

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
AT
THE CATTLE MARKET,
NORTH STREET, THAME,
OXFORDSHIRE (STAGE 1)



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Worcestershire Archaeology
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Archaeological evaluation at the Cattle Market, North Street, Thame, Oxfordshire (Stage 1)

Jonathan Webster and Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Summary

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was undertaken at the Cattle Market, North Street, Thame, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 70835 06075). It was undertaken on behalf of Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, who intends to construct a retail development and community centre, with associated car parking, access and landscaping, for which a planning application has been submitted to South Oxford District Council.

Two trenches were excavated during this stage of investigations; one off the street frontage to the west; and a second at the rear to the east.

Within Trench 2 a curvilinear feature is conjectured to be of prehistoric or Romano-British date. It may represent a drainage feature, possibly an eaves drip gully associated with a structure, although no structural remains or associated features were identified within the confines of the trench. The feature was sealed below a subsoil, at 0.79m depth below the present surface. It is of at least moderate and local archaeological significance.

A large pit or pond feature was revealed within Trench 1. This extended across and beyond the limits of the trench. However the edges appear to lie close to the south and eastern ends of the trench. Its northern and western extents were indeterminate. The function of the feature is unclear. It does not appear to be directly associated within demolition of the house, although the ceramic building material within it may relate to the building. The date of its excavation is also unclear. The artefacts recovered indicate that it remained open into the first half of the 20th century.

All artefacts recovered were of post-medieval and later date. No in situ structural remains of the manor house were identified, as had been anticipated from the desk-based assessment. The potential still remains however for the house and associated structures to exist within and along the western boundary of the site, to the north of Trench 1.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the cattle market, North Street, Thame, Oxfordshire (NGR: SP 70835 06075). It was commissioned by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, who intends to construct a retail development and community centre, with associated car parking, access and landscaping, for which a planning application has been submitted to South Oxford District Council (reference P11/E2086).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets the significance of which may be affected by the application (HER refs PRN 16084 and 16774).

The project conforms to a Brief prepared by Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, Historic and Natural Environment Team, Oxfordshire County Council (the Curator; OCC 2012) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2013). Eleven trenches were originally required in the Brief. However, due to the practical constraints of the site remaining an operational cattle market and car park, it was agreed with the Curator that the evaluation be undertaken in stages. This report deals with Stage 1.

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009).

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological deposits within the area affected by invasive development;
- to describe and assess the significance of the known heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- To define any research priorities that may be relevant should further investigations be required

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Jonathan Webster, BA (Hons), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practising archaeology since 2001, and assisted by Tim Cornah BA (Hons) who joined WA in 2006 and has been in professional archaeology since 2004. Finds analysis was undertaken by Dennis Williams, MInstP CPhys BSc MA PhD, who has been in professional archaeology since 2006 when he joined WA. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan, AIFA BA (Hons) MA. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt, MIfA BSc (Hons).

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork being undertaken a desk-based assessment was carried out by WA at the request of the client (Miller 2011) and a full understanding of the known archaeological resource was gained as well as assessing the potential for unknown archaeological deposits and features in relation to other recorded sites in the vicinity.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013). This phase of work focused on the excavation of two trenches that were located as a result of the documentary search. Trench 1 was placed to investigate the presence and preservation of the manor house identified along the street frontage (Miller 2011) whilst Trench 2 was located in an area of unknown archaeological potential. Further trenching is planned once the current cattle market has ceased trading at its current location and further area becomes available.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 22 and 25 January 2013. The WA site project number is P3847.

Two trenches, 37.4m in total length by 1.60m in width, were excavated, amounting to just under 60m² in area. Due to the presence of modern services the location and orientation of Trench 1 had to be changed from that proposed and Trench 2 was reduced slightly in length.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision, using a 360° tracked excavator employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples as appropriate, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard WA practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material that was then covered with a hardcore and consolidated with a pneumatic roller (Plates 7 and 8).

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams

3.5.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date range was produced for each stratified context. These were used for determining the broad dates of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.5.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified;
- post-medieval pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The extent of trenching was reduced from that originally proposed for this stage of the evaluation due to the presence of modern services, from approximately 84m² to 60m² in total area. However, the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site lies on fairly level ground 69m AOD, dipping gently to the north. It lies upon a combination of siltstones and sandstones that are part of the Kimmeridge Clay formation dating to the Jurassic period. This is overlain by reworked sandy and loamy soils deposited during the Quaternary period when much of the local environment was part of an unstable river system.

