

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: THE CATTLE MARKET WINSLOW BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

NGR: SP 7698 2748

on behalf of Philip Menday



David Kaye BA AIFA

February 2009

ASC: 1119/WCM/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WCM	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1119
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-58699	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	AYBCM: 2008.195
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Winslow		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Winslow		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 7698 2748		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	circa 3173 square metres		
<i>Present use:</i>	Cattle Market		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Residential development		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/1307/APP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	16.01.09 – 27.01.09		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Philip Menday The Old Coach House Greyhound Lane Winslow MK18 3EB		
<i>Client:</i>	Philip Menday The Old Coach House Greyhound Lane Winslow MK18 3EB		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Philip Menday		

Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>	Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	3.01.09
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In January 2009 ASC carried out a programme of evaluation trenching on the site of the Cattle Market, Winslow, to assess its archaeological potential prior to redevelopment.

Seven trenches were opened across the site, principally within the footprint of the proposed buildings. Archaeology was observed in four of the trenches. A single, undated post hole was present in each of Trenches 1 and 7, two undated linears, probably gullies, were revealed in Trench 5, and the remains of a wooden, Victorian cattle pen were recorded in Trench 6.

The stratigraphy of the trenches suggests the site has been heavily landscaped, to create a level platform, probably when the original cattle market was constructed. The natural geology is overlain by a layer of made ground that deepens from the northern edge to the southeast corner of the site, at which point it is over a meter in depth.

1. Introduction

1.1 In January 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at the Cattle Market, Winslow, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Philip Menday, and was carried out according to a brief (Radford 2008) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS)* and a project design prepared by ASC (1119/WCM/1). The relevant planning application reference is 07/1307/APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

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, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the parish, and market town of Winslow in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale. It is centred on NGR SP 7698 2748 (Fig. 1), and comprises a sub-rectangular area of land at the former cattle market site in the south of the town (Fig. 2). The site covers approximately

3173 square metres and is accessed from the northwest corner via Bell Walk. It is situated within the Winslow Conservation Area.

A number of buildings were present on the site, including the auction ring, which is to be relocated as part of the development. An overhead cable is present in the northwest corner of the site, but no services were encountered below ground during the excavation of the trenches.

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils in the area comprise those of the *Ashley Association*, which are described 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). This overlies *Weymouth Mudstone*, part of the *Oxford Clay Formation* (BGS, Sheet 219).

The site appears to have been stripped of all topsoil and subsoil, probably during the construction of the original cattle market. The natural geology encountered consists of yellowish brown sand with patches of greenish grey clay that also underlies the sand in places. The clay appears to be the more dominant material on the south and southeast of the site.

The site lies on the southern edge of the village, which itself is located on the Winslow Ridge. It overlooks Winslow Slopes, a gently undulating, small, dry valley laid mainly to crop, which joins the much larger, river bearing, Claydon Valley to the southwest.

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development is for the construction of 7 terraced houses, a detached house, swimming pool building, double garage and associated parking and services (Fig. 2).

