

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
THE OLD VICARAGE
VICARAGE ROAD
WINSLOW
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 47679 22765

on behalf of Bewick Homes Limited



Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc

January 2012

ASC: 1467/WOV/2




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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WOV	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1467
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-100031	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	AYBCM:2011.171
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Winslow		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Winslow CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 47679 22765		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.3400sqm		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of new dwellings and associated access		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	08/00136APP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	16/01/12-17/01/12		
<i>Client:</i>	Bewick Homes Limited 40 Mill Street Bedford MK40 3HD		
<i>Contact name:</i>	R.C. Kane		

Internal Quality Check

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CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	9
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	10
4. Results.	14
5. Conclusions	20
6. Acknowledgements	21
7. Archive	21
8. References	22

Appendices:

1. ASC Watching Brief Monitoring Sheets	24
2. Finds Concordance	27
3. Photo List.....	28
4. Pottery Analysis.....	29
5. ASC OASIS Form	30

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan.....	6
3. Proposed development.....	7
4. Footing trenches in relation to known archaeological features	8
5. Plan of archaeology	18
6. Section drawings of linear feature [108]	19

Plates:

Cover:

1. Stratigraphy towards northern end of site, looking N.....	15
2. Stratigraphy towards the southern end of site, looking S	16
3. South facing section of linear feature [108], looking N (sec no. 1).....	16
4. North facing section of linear feature [108], looking S (sec no. 2)	16
5. Western side of footing trench cutting through linear feature [108]	17
6. Brick wall along southern side of footing trench, looking W.....	17



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In January 2012 a watching brief was carried out at The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, during the construction of a new housing development. The project revealed a large linear feature along the western side of the footing trench, orientated N-S. This feature was initially uncovered during an evaluation carried out at the site in May 2011. The feature extended beyond the limit of the footing trenches and contained animal bone and possibly medieval and post-medieval pottery. It is uncertain as to what this feature actually is but one thought is that it may be a pond.

The previous evaluation also uncovered a ditch and re-cut ditch along the southern side of the site, orientated E-W. The footing trenches, therefore, had the potential to reveal further evidence for these ditches. However, as this part of the footing trench had been previously disturbed by the evaluation the ground was now disturbed and no clear cut of the ditches could be seen.

A new feature that was uncovered during the watching brief was a brick wall along the southern side of the footing trenches. It was constructed of unfrogged red bricks, bonded with a yellowish mortar. An earlier house is known to have existed at the southern end of the site, surviving today as a slight platform. The wall may be associated with the earlier house as it is in close proximity to the platform. A further possibility is that the wall may be a boundary associated with the garden of the Old Vicarage.

1. Introduction

1.1 In January 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Bucks. The project was commissioned by *Bewick Homes Limited*, and was carried out according to a standard brief prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Muldowney & Zeepvat 2011). The relevant planning application reference is 08/00136APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 ***The Site***

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the south-western quarter of Winslow, Buckinghamshire within the historic town core, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 767 275 (Fig 1).

The site is situated on the south side of Vicarage Road, from which access is obtained. The Old Vicarage is located at the northern end of the site, and the rest of the site is covered by gardens (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area overlie chalky till and belong to the *Ashley Association*, which is characterised “as fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging associated with similar but wetter soils, some calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils” (Soil Survey, 1983 572q). However, the site is essentially urban in character and it is probable that the natural soils have been extensively modified if not truncated altogether. The underlying geology consists of Quaternary glaciofluvial deposits: sand and gravel (BGS, Sheet 219).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the construction of five apartments, two cottages and garaging (described as ‘cartshed’; (Fig. 3).

1.5 ***Previous Archaeological Work***

Following an initial desk-based assessment (Brown 2007) a trial trench evaluation of the site was undertaken in March and April 2011 (Fig. 4; Summerfield-Hill 2011).

The assessment determined that the site had been occupied since at least the 18th century. The site of the earlier house survived as a slight platform in the rear garden of the present house, which had been built in the mid 19th century.

The evaluation revealed that the site had been built up by almost one metre in places, probably since the late post-medieval period. Beneath the build-up, a single shallow feature of probable Roman date was identified to the north of the present house. In the rear garden two intercutting medieval ditches, one of them recut, were located, as well as a number of undated and post-medieval pits, and a possible robbed-out structure of post-medieval date.

As the evaluation indicated that significant archaeological remains are present, a further stage of archaeological work has been required by the AA, in order to mitigate the effects of the development, as described in the evaluation project design (Rouse 2010, section 3.3).