The archaeology and history of the site is described in full in the desk-based assessment (Miller 2011) so only a general overview is provided here. Both prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts and deposits have previously been recorded around the Thame area, comprising a combination of domestic and funerary features. However due to the limited number of intrusive investigations that have been undertaken, there is no clear pattern at present which indicates any specific foci of activity in the area.

The proposed development lies within the grounds of the medieval manor of *Baldyngtones* and its successor, known latterly as Place House, which lay along the western boundary of the site fronting North Street. The earliest evidence research is from c 1360 when a rental fragment survives. It is considered that the manor was founded sometime after 1086, as there is no mention within the Domesday Book.

The manor house and associated buildings were present in some form until their demolition probably in 1801, or at least before 1826 and it is thought that much of the masonry was then re-used to build a wall in Rooks Lane on the south side of the high street (Brown and Guest 1935, 48). No other significant development took place until the establishment of the cattle market in 1949, followed by the construction of buildings along the east side of the site (*cf* Ordnance Survey maps of 1972, 1982 and 1997).

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently occupied by Thame Farmers Cattle Market, The cattle market is equipped with cattle pens, shed, two office blocks, two cabins, an electricity sub-station and associated car parking. There is a row of buildings along the east boundary of the site comprising an office and leisure centre, while a dog leg in the southern boundary contains a light industrial building, a forecourt and a block of public toilets.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-4 and Plates 2-4. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate comprised a fine silt rich sand with patches of coarse angular to sub-angular gravels and flints that were poorly sorted. Two shallow depressions were noted in Trench 2 (Fig 4) that were found to be roughly D-shaped in plan and uneven in profile, containing distinct, well sorted fine silty fills entirely devoid of finds. These have been attributed to glacial activity, the result of rapid infilling by wind blown (loess) sediments of probable early Holocene date as opposed to tree throws that produce a different profile indicator (Luke 1996).

5.1.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric / Romano-British deposits

A single curvilinear gully [2008] was revealed in Trench 2, orientated roughly south-east to north-west, with a U-shaped profile (Fig 4; Plates 3 and 4). It was filled with a single silt rich fill, 2007, that is considered to have accumulated through natural processes. The surfaces adjacent were extensively trowel cleaned to check for the possible continuation of the feature to the north, and the presence of associated features. No continuation or other associated features or deposits were observed. It is conjectured to be a drainage feature, possibly an eaves drip gully for a structure. It is probably too small to have been a boundary. There was no dating material recovered from this feature. It was sealed by subsoil, 2004, and the fill was pale and leached. It is therefore conjectured to be of prehistoric or Romano-British date.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

Within Trench 1 a large pit/pond feature [1007] was identified, that measured at least 9.20m by at least 8m and was 0.94m in depth. The feature extended beyond the boundaries of the trench, although the sides were determined to slope down from south-south-east to north-north-west and east to west (Fig 3; Plate 2). It contained four distinct fills that appeared to be a combination of natural silting and deliberate backfilling. The primary and secondary fills, 1006 and 1005, looked to have been deposited through stagnant low energy water as they are mainly comprised of fine grain sediments with occasional ceramic building material (CBM) and tile fragments. These were sealed by tertiary fill 1004, and the final fill, 1003, which appeared to be deliberate backfill of building material and debris.

Trench 2 revealed a well-defined subsoil, 2004, 0.24m thick that was truncated by a late 19th/early 20th century well [2006] (Fig 4). This measured 1.40m in diameter with vertical sides, backfilled with at least one fill, 2005. No evidence was found of brick or stone work and it is not known if these were robbed as the feature was not excavated due to health and safety considerations once it was revealed that a large void was present. This was sealed by a humic topsoil, 2003, 0.54m thick.

5.1.4 Phase 4: Modern deposits

Trench 1 contained a levelling layer, 1002, that was the foundation for the car park surface, 1001. This was comprised of demolition material and hardcore rammed into a fine level layer 0.30m thick. In the east of the trench a water pipe and BT cable were revealed having truncated deposit 1002 and 1003. Both were sealed by 1001.

Within Trench 2 a wall foundation, 2010, was orientated east to west. It was constructed of machine made red bricks upon a concrete foundation that related to a large building that was demolished in 2012. A 0.10m thick levelling layer of hardcore gravels was laid directly on top of 2003. This was sealed by a concrete surface, 2001, that was 0.15m thick and provided the internal floor to building 2010.

