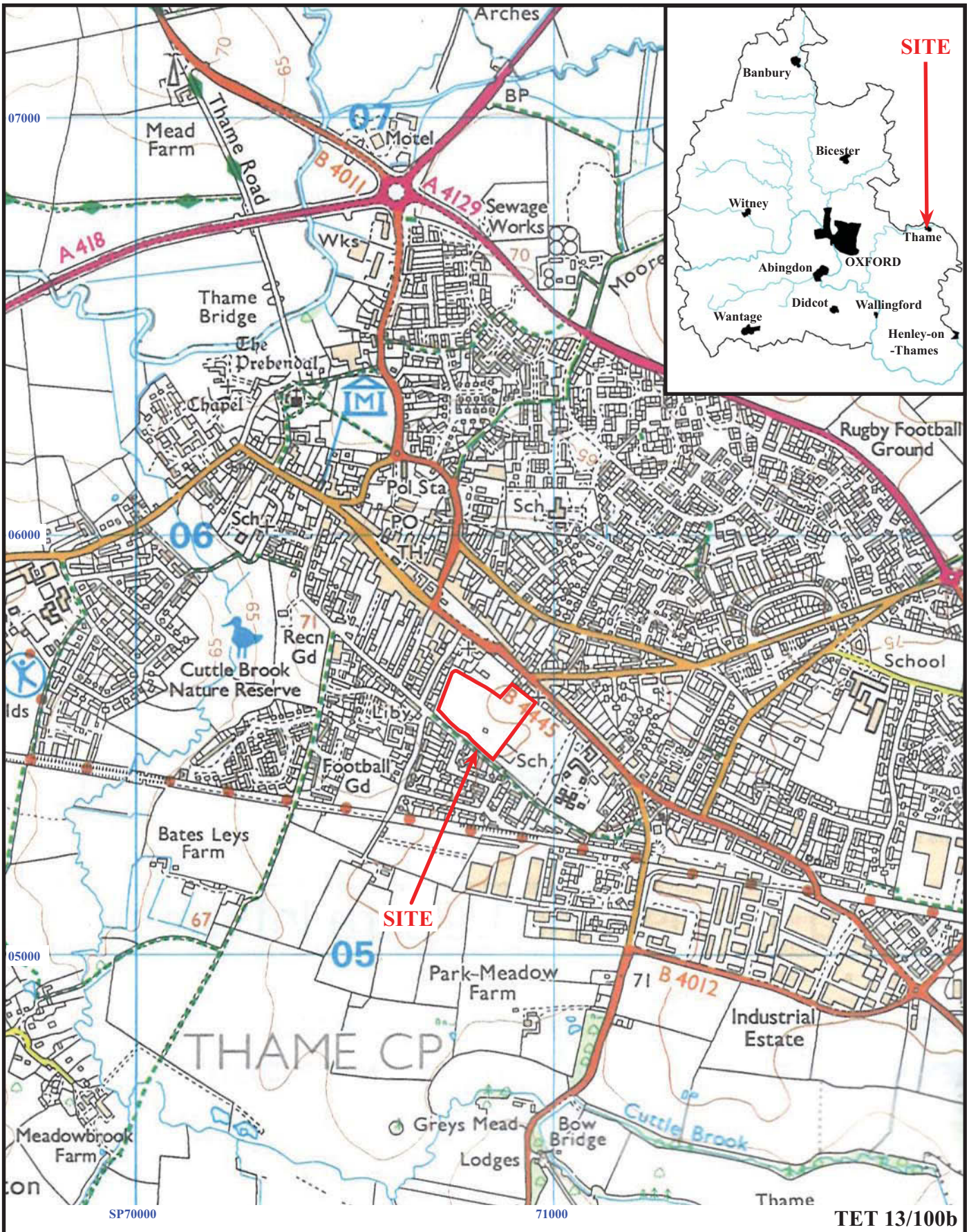

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Figure 1. Location of site within Thame and Oxfordshire.