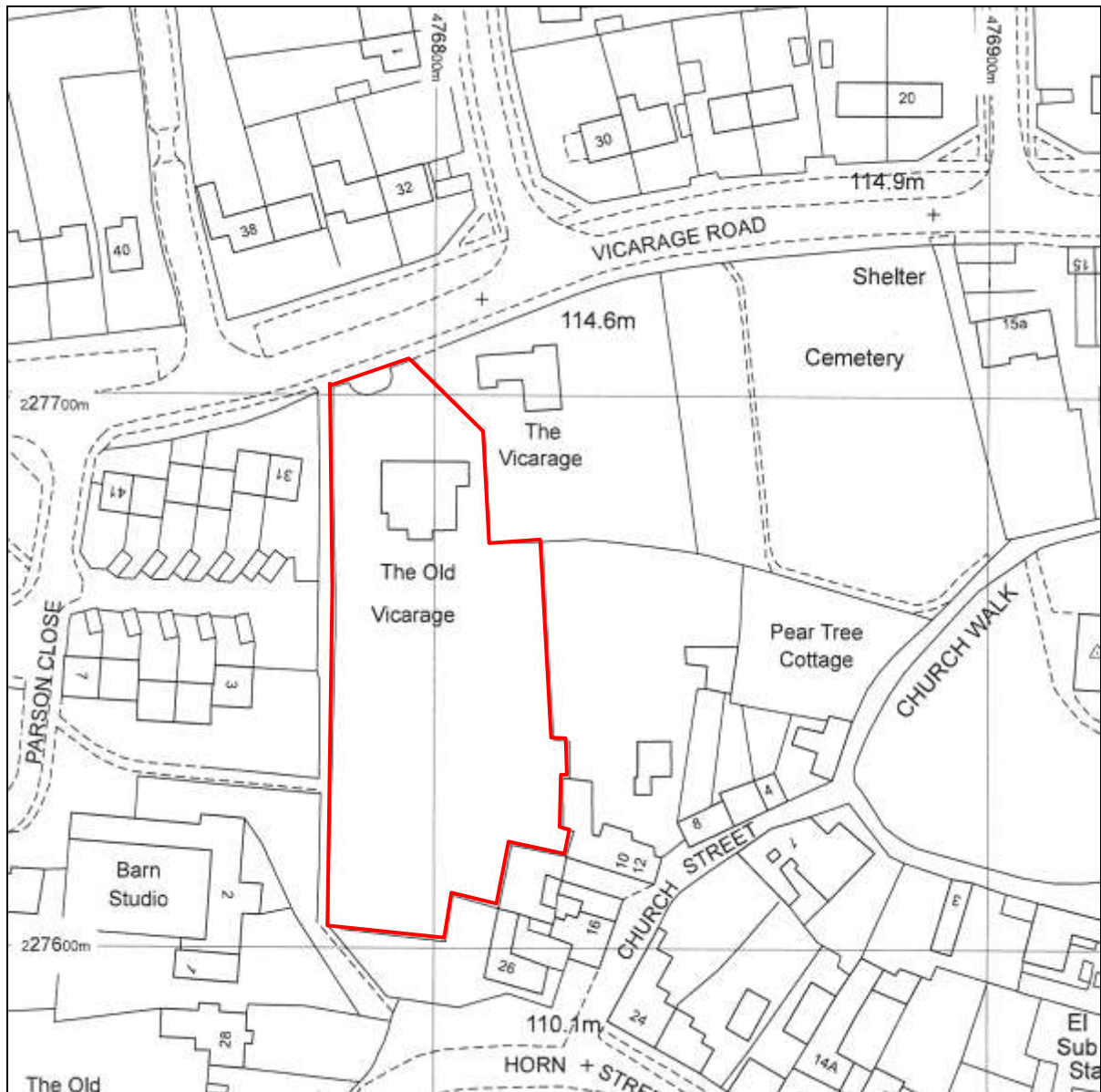
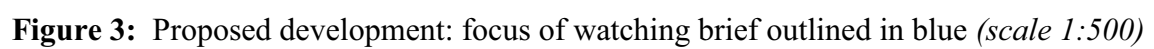


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)