6 Artefactual analysis, by Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Table 1. The group came from eight stratified contexts and could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, with the average sherd weight being about average.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	2	3
post-medieval	ceramic	-	pot	5	1000
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile (flat)	4	228

post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	brick	1	192
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	brick/tile	2	12
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	pot	8	22
post-medieval/ modern	glass	-	bottle	1	204
modern	glass	-	window	1	4
undated	metal	iron	-	12	420
undated	shell	-	oyster	3	38
totals:				52	2151

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

The pottery assemblage is summarised in Table 2. It was unremarkable as a whole. Small sherds of late post-medieval or modern china (fabric 85) were found in pit/pond fills 1003 and 1005, in topsoil, 2003, and well fill, 2005. Miscellaneous post-medieval pottery (fabric 100) comprised yellow-glazed earthenwares with banded decoration, dating from the early 19th century, found in contexts 1003, 1005 and 2005, and late 18th to early 19^h century pearlware from 2005.

The only miscellaneous pottery worthy of note, from 2005, was a substantial sherd of a large jar with a thickened and everted rim, knife trimming on the base, and an internal mid-brown glaze (Plate 1). This vessel, provisionally dated to the post-medieval period, may be of local manufacture, although no close parallel with known post-medieval forms of the nearby Brill/Boarstall pottery industry could be established. The micaceous fabric is close-textured but contains ill-sorted quartz, and has an orange-red colour unlike that of the pale, iron-poor Brill/Boarstall fabrics from the early post-medieval period (Farley 1979). However, it was noted by Williams (1979) that the later post-medieval Brill fabric is sandier and more orange-red in colour. Moreover, Farley reported on the excavation of a 19th century kiln in which pottery with a plain brown glaze was still being manufactured alongside slip-coated products, consistent with a possible date for the present pottery late in the production span at Brill, if that turns out to be the source.

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	8	22
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	5	1000
totals:			13	1022

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Other finds comprised undiagnostic brick, tile and clay pipe fragments, and oyster shells, probably all post-medieval, plus modern window glass and the base of a bottle. Metal finds were confined to very corroded iron, including corrugated roofing sheet.

6.1 Artefact Significance

The finds assemblage from this site was of very limited archaeological significance, being indicative of demolition and discard during the late post-medieval and modern periods. The *terminus post quem* date ranges determined for the contexts are shown in Table 3 below.

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
1001	ceramic	brick	-	1	192	1600	1950	1600-1950
1002	ceramic	brick/tile	-	1	8	1600	1950	1600-1950
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	1	1600	1900	
1003	ceramic	pot	85	4	12	1800	1950	1800-1950
	ceramic	pot	100	1	6	1800	1850	
1004	ceramic	brick/tile	-	1	4	1600	1950	1600-1950
1005	shell	oyster	-	1	16	-	-	1850-1950
	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	-	3	164	1600	1850	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	10	1800	1850	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	4	1800	1950	
	shell	oyster	-	1	16	-	-	
	glass	bottle	-	1	204	1850	1950	
	metal	iron	-	6	334	-	-	
1006	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	-	1	64	1600	1850	1600-1850
2003	ceramic	pot	85	1	1	1800	1950	1800-1950
	shell	oyster	-	1	6	-	-	
2005	ceramic	pot	85	1	4	1800	1950	1900-1950
	ceramic	pot	100	1	6	1800	1850	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	970	1800	1870	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	8	1780	1830	
	glass	window	-	1	4	1900	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	2	1600	1900	
	metal	iron	-	6	86	-	-	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

7 Synthesis

7.1 Prehistoric / Romano-British

The curvilinear feature in Trench 2 is conjectured to be of prehistoric or Romano-British date. It may represent a drainage feature, possibly an eaves drip gully associated with a structure, although no structural remains or associated features were identified within the confines of the trench.

7.2 Post-medieval

No in situ structural remains of the manor house were identified within Trench 1, as had been anticipated from the desk-based assessment. Instead a large pit or pond feature was revealed. This extended across and beyond the limits of the trench. However its sides rose up to the south-

east and east indicating that the edges lie close to the south and eastern ends of the trench. Its northern and western extents were indeterminate. The function of the feature is unclear. It does not appear to be directly associated with demolition of the house, although the ceramic building material within it may relate to the building. The date of its excavation is also unclear. The artefacts recovered indicate that it remained open into the first half of the 20th century. This is unexpected, given the cartographic evidence which indicates the site to have been planted with trees and criss-crossed by paths from at least 1881, until the construction of the cattle market in 1949 (Miller 2011, 4-5, figure 6).

The present lack of medieval finds is unexpected given the documentary evidence for the site containing the medieval and later manor house of *Baldyntones*. The potential still remains however for the house and associated structures to exist within and along the western boundary of the site, to the north of Trench 1.