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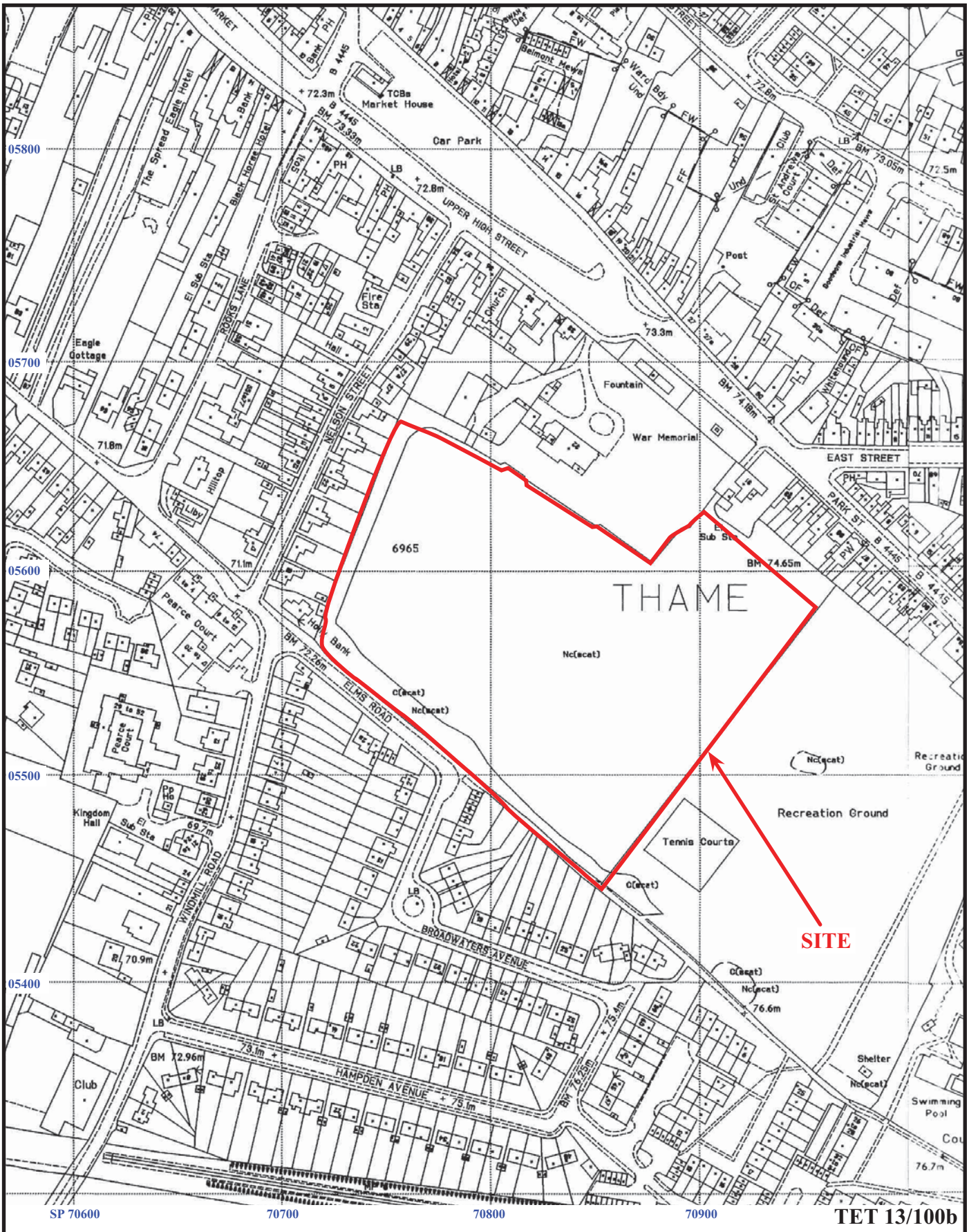