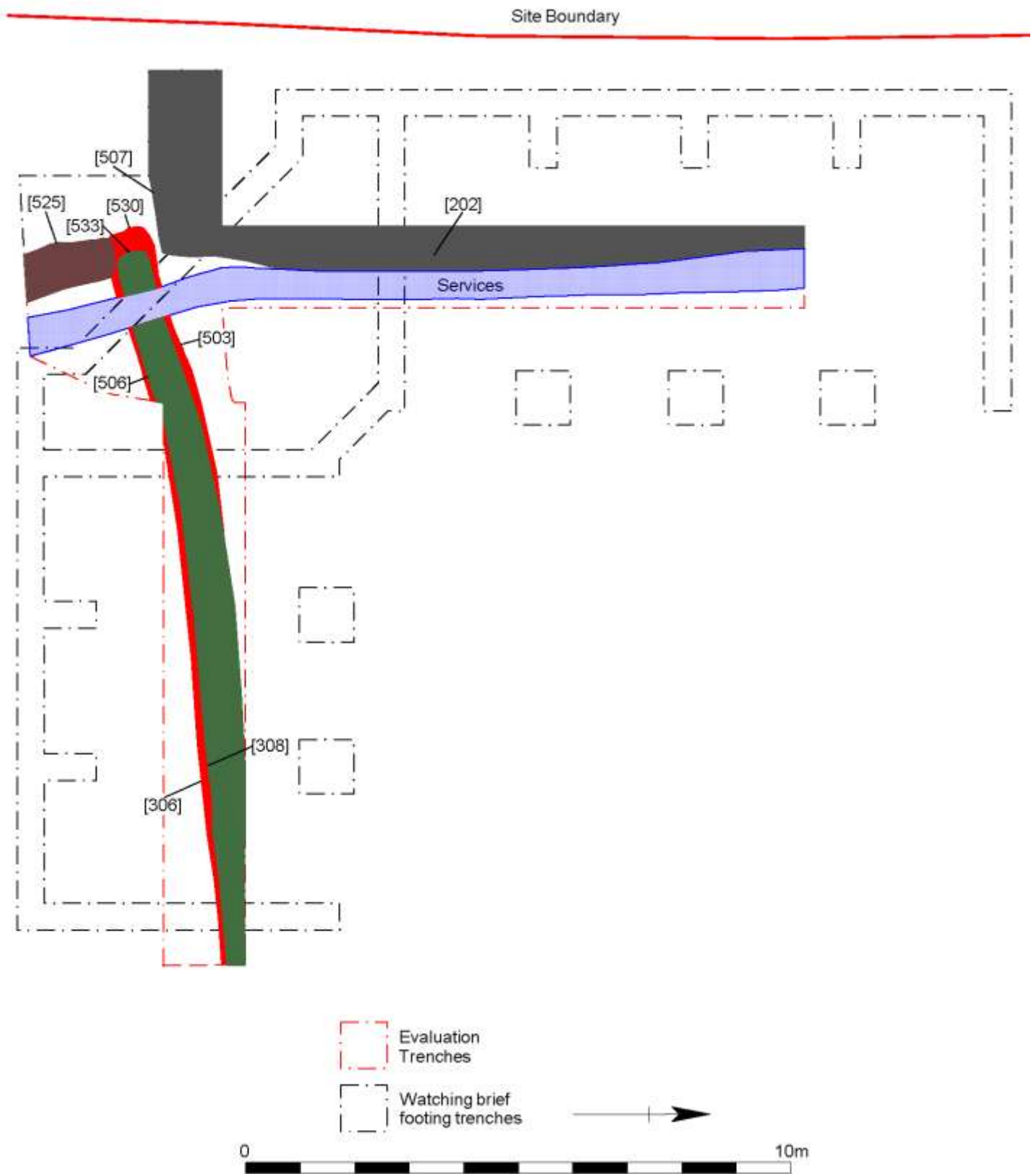


Figure 4: Footing trenches in relation to known archaeological features (*scale 1:100*)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 3.1), the aims of the watching brief were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect above or below-ground archaeological remains.
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

With reference to this site and regional research priorities (Munby 2010), a specific aim of the watching brief is

- To study the development of tenement patterns (in relation to field patterns)

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which stated:

- The footing trenches will be machine excavated under continuous archaeological supervision. In order to minimise damage to or loss of buried archaeological features, the foundation trenches will be dug in level spits, either to a depth where archaeological features are revealed, or to their full depth, whichever is reached first.
- Any archaeological features revealed will be located on plan, sectioned within the limitations of the trench width, and recorded.

2.4 Constraints

The works were carried out in line with the project design, with full cooperation of client and in good site conditions. As a result no constraints were encountered on the project.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the desk-based assessment of the site (Brown 2007), the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available sources.

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

Evidence for prehistoric activity is comparatively sparse in this part of Aylesbury Vale. Palaeolithic activity is suggested by the reputed recovery of an Acheulian flint flake of uncertain provenance (HER 05891) from a peat bed in Winslow. A small collection of Neolithic flints was found c.800m northwest of site (HER 04029). The HER holds no records indicating Mesolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity within the vicinity of the site.

3.3 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period, Winslow and the surrounding area fell within the territory of the *Catuvellauni*. The nearest town was *Magiovinium*, 12km to the north-east, and the road westwards from *Magiovinium* to Alcester (Oxon.) passed c.4km north of Winslow. Romano-British activity is evident in Winslow, and is characterised as rural or dispersed in character. A coin of Vespasian (HER 07590) was discovered in the 1980s in gardens at Missenden Road, c.300m west of the site, and 1st to 2nd-century pottery and 4th-century coins of Constantine have been recovered close to Shipton Farm, c.1000m south east of the site (HER 05075).

An archaeological evaluation in 2005, approximately 150m south of the application area uncovered a NE-SW ditch. From this ditch a sherd of late 3rd-century pottery, a coarseware flanged bowl, was recovered (Rouse 2005).

3.4 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

Almost all evidence for Saxon activity within the vicinity of site comes from written sources. The name Winslow is derived from *Wines-hlaw*, which has been, interpreted as meaning 'Wines hill' (Mawer and Stenton 1925, 75). However, Reed (1979, 56) includes it within those names that have been derived from *hlaw*, meaning 'burial mound'. There is no extant physical evidence of a burial mound in the surrounding area, although an entry in the 1509 court role implies that the *lowe* (*hlaw*?) was located to the east of Winslow in Shipton Field.

The earliest documentary reference to Winslow is found in a grant of land at Winslow, Salden, *Scuccan hlaw* or *Fenntun* with Horwood and *Lygetune* (Luton?) to the monastery of St Albans by Offa king of Mercia in AD 792 (Sawyer 1968, no. 138). To what extent this grant comprised the entire area of the *vill* or township is uncertain. Winslow has been suggested as a Royal Residence of Mercian kings (Lipscomb 3, 543) although this is probably a romantic construct of Victorian antiquaries.

The only archaeological evidence comes from John Cowley, Surgeon of Winslow, who possessed a Saxon coin hoard (HER 05117, Clear, 1894), reputedly found *c.*700m to the east of the site at Dene Hill, which is the suggested site of an 8th-century royal palace or manor (HER 05117, 05117). Unfortunately the coins are no longer available for examination as the collection was dispersed at Cowley's death in 1856.

3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

In the Domesday Survey (1086) Winslow is entered under the possessions of St Albans Abbey (Morris 1978, section 8.3). At that date, the settlement had a taxable population of 25 (17 villagers, 5 smallholders and 3 serfs) and its value had remained unchanged at £11 13s 4d with a tax assessment of 15 hides (*ibid.*). There is no mention of a mill or church, though the latter would only be listed if the crown derived income from it or its priest.

Neither Offa's grant nor the Domesday Survey entry provides any sort of definitive evidence that Winslow was a nucleated settlement. Potsherds of 11th to 12th-century date have been recovered on the north-western outskirts of the town (HER 07580), and it is assumed that there was settlement in existence by the 11th century, although this has never been conclusively demonstrated. The Church of St Laurence is the earliest building in the town and although much altered in the 15th and 19th centuries retains elements dating from the 14th century (HER 02355).

Conclusive evidence that Winslow was a nucleated settlement dates from the first half of the 13th century. In 1235 a market was granted by Henry III and laid out to the south of the church (Reed 1979, 112). In the Hundred Rolls of 1279 Winslow is described as a 'borough' with ten burgesses (Levett 1938, 182). The burgesses would have held rectangular plots of land fronting the main street, a form of plot evident to the east of the church on the High Street. This area is referred to as *New Town* in early court rolls, and the thin rectangular plots stand in marked contrast to the more irregular pattern that lies to the south and southwest of the church.

It has been suggested that the original main thoroughfare may have been aligned east-west following the approximate line of Horn Street and Sheep Street, and that the High Street may have become the principal street after reorganisation of the town to accommodate the market (Reed, 1979, 112). Investigations at 10 High Street (Network Archaeology 2001, 2003), and 30 High Street (Hunn 2003), have not revealed any evidence confirming the presence of burgage plots, and conclude that post-medieval landscaping and construction may have severely truncated or removed medieval features.

The evaluation carried out at the Old Vicarage (Summerfield-Hill 2011) revealed a number of ditches of medieval date, on roughly east-west and north-south alignments. It is possible that these could form part of the proposed pattern of burgage plots, or related field or enclosure boundaries.

Horn Street may be so called as a consequence of its use as a holding or processing area for livestock brought for trade at the market. Supporting evidence includes the 18th-century *Bull Inn* (HER 10150), and the road names *Horn Street* and *Sheep Street*.

An aerial photograph dated 1963 (Fairey 6313), shows extensive survival of ridge and furrow cultivation strips in the fields surrounding Winslow. Another dated 1985 (RC8-HR225) shows that much of this medieval strip field system was denuded by

agricultural intensification during the late 20th century. The ridge and furrow has been plotted in recent years.

Over the ensuing centuries Winslow never fulfilled the promise of its 13th-century borough foundation. The town expanded slowly and the burgesses appear to have held land on the same terms as the rest of the inhabitants (Seeböhm 1913, 22-32).

3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

By the late 16th century much of the area was held by Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for whom the *Salden Estate Map* was prepared in 1599. The map shows the extent of the town, but the cartography is stylised and the exact relationship between the historic and modern layouts is unclear. The HER lists five buildings on the south side of Horn Street with components that date between the 16th and 18th centuries (HER 10158, 10160, 10162, 10165, 10163).

William Lowdnes, Secretary to the Treasury, held Winslow and much of the surrounding area from 1697, and built Winslow Hall in 1700 (HER 02020). The HER holds a review of historic parks and gardens in Buckinghamshire, which lists a formal garden, laid out c.1700 north of the Hall. Extensive remodelling of this area during the 1970s destroyed this garden and nothing now survives.

Enclosure and Tithe maps are not available for Winslow, but the area is shown on Jeffrey's map of Buckinghamshire, compiled 1766-1768. The map was drawn to a small scale but shows that buildings were present along all the south side of Horn Street. Conversely Bryant's map of 1824 shows only three buildings. These two maps both show a rough representation of the church, but neither is detailed enough to show the vicarage site. The first detailed plan of the vicarage appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, which also shows that a large number of buildings had been constructed along both sides of Horn and Sheep Street by this time.

Many of the buildings within Winslow are listed, including much of Market Square, Horn Street and the High Street. The listed buildings range from the 15th-century cruck-built house at 29 Sheep Street (HER 10183) to the 19th-century former workhouse master's house on the High Street (HER 01898). The closest to the site is the house at 5 Vicarage Road where a 17th-century bottle was found, buried and sealed upside down beneath the hearth, reputedly to avert witches (HER 04455).

Keach's Meeting House, a 17th century Baptist Chapel with a small graveyard attached (HER 07550), illustrates the long-standing nonconformist tradition of the Winslow area, and a former Congregational Church (1884) is located on Horn Street. Historically significant vernacular buildings in Winslow date from the 16th to 19th centuries.

The London and North Western Railway's Oxford and Bletchley branch line opened in 1850 and passed just north of Winslow. Winslow expanded northwards towards the station on the branch, although in comparison to many other towns the presence of the railway appears to have had relatively little impact on its size (Leleux 1984, 39).

3.7 **Modern** (1900-present)

Ordnance Survey mapping illustrates that the early decades of the 20th century saw little if any expansion in the size of the town. The town did expand in the mid 20th century, notably when a number of houses were built around Back Lane at its western margin. The 1960s saw little expansion and alteration in the layout of Winslow, although this decade saw major reforms in England's railway infrastructure. The local railway line was axed during the Beeching reforms of the late 1960s.

The contemporary layout of Winslow is shown on Fig. 1. The town remains relatively small, although there has been considerable development during the late 20th century, particularly on the eastern side of the town, including those houses opposite the Old Vicarage on Vicarage Road. In 1991 the population was only 4005 (Pevsner *et al* 2004, 754).

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The footing trenches for the new garage were situated at the central western side of the site in an area that measured *c.*155 sq m (Fig. 3). Initially to make the ground more compact demolition material was spread across the surface of the site into which the footings trenches were mechanically excavated.

The main footing trenches measured *c.*0.5m wide and *c.*1.1-1.9m deep. Five square footing trenches were also excavated that each measured 1 × 1m to a depth of *c.*1.2-1.6m deep (Fig. 5).

A total of two site visits were made, the details of which are presented in Appendix 1.

4.2 Site Stratigraphy

Underlying the demolition material, the general site stratigraphy comprised (Plate 1&2):

0-0.3m of topsoil (100) comprising loose, dark brown silty material with frequent small rounded/sub-angular stones and frequent rooting disturbance;

0.3-1.7m of deposit (101) comprising firm light-mid brownish yellow clay with moderate small rounded/sub-angular stones and chalk – present towards northern end of the site (Plate 1);

0.3-0.5m of made-ground (102) consisting of firm yellow-grey clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel – present towards southern end of the site (Plate 2);

0.5-0.8m of buried topsoil (103) consisting of soft mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-rounded/angular gravel, flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material (CBM) - present towards the southern end of the site (Plate 2);

0.8-1m of made-ground (104) comprising soft mid orange brown silty clay with few sub-angular/rounded stones, flint and chalk – present towards the southern end of the site (Plate 2);

*c.*1m+ of natural strata (105) consisting of mid brown orange soft sand.