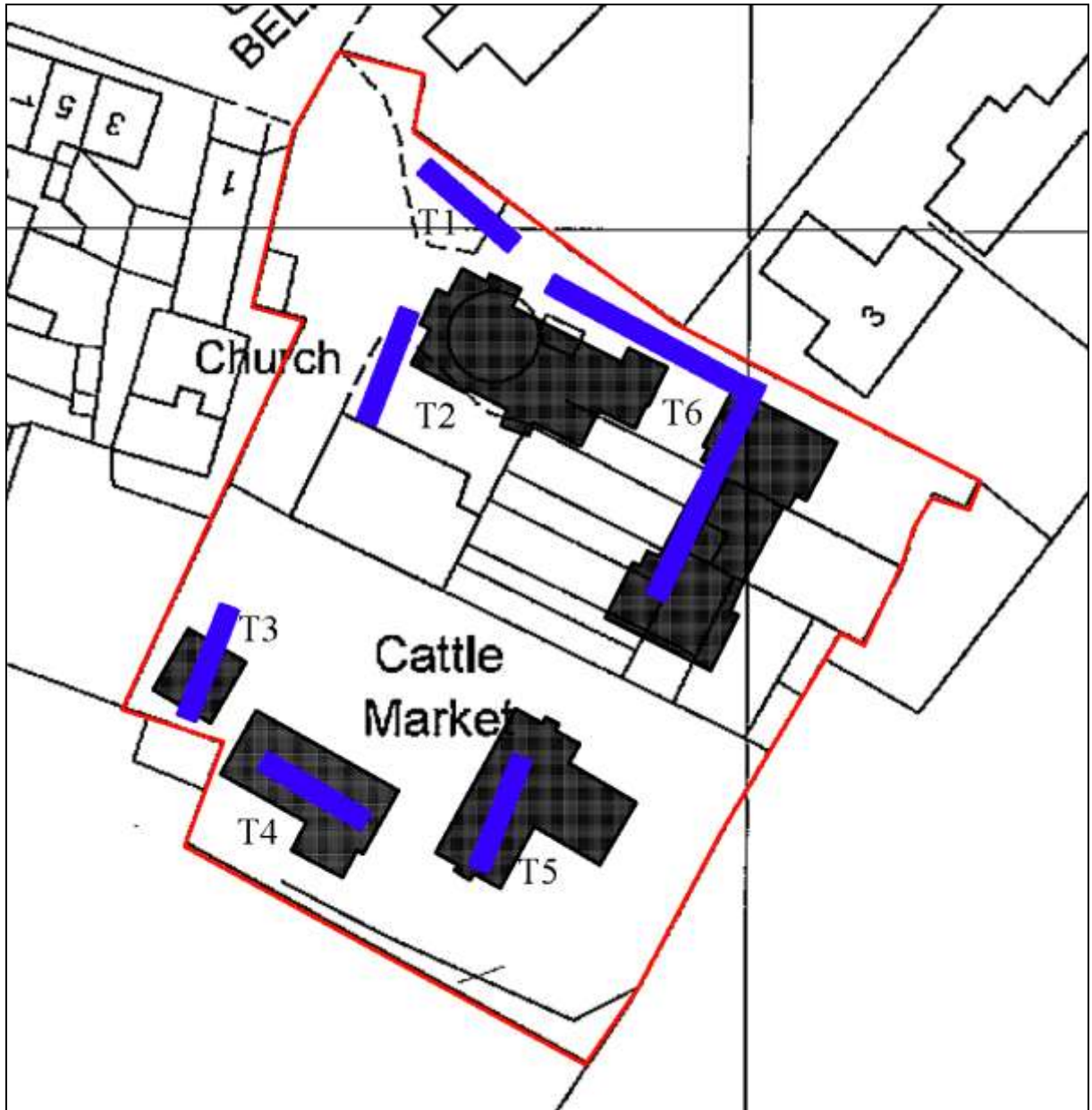


Figure 2: Proposed trench location (scale 1:500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 6), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of important archaeological remains and associated palaeo-environmental deposits within the study area.
- To establish the character and extent of any Saxon or medieval activity, particularly any structures or plots fronting onto the market place and associated boundaries and back yard activity

2.2 *Standards*

The work will conform to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991, EH 2006, EH2008), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 8), which required:

- Concrete areas to be broken up before being removed under archaeological supervision
- 90 metres of trial trenching to be excavated avoiding the market ring (Fig. 2)
- Contingency for 20 further metres of trenching
- An initial assessment of the palaeo-environmental potential of the site

ASC's general methodology for the works required in the brief is described in detail in Sections 3.4 *et seq.*

2.4 *Constraints*

Due to the presence of a number of substantial obstacles on site, Trenches 1 to 4 had to be relocated as close to the proposed position as possible. Trench 6 was split into two in an effort to reduce the impact on the strip footings and to facilitate easier machining of the trenches (Fig. 3).

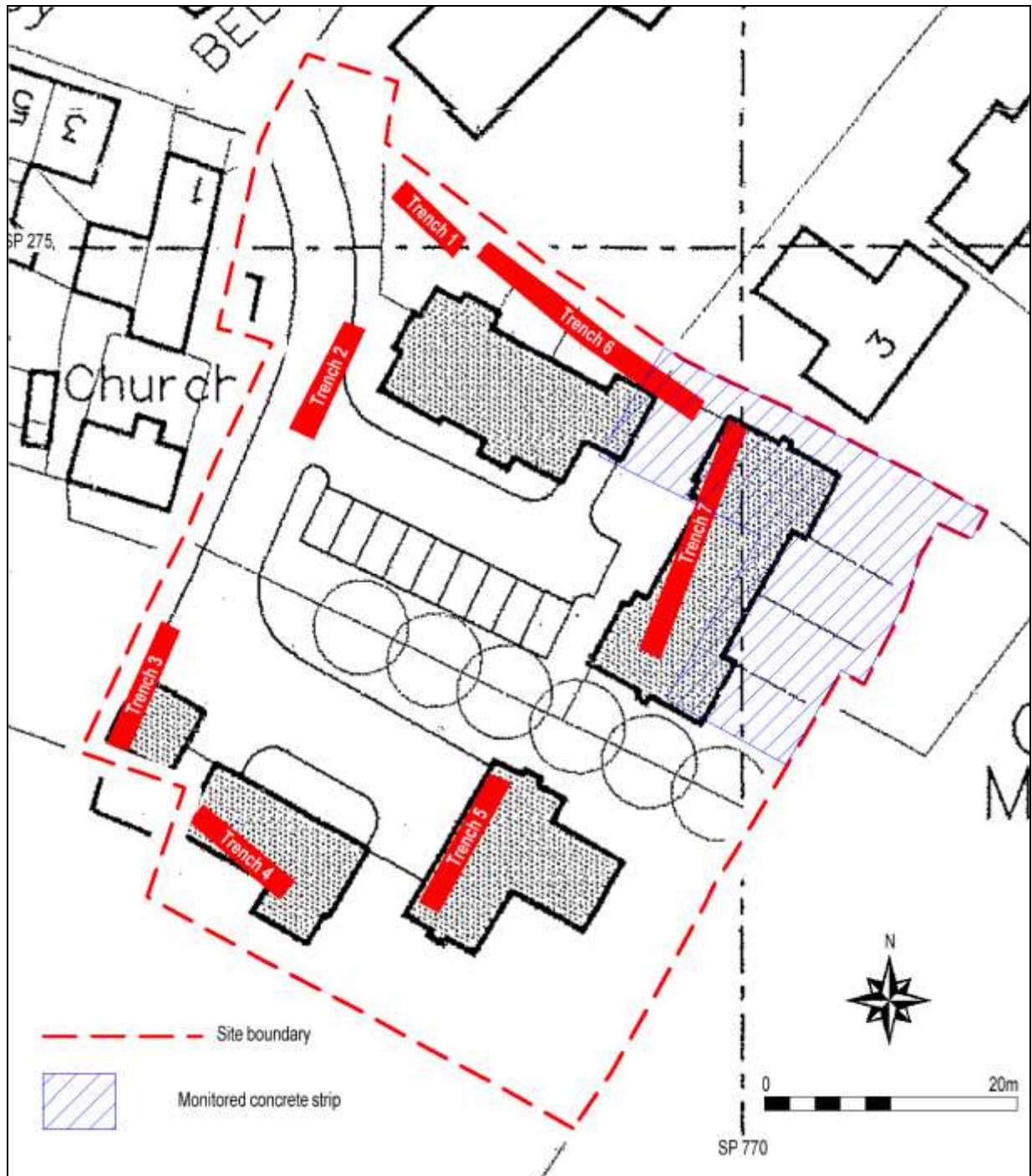


Figure 3: Trench location (scale 1:500)

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, however, the focus of interest is likely to lie in the medieval and later periods.

