

Archaeological Field Evaluation



**The Old Foundry
47 Friday Street
Henley-on-Thames
RG9 1AN**

On behalf of

Mark & Kristie Shemilt

August 2021

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Cover: Back garden of The Old Foundry, 47 Friday Street, viewed N



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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) were instructed by Mark and Kristie Shemilt to undertake a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) prior to alterations and extensions to the existing Grade II listed house and garage, the construction of a new carport and pool, and the landscaping of the residential curtilage at The Old Foundry 47 Friday Street Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire RG9 1AN (NGR: SU 76228 82564).

The site comprised a long, irregularly-shaped narrowing plot of c. 1800m² on the N side of Friday Street, situated at a height of c. 35m AOD. The grade II listed house occupied the street frontage, with the land to the rear including a separate cottage annexe, grassed and paved areas, as well as a four-bay garage constructed in 2006.

Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket, operating under archaeological supervision. Due to unforeseen constraints, all trench locations and dimensions were changed slightly from those originally outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; BA 2021), with Trench 001 measuring 9m × 1.2m, Trench 002 measuring 7.5m × 1.6m, Trench 003 measuring 7m × 1.9m and Trench 004 measuring 3.6m × 1.4m.

Trench 001 targeted the footprint of the new pool and was excavated through a layer of paving slabs and made ground; this sealed a buried garden soil, which contained an isolated dump of animal bone, oyster shell and CBM (tile) of likely Medieval/Post-medieval date.

Trench 002 targeted the footprint of the new car port and access drive. It was excavated through a modern topsoil layer that sealed the remains of a probable Victorian glasshouse wall and a large pit backfilled with demolition waste; these features truncated the Medieval/Post-medieval buried garden soil.

Trench 003 targeted the area of proposed hard landscaping to the rear of the existing house and was excavated through a modern topsoil layer. Numerous live and defunct water and foul pipes were revealed throughout its length; therefore, the natural geology could only be reached at the E end of the trench. Buried garden soil was once again identified underlying an area of made ground and the remains of a cobbled surface of probable Post-medieval date. Pottery dating revealed the buried garden soil to be mid 16th Century with the overlying made ground of modern date.

Trench 004 targeted the area of proposed new hard landscaping to the N of the pool. It was excavated through a modern topsoil layer, which sealed a subsoil of probable Medieval/Post-medieval date. Pottery dating confirmed the topsoil to be of modern date.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) were instructed by Mark and Kristie Shemilt to undertake a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) prior to alterations and extensions to the existing Grade II listed house and garage, the construction of a new carport and pool, and the landscaping of the residential curtilage at The Old Foundry 47 Friday Street Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire RG9 1AN (NGR: SU 76228 82564; *fig. 1*) under South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) Planning Ref. P21/SO740/HH.

This report has been prepared for the approval of Steven Weaver, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, in response to conditions of Planning as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; BA 2021).