8 Significance

8.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The two trenches revealed diverse archaeological remains: in Trench 1 to the west, a large post-medieval pit or pond; and in Trench 2, a curvilinear gully or ditch of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date. It is unclear if the pit or pond originally related to the medieval and post-medieval manor house or is of later date. The small curvilinear ditch appears to be a drainage feature, possibly an eaves drip gully, which would originally have been associated with a structure, although none was exposed within the confines of the trench.

8.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

At present it is not possible to quantify the relative importance of the archaeological deposits across the site as only a small proportion of the site has been investigated so far.

The prehistoric or Romano-British feature is of at least moderate and local archaeological significance. A number of unstratified artefacts of this date have been made in the vicinity, indicative of activity, although no in situ remains have been located beyond one Bronze Age barrow at the Cornmarket (Miller 2011, appendices 2 and 3). The significance of the large post-medieval pit or pond appears to be low, although this can only be ascertained through determination of its possible relationship with the manor house.

8.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

This investigation represents Stage 1 of archaeological evaluation of the site. It is not therefore possible to make a definitive statement at this stage of the extent of archaeological remains across the entire site. It can however be noted that archaeological remains were identified within both areas investigated: a potentially prehistoric or Romano-British feature remain, well preserved and sealed by subsoil at a depth of 0.79m below the present surface within Trench 2 on the east side of the site; and within Trench 1 on the western side, a very large pit or pond of post-medieval date, recorded at 0.43m depth, directly below modern levelling deposits.

9 The impact of the development

The extent of the groundworks associated with the proposed development is unclear at this stage, so the impacts on the archaeological deposits identified during this stage of the evaluation are unknown at present.

Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disadvantages of departing from those policies (DCLG 2012, section 138).

9.1 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131).

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (DCLG 2012, section 141).

10 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation (Stage 1) was undertaken at the Cattle Market, North Street, Thame, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 70835 06075). It was undertaken on behalf of Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, who intends to construct a retail development and community centre, with associated car parking, access and landscaping, for which a planning application has been submitted.