This section has been compiled with information from a Desk Based Assessment prepared by ASC (Rouse & Semmelmann 2007).

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 discovery of an Acheulian flint flake of uncertain provenance (SMR 0589100000) from a peat bed in Winslow. The SMR holds no records indicating Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site.

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

A coin of Vespasian (SMR 0759000000) was discovered in the 1980s in residential gardens at Missenden Road, 200m northwest of the site, and Romano-British finds, including 1st to 2nd century pottery and 4th century coins of Constantine, have been recovered close to Shipton Farm, c.800m southeast of the site (SMR 007500000).

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

A coin of Vespasian (SMR 0759000000) was discovered in the 1980s in residential gardens at Missenden Road, 200m northwest of the site, and Romano-British finds, including 1st to 2nd century pottery and 4th century coins of Constantine, have been recovered close to Shipton Farm, c.800m southeast of the site (SMR 007500000).

3.5 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

Continuity from the Roman period is suggested by inhumation burials dating to the 5th and 6th centuries discovered at Haynes Pit, Shipton (SMR 0160501000) c.500m south west of the site.

The name Winslow is derived from *Wines-hlaw*, which has been interpreted as meaning 'Wines hill' (Mawer & 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 roll implies that *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 AD792 (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. John Cowley

Esq, surgeon of Winslow, possessed a Saxon coin hoard (SMR 0511700000, 051170001, 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 (SMR 0511700000, 0511701000). Unfortunately the coins are no longer available for examination as the collection was dispersed following Cowley's death in 1856.

3.6 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

In the Domesday Survey of 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*).

Neither Offa's grant nor the Domesday Survey entry provides any definitive evidence that Winslow was a nucleated settlement. Pot sherds of 11th to 12th century date have been recovered on the northwestern outskirts of the town (SMR 0758000000) 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 Lawrence is the earliest ecclesiastical building in the town and although much altered in the 15th and 19th centuries retains elements dating from the 14th century (SMR 0235500000).

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, in the vicinity of the site.

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 principle street after reorganisation of the town to accommodate the market (Reed 1979, 112). Archaeological evaluations at 10 High Street (Network Archaeology 2001, 2003) and 30 High Street (ASC 2003), have not revealed any evidence confirming the presence of burghage plots, and conclude that post-medieval landscaping and construction may have severely truncated or removed medieval features.

3.7 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Historically significant vernacular buildings in Winslow date from the 16th to 19th centuries. Those of note include the large 19th century workhouse (SMR 0189800000), which probably replaced an earlier workhouse (SMR 0511800000). The SMR also records five buildings with components that date between the 16th and 18th centuries to the south side of Horn Street.

The London and Northwestern Railway's Oxford and Bletchley branch line opened in 1850 and ran 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 little impact on its size (Leleux 1984, 39).

The cattle market was opened in 1875 (Radford 2007, Foley and Hunt 1997) by George Wigley. Mr Wigley was part of a prominent family within Winslow whose descendents still own large amounts of land in the area today.

3.8 *Modern* (1900-present)

The town of Winslow saw little expansion until the mid 20th century when a number of houses were built around Back Lane at its western margin. The 1960s saw major reforms in England's railway infrastructure and Winslow's local railway lines were axed during the Beeching reforms of the late 1960s. The town remains relatively small, although considerable development occurred during the late 20th century, particularly on the eastern side of the town. In 1991 the population was only 4005 (Pevsner *et al* 2004, 754).

The covered auction ring was constructed between 1899 and 1925, along with three more small buildings in the northeastern corner of the site. In addition the shed in the southwestern corner had been constructed and the building on the eastern boundary was demolished and replaced with a smaller building.

The cattle market was still in use as a livestock market at least once a week, and as a garden nursery for much of the rest as recently as 2007. With the exception of the auction ring the buildings are largely the product of the later 20th century when the market was restructured. The auction ring and its additional structures are of interest, and are of additional value as this is the last cattle market in Buckinghamshire. It is proposed the auction ring is relocated and retained as part of the development.

4 Results

4.1 General

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation; detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

Prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches the modern concrete surface had to be removed under archaeological supervision. A 10m x 25m area adjacent to the northern boundary was monitored, as was a similar sized area adjacent to the eastern boundary (Fig. 2). As it was clear that the underlying material was made ground, it was not deemed necessary to monitor the entire strip. The remaining area was inspected on completion (Plates 1 & 2). No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed.

Seven trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. The stratigraphy observed consisted of made ground to a depth of 0.4m at the northeast end of Trench 7, to 1.05m at the southwest end of Trench 5. No topsoil or subsoil was recorded on any part of the site, suggesting it had been stripped away, probably during the construction of the original cattle market.

The natural geology consisted of fairly coarse, yellowish brown sand with pockets of greenish grey clay on the north and northwest of the site. In some areas, most notable Trenches 5 & 7, there was evidence of the clay underlying the sand. The geology becomes more clayey towards the south and southwest of the site, and there is evidence that the natural slope of the ground becomes more pronounced, especially at the southwest end of Trench 5 (Plate 3).

Archaeology was encountered in four of the seven trenches.

4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3: Plate 4)

Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the site, but due to the presence of a large skip it had to be repositioned slightly to the southeast. It also had to be reduced in length by 3m, but this was compensated for by increasing the length of Trench 6. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 0.9m of made ground, overlying yellowish brown, natural sand. The base of a single, undated, possible post hole 0.25m in diameter, and 0.1m in depth was located at the southeast end of the trench (Plate 4).