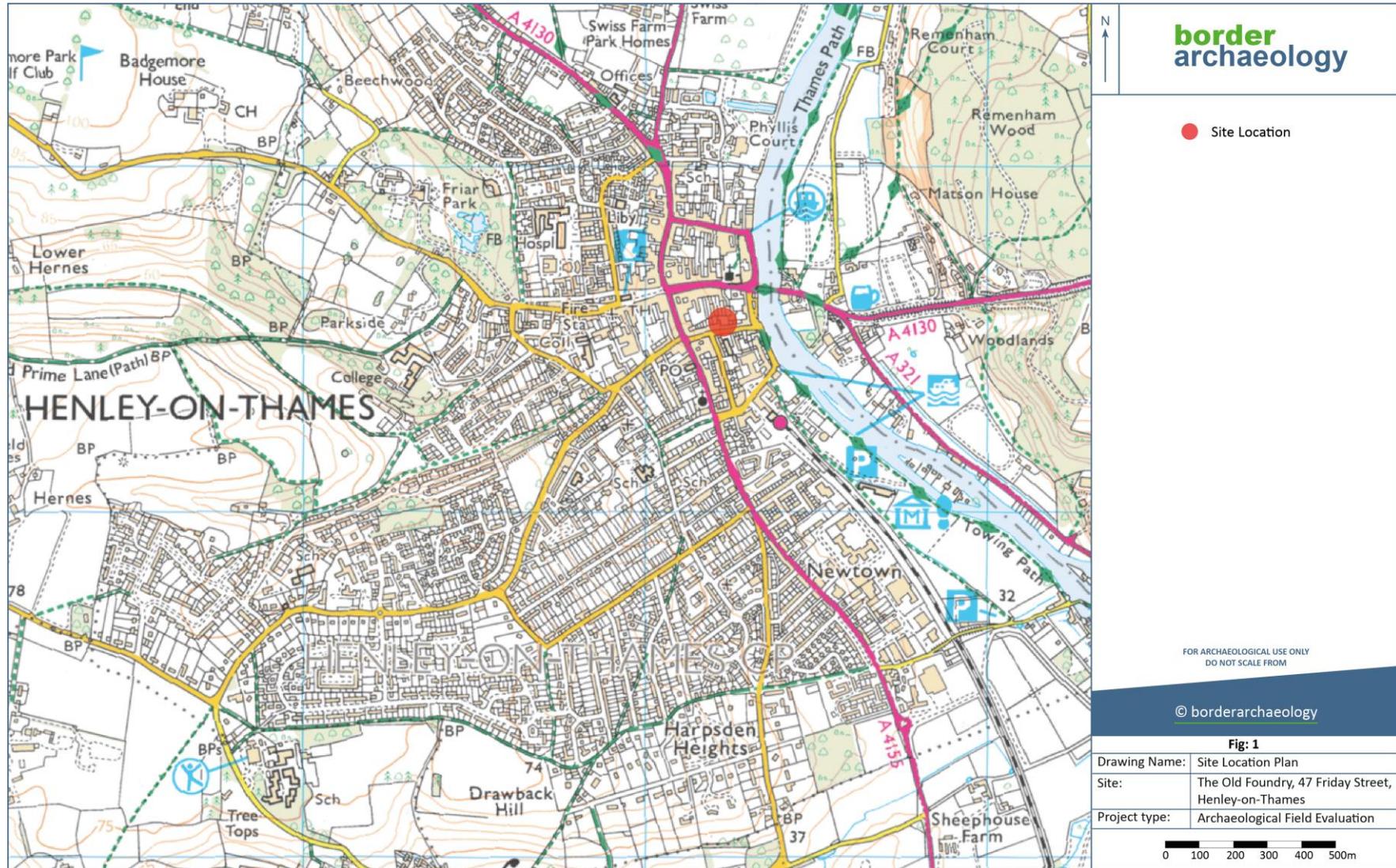
3 Site Description

The property at 47 Friday Street (currently known as The Old Foundry and formerly as The Old Forge) is located within the historic urban core of Henley-on-Thames, c. 100m W of the River Thames and c. 250m SE of the Market Place. It is located within the Henley Main Conservation Area.

The property occupies a long, irregularly narrowing plot of c. 1800m² and at c. 35mOD on the N side of Friday Street. The grade II listed house occupies the street frontage and dates to the 16th/17th Centuries although it was substantially rebuilt following a fire in 1947. The land to the rear includes a separate cottage annexe, grassed and paved areas, as well as a four-bay garage constructed in 2006.

3.1 Soils and Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) lists the underlying solid geology within the site as comprising chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago within a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. The overlying superficial deposits within the S and central parts of the site are characterised as Head Gravels formed up to 3 million years ago during the Quaternary Period, while those within the N portion of the site are categorised as Head 1 Deposits, comprising Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravels formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).



4 Aims

The aim of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (BA 2021), were as follows:

- To determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains of any period that were likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to fully record their character, date, location and preservation;
- To determine, where applicable, the relationship of any above-ground structures or features to the surviving archaeological deposits below ground. Where such a relationship was demonstrable, the evaluation sought to encompass the character, condition, significance and quality of the above-ground remains on the same basis as those below;
- To establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development;
- To inform a further programme of mitigation, should such be required.