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11 Acknowledgements

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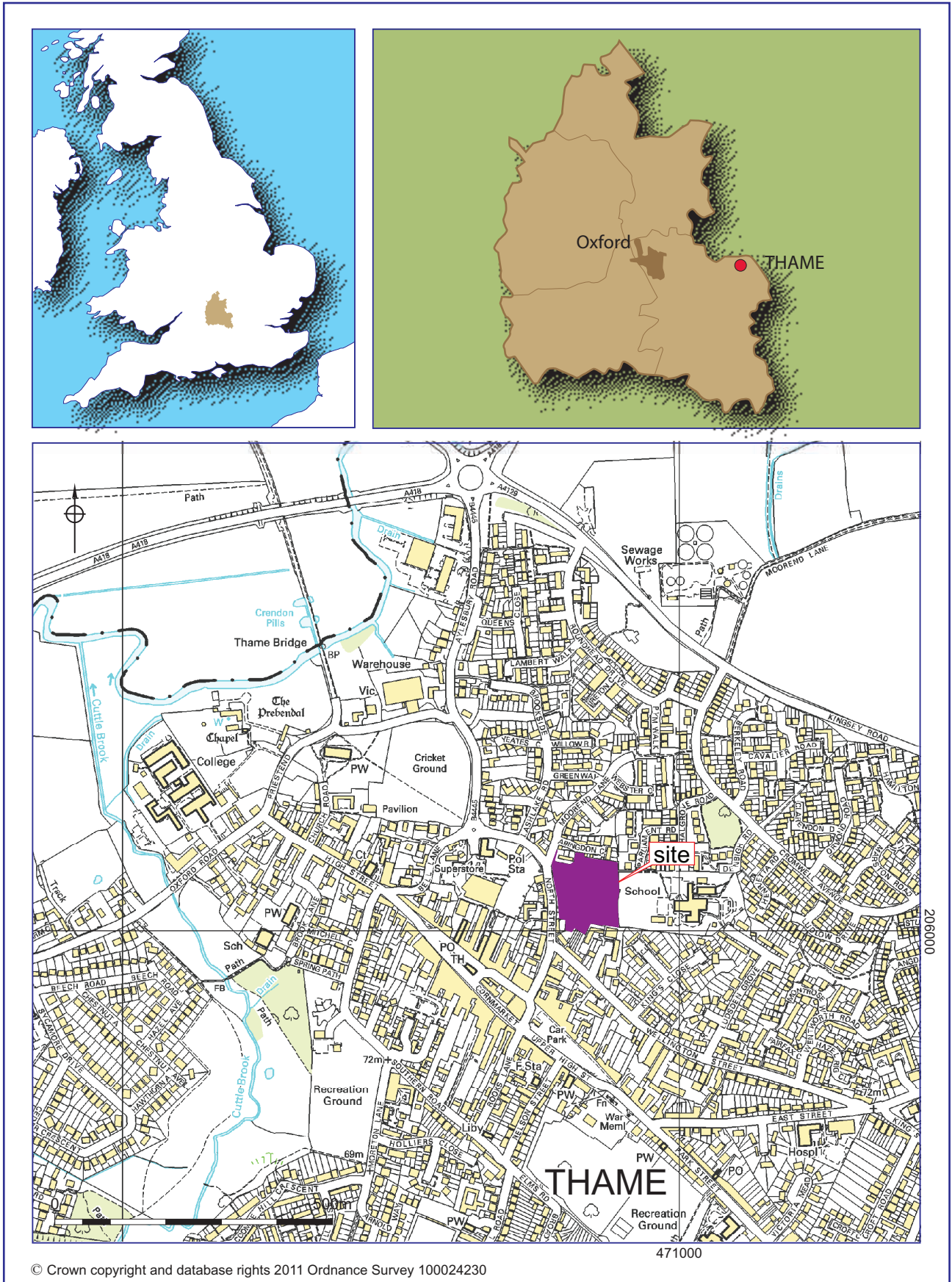
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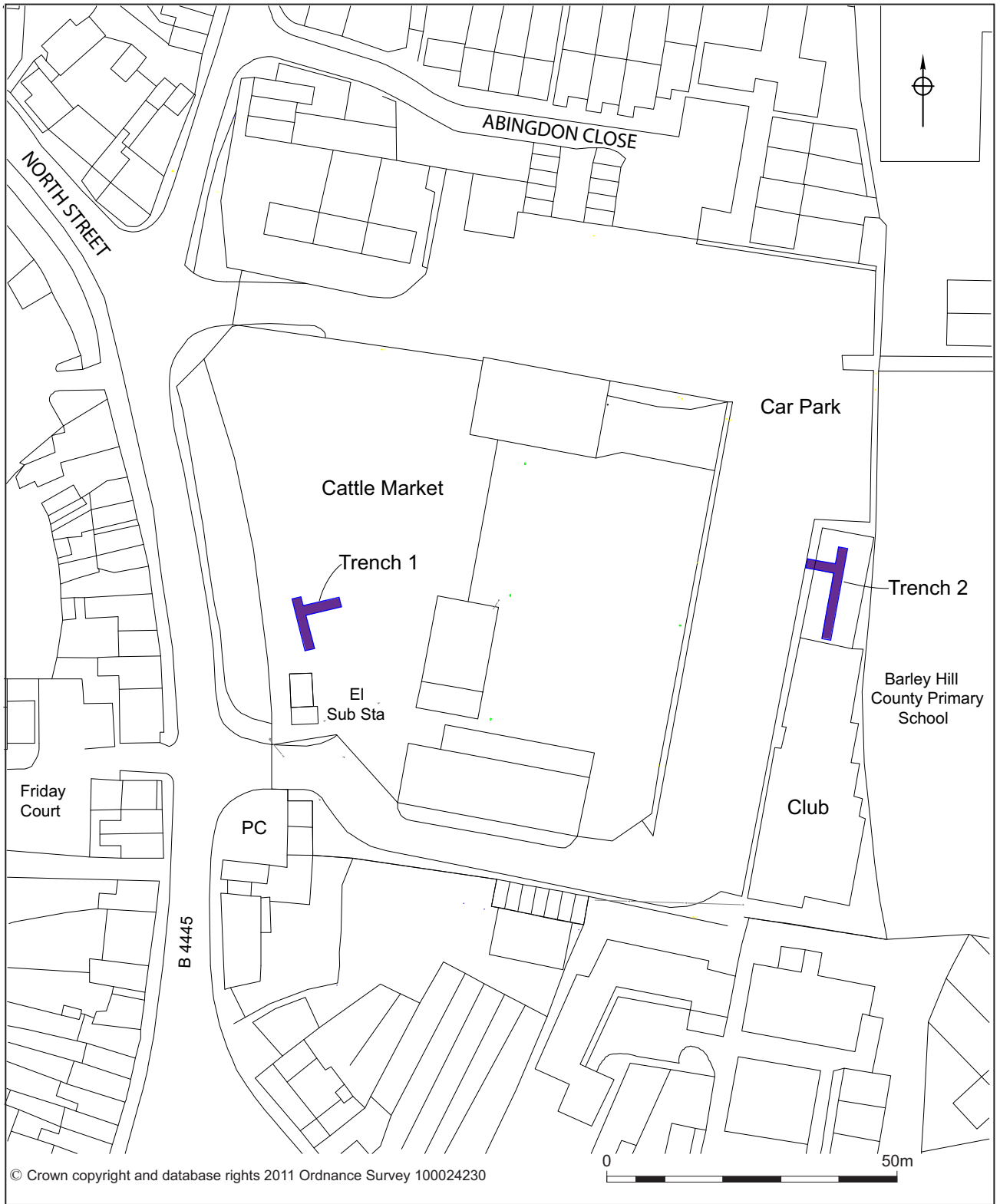
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Figures