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Trench 2 was located on the northwest edge of the site, but had to be repositioned slightly to the west due to the presence of a large stockpile of sand and cement. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 0.4m of made ground, overlying yellowish brown, natural sand. This area of the site had been heavily disturbed by 19th century activity, probably associated with the construction of the original cattle market. No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed.

4.3 **Trench 3** (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was located parallel to the eastern boundary in the southwest corner of the site, within the footprint of the proposed garage. The storage of a large quantity of fencing material meant it had to be relocated slightly to the northwest. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 1.1m of made ground, overlying a mixture of yellowish brown, natural sand and greenish grey clay. No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed.

4.4 **Trench 4** (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 was located parallel to the southern boundary in the southwest corner of the site, within the footprint of the proposed swimming pool, but due to the presence of a substantial quantity of concrete it had to be repositioned further south than originally intended. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 0.8m of made ground, overlying a mixture of predominantly greenish grey clay with some patches of yellowish brown sand. The trench quickly started to fill with water draining down the site. No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed.

4.5 **Trench 5** (Figs. 3, 4 & 5: Plates 3, 5 & 6)

Trench 5 was located parallel to the eastern boundary in the southeast corner of the site, within the footprint of the proposed detached dwelling. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of made ground, overlying a mixture of yellowish brown, natural sand and greenish grey clay. It varied in depth from 0.8m at the northeast end to over 1.4m at the southwest end (Plate 3). Three cut features were noted in the trench. Two appear to be gullies that probably drained water off the site, directly onto the Winslow Slopes, to the south of the site; the third is probably a modern stake hole (Figs. 4 & 5).

The larger of the two gullies [501] is orientated approximately north-south. It was over a meter in length, 0.66m wide and 0.2m deep. No datable artefacts were recovered from the single yellowish grey, sandy clay fill (Plate 5).

The second gully [505] was similarly orientated. It was at least 1.5m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep. Its single dark grey, sandy clay fill contained no datable artefacts (Plate 6).

Once the archaeological features within the trench had been recorded a slot was machined at the southwest end in order to ascertain the depth and profile of the made ground. The natural geology dips sharply 2m from the end of the trench (Plate 3). This appears to be in keeping with the topography of the adjacent sites to the south and east that form part of the Winslow Slopes, and consequently are at a lower level than the study area. Neither of the gullies were visible in the deepened trench section, lending weight to the notion that they probably drained directly onto the hillside. The southwest end of the trench started to flood fairly quickly after being machined.

4.6 **Trench 6** (Figs. 3, 4 & 5: Plates 7,8,9,10,11 & 12)

Trench 6 was located parallel to the northern boundary. It was extended 3m from its intended length to compensate for the shortening of Trench 1. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 0.4m of made ground, overlying yellowish brown, natural

sand. The southeast end of the trench was heavily disturbed by a combination of either refuse or extraction pits, and modern services. The fills contained a large quantity of 19th century pottery, brick and peg tile. However, a combination of bad weather, a high water table and poor drainage made it impossible to dig these features, but the nature of the fills suggests that little of archaeological significance was missed.

The northwest end of the trench contained a large deposit, 8.8m in length, consisting of a mixture of silty greyish green clay, and dark grey, probably organic, material. A small quantity of brick and peg tile was present towards the base of the deposit. It was up to 0.6m in depth, and overlay natural clay (Plate 7). This may represent a former pond, though there is no cartographic evidence for this.

The most prominent feature on the site was series of closely packed, creosote or tar treated half “telegraph poles” set in a clay lined cut 0.4m wide [602] (Plates 8 to 12). As the line of posts continued into the northern baulk, the trench was widened in an attempt to ascertain more fully the extent of the feature (Figs. 4 & 5).

A total of 34 posts were exposed, 26 orientated northwest-southeast [602], over an 8.75m length, and 8 orientated northeast-southwest [601], over a 4m length. They were set in the greenish grey natural clay that is prominent on the site, and some of the posts appeared to be bonded with a lime mortar. The alignment of the feature is parallel to the existing site boundary, and appears to date from the Victorian period.

The substantial nature of the posts and their close packing suggests that the structure was probably designed to contain large animals, and the flat sides of the posts face inwards, suggesting there may have been some boarding or railing on that side. It is very likely that this structure is an earlier display pen for cattle being auctioned (Fig. 6). The discrepancy between the recorded archaeology and the layout of the site on the Ordnance Survey map of 1899, is probably to be the result of cartographic inaccuracies. The pen is clearly marked on the map of 1899, but the area has been redeveloped by 1925 and the current auction ring built (Rouse & Semmelmann, 2007).

4.7 **Trench 7** (Fig. 3: Plate 13)

Trench 7 was perpendicular to Trench 6, within the footprint of the larger terrace of cottages. The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of up to 0.4m of made ground, overlying yellowish brown, natural sand, with patches of greenish grey clay, particularly towards the southwest end.

The northeast end of the trench was heavily disturbed by modern services and a probable continuation of the refuse or extraction pits encountered at the southeast end of Trench 6.

A single clay-lined post hole [701] was recorded 10m from the southeast end of the trench, cutting the eastern baulk (Plate 13). The base of the post was still *in situ* and appeared to be of a similar type to those in Trench 6. No other archaeology was present. Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

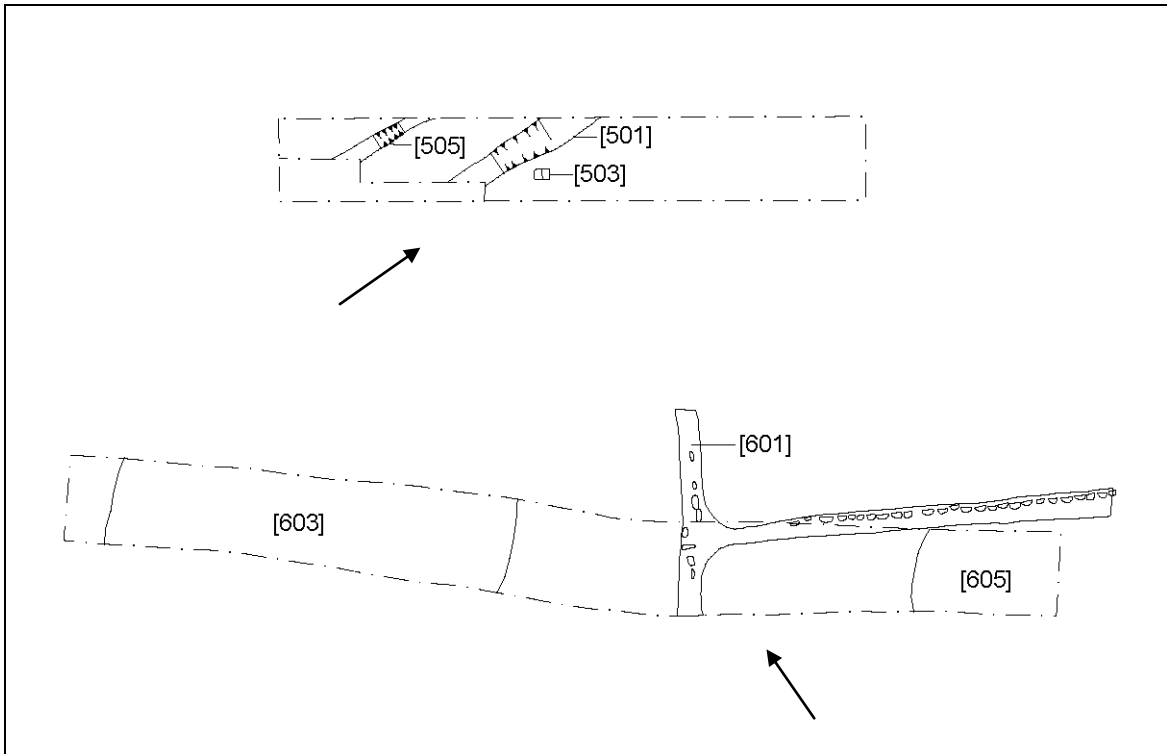


Figure 4: Principal archaeological features in trenches 5 & 6 (scale 1:500)

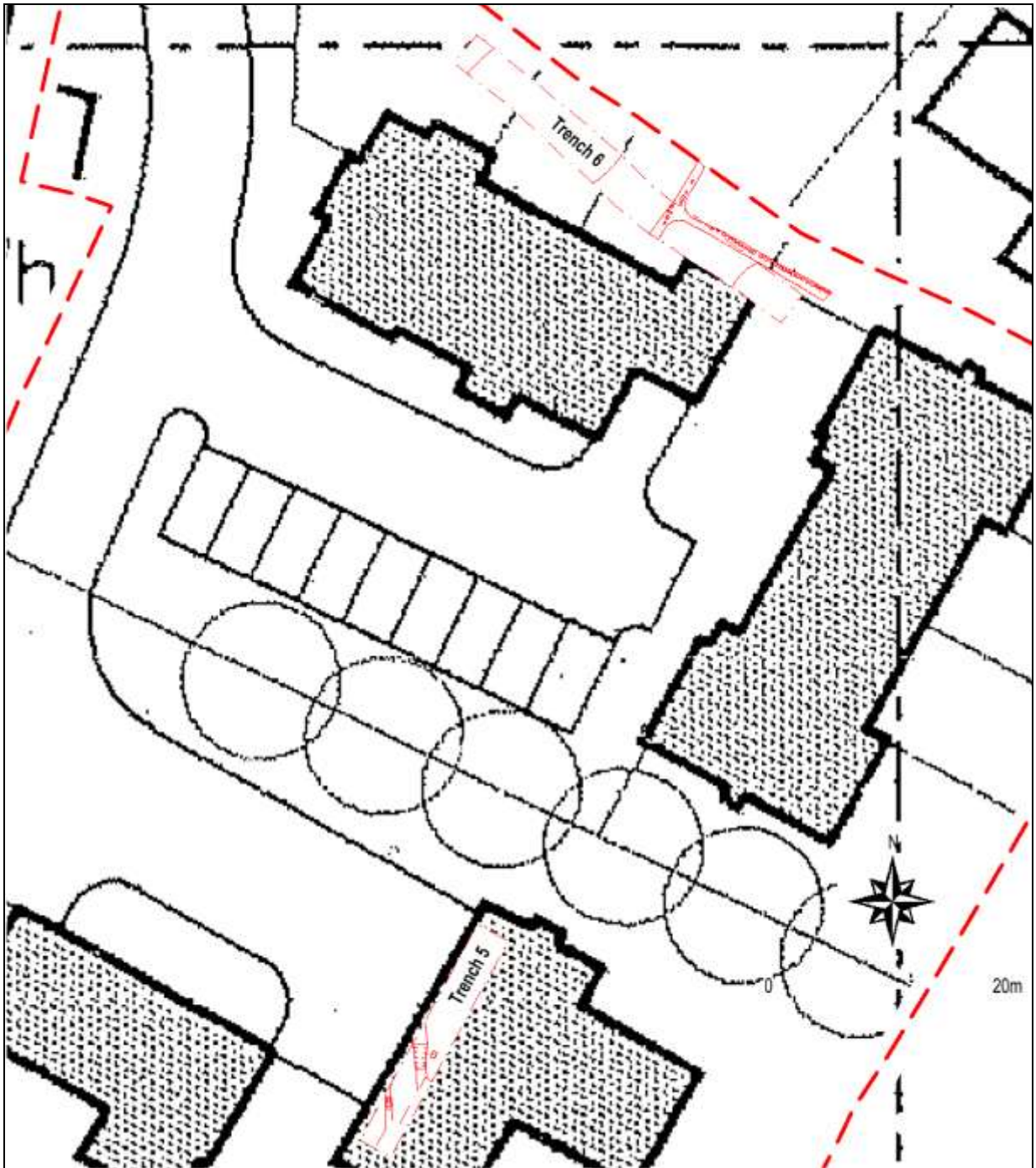


Figure 5: Location of principal archaeological features (*scale 1:500*)

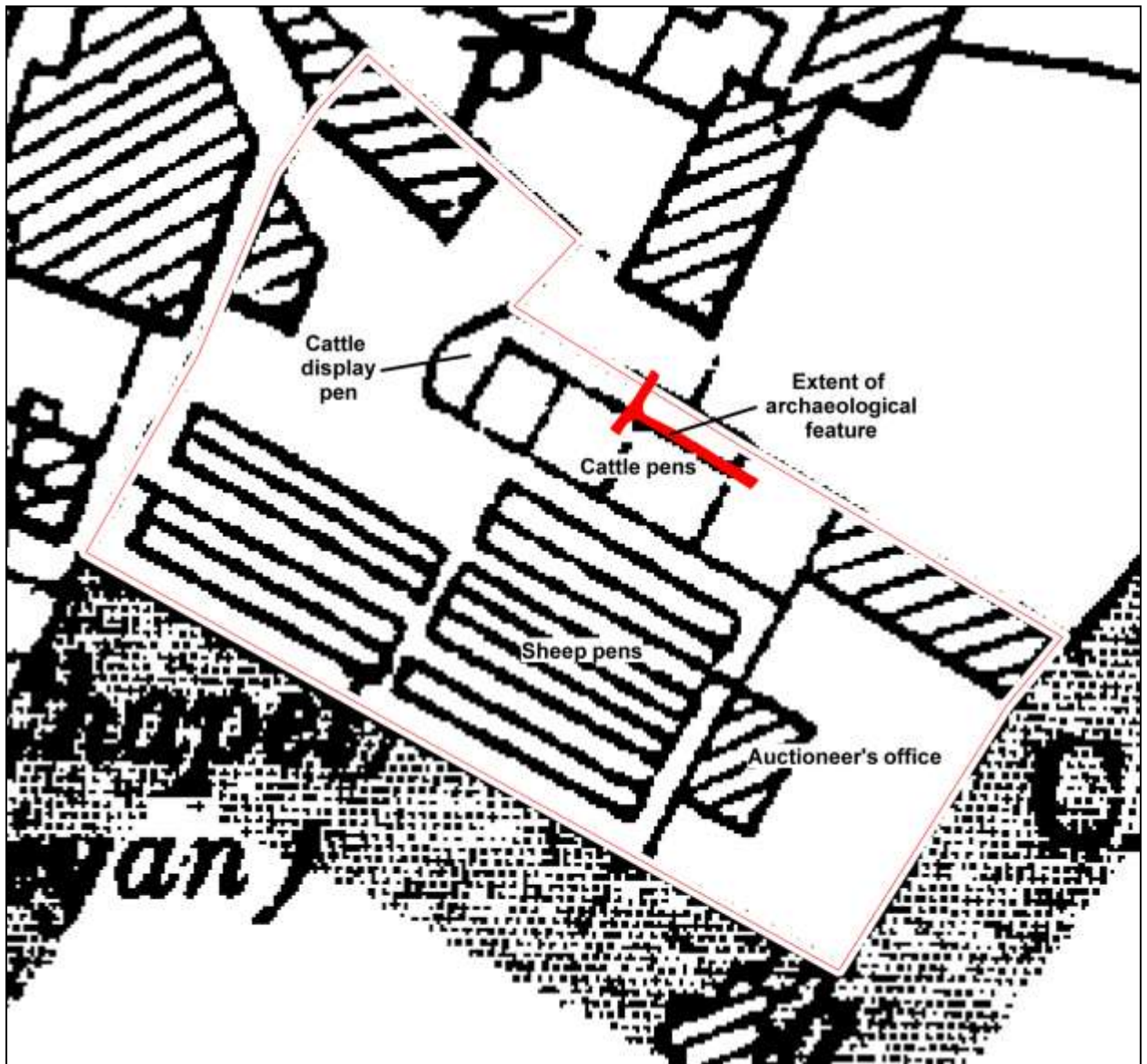


Figure 6: Plan of Cattle Market in 1899, with archaeology overlay. Not to scale.



Plate 1: Concrete strip, facing southeast



Plate 2: Concrete strip, facing northeast

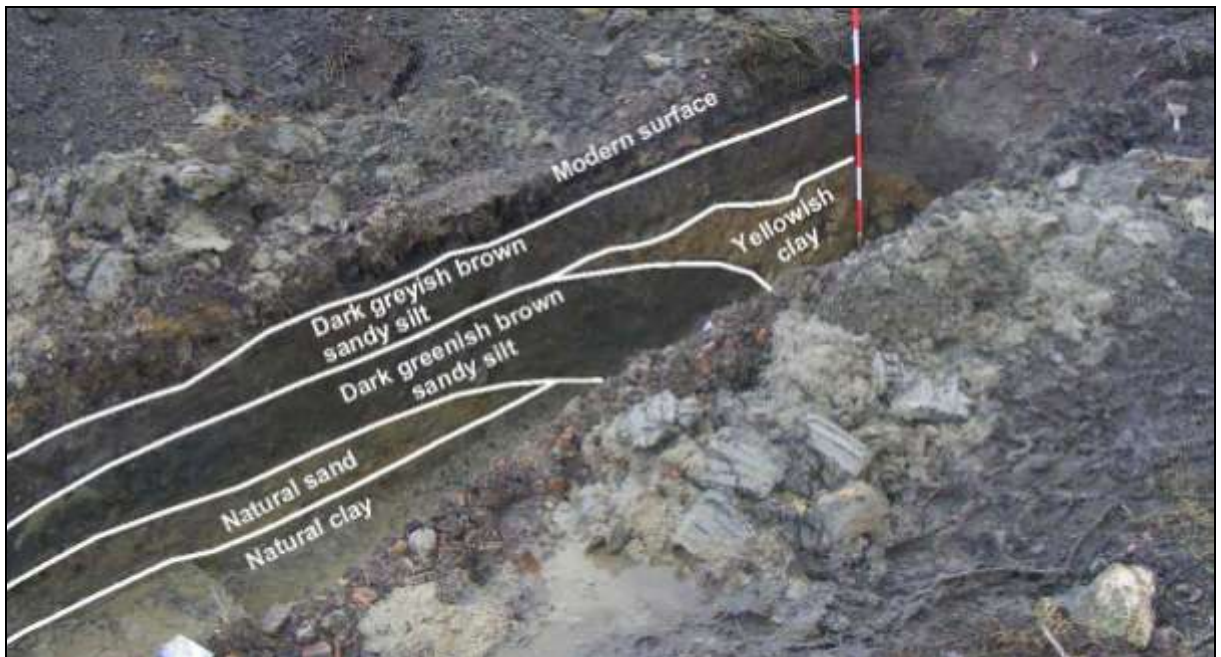


Plate 3: Stratigraphy of Trench 5 (scale: 20cm divisions)



Plate 4: Northeast facing section of possible post hole [101] (scale: 5cm divisions)



Plate 5: Southwest facing section of Gully [501] (scale 20cm divisions)



Plate 6: Southwest facing section of Gully [505]



Plate 7: Stratigraphy of possible pond



Plate 8: Sawn "telegraph pole"



Plate 9: Sawn "telegraph pole"



Plate 10: Southwest wall of cattle pen [602], facing northeast (scale: 20cm divisions)



Plate 11: Southwest wall of cattle pen [602], close up, facing northeast (scale 20cm divisions)



Plate 12: Southwest wall of cattle pen [602] facing southeast



Plate 13: Post hole [701] facing southeast

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The site is situated on the southern edge of the town, and forms the part of the upper reaches of the Winslow Slopes. The row of large common lime trees that divide the site east to west are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Rouse and Semmelmann, 2007), and appear to mark an earlier boundary and where the geology starts to slope.

The area to the south and west of the trees had a substantial quantity of material deposited on it in order to create a level platform on which to build the original cattle market in 1875. The construction process resulted in some truncation of the geology, however, it is likely that it was limited to the removal of the topsoil and subsoil as there was a necessity to raise the ground level rather than reduce it.

The two gullies located in Trench 5 were probably related to the drainage of the site prior to the cattle market's existence. However, as no dating evidence was recovered from either, it is impossible to assign a period to these features.

The similarity in construction techniques between the cattle pen in Trench 6 and the remains of a post hole in Trench 7 suggests they are probably from the same period, and are associated with the Victorian market.

The absence of significant archaeological features from any other periods suggests that the site is outside the core of settlement. This may be because the original topography meant there were other areas around Winslow where it was easier to build, or it may have been the nature of the site's hydrology that impeded prior development.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Philip Menday for commissioning the evaluation, and to Mr Menday and his staff for their assistance in undertaking of this programme of works. The project was monitored by Eliza Alqassar of BACS, on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA, MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA, AIFA and Nigel Wilson HND, AIFA. The report was prepared by David Kaye and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA, MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2008.195).

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
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- Radford, D. 2008 *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation: The Cattle Market, Winslow*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service


Secondary Sources


- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Richards J. 2008 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation: The Cattle Market, Winslow, Buckinghamshire* (ASC Ltd)
- Rouse C. & Semmelmann K. 2007 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: The Cattle Market, Winslow, Buckinghamshire* (ASC Ltd)


Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	7	Width	1.6	Depth	0.95
	Levels					
	Trench base northwest		110.31m OD			
	Trench top northwest		111.22m OD			
	Trench base southeast		110.80m OD			
	Trench top southeast		110.72m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	Orientation		NW-SE			
	Reason for Trench		Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
101	Cut	Sub-circular post hole	250	270	100	
102	Fill	Sole fill of [101]	250	270	100	


Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.45
	Levels					
	Trench base northwest		109.97m OD			
	Trench top northwest		110.53m OD			
	Trench base southeast		109.82m OD			
	Trench top southeast		110.35m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	Orientation		NE-SW			
	Reason for Trench		Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
None						

Trench 3							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	1.2	
	Levels						
	Trench base northeast			109.07m OD			
	Trench top northeast			110.38m OD			
	Trench base southwest			109.08m OD			
	Trench top southwest			110.28m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	Orientation			NE-SW			
Reason for Trench			Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
None							

Trench 4							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	10	Width	1,6	Depth	0.9	
	Levels						
	Trench base northwest			108.82m OD			
	Trench top northwest			109.81m OD			
	Trench base southeast			108.50m OD			
	Trench top southeast			109.59m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	Orientation			NW-SE			
Reason for Trench			Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
None							

Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	1.4
	Levels					
	Trench base northeast		108.78m OD			
	Trench top northeast		109.83m OD			
	Trench base southwest		108.34m OD			
	Trench top southwest		109.39m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	Orientation		NE-SW			
	Reason for Trench		Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
501	Cut	Drainage gully	660	>1000	0.2	
502	Fill	Sole fill of [501]	660	>500	0.2	
503	Cut	Modern stake hole	200	300	90	
504	Fill	Sole fill of [503]	200	>150	90	
505	Cut	Drainage gully	400	>1500	240	
506	Fill	Sole fill of [505]	400	>500	240	

Trench 6						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	23	Width	1.6	Depth	0.65
	Levels					
	Trench base northwest		109.43m OD			
	Trench top northwest		110.71m OD			
	Trench base southeast		110.06m OD			
	Trench top southeast		110.56m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	Orientation		NW-SE			
	Reason for Trench		Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
601	Cut	Clay lined trench containing wooden posts	400	>3600	400	
602	Cut	Clay lined trench containing wooden posts	400	>14500	400	
603	Cut	Pond or extraction pit	>1800	8800	600	
604	Deposit	Made ground				
605	Cut	Extraction pit	>1800	>3000		

Trench 7						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	20	Width	1.6	Depth	0.4
	Levels					
	Trench base northeast			110.13m OD		
	Trench top northeast			110.48m OD		
	Trench base southwest			109.45m OD		
	Trench top southwest			110.06m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Length (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
701	Cut	Post hole with post <i>in situ</i>	>440	900	170	
702	Fill	Clay lining of post hole [705]	>220	900	170	
703	Structure	Wooden post	420	>530	100	
704	Fill	Fill of pipe hole	>220	>530	100	
705	Cut	Modern planting hole	>260	300	>150	
706	Fill	Sole fill of [705]	30	300	>180	
707	Cut	Probable rooting	>100	200	>50	
708	Fill	Sole fill of [707]	>100	200	120	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: The Cattle Market, Winslow, Buckinghamshire			SITE NO/CODE: 1119/WCM
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
001	√	√	Trench 5, facing NE
002	√	√	Trench 7, facing NW
003	√	√	Trench 1, facing NW
004	√	√	Trench 1, facing NW
005	√	√	Trench 1, facing NW
006	√	√	Section [501], facing NE
007	√	√	Section [503], facing NE
008	√	√	Section [505], facing NE
009	√	√	Trench 5, section
010		√	Trench 5, section
011	√	√	Section [705], facing NW (mislabelled as 601)
012	√	√	Trench 5, facing NE
013	√	√	Section [707], facing SW (mislabelled as 603)
014	√	√	Section [701], facing SE (mislabelled as 605)
015		√	Section [701], facing SE (mislabelled as 605)
016	√	√	Section [101], facing SW
017	√	√	Trench 2, facing N
018		√	Trench 2, facing N
019	√	√	Structure [602], facing NE
020	√	√	Structure [602], close up, facing NE
021	√	√	Structure [602], close up, facing NE
022	√	√	Structure [602], facing SE
023	√	√	Trench 4, facing NW
024	√	√	Structure [602], close up, facing SE
025		√	Sawn telegraph pole
026		√	Sawn telegraph pole
027		√	Section of Trench 7
028		√	Section of Trench 7
029		√	Section of Trench 7
030		√	Section [701], facing SE
031		√	General view, facing SE
032		√	General view, facing SE
033		√	General view, facing SE
034	√	√	Trench 4, facing NW
035		√	General view, facing SE
036		√	Concrete strip, facing southeast
037		√	Concrete strip, facing southwest
038		√	General view, facing SE
039		√	General view, facing NE
040		√	Concrete strip, facing northeast
041		√	General view, facing NW
042		√	General view, facing NW
043		√	General view, facing SE
044		√	General view, facing NE
045	√	√	Trench 3, facing SW
046		√	Cattle scales
047		√	Auction ring roof

048		√	Auctioneers booth
049	√	√	Trench 3, facing SW
050		√	Trench 7, facing NE
051		√	Trench 7, facing NE (mislabelled Trench 6)
052	√	√	Trench 6, facing NW
053		√	General view, facing SE
054		√	General view, facing SE

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Cattle Market, Winslow, Buckinghamshire		
Short Description:	<p>In January 2009 ASC carried out a programme of evaluation trenching on the site of the Cattle Market, Winslow, to assess its archaeological potential prior to redevelopment. Seven trenches were opened across the site, principally within the footprint of the proposed buildings. Archaeology was observed in four of the trenches. A single, undated post hole was present in each of Trenches 1 and 7, two undated linears, probably gullies, were revealed in Trench 5, and the remains of a wooden, Victorian cattle pen were recorded in Trench 6. The stratigraphy of the trenches suggests the site has been heavily landscaped, to create a level platform, probably when the original cattle market was constructed. The natural geology is overlain by a layer of made ground that deepens from the northern edge to the southeast corner of the site, at which point it is over a meter in depth.</p>		
Project Type:	Trial Trenching		
Site status:	Within Winslow Conservation Area	Previous work:	DBA (ASC 2007)
Current land use:	Cattle Market	Future work:	Unknown
Monument type:	Cattle pen	Monument period:	Victorian
Significant finds:	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 7690 2749
Site address:	The Cattle Market, Bell Walk, Winslow, Buckingham		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	C 3173 sq. m	Height OD: (metres)	116.61
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Buckinghamshire County Council	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	Philip Menday		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	16.01.09	End date:	27.01.09
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2008.195)	None	
Paper:		Site plans, site records, site record drawings, context sheets	
Digital:		CD containing digital images, list of photographs, B/W prints & negatives, project design, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: The Cattle Market, Winslow, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1119/WCM/2		
Author(s):	David Kaye, BA, AIFA		
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