5 Historical & Archaeological Background

The previously submitted WSI (BA 2021) outlined the historical and archaeological background of the site as follows:

5.1 Prehistoric

Relatively little evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded in the locality of the study area, with a single retouched flint flake of Neolithic or Bronze Age date recovered at the former Brakespeare's Brewery in New Street, c. 160m N of the site (Holton 2004; HER 16819 - MOX 12587), while an Iron Age sword was recovered from the River Thames just downstream of Henley Bridge, about 120m to the E (HER 5432 - MOX7716).

5.2 Romano-British

Some evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified in the vicinity of the site, with an archaeological evaluation carried out c. 230m to the NW revealing evidence for a substantial building and occupation surface that contained 2nd Century AD pottery (HER 16736 - MOX12549); a single find of a sestertius coin of unspecified date is also recorded as having been made within a garden on the E side of Queen Street, about 60m S of the site (HER 14230 - MOX7782).

It is possible that these sites and findspots may point to a focus of Romano-British occupation somewhere in the vicinity of Henley, which may have been associated with the line of a probable Roman road running NW-SE from

Dorchester-on-Thames through Nettlebed, following the course of the Fair Mile (A4130) and then crossing the Thames in the vicinity of Phyllis Court (HER 28859 - MOX27238).

5.3 Medieval

It appears likely that there was a settlement in the vicinity of Henley during the Anglo-Saxon period, as the place name, first recorded as 'Henleiam' in a charter of c. 1140, is of Old English origin, denoting a 'high wood or clearing' (Gelling 1953, 74-5; Mills 2003, 238). It has been suggested that, by the 8th Century AD, Henley formed part of an extensive royal estate centred on the manor of Benson and archaeological evidence points to the existence of a small rural settlement there during this period, perhaps situated close to the river crossing (Townley 2011, 31). It has also been suggested that a royal manor house or lodge was present at Henley by the mid-12th Century (Cronne & Davis 1968, 215).

The origins of the town itself are somewhat obscurely documented although a late 12th/early 13th Century date seems plausible. The grant of an annual fair in c. 1199-1204 may relate to an early stage in the development of the town, which certainly had urban status by c. 1260-70, as evidenced by the presence of a merchant guild (Townley 2011). A number of late 12th/early 13th Century buildings have also survived, including the Grade II* listed St Mary's Church (HER 2191 - MOX7701) and the easternmost span of Henley Bridge (HER 2215 - MOX7710).

The core layout of the urban settlement at this time comprised the main E-W thoroughfare of Hart Street leading W from the river crossing, with long narrow rectilinear burgage plots laid out to the N and S of the street. This thoroughfare intersected with a N-S routeway (represented by present-day Bell Street and Duke Street, respectively mentioned in Medieval records as North Street and Brook Street) before opening out into the triangular shaped Market Place.

The N boundary of the town appears to have followed the line of New Street, while its W boundary was defined by the manor of Badgemore (Townley 2011). The southern boundary of the settlement was defined by a watercourse known as the town ditch or brook, running on a roughly E-W alignment to the N of Friday Street; this was still a water-filled feature in the early 18th Century (as shown on an estate map of 1726) but appears to have been culverted by the late 19th Century (Gibson 2014, 18).

By the late 13th/early 14th Century, Henley had emerged as a major regional trading centre, becoming an important commercial focus and trans-shipment point for goods transported between London and towns W of the Chilterns. In particular, it had become the most important inland centre for the marketing and supply of grain to London and many London merchants owned houses and granaries in the town from the late 13th Century onwards (Townley 2011, 78-80). This growth in prosperity is reflected in the expansion of the town during this period, with what appears to have been a deliberate extension of settlement to the N and W. A more piecemeal growth of settlement also occurred to the S of the town ditch, represented by the small, irregularly-shaped series of burgage plots laid out along the N side of Friday Street – first mentioned in 1305, although it may already have existed as a driveway or trackway by the late 12th/early 13th Century as it demarcated the boundary between the parishes of Henley (to the N) and Rotherfield Greys (to the S).

It appears that the N side of Friday Street had been built-up with several large properties by the late Medieval period. The absence of densely packed rows of dwellings suggests that Friday Street was not as heavily built-up as other areas of the Medieval town and it may have had a more peripheral, industrial character. Documentary evidence indicates the presence of a tannery along the N side of Friday Street by the early 15th Century but its precise location remains unknown (Cottingham 2002, 22) and it is unclear whether it can be identified with the tannery which is known to have been established at Nos. 45-47 Friday Street by the 17th Century.

The site of the proposed development at No. 47 appears to encompass the boundaries of three or four tenement plots of Medieval date, which were separated by the line of the town ditch that appears to have run directly E-W across the centre of the site; its approximate course is represented by the wall and hedge line separating the lawned garden to the rear of The Old Foundry from the modern paved area further to the N.

There have been few archaeological investigations to the rear of the properties along Friday Street and those which have been undertaken in close proximity to the site have yielded largely negative results. A watching brief in 1999 on excavations for foundations and a soakaway to the rear of 30c Hart Street (about 20m NW of the site) revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits, with garden soils observed to a depth of 0.8m bgl (EOX 271; Hull 1999), while another programme of archaeological observation at The Maltings in 2016 (c. 55m NW of the site) revealed the footings of a Post-medieval wall but no earlier Medieval deposits or features (EOX 6096; TVAS 2016). Archaeological investigations undertaken within the burgage plots to the N and S of Hart Street have, however, demonstrated that there is good potential to reveal evidence of later Medieval occupation features and structural remains.

5.4 Post-medieval

The existing building at the Old Foundry, which is designated as Grade II (List Entry No. 1047009) is described as being of late 16th or early 17th Century date and comprises a timber-framed structure with a ground floor storey of coursed flint with brick dressings, which was substantially restored and rebuilt after a damaging fire in 1947, with modern rear and side extensions added (Gibson 2014).

The existing building may originally have been constructed as a tannery and historically was closely linked with the adjacent Grade II listed house at Queen Anne's Cottage (No. 45 Friday Street), which appears to have been built in the early 18th Century and served as the residence of the tannery owner during the 18th-19th Centuries. It appears to have passed through several owners during the mid-19th Century, with a sale advertisement in the Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette dated 11 March 1854 describing the premises as comprising 'a well-arranged Tan yard with steam engine, sheds, barns, and about 100 tan pits'; a later advertisement for the same property refers to two newly built cottages within the premises (Cottingham 2002, 25).

In c. 1866, the tannery appears to have been converted to use as an iron and brass foundry known as the Henley Iron Works (Gibson 2014). The OS 1st edition map of 1879 shows the S portion of the site as being occupied entirely by several buildings, ranging around a yard entered via a covered passageway from the street frontage; the iron

forge and foundry appear to have been situated within the NE corner of the site (Baker 2002, 18). To the N of the Iron Works, the N portion of the site is shown as occupying the S portion of two long narrow garden plots extending to the rear of present-day Nos. 36 and 38 Hart Street (Everley House); pathways are marked around the perimeter of these plots but little evidence of building activity is indicated. Little change to the layout of the Iron Works buildings or the gardens to the N is indicated on OS 2nd to 4th edition maps dated 1899, 1913 and 1925 respectively.