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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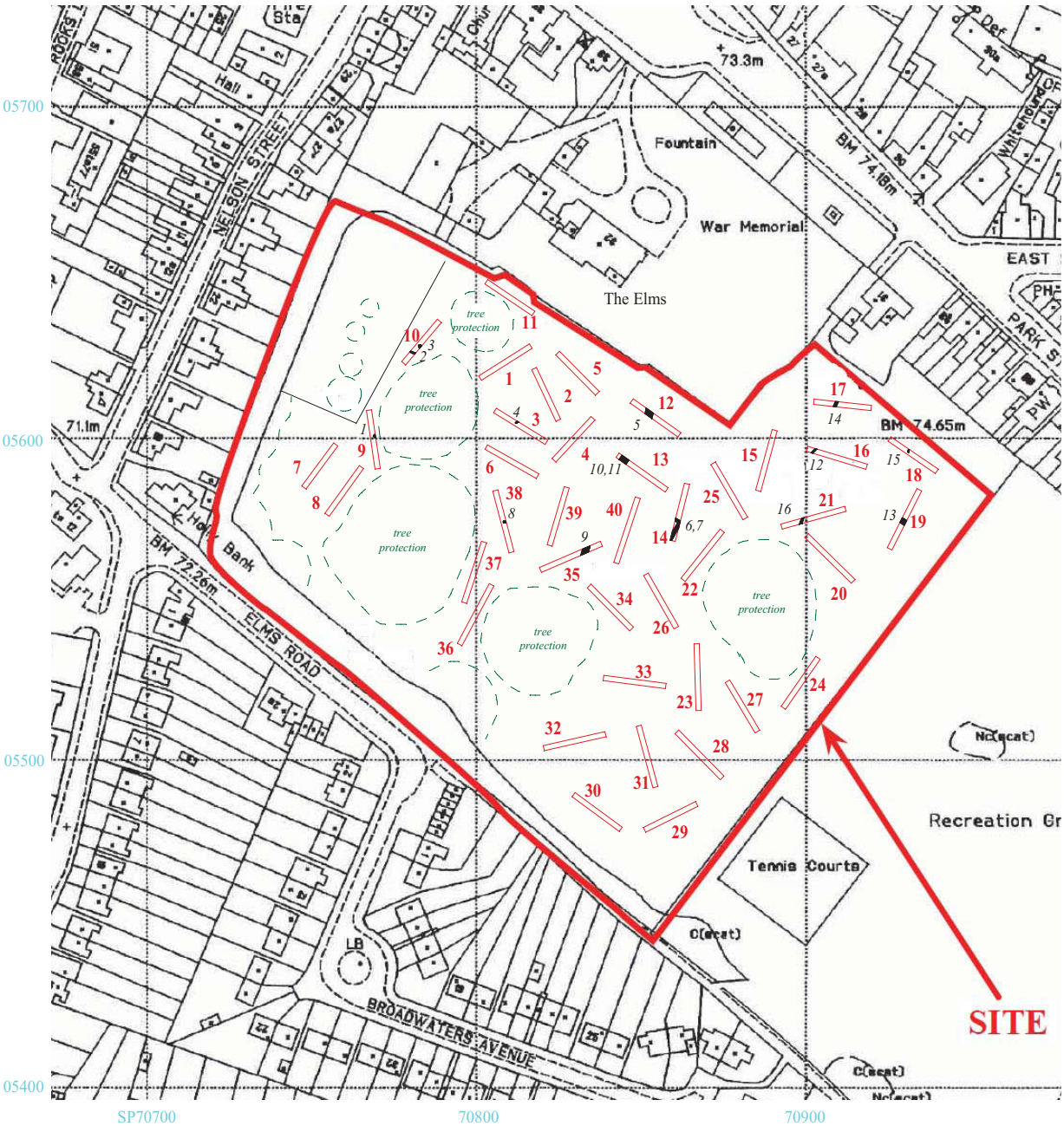

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Figure 3. Location of trenches showing features investigated.

0 100m

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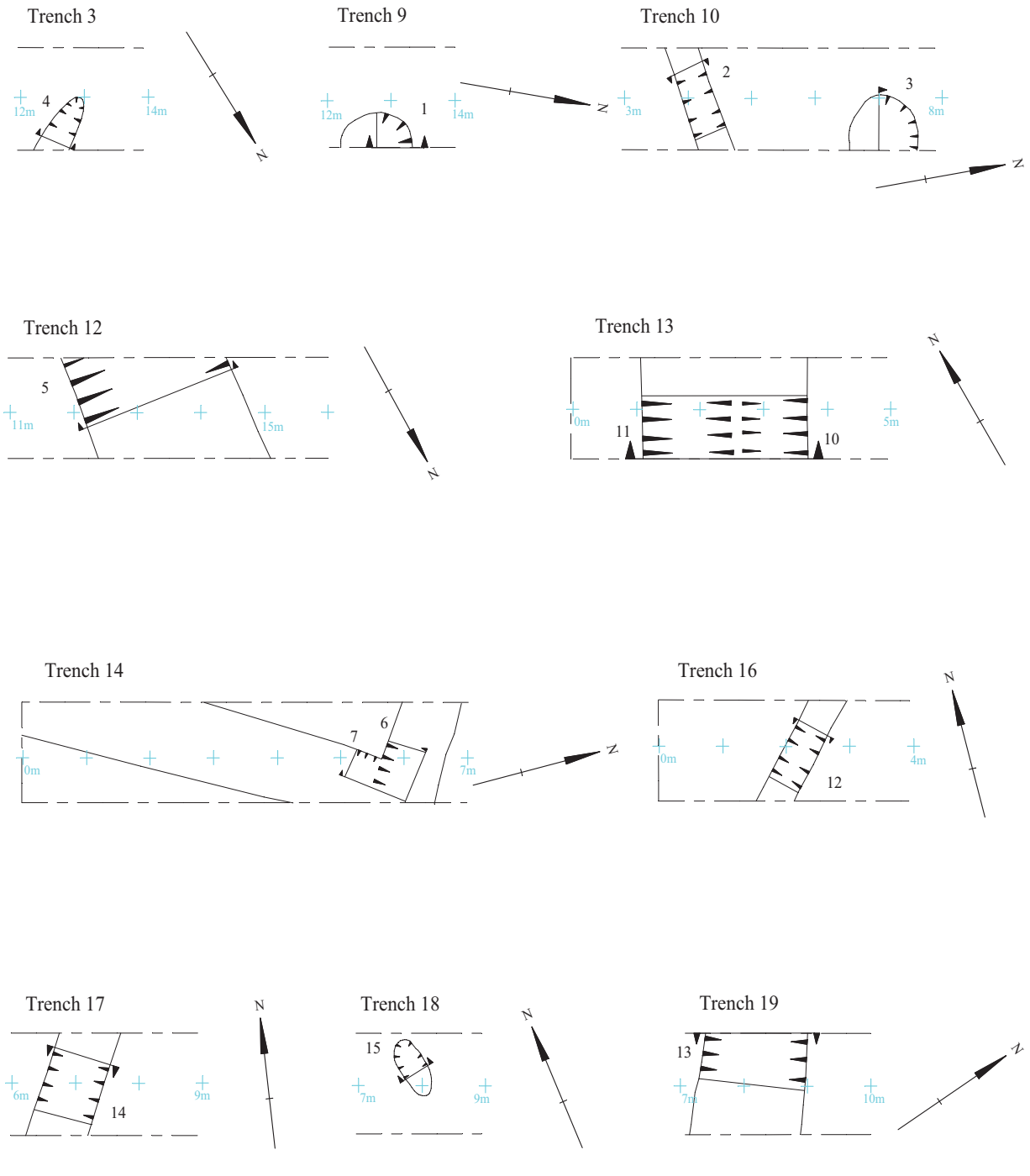

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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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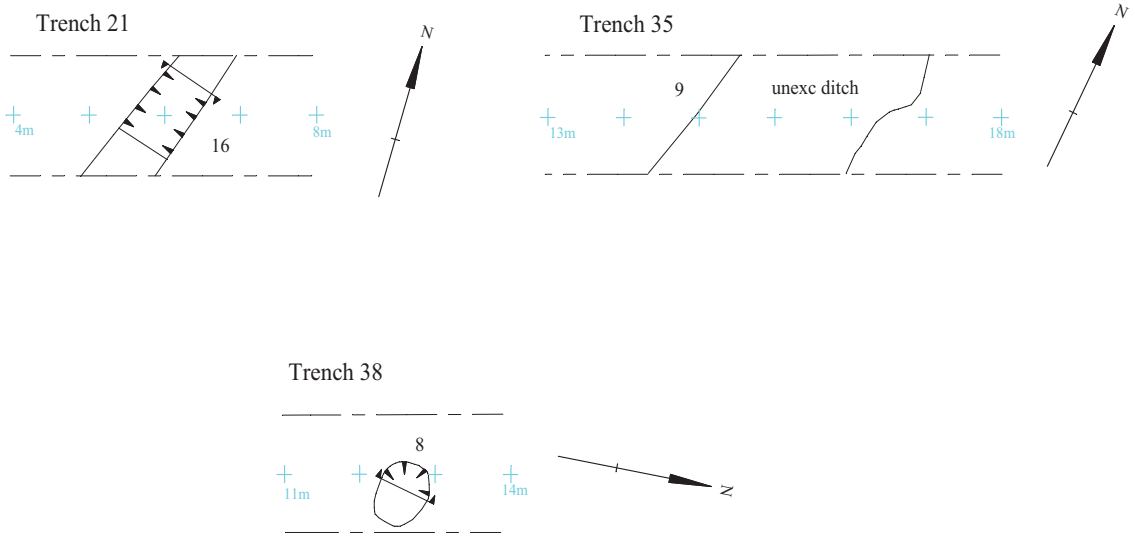