4.3 Archaeological Observations

The excavations revealed two features. They are described as the follows:

Linear feature [108]: This feature was found along the western side of the footing trenches orientated N-S. It measured >3m wide and *c.*1.65m deep. The feature was firstly revealed during the evaluation when sections [202] & [507] were excavated (Fig. 4-6).

It contained two fills. The primary fill (107) consisted of firm mid brown clay with occasional small chalk inclusions and contained no finds. The secondary fill (106) comprised firm yellow brown clay with occasional small to medium chalk and stone inclusions and contained animal bone of sheep/goat and cattle, along with possible medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds (Plates 3-5).

Brick Wall: This was situated along the southern side of the footing trenches, orientated E-W. The wall measured c.0.3m wide and survived to a height of c.0.6m. It was found c.0.35m BGL (below ground level), and was constructed of red bricks with no frog. The bricks measured $23 \times 10.5 \times 7.5$ cm (L \times W \times D) and were bonded with a yellowish mortar (Fig. 5; Plate 6).

4.5 *Other Observations*

Ground Disturbance: A drainage pipe was uncovered within the footing trenches orientated N-S, resulting in ground disturbance. This service was first discovered during the evaluation when it was found cutting into section [202] of the large linear feature (Figs. 4&5).

The footing trenches also revealed two further areas of ground disturbance due to the previous evaluation trenches. One area was to the south-western end of the footings, while the other was to the south-eastern end (Fig. 5). In particular the footing trench to the south-eastern end had the potential to reveal further evidence of known ditch [306] and re-cut ditch [308], as they were initially uncovered during the evaluation (Fig. 4). However, as this part of the footing trench had been disturbed by the evaluation no clear cut of the ditches could be seen.



Plate 1: Stratigraphy towards northern end of site, looking N (*scale 1m*)



Plate 2: Stratigraphy towards the southern end of site, looking S (*scale 1m*)



Plate 3: South facing section of linear feature [108], looking N (sec no.1) (*scale 1m*)



Plate 4: North facing section of linear feature [108], looking S (sec no. 2) (*scale 1m*)



Plate 5: Western side of footing trench cutting through linear feature [108], looking S



Plate 6: Brick wall along southern side of footing trench, looking W (*scale 1m*)

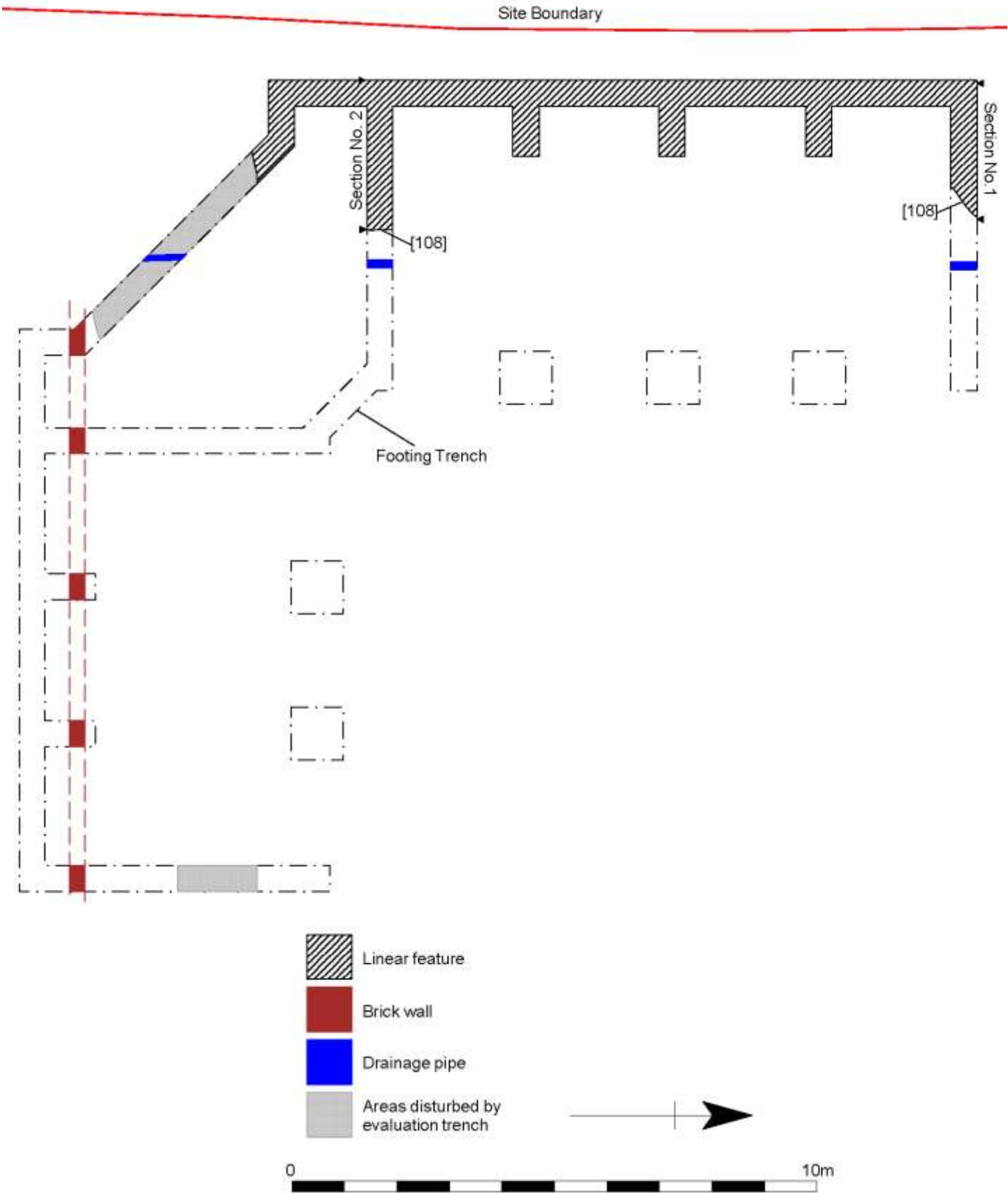
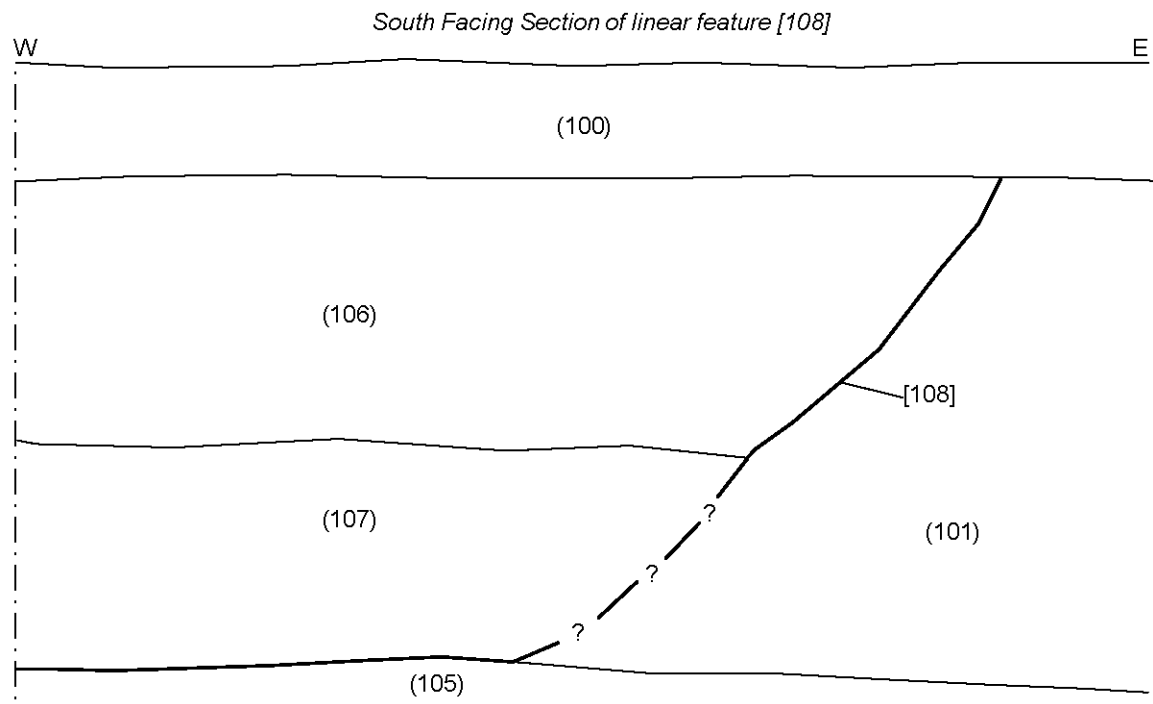


Figure 5: Plan of archaeology (*scale 1:100*)

Section No. 1



Section No. 2

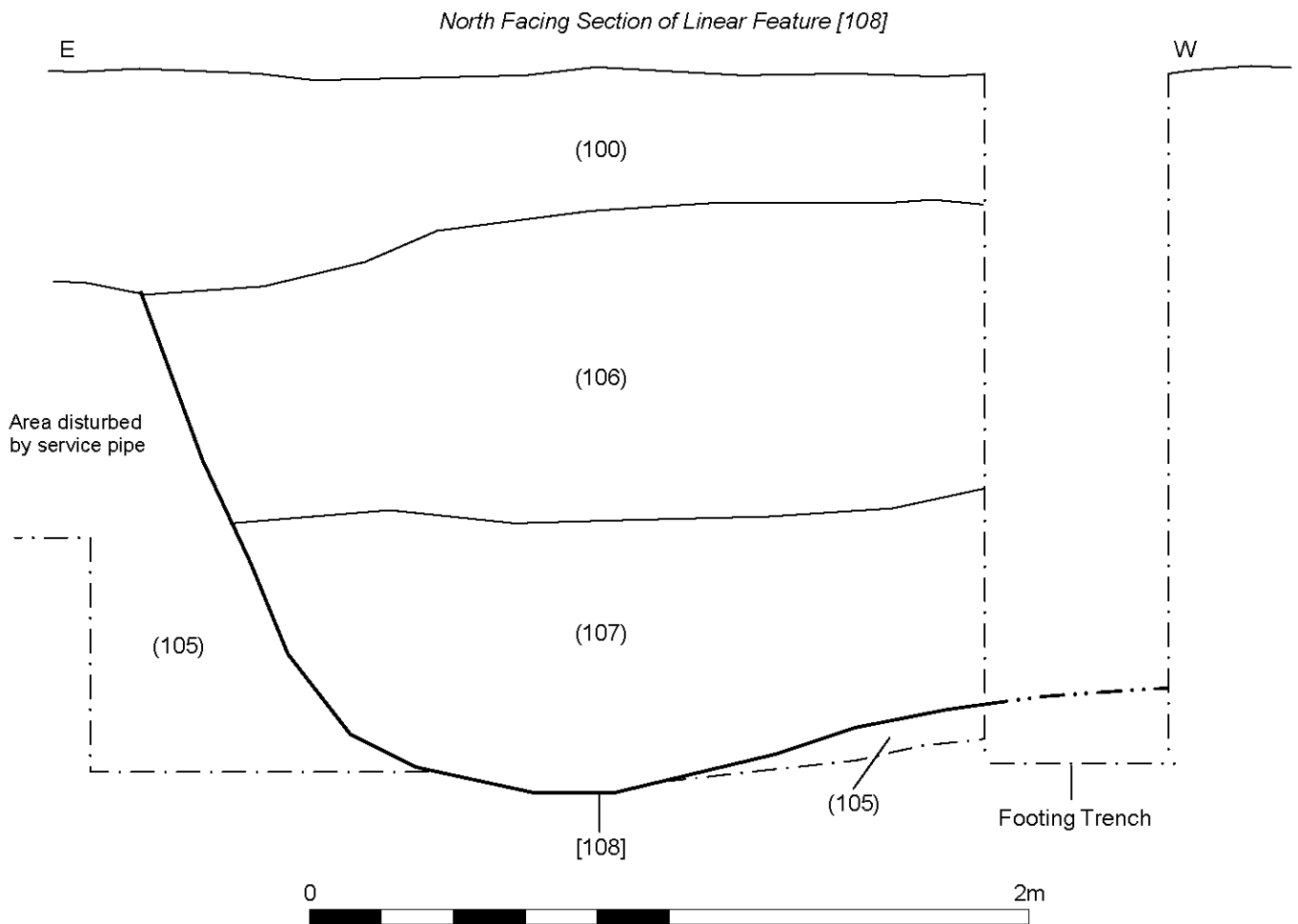


Figure 6: Section drawings of linear feature [108]
(scale 1:20)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The excavation of the footing trenches uncovered a linear feature along the entire length of the western side of the trenches [108]. It measured >3m wide and c.1.65m deep. It was first identified during the initial evaluation where it squared off at its southern end. It is uncertain as to what this feature actually is but one thought is that it may be a pond. During the watching brief finds of animal bone and possibly medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the secondary fill of the feature while during the evaluation finds of animal bone and pottery dating from the mid 11th-15th century were uncovered.
- 5.2 Along the southern side of the footing trenches were the remains of a wall orientated E-W. It was constructed of unfrogged red bricks, bonded with yellowish mortar. An earlier house is known to have existed at the southern end of the site, surviving today as a slight platform. The wall may be associated with the earlier house as it is in close proximity to the platform. A further possibility is that the wall may be the boundary associated with the garden of the Old Vicarage.
- 5.3 A primary concern with this project was preserving the archaeological features in-situ. In order for the foundations to be laid for the garage the footing trench had to be excavated to the natural sand. As a result the large linear feature [108] was truncated by the footing trench. However, the majority of the feature extends beyond the limit of excavation and is preserved in-situ. A further ditch [306] and re-cut ditch [308] orientated E-W along the southern end of the site was uncovered during the evaluation. These features are believed to remain in-situ as they were not encountered during the watching brief.
- 5.4 ***Confidence Rating***
- The works were carried out in line with the project design, with full co-operation of the client and in good site conditions. Therefore the results are given a high confidence rating.

6. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by *Bewick Homes Limited*. The writer is grateful to Ray Kane for his assistance. The project was monitored by *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service* on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to on-site ground workers.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc. The report was prepared by Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Original specialist reports and supporting information
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2011.171).

8. References

Standards & Specifications

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- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
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Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden)

Summerfield-Hill C 2011 *Archaeological Evaluation: The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Buckinghamshire* ASC report 1357/WOV/3

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		WATCHING BRIEF RECORD	
Project: THE OLD VICARAGE, WINSLOW		Project No/Code: 1467 / WOV	Sheet: 1 of 6
Client/Developer BEWICK HOMES LTD		Date of visit: 16/01/12	
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 7.30	Finish: 16.00	
Completed by: CS			
Development Type:			
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Roads <input type="checkbox"/>	Levelling <input type="checkbox"/>
Quarrying <input type="checkbox"/>		Pipelines <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: GOOD SITE CONDITIONS / COLD CLEAR WEATHER			
Observations: OBSERVED THE FOOTINGS FOR THE GARAGES ALONG THE NORTHERN END OF THE FOOTING TRENCH. A POSSIBLE CUT WAS VISIBLE IN SECTION THOUGHT TO BE PART OF FEATURE (22) + (57) FOUND DURING PREVIOUS EVALUATION. NOW NAMED (108). IT WAS FILL BY PRIMARY FILL (107). FIRM MID BROWN CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL CHALK INCLUSIONS, NO FINS AND SECONDARY FILL (108) FIRM YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL-NEED CHALK + STONE INCLUSIONS AND CONTAINED A BONE, POSSIBLY MEDIEVAL + POST-MED PERIOD. TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FOOTINGS A WALL WAS FOUND ORIENTATED E-W. CONSTRUCTED OF RED BRICKS (23 x 10.5 x 7.5 cm) WITH NO FROG AND BONDED WITH YELLOWISH MORTAR. THE WALL WAS C.0.3m (W), C.0.6m (H) + C.0.35m BGL. SITE STRATIGRAPHY (IMPROVED) - c.0.3m (D) TOPSOIL (100) - c.1.4m (D) DEPOSIT (107) FIRM LIGHT-MID BROWNISH YELLOW CLAY - PRESENT			

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

P.T.O
→

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AT THE NORTHERN END OF SITE.

c. 0.2m (D) MADE-GROUND (102) FINE YELLOWISH-GRAY CLAY - PRESENT TOWARDS SOUTHERN END OF SITE.

c. 0.3m (D) BURIED TOPSOIL (103) SOFT MID GRAY BROWN SILTY CLAY - PRESENT TOWARDS SOUTHERN END OF SITE.

c. 0.2m (D) MADE-GROUND (104) SOFT MID ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY - PRESENT TOWARDS SOUTHERN END OF SITE

c. 1m+ BGL OF NATURAL STRATA (105) MID BROWN ORANGE SOFT SAND.