The Henley Iron Works continued in operation until the late 1930s/early 1940s but the buildings were substantially damaged by fire in 1947 and the industrial buildings to the rear of the site either collapsed or were pulled down. In the late 1940s/early 1950s the old forge/foundry building was restored and converted into a dwelling, now known as The Old Foundry (Baker 2002, 18). Later 20th Century additions are represented by the cottage annexe in the NW corner of the gardens and the long single storey garage further to the N which was added in 2006. The construction of the garage resulted in the partial removal of the enclosure wall which marked the original northern boundary of the tannery site, following the line of the Town Ditch.

Examination of current LiDAR imagery of the site has revealed little positive evidence for archaeological features, being obscured by modern buildings and landscaping, although the line of the former Town Ditch appears to be visible as a depression running E-W across the central part of the site. A loose scattering of small, faint circular features is visible within the N part of the lawned garden to the rear of the Old Foundry but it is unclear whether these represent tree hollows or possible pit features.

6 Methodology

The AFE was undertaken in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020b). BA was cognisant of the *ClfA Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

ClfA (2020a) defines AFE as:

.... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

6.1 Site Specific

Four trenches (*fig. 2*) were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision. Where surfacing materials allowed, the trenches were widened to ensure 1.6m widths. Excavation continued to the natural gravels as no archaeological features were encountered.



6.2 Recording

The written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017a) and paragraph 3.3.7 of *Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020a, 11).

The graphic record was produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film at a scale of 1:50. Measured sections were prepared as appropriate and practicable strictly within established safety parameters. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register; these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A detailed photographic record of all stratigraphic units and representative photographs showing the progress of the archaeological work was made using a high-resolution digital camera (20 MPX). All photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to the written record. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

6.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Data

Procedures were consistent with the methodology set out in the WSI (BA 2021), with all finds collected for consideration of processing. In accordance with ClfA *Standard and guidance* (2020b) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials were labelled with the site code and context number before being removed off-site. They were stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and with Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011).

Small assemblages of Post-medieval pottery, CBM, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered during the course of the AFE; however, on the recommendation of the Planning Archaeologist only the pottery was assessed (Appendix 2).

6.4 Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Sampling

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017b) for environmental sampling and processing, with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011), and was consistent with procedures set out in the WSI (BA 2021). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number.

A total of three samples were taken during the course of the AFE; however, on the recommendation of the Planning Archaeologist no further work will be undertaken on this material.

7 Results (see Appendix 1 for full context tabulation)

7.1 Trench 001 (*plate 1; fig. 3*)

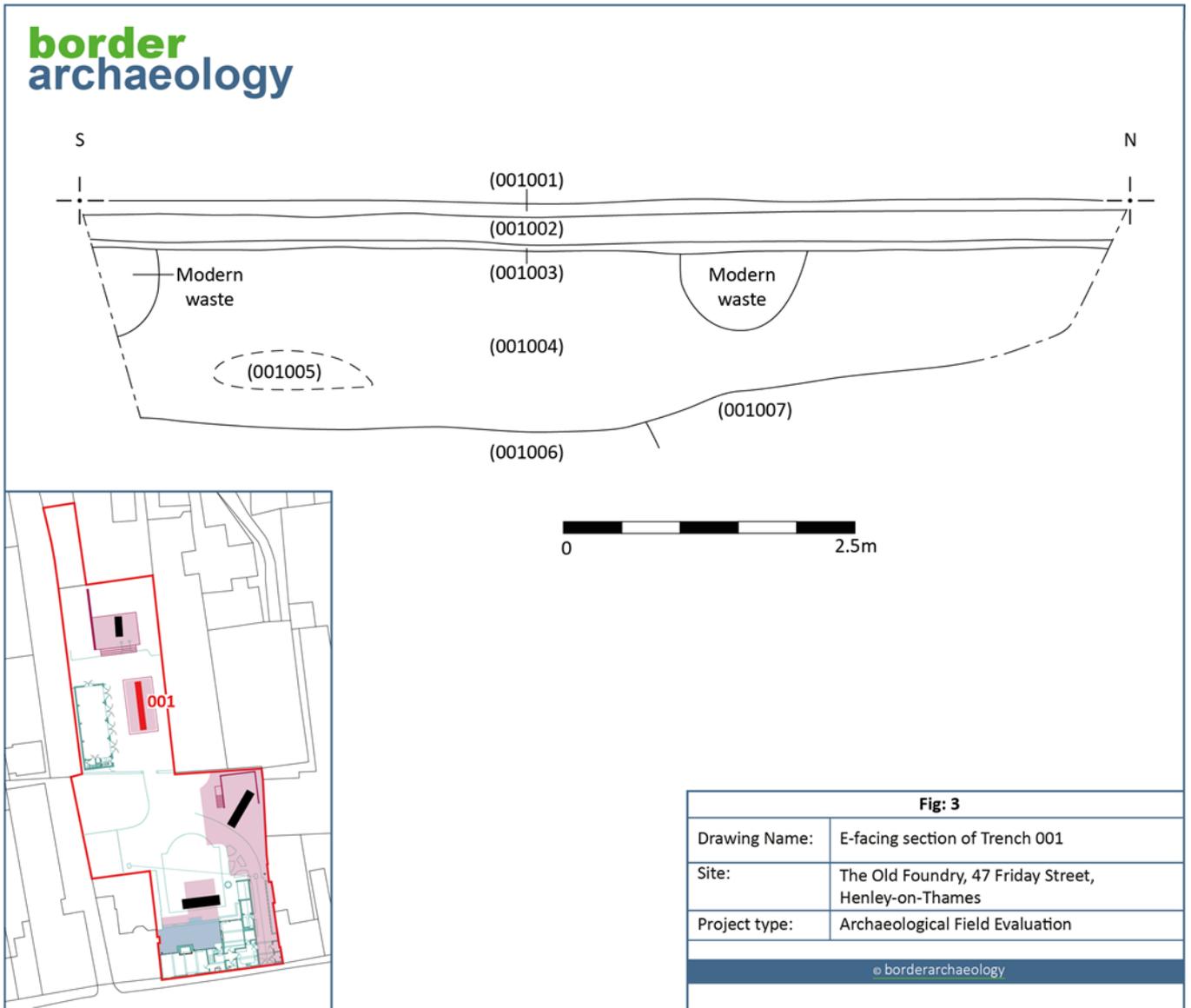
Trench 001, which measured 9m long × 1.2m wide, extended in a N-S direction, targeting the location of the proposed pool. The trench was excavated through paving and reinforced concrete (001001), which was likely laid in 2006 during the construction of the current car port. This overlay layers of sub-base comprising MOT Type 1 stone (001002) and a black, indurated tarmac-like material (001003); these layers sealed two patches of modern waste that likely related to the 2006 construction.

The modern layers truncated a homogenous buried garden soil (001004), consisting of a dark brown grey clayey silt with very occasional stone inclusions; this had a maximum thickness of 1.1m and contained a small dump of probable domestic waste (001005) – including animal bone, oyster shell and tile but no pottery – towards the S end of the trench, although there were no discernible context boundaries to this area of waste.

The underlying natural geology varied from a dark grey orange brown clay (001006) at the S end of the trench, to small to medium-sized orange gravels (001007) at the N end; these were reached at depths of 1.82m and 1.11m respectively.



Plate 1: E-facing section of Trench 001 (N end), viewed W



7.2 Trench 002 (plates 2-3; fig. 4)

Trench 002, which measured 7.5m long × 1.6m wide, extended in a NE-SW direction, targeting the footprint of the new car port and access drive. Part of a possible boiler, which may have been reutilized from the old foundry, was located at the NE end of the trench.

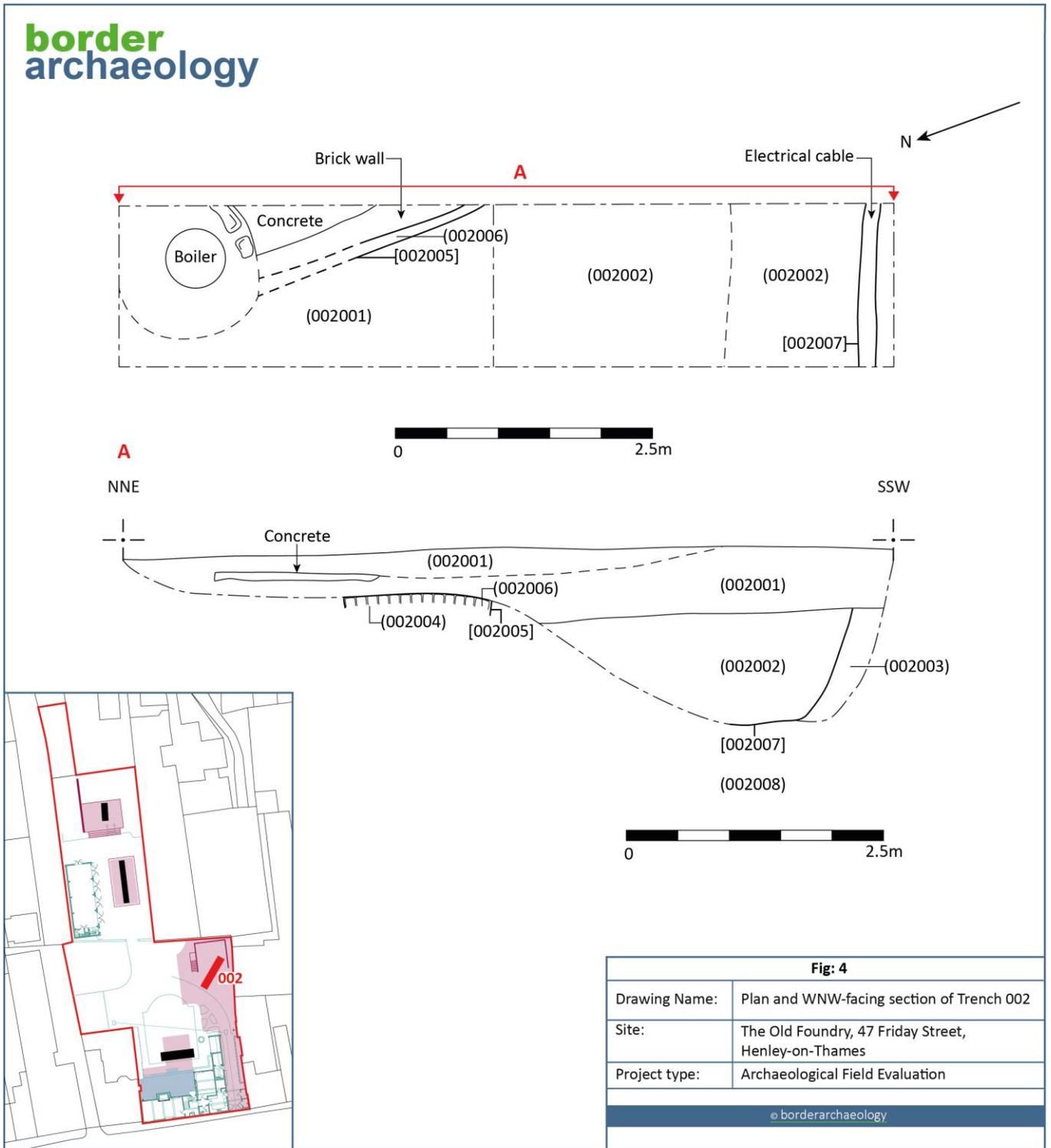
The trench was excavated through a modern topsoil layer (002001), which consisted of a 0.58m thick loosely compacted, dark black brown silty clay; this was a very heterogenous deposit containing lenses of sand, mulch & modern debris. It sealed the likely remains of a Victorian glasshouse – comprising a foundation cut [002005], backfilled material (002006) and foundation wall 002004 – and a large pit [002007], which had been backfilled with demolition waste (002002). These features both truncated the Medieval/Post-medieval garden soil (002003), which consisted of a homogenous loosely compacted, dark brown silty clay measuring >1.1m thick. The underlying natural geology comprised orange gravels with iron staining (002008) that was reached at a depth of 1.75m.



Plate 2: SE-facing section of Trench 002 showing pit [002007], viewed NW



Plate 3: Possible boiler located at NE end of Trench 002, viewed NE



7.3 Trench 003 (plate 4)

Trench 003, which measured 7m long × 1.9m wide, extended in a E-W direction, targeting the area of proposed hard landscaping to the rear of the existing house. Numerous live and defunct water and foul pipes were identified throughout, restricting the area that could be excavated; as such, the natural could only be reached at the eastern end of the trench.

The uppermost deposit in this area was a modern topsoil (003001), which comprised a loosely compacted, dark grey brown sandy clayey silt; this measured c. 0.3m thick and produced multiple Post-medieval and modern finds (not retained). A small area of medium to large-sized flint cobbles (003002), which likely represented a Post-medieval surface, were identified at the interface between the topsoil and the underlying made ground (003003). The latter had a maximum thickness of 0.45m and consisted of a dark orange gravelly sand with multiple Post-medieval finds, of which the pottery was dated as modern (Appendix 2). This sealed a dark brown grey sandy silty clay (003004), which represented buried garden soil. It had a maximum thickness of 0.8m and produced a few sherds of pottery that were dated as mid 16th Century Redware (Appendix 2). The underlying natural geology consisted of a dark orange clayey sand (003005), which was reached at a depth of 1.55m.



Plate 4: N-facing section of Trench 003 (E end), viewed SE

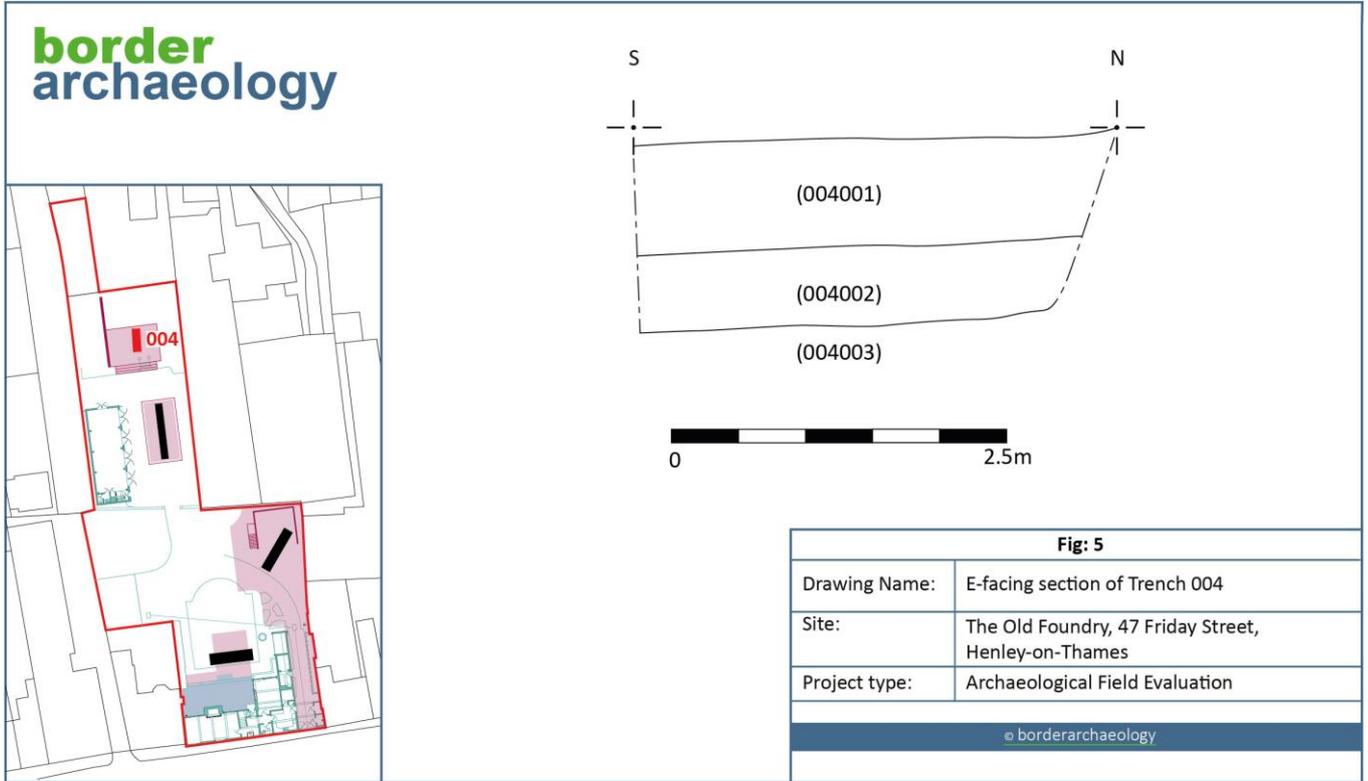
7.4 Trench 004 (plate 5; fig. 5)

Trench 004, which measured 3.6m long × 1.4m wide, extended in an NNE-SSW direction, targeting the area of proposed new hard landscaping at the northern end of the garden.

The trench was excavated through a modern topsoil deposit (004001), which comprised a dark grey brown sandy clayey silt with very occasional stone inclusions; this had a maximum thickness of 0.8m, producing a small assemblage of animal bone and pottery dated as modern (Appendix 2). It overlay a mid orange brown sandy clayey silt subsoil (004002), which measured 0.6m in thickness and contained very occasional stone inclusions. The underlying natural geology (004003) was encountered at a depth of 1.4m. It consisted of a mid orange sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions



Plate 5: ESE-facing section of Trench 004 (SSW end), viewed WNW



8 Discussion and Conclusion

The AFE revealed evidence for the significant accumulation of Medieval and/or Post-medieval garden soils, particularly towards the rear of the plot. This correlates with documentary evidence of town centre burgage plots and suggests that – for a substantial length of time – the land at 47 Friday Street was solely domestic. Evidence of the use of the site for industrial and quasi-industrial purposes is limited. However, it is clear that considerable demolition took place towards the front of the plot in the early modern and/or modern periods and this very effectively erased the physical remnants of the site's existence as a tannery and forge.

The dating of pottery recovered from the buried garden soil in Trench 003 returned a mid 16th Century date and it is plausible this represents a TPQ for the cessation of garden soil build-up across the site. The homogeneity of the Medieval/Post-medieval garden soils may be due to prior continual reworking over time and this would go some way to explain the small concentrated area of finds in Trench 001, where there were no apparent context distinctions. However, a counterpoint to this suggestion is the relative lack of animal bone and the stark absence of pottery, although larger pieces of waste and inorganic waste may have been disposed of elsewhere.

The reutilised possible boiler located at the NE end of Trench 002 may be the only remainder from the former industrial occupation of the site. The absence of tannery and metalworking structural archaeology is unfortunate but not remarkable, as it is possible that all industrial remains were swept into pits (such as that seen in Trench 002) during the large-scale demolition and clearance of the site; although it should be noted that no slag or metalworking debris such as hammerscale was noted in the soils to support this theory.

The results of the AFE suggest a site that was largely domestically occupied, with the front of the plot later converted for industrial use while the rear of the plot remained untouched. Following the industrial usage, the front of the plot appears to have been extensively cleared and domestic habitation returned.

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11 Appendix 1: Context Tabulation

Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(001001)	Surface	-	-	Reinforced concrete; 0.06m-0.1m thick; overlies (001002).	Concrete	-	-	Modern
(001002)	Deposit	-	-	Crushed red stone (MOT type 1); 0.15m-0.26m thick; underlies (001001); overlies (001003).	Sub-base	-	-	Modern
(001003)	Deposit	-	-	Black indurated tarmac-like material (possible planings); 0.06m-0.1m thick; underlies (001002); overlies (001004).	Sub-base	-	-	Modern
(001004)	Deposit	-	-	Dark brown grey clayey silt; very occasional stone inclusions; 0.8m-1.1m thick; underlies (001003); contemporary with (001005); overlies (001006) & (001007).	Buried garden soil	-	002	Medieval/Post-medieval

Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(001005)	Deposit	-	-	Dump of Medieval waste; no context boundaries; c. 0.3m thick (max.); c. 1.3m wide (max.); contemporary with (001004).	Finds dump within buried garden soil (001004)	Animal bone Oyster shell CBM (tile)	003	Medieval
(001006)	Deposit	-	-	Dark grey orange brown clay at S end of trench; underlies (001004).	Natural geology	-	-	Glacial
(001007)	Deposit	-	-	Orange gravels (small to medium-sized) at N end of trench; underlies (001004).	Natural geology	-	-	Glacial
(002001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark black brown silty clay; very heterogenous with lenses of sand, mulch & debris; 0.8m thick (max.); overlies (002002) & 002004.	Topsoil	Multiple (not retained)	-	Modern
(002002)	Fill	-	[002007]	Dark yellow silty sand; very frequent crushed mortar; 1.02m thick (max.); underlies (002001).	Demolition fill	CBM (brick) (not retained)	-	Modern/Victorian
(002003)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark brown silty clay; homogenous; >1.1m thick; truncated by [002005] & [002007].	Buried garden soil	-	-	Medieval/Post-medieval

Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
002004	Structure	-	-	N-S orientated linear brick wall; red brick laid end-on for visible top course; fine yellow mortar joints; underlies (002001); overlies (002006).	Glasshouse wall	-	-	Victorian
[002005]	Cut	(002006) 002004	-	N-S orientated linear with near vertical sides & a flat base; 0.15m wider than 002004 on W side; truncates (002003).	Foundation cut for 002004	-	-	Victorian
(002006)	Fill	-	[002005]	Flint and crushed mortar; 0.15m width visible on W side; underlies 002004.	Backfill of foundation cut [002005]	-	-	Victorian
[002007]	Cut	(002002)	-	Large pit with near vertical sides & a flat base; c. 3m wide; 1.02m deep; truncates (002003).	Large pit	-	-	Modern/Victorian
(002008)	Deposit	-	-	Orange gravels with Fe staining; underlies (002003).	Natural geology	-	-	Glacial
(003001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy clayey silt; c. 0.3m thick (max.); overlies (003002).	Topsoil	Multiple (not retained)	-	Modern
(003002)	Surface	-	-	Medium to large-sized flint cobbles; underlies (003001); overlies (003003).	Cobble surface at interface between (003001) & (003003)	-	-	Post-medieval/Modern

Context	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(003003)	Deposit	-	-	Dark orange gravelly sand; 0.45m thick (max.); underlies (003002); overlies (003004).	Made ground	Multiple	-	Post-medieval/Modern
(003004)	Deposit	-	-	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay; moderate stone inclusions; 0.8m thick (max.); underlies (003003); overlies (003005).	Buried garden soil	Pot	001	Medieval/Post-medieval
(003005)	Deposit	-	-	Dark orange clayey sand; frequent gravel; occasional chalk nodules; underlies (003004).	Natural geology	-	-	Glacial
(004001)	Deposit	-	-	Dark grey brown sandy clayey silt; very occasional stone inclusions; 0.8m thick; overlies (004002).	Topsoil	Pot Animal bone	-	Modern
(004002)	Deposit	-	-	Mid orange brown sandy clayey silt; very occasional stone inclusions; 0.6m thick (max.); underlies (004001); overlies (004003).	Subsoil	-	-	Medieval/Post-medieval
(004003)	Deposit	-	-	Mid orange sandy silt; occasional chalk inclusions; underlies (004003).	Natural geology	-	-	Glacial

12 Appendix 2: Pottery report

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The pottery assemblage comprised 7 sherds with a total weight of 336g. It was all Post-medieval, and mostly modern. It was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

PMR: Post-medieval Redware, 1550+. 3 sherds, 168g.
REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 2 sherds, 96g.
TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 1 sherd, 17g.
WHIST: White Stoneware, 1790-1900. 1 sherd, 55g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The modern material was mostly a typical group of fragments of tablewares such as tea-pots, cups and plates. The fragments of PMR are from internally-glazed bowls, a common product of the tradition. The fabric and glaze of the fragment from context 3004 suggest that it is an early example of such pottery. No further works or retention required.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	PMR		WHIST		REFW		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3003	1	47			2	96	1	17	MOD
3004	1	31							M16thC
4001	1	90	1	55					MOD
Total	3	168	1	55	2	96	1	17	

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