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Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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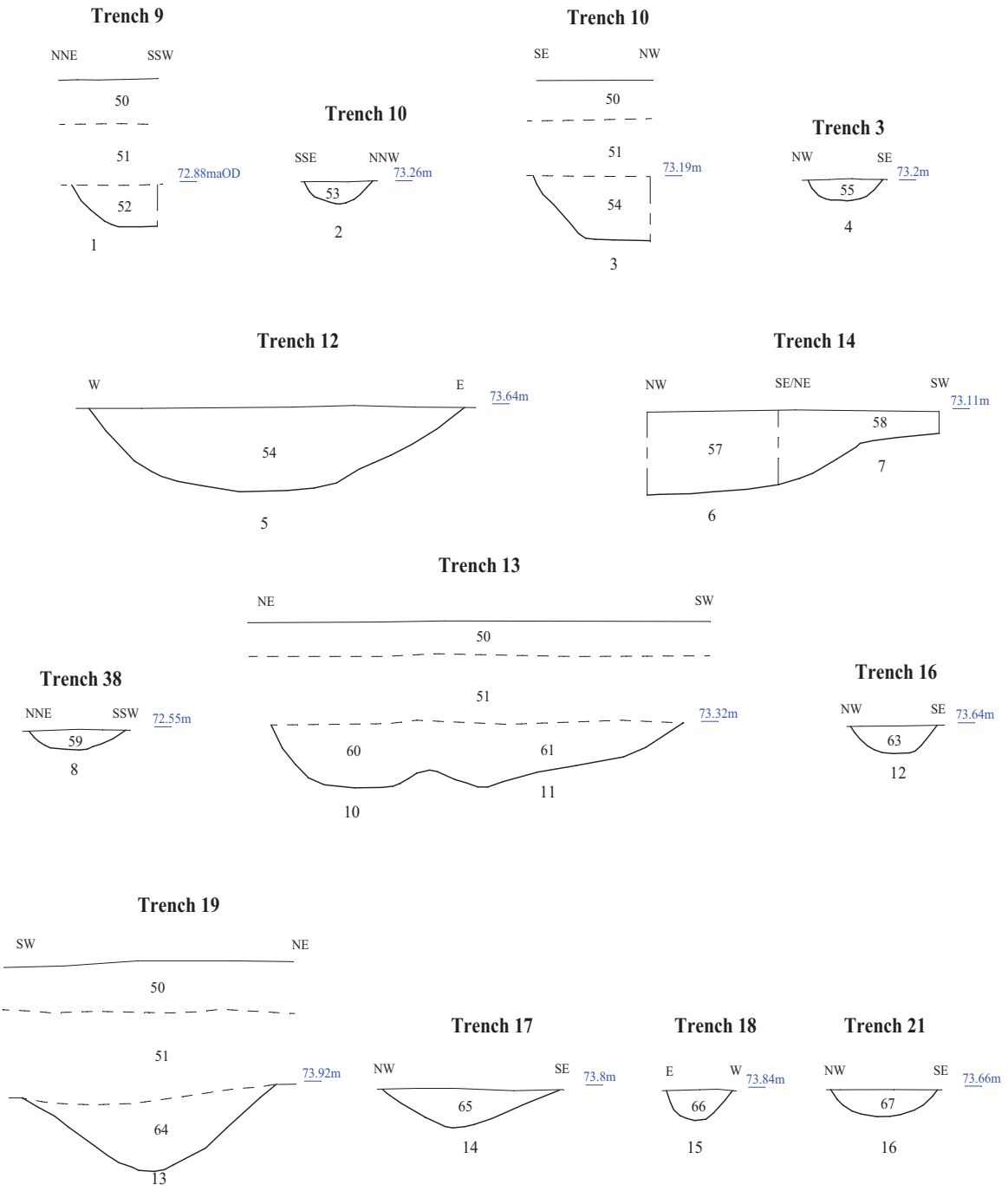

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Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 3, looking west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 10, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 13, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 19, looking south, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 3. Trench 35, looking south west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 38, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 7. Trench 3, pit/terminus 4, looking south west, Scales: 0.5 and 0.1m.

Plate 8. Trench 12, ditch 5, looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 9. Trench 13, ditches 10 and 11, looking south west, Scales: 2 and 1m.

Plate 10. Trench 19, ditch 13, looking north east, Scales: 1m.

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Plates 9 - 10.

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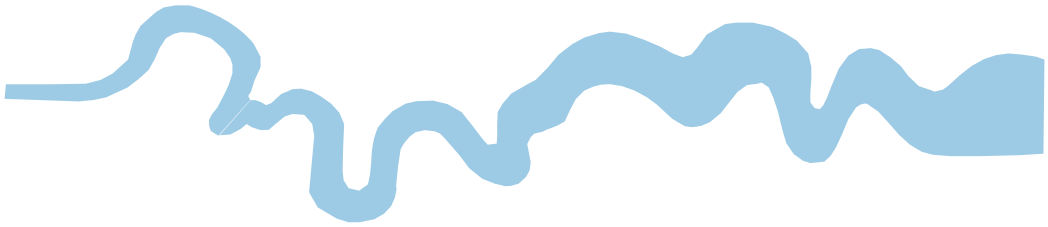
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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