SEE SKETCH SHEET FOR SKETCH PLAN



A.S.C. LTD

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Project: THE OLD VICARAGE,		Project No/Code: 1467 / WOV	Sheet: 4 of 6
Winslow		Date of visit: 17/01/12	
Client/Developer: BEWICK HOMES LTD			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 7.40	Finish: 16.10	
Completed by: CS			
Development Type:			
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: GOOD SITE CONDITIONS / COLD FROSTY WEATHER			
Observations:			
CONTINUED OBSERVATION OF FOOTINGS FOR GARAGES.			
FOOTING TRENCH TOWARDS THE CENTRAL WESTERN SIDE OF THE SITE REVEALED THE CUT OF LINEAR FEATURE [08] AGAIN. FULL PROFILE STILL NOT VISIBLE AS FEATURE EXTENDS BEYOND LIMIT OF OCCUPATION. > 2.85m (W), c. 1.65m (D). LITTLE FINDS RECOVERED ONLY A FEW PIECES OF A BONE FROM SECONDARY FILL (08).			
OVERALL FOOTING TRENCH WAS IN AN AREA THAT MEASURED c. 1.55 SQ.M. THE TRENCH WAS c. 0.5m (W) AND c. 1.1 - 1.9m (D).			
Comments:			
FINALLY THE FOOTING TRENCH HAD THE POTENTIAL TO REVEAL FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR DITCHES [302] + [308] FOUND DURING THE EVALUATION. HOWEVER THIS AREA (SOUTH - WESTERN END OF FOOTING TR.) WAS DISTURBED BY EVALUATION TRENCH AND NO CLEAR CUTS OF THE DITCHES WAS SEEN.			

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		A. Bone		Other Finds		
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)	(g)
(106)	9	153	10	526	CBM – Tile Slate	2 2	115 21

Not retained

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Bucks			SITE NO/CODE: 1467/WOV
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking NW (<i>scale 2×1m</i>)
2		√	Stratigraphy at northern end of footing trench, looking N (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
3		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking SE (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
4		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
5		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
6		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking N (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
7	√	√	Towards central area of footing trench with [107] in section, looking SW (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
8		√	Towards central area of footing trench with [107] in section, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
9		√	Towards central area of footing trench with [107] in section, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
10		√	Towards central area of footing trench with [107] in section, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
11		√	Towards central area of footing trench with [107] in section, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
12	√	√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking N (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
13		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking N (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
14		√	North-west corner of footing trench with [105] in section, looking N (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
15	√	√	Southern side of footing trench, brick wall [] in section, looking E (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
16	√	√	Southern side of footing trench, brick wall [], in section, looking W (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
17		√	General site shot of footing trench, looking W
18		√	General site shot of footing trench, looking SW
19		√	General site shot of footing trench, looking S
20		√	Western side of footing trench, looking S
21		√	South-western end of footing trench, looking S
22		√	South-western end of footing trench, looking NW
23		√	Southern side of footing trench, looking NE
24		√	Southern side of footing trench, looking E
25	√	√	Stratigraphy of southern side of footing trench, looking S (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
26	√	√	Eastern end of footing trench, looking W (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
27	√	√	First square trench at the eastern side of site, looking NW (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)
28		√	First square trench at the northern end of the site, looking NE (<i>scale 1×1m</i>)

Appendix 4: Pottery Analysis

A total of nine pottery sherds weighing 153g were examined. All of which derived from the secondary fill (106) of linear feature [108]. The majority of the sherds date from the post-medieval period, with a possibility of the greyware and abraded buff ware being medieval. They are described as follows:

Cont.	No. Sherds			Description	Date
	Rim	Body	Base		
(106)	2	2	1	Brown glazed red earthen ware	17 th C +
	-	-	1	Greyware	Med?
	1	2	-	Abraded buff ware	Med?/Post-Med

(Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA)

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Bucks	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-100031
Short Description:	<p>In January 2012 a watching brief was carried out at The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, during the construction of a new housing development. The project revealed a large linear feature along the western side of the footing trench, orientated N-S. This feature was initially uncovered during an evaluation carried out at the site in May 2011. The feature extended beyond the limit of the footing trenches and contained animal bone and possibly medieval and post-medieval pottery. It is uncertain as to what this feature actually is but one thought is that it may be a pond.</p> <p>The previous evaluation also uncovered a ditch and re-cut ditch along the southern side of the site, orientated E-W. The footing trenches, therefore, had the potential to reveal further evidence for these ditches. However, as this part of the footing trench had been previously disturbed by the evaluation the ground was now disturbed and no clear cut of the ditches could be seen.</p> <p>A new feature that was uncovered during the watching brief was a brick wall along the southern side of the footing trenches. It was constructed of unfrogged red bricks, bonded with a yellowish mortar. An earlier house is known to have existed at the southern end of the site, surviving today as a slight platform. The wall may be associated with the earlier house as it is in close proximity to the platform. A further possibility is that the wall may be a boundary associated with the garden of the Old Vicarage.</p>		
Project Type:	Watching Brief		
Previous work:	Evaluation - ASC:1357/WOV	Site status:	None
Current land use:	Garden	Future work:	No
Monument type:	The Old Vicarage	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds:	Possibly medieval and post-medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 47679 22765
Site address:	The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, MK18 3BE		
Study area: (sq. m./ ha)	c.3400 sqm	Height OD: (metres)	c.114.6
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Bucks County Archaeology Service	Project design originator:	Mo Muldowney BA PIFA & Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat	Supervisor:	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc
Sponsor / funding body:	Bewick Homes Limited		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	16/01/12	End date:	17/01/12
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM:2011.171)	Pottery	
Paper:		PD, report, site records, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital:		All digital files onto a CD including digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief: The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Road, Winslow, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1467/WOV/2		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc		
Page nos	30	Date:	23/01/12