Location of the site

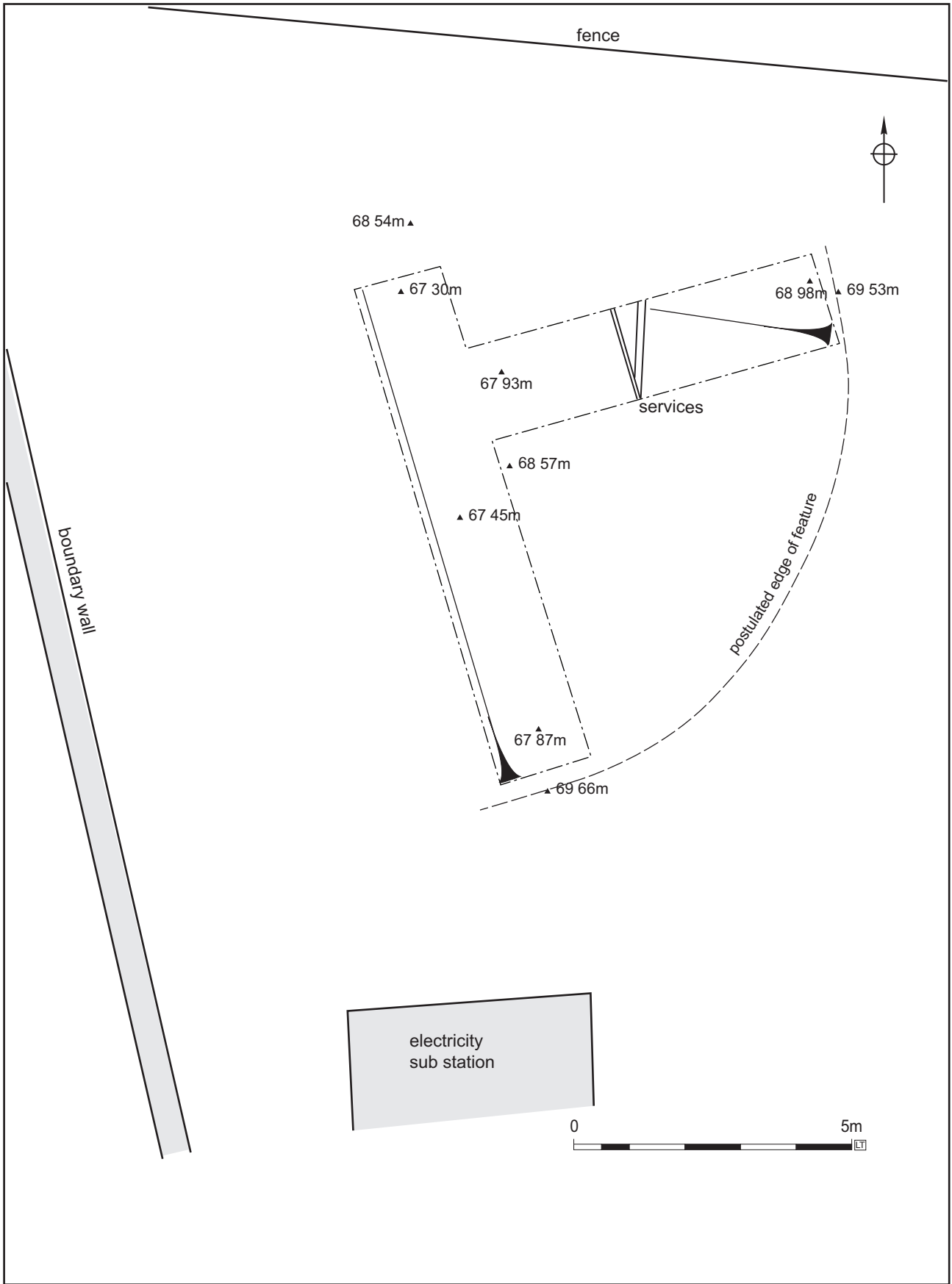
Figure 1



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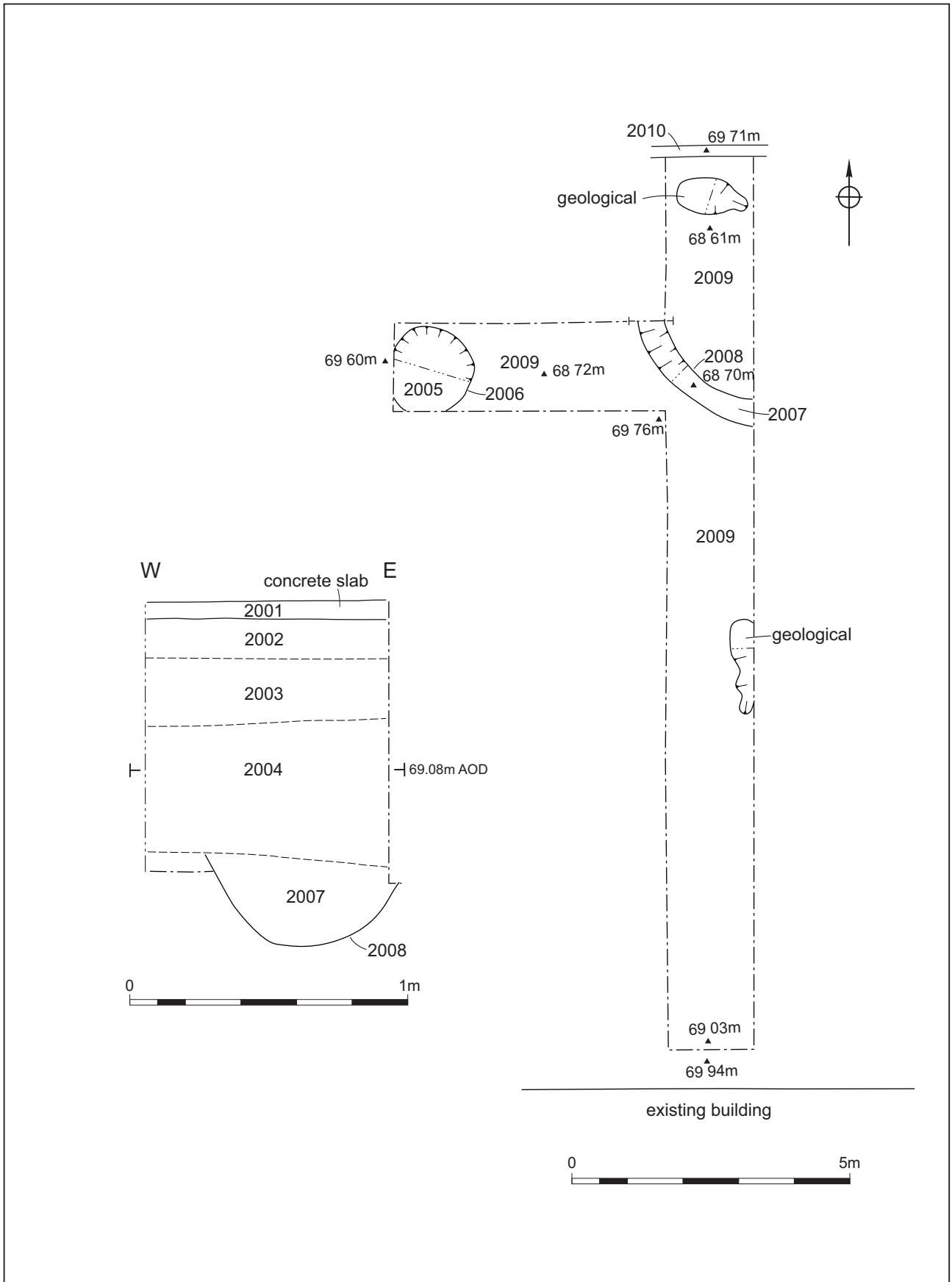
Trench location plan

Figure 2



Trench 1: plan

Figure 3



Trench 2: plan and section

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1: Brown-glazed pottery recovered from well fill 2005.



Plate 2: General view of Trench 1 and west section, view north-west



Plate 3: Section through curvilinear gully [2008] in Trench 2, view north



Plate 4: Curvilinear gully [2008] in plan, in Trench 2, view south-west



Plate 5: Location of Trench 1 in advance of excavation, view north-west



Plate 6: Location of Trench 1 after reinstatement, view north-west



Plate 7: location of Trench 2 in advance of excavation, view south



Plate 8: Location of Trench 2 after reinstatement, view south-west

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.90m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.38m

Orientation: NNW to SSE and ENE to WSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Unstratified finds reference	Finds reference for artefacts recovered in the general area of trench 1 where true origin is unknown	N/A
1001	Car park surface	Hardcore stone and building debris rammed together by compaction to create a firm surface.	0.00-0.30m
1002	Layer	Thin band of gravels, angular to sub-angular, firm compaction with charcoal flecks and fragments throughout. Levelling layer for surface (1001)	0.31-0.42m
1003	Fill of [1007]	Dark greyish brown silt rich clay, firm compaction with frequent CBM, stone, coal and charcoal flecks throughout	0.43-0.66m
1004	Fill of [1007]	Mid light yellow grey sand rich silt with frequent tile, CBM, coal, stone and charcoal flecks throughout	0.67-0.89m
1005	Fill of [1007]	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sand and silt mix with occasional CBM, coal and charcoal flecks throughout	0.90-1.25m
1006	Fill of [1007]	Compact light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional CBM and tile noted throughout	1.26-1.37m
1007	Large pit/pond	Not fully seen in plan but thought to be a roughly circular feature at least 9.20m in length by at least 8m in width. Sloped sides were gentle to moderate with a flat base. No orientation could be determined	0.43-1.37m
1008	Natural Substrate	Mid orange yellow silt rich sands with patches of occasional gravels and flints angular to sub angular and poorly sorted	1.38m+

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 21.50m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.43m

Orientation: WNW to ESE and NNE to SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Unstratified finds reference	Finds reference for artefacts recovered in the general area of trench 1 where true origin is unknown	N/A
2001	Concrete floor surface	Concrete floor surface of former building that was demolished in 2012	0.00-0.15m
2002	Hardcore foundation	Angular to sub angular hardcore gravels placed beneath concrete floor to act as foundation	0.16-0.25m
2003	Topsoil	Dark blue-grey humic silty sands with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	0.26-0.79m
2004	Subsoil	Firm compaction mid grey-orange silty sands with occasional charcoal flecks throughout	0.80-1.04m
2005	Fill of [2006]	Firm compacted dark bluish brown silt rich clay with frequent charcoal flecks throughout and large quantity of domestic refuse near base.	0.79-1.43m+
2006	Cut of well	Circular well like feature 1.40m in diameter with vertical sides. Base and depth not known due to health and safety considerations	0.79-1.43m+
2007	Fill of [2008]	Firm compaction light greyish brown silt rich sands with occasional flint fragments and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.05-1.32m
2008	Cut of gully	South-east to north-west orientated curvilinear gully feature with steep sides that dropped onto a concaved V-shaped base. Feature measured 0.67m in width	1.05-1.32m
2009	Natural Substrate	Mid orange yellow silt rich sands with patches of occasional gravels and flints angular to sub angular and poorly sorted	1.05m+
2010	Building	Brick wall foundation for large barn building demolished in 2012.	0.00-0.75m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 11 Context records AS1
- 4 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 65 Digital photographs
- 4 Scale drawings
- 1 Levels records AS19
- 2 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Oxfordshire Museums Service,
Museums Resource Centre,
Standlake, Witney,
Oxon OX29 7QG.
Tel: (01865) 300972

Summary of data for Oxfordshire HER

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	2	3
post-medieval	ceramic	-	Pot	5	1000
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile (flat)	4	228
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	Brick	1	192
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	brick/tile	2	12
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	Pot	8	22
post-medieval/ modern	glass	-	Bottle	1	204
modern	glass	-	Window	1	4
undated	metal	iron	-	12	420
undated	shell	-	Oyster	3	38
totals:				52	2151

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	8	22
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	5	1000
totals:			13	1022

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
1001	ceramic	brick	-	1	192	1600	1950	1600-1950
1002	ceramic	brick/tile	-	1	8	1600	1950	1600-1950
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	1	1600	1900	
1003	ceramic	pot	85	4	12	1800	1950	1800-1950
	ceramic	pot	100	1	6	1800	1850	
1004	ceramic	brick/tile	-	1	4	1600	1950	1600-1950
1005	shell	oyster	-	1	16	-	-	1850-1950
	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	-	3	164	1600	1850	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	10	1800	1850	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	4	1800	1950	
	shell	oyster	-	1	16	-	-	
	glass	bottle	-	1	204	1850	1950	
	metal	iron	-	6	334	-	-	
1006	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	-	1	64	1600	1850	1600-1850
2003	ceramic	pot	85	1	1	1800	1950	1800-1950
	shell	oyster	-	1	6	-	-	
2005	ceramic	pot	85	1	4	1800	1950	1900-1950
	ceramic	pot	100	1	6	1800	1850	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	970	1800	1870	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	8	1780	1830	
	glass	window	-	1	4	1900	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe	-	1	2	1600	1900	
	metal	iron	-	6	86	-	-	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts