

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
OF LAND ADJACENT TO A418,  
THAME, OXFORDSHIRE**

*(SITE F)*

**NGR SP 6962 0620**

*On behalf of*

*Bloor Homes Ltd*

**OCTOBER 2014**

**REPORT FOR** Bloor Homes (South Midlands)  
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**JMHS Project No:** 3017

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# 1 Heritage Assessment

## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This report, prepared by John Moore Heritage Services, details the potential receptors and likely impacts of the proposed development in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage.

1.1.2 It describes the baseline conditions of the site prior to any archaeological fieldwork. The report addresses the surrounding area and examines the likely significant environmental effects and mitigation measures required to offset any significant adverse effects. It also considers the likely residual effect after these measures have been employed.

## 1.2 Origins of the Report

1.2.1 This updated archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Jeffrey Charles Emmett Planning Consultancy on behalf of Mr Paul Fincken. It has been prepared for, and is intended to inform, any environmental impact assessment under consideration within the defined area, Site F, of the Thame Local Development Framework Core Strategy. It builds upon a previous document that examined the proposal area within a more limited radius of 500m (Williams 2010). The current study extends to 2000m.

## 1.3 Policy context

### *Planning policy guidance*

1.3.1 The scope of cultural heritage is defined by established international conventions to which the UK is a signatory. These include the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. The UK established its own definitions in 1990 with the publications of policy guidelines. Public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage and cultural resources have been safeguarded by the 1998 Aarhus convention allowing public participation in matters concerning the environment to which the UK is a signatory.

### *International Agreements and Legislation*

1.3.2 European Community Directive 85/33/EEC (Amended by Directive 97/11/EC) provides the legislative framework for Environmental Impact Assessments.

- Article 1 states: “This Directive shall apply to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

1.3.3 Projects are here defined as the execution of construction works, other installations of schemes and other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape including extraction of mineral resources.

- Article 3 states: “The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 11, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors:
  - Human beings, fauna and flora;
  - Soil, water, air, climate and the landscape;
  - Material assets and the cultural heritage;
  - The interaction between the factors mentioned in the first, second and third indents.”

The baseline study for such impact would be assessed by the provision of a desk based assessment of the known constituents of the cultural heritage in the region.

#### *National Planning Policy*

1.3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets

- 1.3.5 Government policy, NPPF, emphasises that early consultation regarding the results of a heritage assessment, and a consideration of the implications of a development proposal, are the key to informed and reasonable planning decisions. An aim of this report is therefore to facilitate that process, and enable informed discussion to take place in order, if appropriate, to develop a strategy by which the impact of the development on the archaeological resource of the site can be mitigated.

*South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011*

- 1.3.6 Government guidance set out in PPG 16, relevant at the time, was integrated into the South Oxfordshire Local Plan, which set out in Policies 11, 12 and 13, the guiding principles afforded to the historic environment in the district. On December 13 2012 the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 was adopted by the council. This partially replaced a number of policies in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011, however all those related to heritage were retained.

In April 2014 a document called the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (or SHMA) was published providing updated housing need figures across Oxfordshire to 2031. The document identified that South Oxfordshire could need up to additional 5,900 homes on top of the number already allocated. This has meant that a review the existing plan needed to be conducted so that it looks ahead to 2031. This review is still in the consultation phase.

- 1.3.7 While scheduled monuments and sites of national importance are subject to specific conditions of protection, the unknown archaeological resource needs to be considered within the scope of any development.

“PPG16: Archaeology and Planning stresses that not all important archaeological remains meriting preservation enjoy the special protection provided to Scheduled Ancient Monuments.” (3.119)

“The archaeological heritage is a fragile and non-renewable resource and the Council is responsible for ensuring that archaeological remains are not needlessly damaged or destroyed. The archaeological resource has great social, economic, cultural and educational value for the community and this potential can be developed through suitable management and interpretation.” (3.116)

- 1.3.8 Management of such a resource will often take the form of assessment in areas of high archaeological potential. Such assessments will inform any further works. This may include evaluation of the archaeological potential to indicate the need for a recommendation of *in situ* preservation.

“The Council will need to make informed decisions on development proposals that adversely affect the character or setting of known or potential sites of archaeological interest. Where appropriate, therefore, the Council will require the applicant to provide further archaeological information as part of the

application, in order that a reasoned and informed planning decision can be made.” (3.119)

- 1.3.9 Recording of archaeological features to be disturbed or removed as a consequence of development will usually be required.

“Where an archaeological constraint is identified through this process, the onus will be on the applicant to demonstrate how the constraint will be accommodated within the development scheme.” (3.119)

- 1.3.10 Such works will be carried out with the advice and input of the County Archaeological Service in order to enable an appropriate response to the planning proposal.

“The County Archaeological Officer and the County Sites and Monument Record should be consulted at the earliest possible stage to facilitate this process.” (3.119)

#### *Thame Conservation Area Management Plan 2006*

- 1.3.11 The Thame Conservation Area Management Plan 2006, adopted April 2006, which was adapted from the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011, adopted January 2006, deals primarily with the standing heritage in the centre of Thame. It does, however, reiterate South Oxfordshire District Council Policies CON 11, 12 and 13, as being guiding principles in planning decisions.

#### *Other Guidance*

- 1.3.12 The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard* definition of a desk based assessment (IfA 2008) states that desk based assessments may arise as part of an Environmental Assessment.

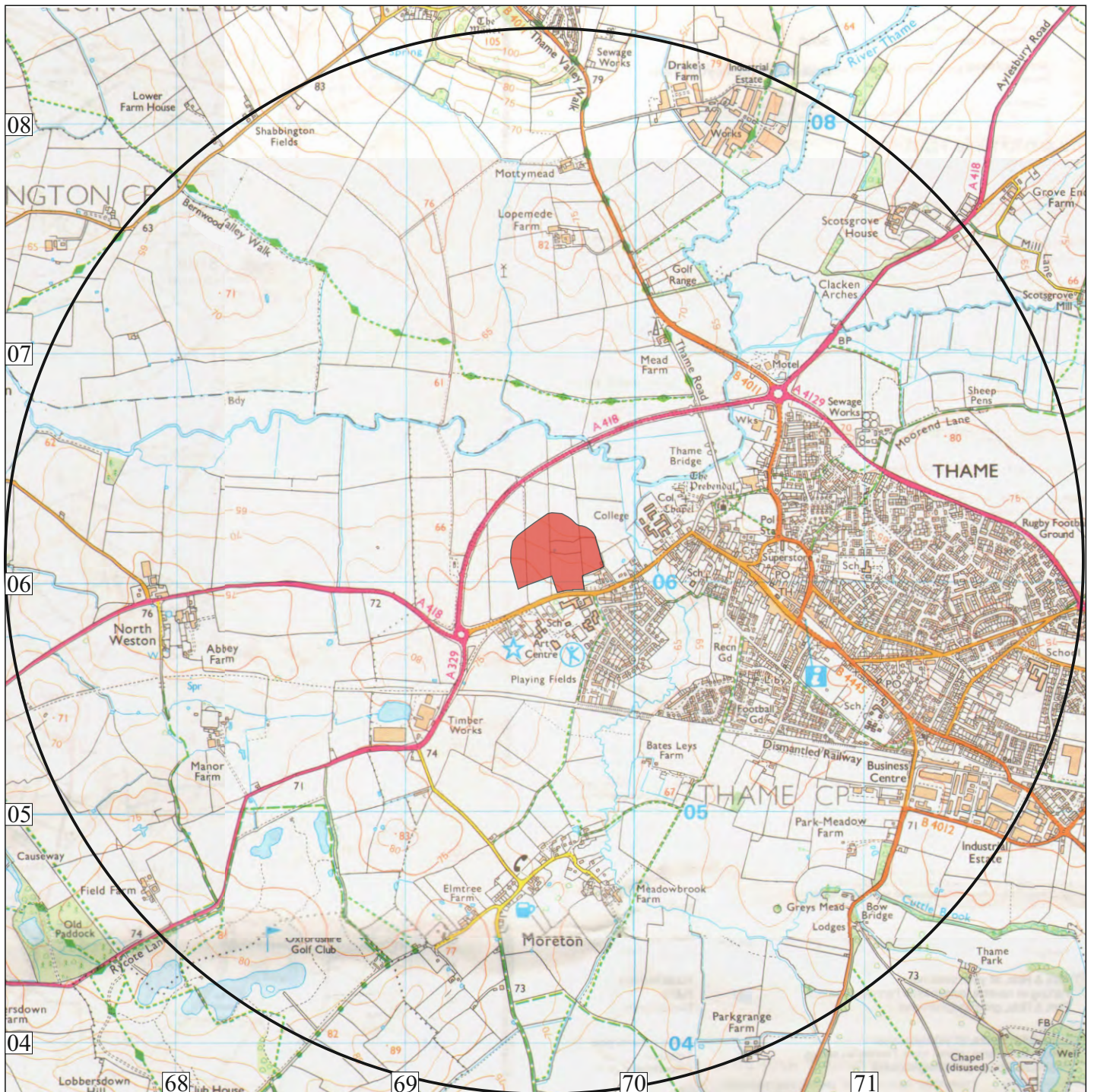
- Paragraph 3.1.7 states: “Environmental Assessment (EA) applies to projects potentially having significant environmental effects (as defined in EC Directive 85/337) and requires a systematic analysis of such effects before a decision to permit the project is taken. Appraisal and desk based assessment of the archaeological element must form part of EA.”

## **2 BASELINE STUDY**

### **2.1 Baseline Study Introduction**

- 2.1.1 This document comprises the original assessment which John Moore Heritage Services undertaken in 2011 – a 2 km radius from the perimeter of the proposal area (Fig. 1). The data in these documents are used to support the conclusions in this report.





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0 m 1000 m

Figure 1. Location of proposal area and study area  
5

## 2.2 Baseline Study Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site following Government guidance in PPS5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) which sets out the Secretary of State's policy for the UK. It sets the standards for the scope and criteria used for assessing the importance of cultural heritage assets by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

- Historic environment - All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.
- Heritage Asset - A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in this PPS) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).

2.2.2 In accordance with PPS5, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IfA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

2.2.3 The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

2.2.4 In accordance with PPS5, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material

consideration. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

2.2.5 The desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

## 2.3 Baseline Study Methodology

2.3.1 The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IfA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IfA 2008).

2.3.2 In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

2.3.3 The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record
- The Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services
- The Buckinghamshire County Historic Environment Record
- The Planning Archaeologist for Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service
- The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies
- Oxfordshire Record Office
- The National Monuments Record

2.3.4 The National Monuments Record, Swindon, Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record, and Buckinghamshire County Historic Environment Record hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site. The information from these sources is cross-referenced in the gazetteer (Sections 9.7.2 and 9.7.3). The Planning Archaeologists for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services and Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service provided details of recent fieldwork still to be entered on the relevant County Historic Environment Records or where reports are not yet available. The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies retains the title and other historic maps including some of the

Ordnance Survey editions. Research at the National Monuments Record was confined to a consultation of the aerial photographic collection and listing schedules held by English Heritage.

- 2.3.5 There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 2000 metres of the perimeter of the site (from a central grid reference of SP 6962 0620). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated. This has been noted, but for the most part no detailed examination of the buildings is reported as the impact of the proposal is minimal..
- 2.3.6 The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.
- 2.3.7 The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.
- 2.3.8 There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record is held by Oxfordshire County Council, and that of the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record is held by Buckinghamshire County Council.
- 2.3.9 Information was cross referenced with the data held by the National Monuments Record at Swindon.
- 2.3.10 Two gazetteers of all known sites within the study area were compiled. The first gazetteer comprises archaeological sites within a radius 500 m of the proposal site; the second gazetteer comprises archaeological sites within a radius of 500 m to 2000 m of the site and all historic buildings within a radius of 2000 m of the site. Each event was given an unique identifier (UID) in a running sequence. To supplement the desk based assessment a site visit and walkover examination of the area was carried out. This walkover examination was also augmented with a photographic survey of the area.

### **3 THE SITE**

#### **3.1 Location**

- 3.1.1 The site is located on the western outskirts of Thame, in the former liberty of Priestend, in South Oxfordshire District in the east of Oxfordshire. The proposal area is situated outside the historic centre of the town.

## **3.2 Description**

3.2.1 The proposal site is in the form of an irregular “mushroom” shape bounded by the A418 to the north and Oxford Road to the south, the eastern end of the proposal area is bounded by a field giving onto the Cuttle Brook. The access corridor faces south towards Oxford Road. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SP 6962 0620. Previously the land comprised a pig-farm at the southern end, and fallow, grazed by sheep and horses, at the eastern. It is currently fallow.

## **3.3 Topography**

3.3.1 At the southern end of the proposal area the land is a gently undulating plateau at approximately 75m OD. To the southwest lies Christmas Hill. The pig-farm occupied this plateau and the upper slope dropping to the north and northeast, toward the Cuttle Brook and the Thame valley. The land here overlooks the medieval planned new town of Thame.

3.3.2 The land drops to the north and northeast to approximately 65m OD into the valleys of the Cuttle Brook and the Thame. This land was clearly cultivated during the medieval and possibly post-medieval period as ridge and furrow is clearly visible today.

## **3.4 Geology**

3.4.1 The proposal site is situated on Kimmeridge Clay, and associated silts and sands, which outcrop across the site. Kimmeridge Clay is a fossiliferous marine clay of the Jurassic period, and which is approximately 151-156M years old. The Kimmeridge Clay is overlain by Gault Clay (approximately 60-90M years old), present in the southwest corner of the site. On the northeastern side of the site, adjacent to the lines of the Cuttle Brook and the River Thame, Gravel Head deposits overlie the Kimmeridge Clay and are overlain by First Terrace Gravels and alluvium (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Sheet 237).

## **4 PROPOSED SCHEME**

4.1 The current baseline study has been prepared as supporting documentation on the archaeological and cultural heritage aspects for the examination in public of the planning proposals for Site F of the Thame Local Development Framework Core Strategy.

## 5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

(Figures 2-7)

### 5.1 The Historical Development of Priestend Fields, Thame

5.1.1 Thame is located in the Hundred of Thame, formerly part of the Hundred of Dorchester at Domesday (Lobel 1962). The town and hundred take their name from the River Thame, which shares its pre-English name with the Thames and Taff, amongst others, meaning ‘dark river’ or ‘dark waters’, ultimately from the Sanskrit *támas*, meaning ‘darkness’ (Ekwall, 1960).

5.1.2 The town appears to have developed into a Saxon Burgh by around 635AD, which was located at the western end of the current High Street, at Priestend, along the roads surrounding the church. It was in the bishopric of Dorchester until AD 1070, when the see was transferred to Lincoln (Lobel 1962).

5.1.3 In 1086 there were 60 hides in the bishop’s demesne manor of Thame, 37 of which he reserved for himself, the rest held of his knights. There was land for 34 ploughs. The bishop had 5 ploughs in demesne and 5 serfs, and his customary tenants, 24 *villani* and 26 bordars, had 19 ploughs. There was a mill, rendering 20s, and the meadowland, always highly prized in the rich Thame valley, was worth 60s, a tenth of the value of the whole manor. The pre-Conquest valuation of Thame was £20, but when received by Bishop Remigius the estate had so suffered that its value had fallen to £16. Of the 23 hides held by the bishop’s knights, there were 10 ploughs in demesne, and that 16 *villani* with 21 bordars and 8 slaves had another 10 ploughs. These holdings were in an area that included North Weston, Moreton, Attington, and Tetsworth (Williams & Martin 1992; Lobel 1962).

5.1.4 The present market-town is medieval in origin laid out under the auspices of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, in the 1140s as New Thame. At the same time, he gave episcopal land to the Cistercians, who founded an abbey to the east of the proposal site in what is now Thame Park and built the Prebendal in Old Thame. The result of this was a diminishment of the bishop’s manor by these grants: first, Thame Abbey received 3 carucates on its refoundation in 1139 or 1140, when Bishop Alexander gave his park at Thame so that the Cistercian monks of Ottley in Oddington might have a more favourable site; second, the new prebend of Thame was endowed with 4 carucates by Bishop Alexander by 1146, which was probably the prebendary land at Priestend; about this time an unknown portion of the bishop’s demesne was set aside for the foundation of the *burgus* of New Thame. The remainder of the manor appears to have continued in demesne, administered by the bishop’s servants, probably until 1509, when it was farmed to Geoffrey Dormer. Details, however, are lacking except for a few scattered notices (Lobel 1962).

5.1.5 Apart from an account of the sale of corn in 1181–2, entered on the pipe roll – the manor was in the king’s hands during a vacancy – there is no further information until the detailed description given of the manor in the

survey of the bishop's estates made after 1225. At this time, the bishop had 7 free tenants, 5 of whom were at Thame and 2 at North Weston, holding between them 14½ virgates and paying assised rents of 73s. 2d. The Thame tenants were also bound to do carrying services: Roger, son of Lete, for example, held 3 virgates for 18s. rent and carried the lord's writs and with the bailiff, the bishop's money (ibid).

5.1.6 Of the customary tenants of Thame, 10 held 10½ virgates, 21 half-virgates and 4 tofts; 16 were cottars. No comparison can profitably be made with the number of tenants in 1086, for the manor had been reduced in size. The account of the rents and services given illustrates the transitional period when the villein might be doing either week-work or paying a money rent and doing an agreed amount of boon-work, presumably according to the lord's needs (ibid).

5.1.7 The bishop had 5 plough-lands in demesne and could have 200 sheep and 20 cows. He drew some of his permanent as well as seasonal labour from his customary tenants. Two of the half-virgaters were to be the lord's ploughmen; two others were liable to keep the lord's cows and sheep; a cottar was the lord's gardener and all were quit of the services which other tenants owed. Another virgater was not liable for week-work, because he made the ironwork for 4 ploughs, providing the iron himself. Some of the tenants may have been *famuli*, who had been provided with some land, for 2 men who held tofts were called ploughmen (*carucarii*). Since the time of Bishop William (1203–6) the cottars had been allowed to rent a certain meadow for 3s. in lieu of the hay they used to receive from the bishop at mowing time. This meadow was presumably located at Priestend, the property of the prebend. All customary tenants paid dues to the bishop when they succeeded to a holding or married a daughter, and they paid fines for fornication and gave an 'aid' when the lord wished (ibid).

5.1.8 In 1219 the Bishop of Lincoln rerouted the Oxford to Aylesbury road, which had originally run through Old Thame, to the north of the proposal site, along Bell Lane (Airs *et al.* 1974), to the west end of the marketplace. Previously, the Aylesbury to Oxford road had run through Priestend. A survey carried out at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century recorded 63 burgesses in the town and that by middle of the century there were 78. The burgage plots along the High Street were field acre strips (ibid).

5.1.9 The hundredal inquest of 1279 reveals a number of developments on the bishop's manor and in its dependent hamlets. The bishop had 4 plough-lands in demesne with a mill and two weirs, and 38 recorded tenants as against 46 in the earlier survey. The tenants are identified as holding 4 acres each. No services are recorded and the whole entry is of the briefest kind, since the king had little interest in the bishop's manor. The amount of customary land under cultivation remained much the same. The holders of 1 virgate paid a rent of 5s. and their services were valued at 3s. As in the earlier survey some 50 years earlier, the bishop had 5 free tenants in Thame. Others holding of the bishop in Thame were the prebendary, who had 16 virgates in villeinage, and the abbey, which had 3 carucates in alms. The 4 carucates assigned to the

church seems to be an error and simply a repetition of the prebendary's holding (Lobel 1962).

- 5.1.10 The early years of the 14th century as elsewhere seem to have been disastrous for the farming community at Thame. The abbey, more able than most to cope with adversity, was heavily in debt, perhaps owing to bad seasons and murrain among the sheep. The relative wealth of the hamlets in the 14th century is illustrated by the tax-assessment lists, in which New Thame and Old Thame with 67 and 50 tax payers respectively in 1327 easily take the lead yielding respectively £6 7s. 11d., £5 3s. 6d. Old Thame includes the liberty of Priestend. The other hamlets combined made up 63 taxpayers yielding £9 10s. 9d. The reassessment of 1334 led to a somewhat drastic change: the respective totals were then £9 2s. 8d. for New Thame, £3 7s. 9d. for Old Thame, and £2 14s. 6d. for North Weston, which had paid £3 2s. 11d, previously. Developments at Moreton and Attington cannot be gauged as they were taxed together in 1344. It is not clear whether these reductions are due to external economic conditions or a decline in production, or a consequence of Episcopal activities (*ibid*).
- 5.1.11 The poll tax of 1377 shows that at Priestend and Old Thame there were 211 tax payers and 325 at New Thame, Moreton had 69 whereas Attington and Weston had 27 and 49 taxpayers respectively (*ibid*).
- 5.1.12 The proposal area is located in the former liberty of Priestend, which although not mentioned in 1279, was, along with Attington, North Weston, and Moreton, one of several such liberties, or hamlets, in the parish. Priestend was also one of several manors in Thame, and had its own field system; it is believed that the prebendary's property was located here during the medieval period (*ibid*).
- 5.1.13 Contemporary evidence for the field system is slight, but it seems that the arable fields were divided into five groups, those of Priestend, Old Thame, North Weston, Moreton and Attington. Four of these sets of fields, those of Old Thame, North Weston, Moreton, and Attington are apparent from the account in the hundred rolls and references in the charters, but the first explicit mention of Priestend is in a document of 1412 which deals with 7 acres in 'the fields of Priestende called 'Lapersdon' (i.e. Lobbersdown). The Priestend fields lay between Moreton and Weston, from the Cuttle Brook on the east to Lobbersdown Hill in the south-west corner of the parish, and probably originated in Bishop Alexander's grant of 4 carucates to the church in c. 1146. Remains of ridge and furrow are still visible at the Cuttle Brook end of the field system (*ibid*).
- 5.1.14 Unlike much of the rest of the parish, Priestend did not undergo the piecemeal inclosure which appears to have occurred in the other liberties, and which contributed to agrarian unrest during the latter part of the Middle Ages (*ibid*). When the Priestend Fields were inclosed, it appears to have been those to the south by Lobbersdown Hill, rather than those nearer Thame, which were first inclosed in the later medieval period.



5.1.15 By the 16<sup>th</sup> century some land had passed to the William, Lord Windsor, who held court here. By 1600 it had passed to the Norreys and their descendants, the earls of Abingdon, but remained a separate manor, with its own court and tenants. Although Priestend manor and 700 acres of land in the manor were sold in 1844 by the Earl of Abingdon, by the 1880s the earl was again the chief landowner in Priestend. By 1914 three-quarters of the farmland in the parish was permanent pasture (Lobel 1962).

5.1.16 The bridge at Priestend over the Cuttle Brook was an important routeway, and appears to have been kept up by the parish. It undertook its repair certainly in 1836 and widened its approaches, the county contributing £50. The proposal site lies to the west of Oxford Road, which was only a bridleway until the 1820s at the foot of Christmas Hill. Previously, the road to Oxford left Thame towards Milton and joined the London road at Milton Common (ibid).

## 5.2 Known Heritage Assets

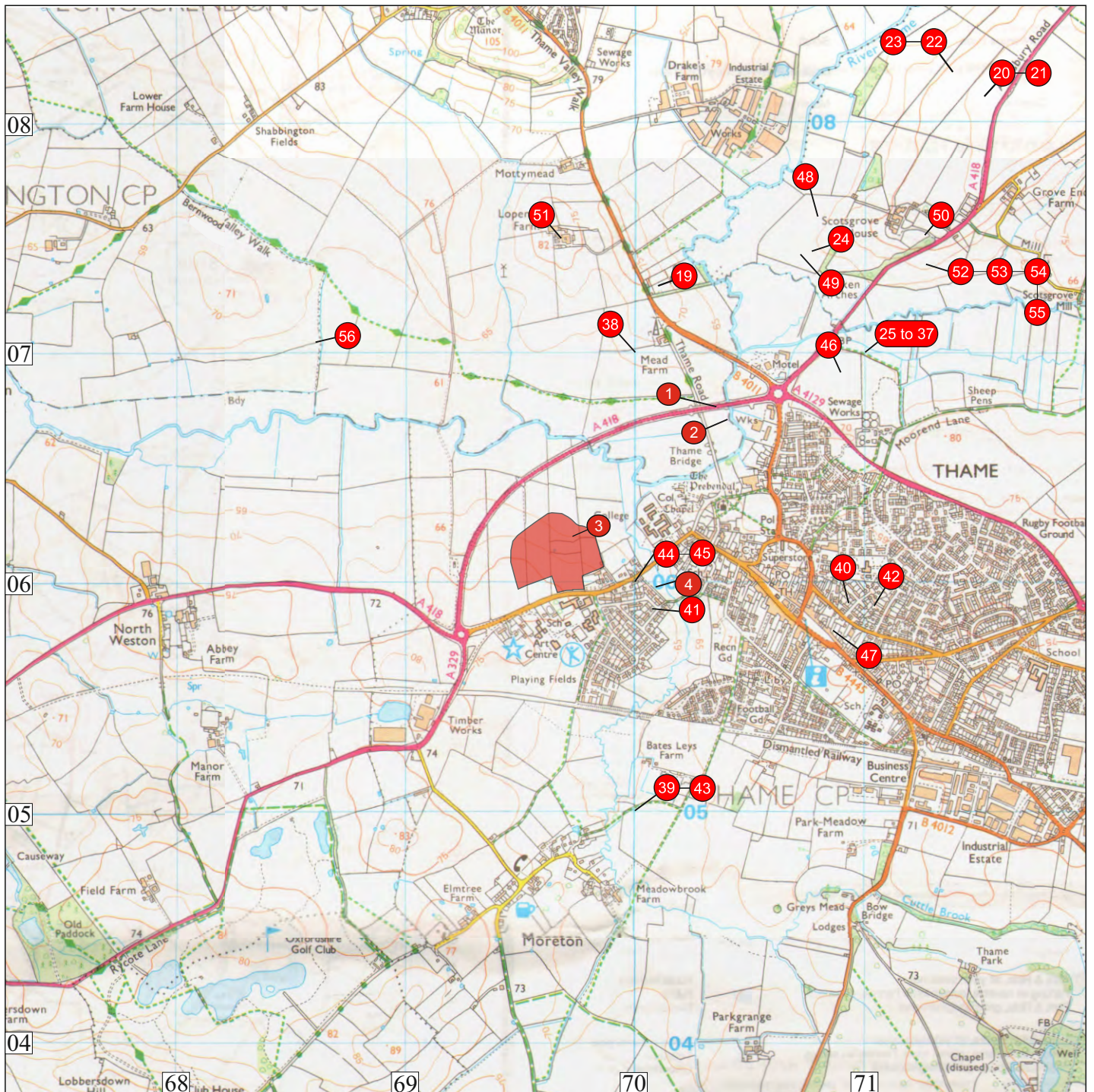
### 5.2.1 The Prehistoric to Roman Periods (10,000 BC to AD 410) (Figure 2)

5.2.1.1 Finds of Mesolithic and later prehistoric flint have been found northwest of the site near Aich Hill (JMHS 56), at Lopemead Farm (JMHS 51), and Springfield (JMHS 19), to the north of the site and near Scotsgrove House (JMHS 48 & 49) to the northeast. Further finds from early prehistoric sites include a Neolithic flint axe head (JMHS 4) found 200m southeast of the proposal site (Salzman 1939, 266), which is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; early prehistoric flint scrapers and flakes (JMHS 22) were found on land overlooking the Thame, west of the A418 to Aylesbury; flint scatters have also been found during fieldwalking to the east of the confluence of the River Thame and the unnamed stream at Church Farm north of the proposal site (JMHS 52 & 53). All are of local significance.

5.2.1.2 To the north of the proposal site, on land at Church Farm, where Thame Football Club's new grounds are located, overlooking the confluence of a small, unnamed brook and the Thame, excavations revealed six Neolithic pits containing Grooved Ware pottery (JMHS 46). Further Neolithic or early Bronze Age finds of pottery (JMHS 42) and worked flints (JMHS 43) were found to the south by southeast of the proposal site. All are of local significance.

5.2.1.3 Recent evaluation trenches at Crendon Industrial Park, (JMHS 24) also yielded locally significant early prehistoric flints from later Roman features.

5.2.1.4 The ring ditch of a locally significant Bronze Age disc-barrow, overlooking the confluence of the Thame and the unnamed stream, was excavated at Church Farm (JMHS 46). The locally significant ring ditch of a possible early Bronze Age barrow was also found during excavations at Cornmarket, Thame (JMHS 47).



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Figure 2. Prehistoric and Roman

5.2.1.5 In the early 1960s James Chase found a small Late Iron Age Belgic pot (JMHS 3) on the proposal site. The pot, which may be from a funerary group, was found on the surface, and the grid reference is approximate (Benson & Brown 1966, 155). It was found before pig-farming started on the fields. Other Iron Age finds include scatters of flint and pottery northeast of the site, west of the A418 (JMHS 20 & 21), an Early Iron Age pit alignment from Church Farm as well as later Iron Age field boundaries (JMHS 46), pottery from north of Upper High St, Thame (JMHS 40), and a gold stater southeast of the site (JMHS 39). Although undated, the uppermost part of a human cranium (JMHS 2) was dredged from the Buckinghamshire bank (Farley 1979, 193): the deposition of human remains in water is a recognised feature of prehistoric religious activities (Bradley and Gordon 1988). These are of local to regional significance.

5.2.1.6 A Roman grey ware pot (JMHS 1) was dredged from the River Thame in 1978 on the Buckinghamshire side of the river. Roman pottery was also recovered north of the site west of the A418 (JMHS 21, 23 & 50). Roman pottery was found at Church Farm (JMHS 46), to the north of the proposal; on both north and south banks of the unnamed stream flowing into the Thame west of the site at Church Farm, Roman pottery (JMHS 25, 52, 54 & 55) and metalwork (JMHS 26-38) have been found during metal-detecting. East of the proposal site a cinerary urn was found at Lashlake (JMHS 44) and pottery and coins at Lupton's Land (JMHS 45). All are of local significance.

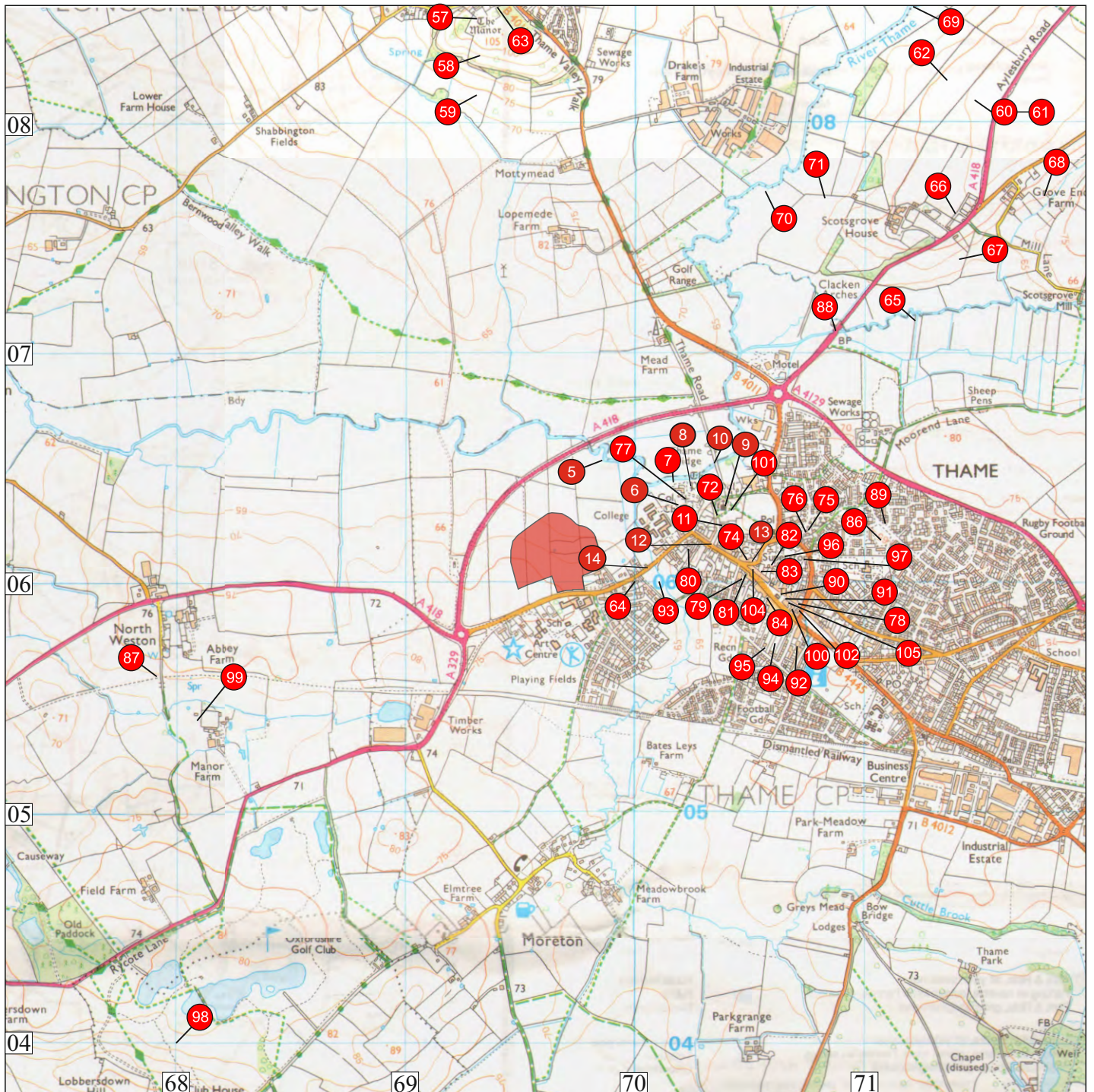
## **5.2.2 The Saxon and Medieval Period (AD 410 to 1540) (Figure 3)**

5.2.2.1 Locally significant Saxon pottery has been recovered from a ditch during evaluation of land at Crendon Industrial Park (JMHS 60).

5.2.2.2 At Long Crendon in the vicinity of the Grade II-listed building The Manor (JMHS 57), are a number of locally significant earthworks associated with the medieval manor and a number of surrounding house-platforms (JMHS 58 & 59), as well as a medieval cruck-built house (JMHS 63).

5.2.2.3 There are a number of locally significant fields to the northeast of the proposal area, which are believed to have their origins in the medieval period (JMHS 65-71). These fields are in Buckinghamshire. The proposal area is, of course, part of the historic Priest End open fields.

5.2.2.4 There are a number of locally significant medieval findspots in the vicinity of the proposal area. Medieval pottery has been recovered during fieldwalking northeast of the proposal area, from fields east of the Thame, in Buckinghamshire (JMHS 61 & 62), and metalwork was found while detecting southeast of the proposal site (JMHS 64), while in the northeast corner of the proposal area a medieval hoard (JMHS 5) of ten silver coins and five rings from the 14<sup>th</sup> century was found in 1940 (Leeds 1940, 169).



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 Site

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Figure 3. Medieval

- 5.2.2.5 The Church of St Mary the Virgin (JMHS 9) was built c. 1220 (Pevsner & Sherwood 1974, 806), following Thame becoming a prebend of the See of Lincoln with enlargements being carried out in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The north wall of the north aisle was rebuilt in 1838 by George Wilkinson. It was restored in 1889-97 by J.O. Scott. It is Grade I listed and nationally significant. No evidence for a Saxon church, which was in all probability a minster, has yet been brought to light, despite work carried out by OAU (OAU 1990b, 27-8), which nonetheless did reveal burials as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century, as well as late Saxon pottery. However, Wulfhere, king of Mercia, in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century, may well have endowed the bishopric of Dorchester with Thame when, as his charter says, he swore 'on the altar' at Thame (Lobel 1962).
- 5.2.2.6 The current Prebendal (JMHS 6), a nationally significant Grade II\* listed structure, dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although was probably in existence since the 1140s when Thame became a prebend – that is to say, part of the cathedral estate drawing revenue – of the See of Lincoln. It was further modified during the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Victoria County History (Page 1907, 330) notes the existence of a three-sided moat at the prebendal chapel (JMHS 7). Professor Mick Aston notes in the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record in 1971 that it was no longer visible. It was filled in at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Work at the Prebendal (JMHS 8) by Brian Durham of Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU 1990a) in 1989 revealed thin medieval floor layers and stone footings. The absence of ashy deposits or stone pier bases of an undercroft suggests that this was not the main hall, but rather a solar or antechamber. To the southeast of the church is the site of the former Bishop's Court Farm (JMHS 11), which was shown on historic maps, but which has since been demolished in 1891. The barn is still standing and is nationally significant Grade II\* listed. This building would originally have functioned as the administrative centre for the prebendal demesne, as well as the manorial court and residence for the Bishop of Lincoln's representatives.
- 5.2.2.7 North of the church and leading from Priestend to Long Crendon is the locally significant Thame Bridge (JMHS 10), first mentioned in 1309 in connection with repairs, the present bridge was rebuilt in 1896. It is not known how much of the original medieval fabric is extant. North of Thame itself on the road to Aylesbury is the Scotsgrove or Cottesgrove Bridge (JMHS 88).
- 5.2.2.8 To the south of the church, on Church Road are Quatermain's Almshouses, (JMHS 12) erected in 1550 by Sir John Williams, although the chantry endowment of St Christopher, which founded the almshouses originally, dates from 1447. The grammar school also benefited from the chantry endowment (Lobel 1962).
- 5.2.2.9 Work at the Cruck House (JMHS 13), a 14<sup>th</sup>-century timber-framed cottage, revealed that there were the remains of a cellar of mortared limestone rubble. The Cruck House is nationally significant Grade II listed. Further nationally significant medieval buildings are or were located to the north of the site within historic New Thame (JMHS 74, 79-81, 90-2 & 102, 104-5), as

well as north of it (JMHS 75 & 76). At Moorend Lane there is also a moated site (JMHS 86).

5.2.2.10 The Cuttle Brook is crossed by the Ford Bridge (JMHS 14), probably dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, “and appears to have been kept up by the parish. It undertook its repair certainly in 1836 and widened its approaches, the county contributing £50” (Lobel 1962). It should be noted that “as early as 1345 a stone causeway from Thame to Rycote had been begun at his own cost by a Thame merchant, Edward le Spicer” (Lobel 1962), which may well be the present Oxford Road.

5.2.2.11 Medieval features of local significance have been excavated or identified at a number of sites around Thame (JMHS 82-84, 89, 93-98, 100-101). West of Thame lies the historic hamlet of North Weston, a liberty of Thame, and a deserted medieval village (JMHS 87).

### **5.2.3 The Post-Medieval Period (AD 1541 to 1900) (Figures 4-6)**

5.2.3.1 The post-medieval period has been divided between the archaeological remains and the buildings in the vicinity of the proposal site, and those historic buildings that are within the study area but which are unlikely to undergo any potential impact from development.

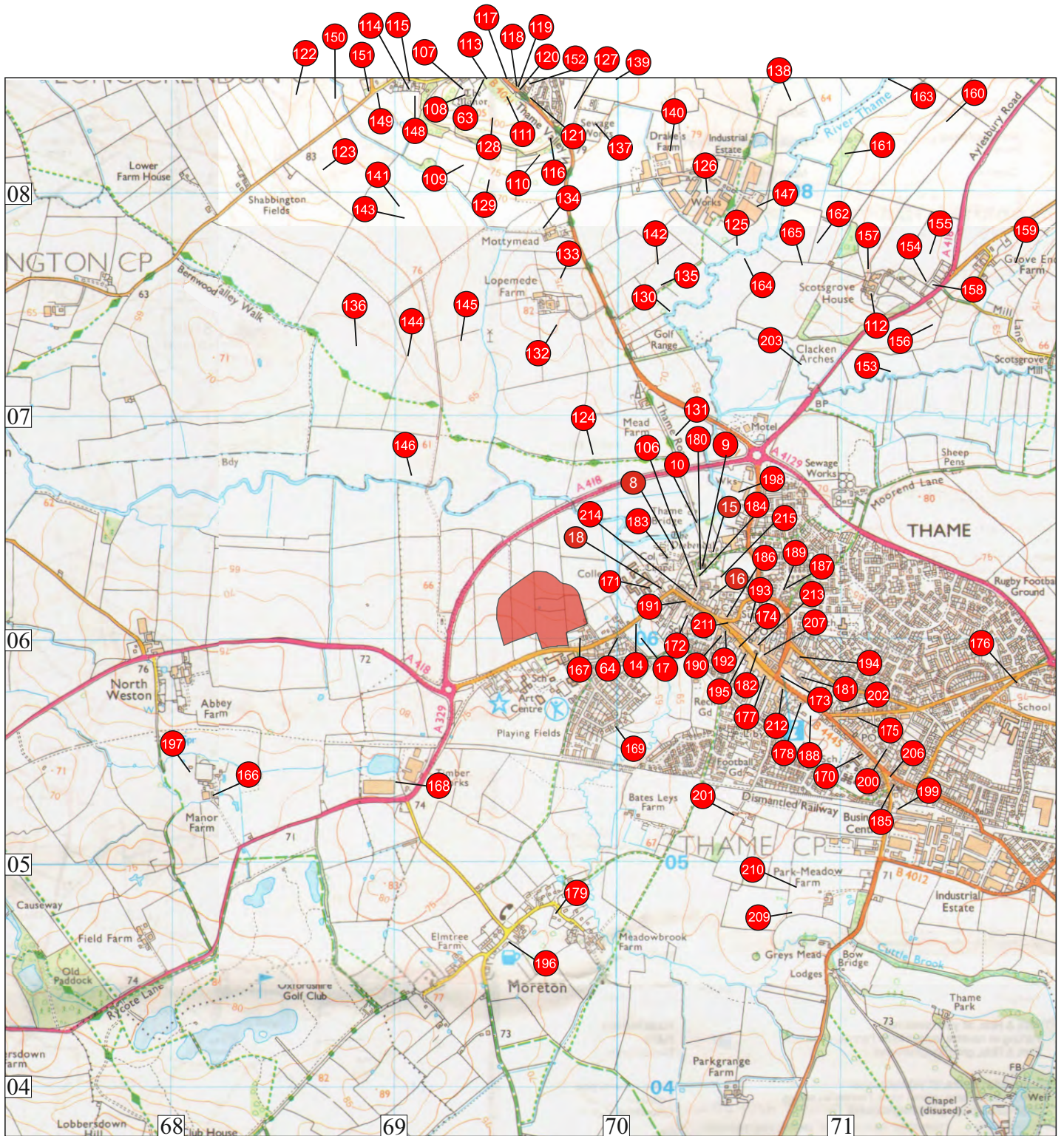
5.2.3.2 During the work undertaken by Oxford Archaeological Unit at the prebendal, Brian Durham exposed a concrete ornamental pond and an 18<sup>th</sup> century well (JMHS 8).

5.2.3.3 The Vicarage (JMHS 15) was built in 1842. It replaced an earlier, possibly 16<sup>th</sup> century, building.

5.2.3.4 The original Lord Williams’ Grammar School (JMHS 16) was located on Church Road. It is 16<sup>th</sup> century in origin and was restored after the War of the Three Kingdoms (The Civil War). It moved to its present location on Oxford Road in 1879 and the nationally significant Grade II listed former school is now offices.

5.2.3.5 Charlie Chambers of OAU monitored work on a series of locally significant fishponds (JMHS 17) identified by the Thame Historic Society. Post-medieval soils and 18<sup>th</sup> century dumps of material were identified. It is not believed currently that the fishponds were medieval.

5.2.3.6 Post-medieval pits were excavated at Bell Lane and North St (JMHS 193-4) and Victorian garden features were investigated during an evaluation to the rear of 10 High St (JMHS 195). A cache of post-medieval arms (JMHS 196) has also been found to the south of Thame.



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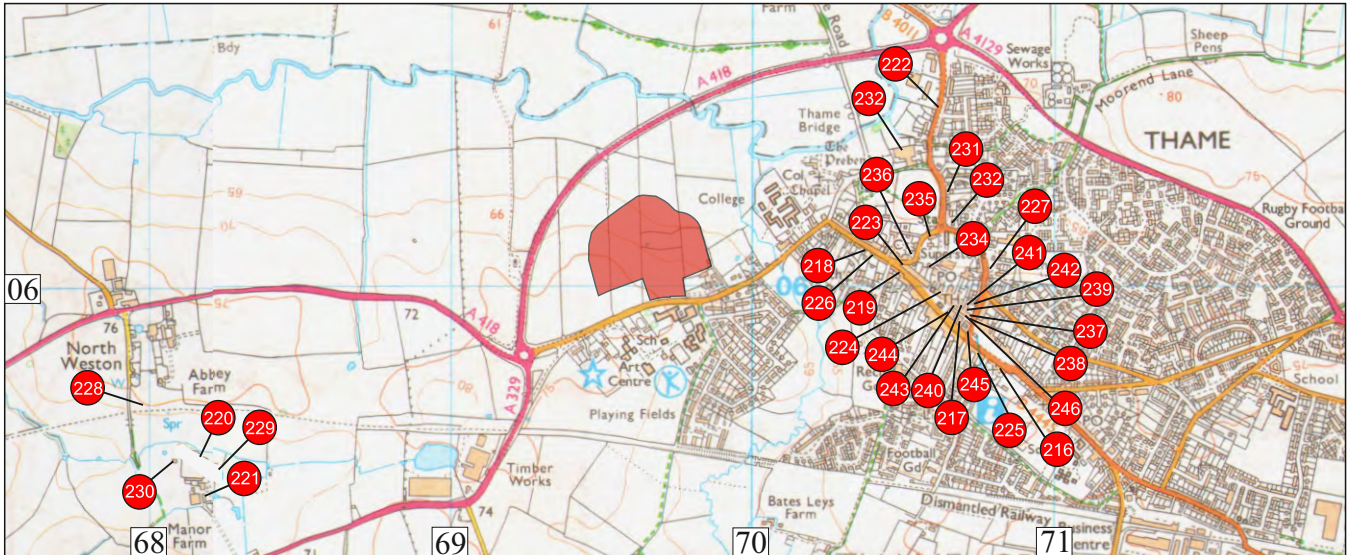
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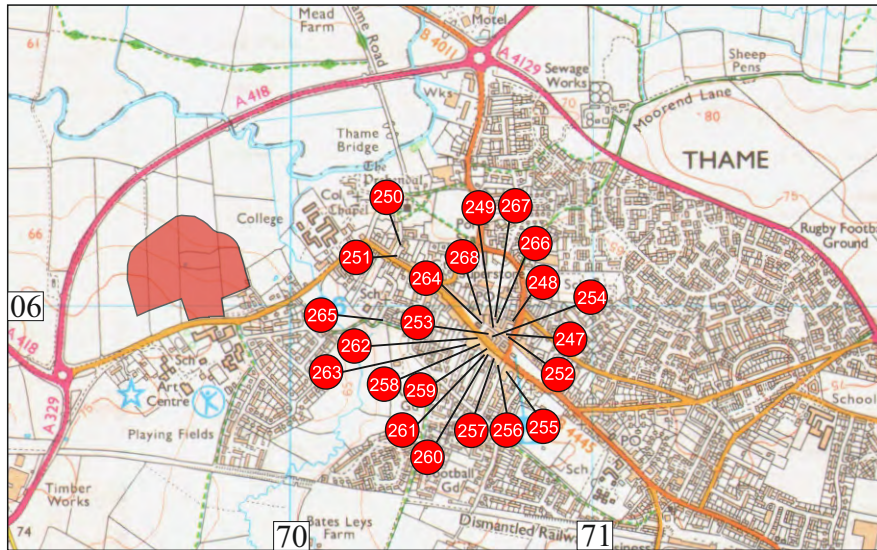
Figure 4. Post Medieval

- 5.2.3.7 A watching brief carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services at Ryecotewood College (JMHS 18) failed to reveal any archaeological remains (Pine 2007).
- 5.2.3.8 In Buckinghamshire, the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) study has identified a number of post-medieval historic landscape attributes. There has been no equivalent piece of work within Oxfordshire. In the gazetteer, the post-medieval landscape is represented by parliamentary enclosure (JMHS 122-5, 127-8, 130-5, 138-42, 145, 150-1 & 160), irregular enclosure (JMHS 145, 151, 153, 156, 159 & 165), meadow (JMHS 163-4) and woodland (JMHS 161-2). Historic settlement is also indicated (JMHS 148-9, & 152) More recent enclosures and other landscape attributes are also included (JMHS 126, 129, 136, 137, 143-4, 155, 157, & 158), but are of much less significance. In Buckinghamshire the Historic Environment Record identified a number of sites in Long Crendon (JMHS 107-11, 113-21), and at Scotsgrove (JMHS 112) but these are away from the study area.
- 5.2.3.9 The post-medieval urban landscape at Thame extends from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries but for the purposes of the gazetteer the earliest date for a structure is used. The axis of the town, which is the built-up area between Priest End, in the west and Upper High St, in the east, contains the largest majority of historic buildings, although there are some in outlying parts of the town, by Lashlake on the Aylesbury side, along the road to Thame Park and Moreton south of the town, and as far out as North Weston, on the Oxford Road. The majority of the historic buildings in the town itself are along the main thoroughfares.
- 5.2.3.10 There are twelve buildings dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (JMHS 172, 176, 187, 212, 214, 217, 220, 250, 255, 298, 302 & 330) are not particularly well represented in the urban fabric, but comprise post-Reformation ecclesiastical and charitable buildings as well as public houses and residential structures. This includes buildings of national significance.
- 5.2.3.11 The regionally significant 17<sup>th</sup>-century townscape is much better represented than the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with an equally widespread coverage of historic buildings across both Old and New Thame (JMHS 184, 189-90, 218, 221, 226, 231-6, 238, 244-7, 249, 253-4, 266, 272-4, 277-9, 283, 286, 289, 294, 296-7, 300, 303, 310-4, 317, 319, 321-2, 324, 326-8, 331, 338, 341, 344, 349-50, 352, 358, 365-6, 368-9), comprising 56 buildings, largely private residences. This includes buildings of national significance.
- 5.2.3.12 During the 18<sup>th</sup> century development clearly kept pace with the preceding century with a significant number of the town's historic buildings dating from that century (JMHS 177, 181, 186, 191-2, 215, 219, 222, 224, 228, 230, 237, 239-243, 251-2, 256, 258, 269, 271, 275-6, 280, 284-5, 287-8, 291, 293, 295, 299, 301, 306-9, 315-6, 318, 320, 325, 329, 332-3, 335, 339, 343, 347-8, 351, 353-7, 359-60, 362-3 & 367), comprising 63 structures across the town and hinterland. Barns, coaching inns, commercial premises and particularly private residences are the main forms. This includes buildings of national significance.

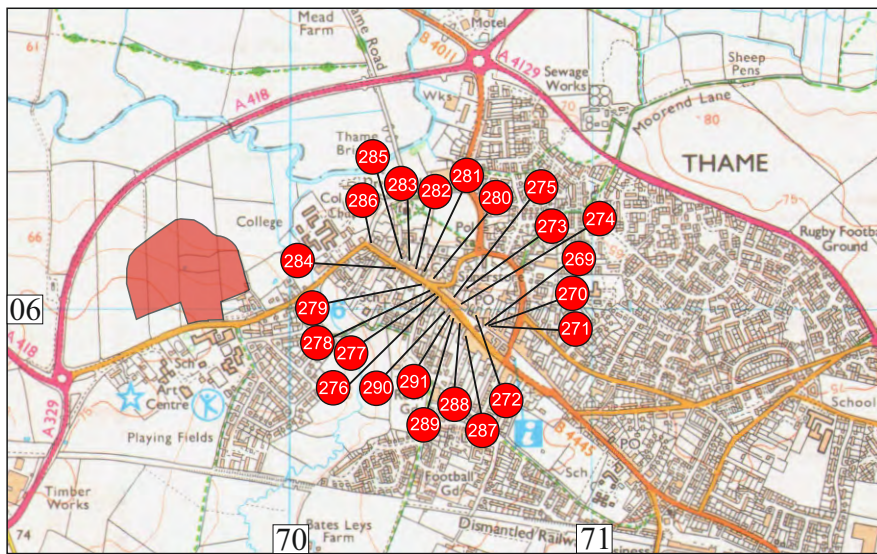




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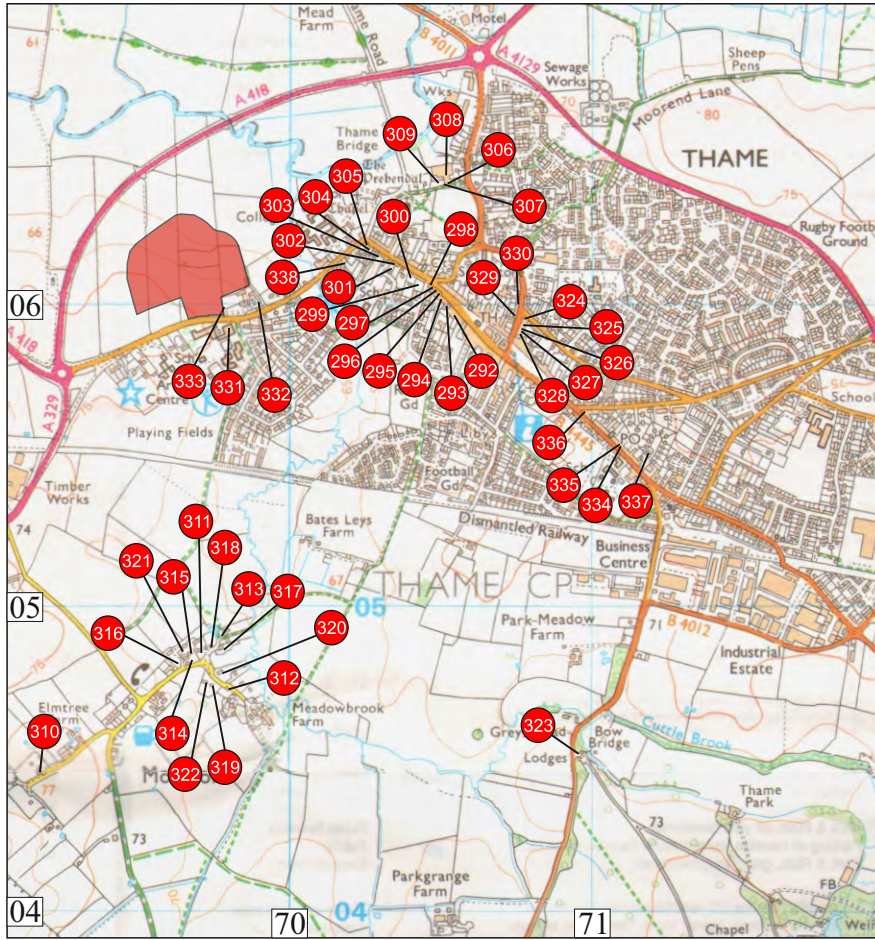


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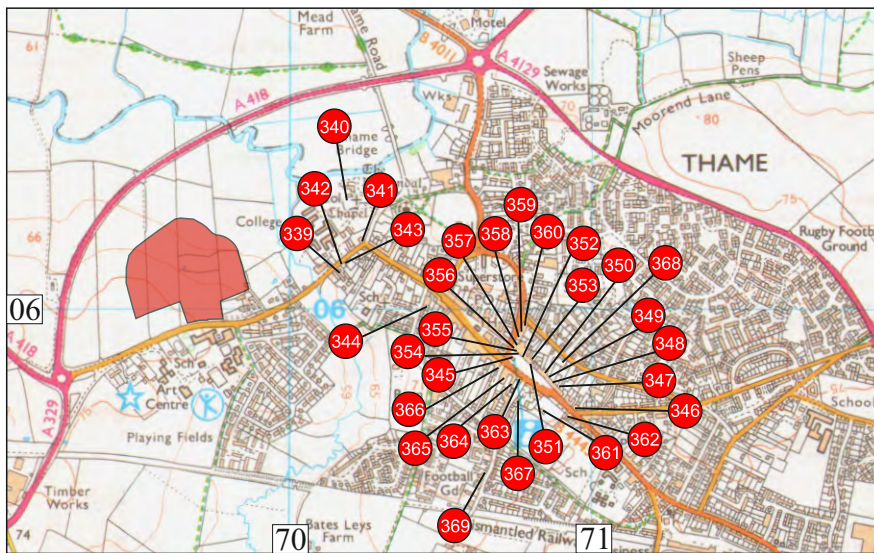


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Figure 5. Post Medieval part 2



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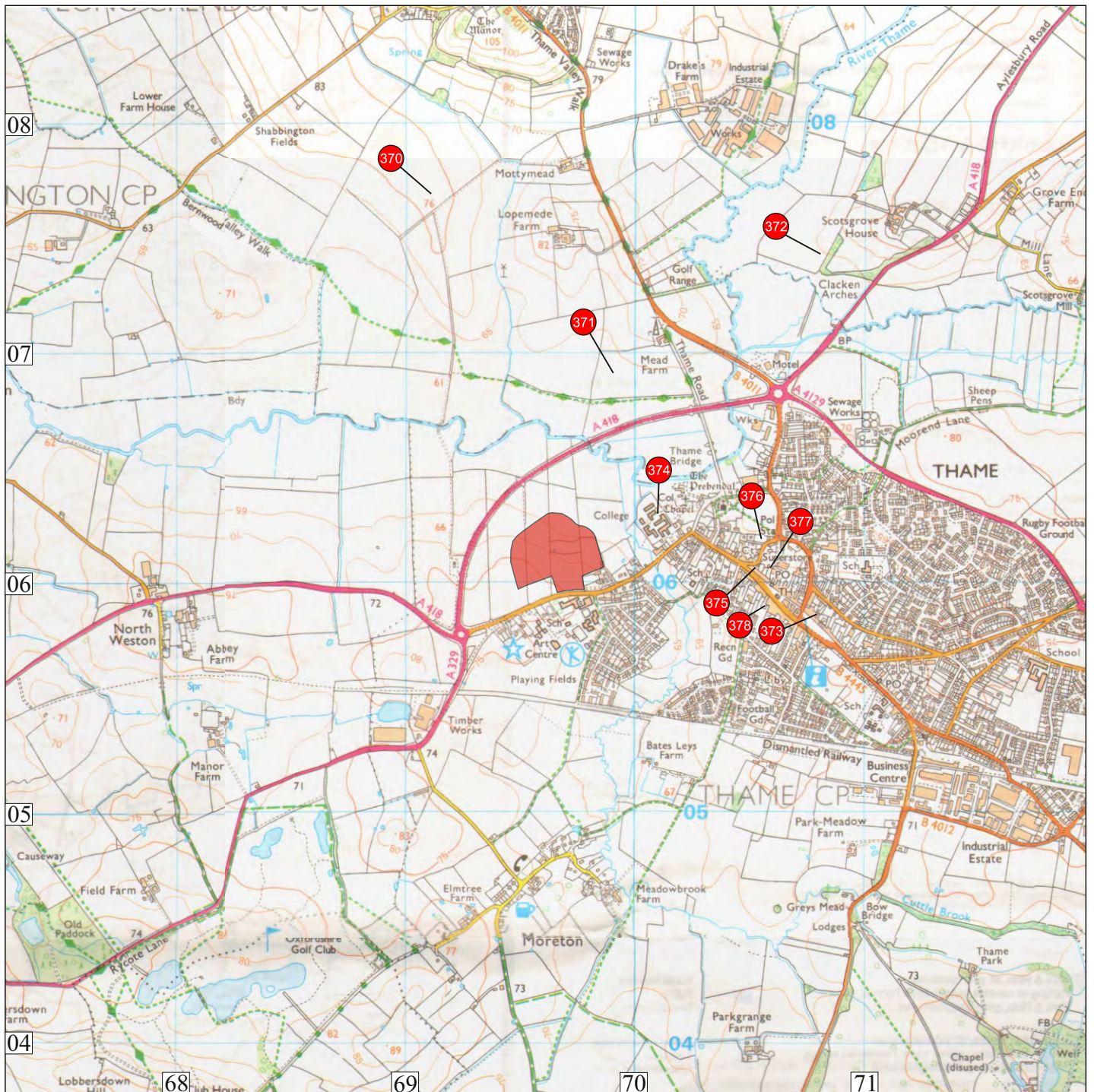


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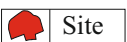


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Figure 6. Post Medieval part 3



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Figure 7. Undated and negative

The 40 buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> century are spread across the townscape (JMHS 106, 169-71, 173-5, 178, 185, 199-200, 216, 223, 249, 257, 259-65, 267-8, 270, 281-2, 290, 292, 304, 323, 334, 336-7, 342-3, 346, 361 & 364) and represent a range of building-types including private residences, commercial and official structures. A former brickworks is located south of the proposal site (JMHS 168). A chapel is located at Moreton (JMHS 197).

5.2.3.13 The 20<sup>th</sup> century structures are limited to the war memorial (JMHS 188) and a K6 Scott telephone box (JMHS 182).

5.2.3.14 There are a further number of undated locally significant post-medieval buildings or events identified from archival or documentary sources (JMHS 166-8, 198, 201-11 & 227).

#### **5.2.4 Undated and Negative results** (*Figure 7*)

5.2.4.1 Undated features have been observed on air photographs on the Buckinghamshire side of the River Thame, north of the proposal site (JMHS 370). A magnetometry survey west of Mead Farm (JMHS 371) yielded negative results.

5.2.3.2 Negative results were obtained from evaluations and watching briefs around Thame (JMHS 372-8).

### **5.3 The Cartographic Evidence** (*Figures 8 to 11*)

5.3.1 The study of the historical maps has relied on the material held at the Oxfordshire Record Office; the Buckinghamshire Record Office was not consulted as the site does not extend into Buckinghamshire. The work has focussed on the land coinciding with the proposal site and has been confined to those maps which show this area at a sufficient scale to provide specific details about its past character.

5.3.2 The earliest map of Thame by Saxton (1574) (Fig. 8) shows the approximate location of the proposal area, but in insufficient detail to enable characterisation of the area. This is true of all the other maps examined between the 17<sup>th</sup> and late 18<sup>th</sup> centuries: Saxton & Hole (1610); Speed (1611); Plot (1676); Morden (1695); Overton (1715); Cole (1715); and Kitchen (1760). While these maps show the Ford Bridge, and some detail, such as the present Oxford Road, no information is available on the field system at Priestend, and insufficient on the potential degree of occupation along the road, which might be associated with the hamlet.

5.3.3 The earliest relevant map is the Jeffreys' survey of Oxfordshire from 1767 (Fig. 8). This map shows Thame; the hamlet, or liberty, of Priestend extending to the southwest along the present Oxford Road, which is shown crossing the Cuttle Brook. Buildings are shown either side of the present Oxford Road. It is not possible to tell whether these are indeed properties, or as is not infrequently the case with early maps, merely schematic. The map shows the junction where the road split toward Milton and a bridleway

towards North Weston. The proposal site is located north and northeast of this junction. The River Thame is shown to the north. No fields are illustrated.

- 5.3.4 Although Davis 1797 (Fig. 9) is incompletely illustrated, the map shows that the eastern end of the proposal area is in fields. There are several putative buildings and associated property illustrated lining the north side of the present Oxford Road, as well as a single close. The fields of Priestend appear to be still open fields.
- 5.3.5 Bryant's map of 1823 (Fig. 9) shows more buildings along the Oxford Road up to the junction splitting south to Milton and west to Weston. Whether these buildings are schematic or actually represent buildings along the Oxford Road is not clear. While they are on this and previous surveys, by 1826, they have disappeared. In addition, a dashed route leading north into the Priestend Fields from the present Oxford Road is shown. This is more than likely the private road shown on the Inclosure Award map of 1826. Equally, the present Oxford Road – previously referred to as Priestend Road – is now shown marked 'New', indicating that the bridleway was only recently metalled and made good for traffic to Oxford.
- 5.3.6 The Inclosure Award Map of 1826 (Fig. 10) is the first to show field shapes. The overall form of all the present fields is already in place, although some of the historic field boundaries have since disappeared. The site is currently bisected by a concrete road, which is one of two 'private roads' marked on the Inclosure Map. The southernmost of the two roads is no longer in evidence within the proposal area, although the 2001 OS 1:25000 shows the former road as a field boundary. The fields marked '108', '107' and '106' are now a single field, although both '106' and '108' have been split by the A418; similarly, those fields marked '97', '98', '99' and '100' are also now a single field. The field '93' is still a single field, whereas historic strip marked '91' on the Inclosure Map has since been divided into two fields, as has the adjacent field '88' to the north. The field '89' and the adjacent field to the east are now a single field, and field 90 was as is today.
- 5.3.7 The 1881 OS (Fig. 11), with transcribed fields from the 1886 edition, shows that the fields shown on the 1826 Inclosure Map had already been changed largely to their present sizes. The most notable difference is those fields immediately adjacent to the Thame have been created, where on the Inclosure Map the fields '105' (which is outside the study area), '91' and '88' previously extended to the river bank, and fields '92', '94', '101' and '102' have been made into a single field. It may not be coincidental that these east/west field boundaries are along the line of the outcrop of Gault Clay, at the foot of the Kimmeridge Clay, where it is then overlain by more recent First Terrace Gravels and alluvium. In addition, fields '98' and '97' have been made into a single field. A small close has been created in the southern end of field '91'. Lord Williams' School was relocated from Church Road in 1879, and features on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS.



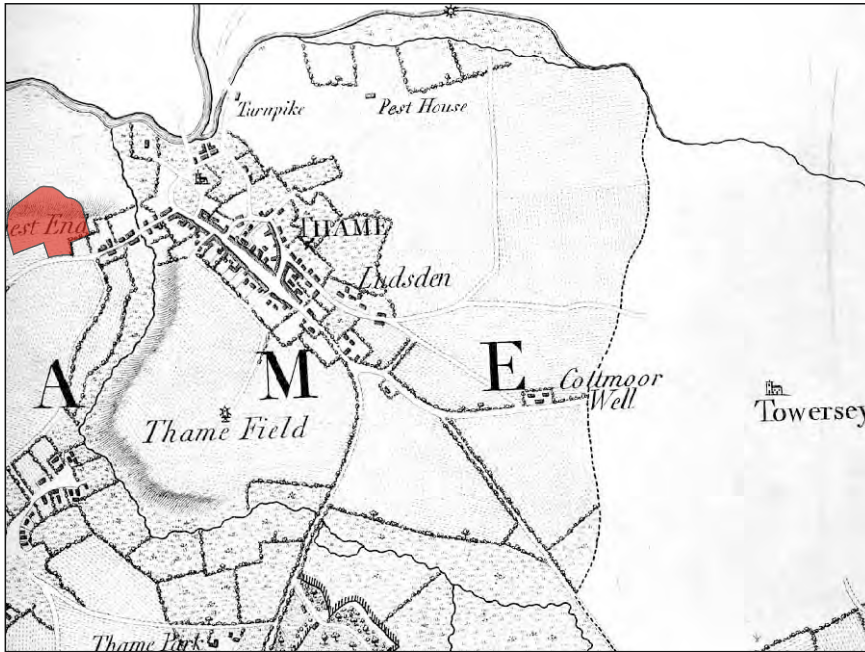
Saxton 1574  
Not to Scale

Approximate Location of Site



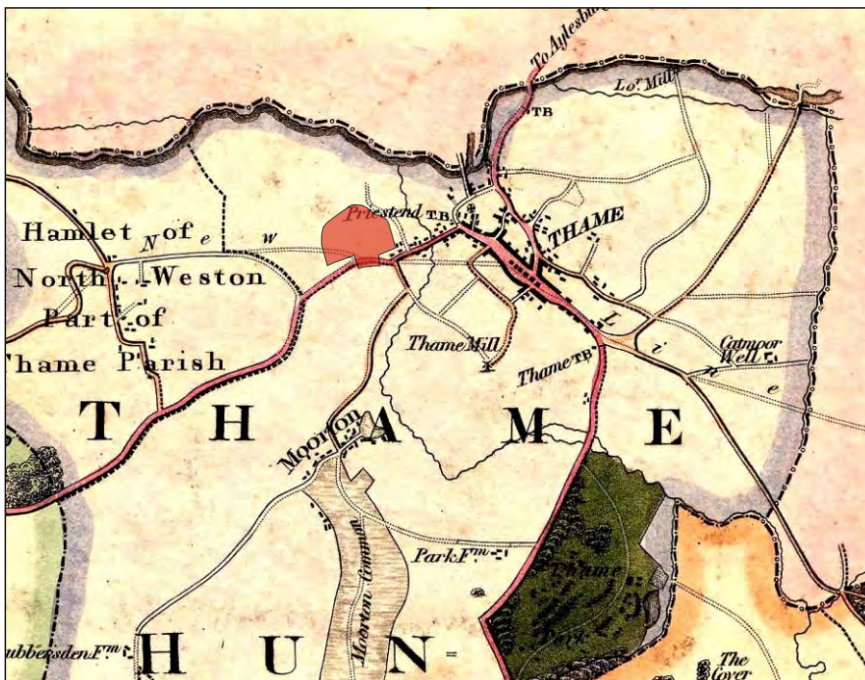
Jefferys 1767  
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Approximate Location of Site



Davis 1797  
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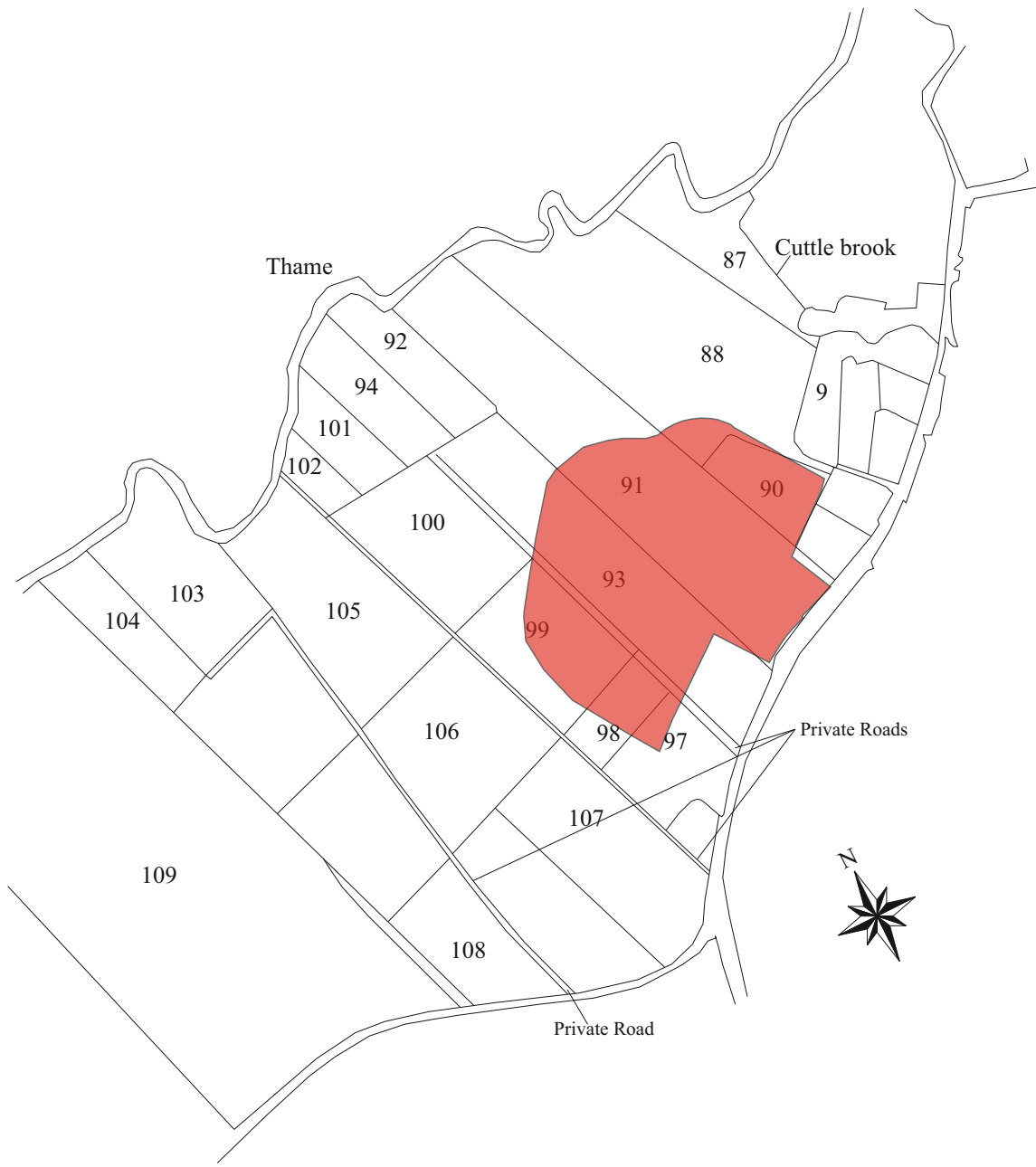
Approximate Location of Site



Bryant 1823  
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Approximate Location of Site

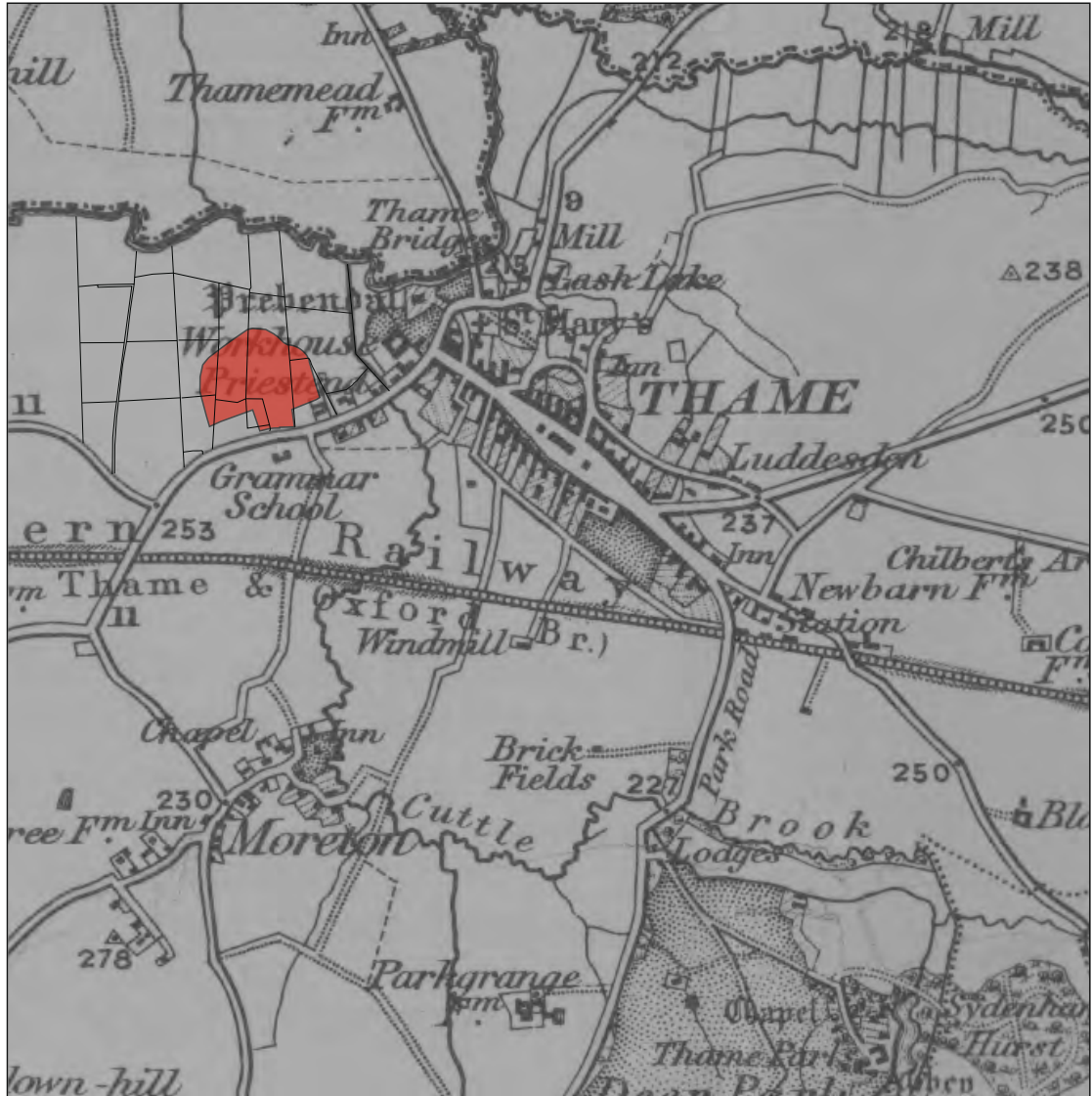
Figure 9. Davis 1797 & Bryant 1823



Not to scale

Figure 10. Tracing from 1826 Tithe map 28





1886 Ordnance Survey (scaled up from 1" to 1mile)  
(Field boundaries transcribed from 1886 OS 6" to 1 mile)

0 m 1000 m

5.3.8 The 1898 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition and 1921/22 edition of the OS 6" maps (not illustrated) do not show any changes within the proposal area. The only change is between the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition and the 1921/22 Edition, which shows the construction of Highfield on the south side of the Oxford Road.

5.3.9 Subsequent changes between the pre-war OS maps and the OS 2001 (Fig. 1) edition are limited to the building of the A418, which bisected the fields on the west side of the proposal area, and the removal of the east/west field boundaries within the proposal area.

#### **5.4 The Aerial Photographic Evidence**

5.4.1 Previously, the initial desk-based assessment did not deem it fruitful to consult air photographs for the proposal area, as coverage was limited and has previously not proved to be particularly successful at locating sites around Thame. However, a visit was made to the Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services. The following were examined: colour air photographs: 41 91 167 (1: 10,000; 10/07/91) and 1981 4 & 5; and monochrome FAS Oxford 3122 (1:10,000 12/05/61). No clear indication of any archaeological activity, apart from the ridge and furrow at the east end of the proposal area, was apparent.

#### **5.5 Ongoing Archaeological Works in the Study Area**

5.5.1 Following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist at both Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, Richard Oram, and Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service, Eliza Alqassar, it was apparent that there are no on-going archaeological works within the baseline study area, which are not already on the county HERs.

#### **5.6 Walkover of the Study Area (Figures 12 to 19)**

5.6.1 A walkover of the proposal area and the surrounding study area was carried out in February 2010 and again in February 2011 by the Gwilym Williams of JMHS, site visits were again made in August 2014.

5.6.2 Figures 12 and 13 illustrate the good preservation of ridge and furrow toward both Thame and the A418. This preserved medieval landscape lies on the eastern side of Site F and largely outside of the designated development area of the proposal area.

5.6.3 Photographs from within the proposal area (Figs. 14 and 15) show the extent of the site affected by pig-farming and that highpoints in Thame, such as the tower of St Mary's Church, are visible, but that the contours of the landscape and tree cover mean that there is little intervisibility between the historic buildings of Thame and the proposal site.



Figure 12. Looking west across ridge and furrow to Buckinghamshire



Figure 14. Looking south across piggery. Thame behind photographer.



Figure 13. Looking north across ridge and furrow to Thame. Former Ryecotewood College in background.



Figure 15. Looking north across piggery to Thame. Steeple of St Mary's Church in background.



Figure 16. Looking south across Cuttle Brook from Ryecotewood College.



Figure 18. Looking south across River Thame from rear of The Prebendal



Figure 17. Looking south across River Thame from meadow east of A418.



Figure 19. Looking south across River Thame to proposal area.

5.6.4 Photographs (Figs. 16-19) taken from outside and east of the study area looking from the Prebendal, the former Ryecotewood college, as well as the meadowland on the banks of both the River Thame and the Cuttle Brook show that the proposal will only be visible from the historic meadowland, and that the impact will be minimal

## **5.7 Invasive Investigations**

5.7.1 In 2011 a series of 21 geotechnical pits were excavated across the site, not all were located within the footprint of this proposed development. Despite this pit being relative small, roughly 0.6m by 1.5m each, two pits within the proposed area located archaeological features that were dated to the Iron Age (Riccoboni 2014).

5.7.2 An archaeological representing a 2% sample of the development area was under taken in 2014 in consultation with the County Planning Archaeologist. The trenches were set out in a standard grid array that provided the best chance of locating linear features, and to give an even coverage of the site. The trenches typically measured 30m x 1.8m. The evaluation also allowed for contingency trenches to further clarify archaeological discoveries. In consultation with the planning archaeologist, a further five trenches were excavated to clarify the extent and nature of archaeological remains (Murray 2014).

5.7.3 The aims of the evaluation were to establish the presence, date, complexity, preservation and extent of any archaeological remains in the area that had been hinted at by the monitoring of the geotechnical pits. The results of the evaluation can be broadly divided into four areas (Fig, 20):

1. North and eastern areas
2. Southern area
3. South, south- western and western areas
4. Central area.

5.7.4 To the north and east (Area 1) remains relating to medieval and post medieval arming practices have been identified, largely in the form of ridge and furrow, enclosure and drainage ditches.

5.7.5 The southern area (Area 2) has identified features indicating Iron Age occupation, such as house gullies, pits and enclosures ditches. Of particular note was the discovery of an inhumation, in a crouched position, with associated Iron Age pottery and animal bone, buried in a pit. A number of other Iron Age pits were found, although none containing human remains. Iron Age pit burials are well known and are frequently found with animal bone, thought to be ritual feasting deposits.

5.7.6 To the south-west and west (Area 3) Roman remains have been discovered, including two burials with grave goods. A large number of ditches have also been discovered, probably forming enclosures and for drainage. A

ditch was excavated in the south-western area, measuring some 5-8m in width and excavated to a depth of 1.2m. This ditch is almost certainly forming an enclosure, although whether the enclosure is defensive, ritual or has some other purpose is currently unclear.

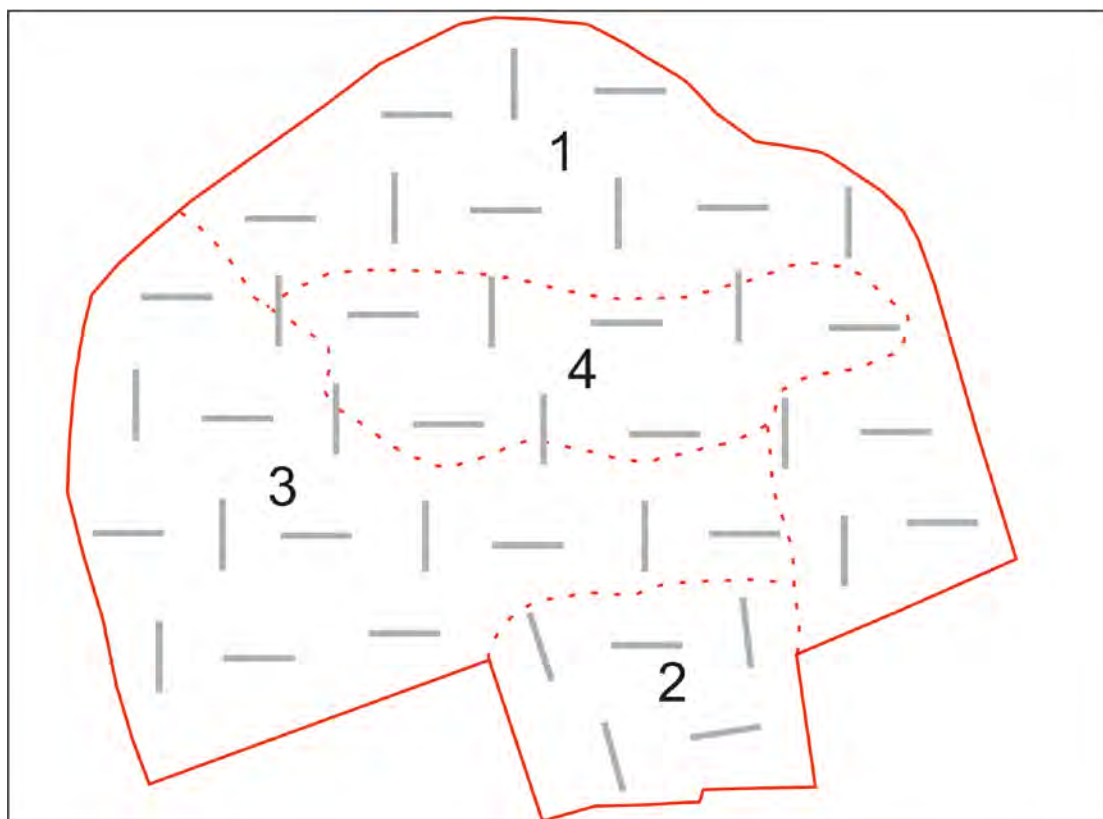


Figure 20. Site divided in four archaeological zones (trenches shown in grey)

5.7.7 The central area revealed dark organic silt deposits formed by a number of natural springs. The water is trapped by impervious geology and is forced up through the soft sand deposits. These appear to have formed a number of shallow marshy hollows. No archaeological finds were recovered from any of the water lain deposits, although they may have been significantly truncated in the 1970s when the land was levelled, backfilled and converted to agricultural use, with a small area also used for pheasant coops.

5.7.8 Scanning the trenches and spoil heaps with a metal detector produced two Roman coins dating to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century, a Roman finger ring with intaglio, a possible Roman brooch and an undated plumb bob. Three near complete vessels were recovered from two of the Roman burials, indicating the excellent preservation of the archaeological remains

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

6.1.1 The following discussion refers to data in both the original desk-based assessment (Williams 2010) and the extended study area in the appendices.

## **6.2 Prehistoric and Roman**

- 6.2.1 The landscape in the vicinity of the proposal area demonstrates prehistoric activity since the Mesolithic, evidenced by flint tools which have been found on several occasions on the Buckinghamshire side of the River Thame, which overall seems to have been subject to far more investigation than the Oxfordshire side. A single Mesolithic flint was, however, recovered from the recent excavations at Church Farm (JMHS 46). A Neolithic axe head was also found 200m to the east of the proposal area (JMHS 4). It is also important to consider that the floodplain north of the proposal area is not always ploughed, and there are no records for it having been walked for traces of archaeological activities.
- 6.2.2 There have been extensive finds of flints and pottery from fieldwalking around at the confluence of the River Thame and the stream between Thame and Kingsey. Furthermore this area is dominated by a low terrace, overlooking the floodplains of these two watercourses. It was on this terrace that Neolithic pits, an Early Bronze Age barrow, an Early Iron Age pit alignment, later Iron Age ditches and Roman activity (for the latter see below) were discovered and excavated recently by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Pine 2007). There is also the possibility of there having been a second barrow under Cornmarket, Thame, which might be said to overlook the Cuttle Brook from the north.
- 6.2.3 To the northeast of the site at Crendon Industrial Park, an evaluation, which identified part of a possible Roman field-system, has recently been completed. Although determination is still ongoing, there will be further phases of archaeological work to investigate the extent and nature of the site. An evaluation carried out by JMHS to the east of the proposal area, southeast of the junction of the A418 and A4129 revealed Roman activity, as well as earlier remains (see above). The subsequent excavation by TVAS confirmed the presence of Roman activity. Finds of Roman pottery and coins have been made from around Thame.
- 6.2.4 Although there has been only a single archaeological event recorded in the Oxfordshire HER at the site (JMHS 3), a Late Iron Age Belgic pot found in the early 1960s that is believed to be from a group of burials, it is unlikely that such a find would be alone. The proposal area also dominates the River Thame and its tributary, the Cuttle Brook. A human skull (JMHS 2) was recovered from the Thame here. The deposition of human remains in rivers in Britain has been long known to be a common practice during the latter part of the prehistoric period, from 1000BC until the Roman period. The presence of a human skull may be fortuitous, but equally, given the proximity of the barrow and Iron Age pit enclosure, may indicate a degree of ritual activity in its deposition.
- 6.2.5 Prior to the archaeological evaluation the knowledge of the site was slight, the potential for remains of this date to be present was considered moderate during the initial scoping exercise (cf. Williams 2010). However the

evaluation clearly demonstrates dense and well preserved remains to the west of the development area, indeed such remains are of at least regional importance and scientific analysis of the associated could even be of national importance.

### **6.3 Medieval**

6.3.1 During the medieval period the site was located in Priestend Fields, the property of the prebend, and probably the source of income for the prebendary at Thame. Such stipends were not unusual in the medieval church. There is clear evidence of ridge and furrow at the east end of the proposal area, where the ridge and furrow is still a positive archaeological feature. To the south, arable land-use has resulted in some of it having been ploughed away, although it is still visible as crop-marks. Further to the south, as the land rises to the location of the former pig-farm, there is no evidence at all.

6.3.2 The medieval activity at Thame is clearly focussed on the historic centres of New Thame, on the east side of the present town, and Old Thame, at the western Priest End side of the town. There does not appear to have been any significant extension of the medieval town in the vicinity of the proposal site. It remains a possibility that small-holdings may have lined the Oxford Road, towards the ancient liberty of North Weston, but there is no evidence currently suggesting or disproving such a hypothesis.

6.3.3 The potential for the presence of significant medieval or post-medieval archaeological remains was considered very low to low and of little or no significance during the initial scoping exercise (cf. Williams 2010). This assessment was proved accurate during the evaluation work (Murray 2014).

### **6.4 Post-medieval**

6.4.1 There is no indication for any post-medieval activity to extend this far west of the town until the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when Lord Williams's School was relocated from the centre of Thame. There remained the possibility of small-holdings or 'squatter settlement' along the line of Oxford Road, as for the medieval period as mapping rarely shows such activity. Nevertheless, the potential for significant post-medieval activity was considered low to very low during the initial assessment (cf. Williams 2010), which was proved accurate during the later evaluation work (Murray 2014).

### **6.5 The Impact of Land Use on Potential Archaeological Remains**

6.5.1 The proposal site was previously in use as a pig farm. The possible impact on any potential archaeological remains is not easily quantifiable. Pigs will root to a depth of c. 0.3m. As a consequence of decades of pig-farming on the site, it was originally thought that some disturbance would have taken place (Williams 2010) when the site was first assessed. The limited excavation that took place in 2011 (Riccoboni) could not confirm or deny the possibility of recent disturbance, a modern topsoil at least 0.3m thick was seen across the area although this depth could have resulted from ploughing and not animal



activity. Consequently, the potential for geophysical archaeological prospection was also thought to be compromised, which is why no such survey was conducted before archaeological trenching.

- 6.5.2 The evaluation did not record a bioturbated layer across the site associated with its use as a pig farm, however modern dumping was noted in efforts to raise soil levels and fill wet hollows (Murray 2014).

## **6.6 The Impact of the Proposal Area on the Setting of Heritage Assets**

- 6.6.1 The impact within the proposal area will be potentially extensive, as the undulating plateau will more than likely require some levelling. While this may entail the burying of some parts of the plateau, others areas will be stripped to create a level reduced ground level. Those areas where ridge and furrow are currently preserved are outside of the proposal area and will not be impacted upon by this development. Some of the historic field boundaries within the eastern part of the proposal area are drains carrying running water to the Cuttle Brook. Such boundaries may well be of some considerable antiquity.

- 6.6.2 While the impact of any proposed development on the historic core of Thame is not anticipated to be high, increased traffic during the development has the potential to affect the fabric or structural integrity of local buildings of historic significance. Appropriate site management will be required to avoid any increase in the flow of traffic through Thame and any potential negative impact on the historic fabric of the townscape and the associated nationally significant listed structures.

- 6.6.3 The NPPF recognises the importance of the setting of heritage assets. Visits to the site and surrounding heritage assets have confirmed that the contours of the landscape and tree cover in the area mean that there is little intervisibility between the nationally significant historic buildings of Thame and its environs and the proposal site. Consequently it is considered that there is no or negligible impact on the setting of any designated heritage asset in the area. With views to and from each asset unimpaired.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 The proposal area at Thame is located on the edge of a possible Saxon minster site, to which was attached a medieval new town to the east.

- 7.2 The proposal site itself seems to have been in cultivation since the medieval period, and continued to be used as a pig farm until 2010. There is little evidence for extensive medieval or post-medieval activity within the proposal area. The ridge and furrow does not feature on the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record at present.

- 7.3 There is confirmed prehistoric and Roman activity on the site, which appears to be both dense and well preserved. Consultation with the County Planning

Archaeologist regarding subsequent work has taken place and a programme of works conforming to an agreed Written Scheme of Investigations is in place.

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## 8.2 Historic Maps

1610	Saxton & Hole
1611	Speed
1676	Plot
1695	Morden
1715	Overton
1715	Cole
1760	Kitchen
1767	Jeffreys
1797	Davis
1805	Cary
1820	Greenwood
1826	Inclosure Award Map
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 6" to 1 mile	
Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition 6" to 1 mile	
1921/22	Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile
2001	Ordnance Survey 1:25000

## 9.1 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records within 500 m of the proposal site

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	DESCRIPTION
<b>Prehistoric &amp; Roman</b>				
	1	CAS 0443800000	0443800000	Roman pot found dredged from River Thame; grey ware. Beaker base, possibly from Barbotine beaker. Blue Marks on sherd noted to be similar to those in neighbouring soil. Found by Miss M Stokes (Thame Historical Society) during field walking among dredgings from river Thame.
	2	NMR 869636	SP 7047 0663	Human cranium dredged from the river Thames. Undated. Complete top half of a human skull, much discoloured, presumably due to being in or near water for a long time. Skull is small & sutures not closed. Perhaps young female. A large bone, ?human, said to have been found nearby. Dredged from W bank of river Thame by Mr D A Chapman
	3	PRN 3915	SP 697 062	Small Iron Age Belgic jar. Jar is of pinky bluff, chalky fabric, irregularly thrown body. Intact, presumably from a burial group
	4	PRN 5248 NMR 342591	SP 7008 0598 or SP 7007 0597	Flint Axe, Undated in Ashmolean found 1949, Neolithic Flint axe, found in Bate's Leys; same as above; cf Salzman 1939 p266
<b>Medieval</b>				
	5	PRN 15938 NMR 918097	SP 6985 0652	Hoard findspot, post 14 <sup>th</sup> c Medieval coin hoard with five gold rings, 10 silver coins found in the rive Thame in 1940. The coins are all groats struck between 1351 and 1457
	6	NMR 342558	SP 702 063 to SP 702 063	In 13 <sup>th</sup> c, Prebendal House consisted of first floor. South and West walls form part of the present 14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> c building. To the south of the house is the chapel. The moat has been completely destroyed and its site is now part of the ornamental gardens.
	7	PRN 1134	SP 702 064	Site of moat. (Page 1907 330) No evidence Mick Aston deleted 1971
	8	NMR 655662 NMR 655662	SP 702 064	Building. Evaluation of the site of the Prebendal of Lincoln Cathedral of 1234. Also present was Well and pond. Evaluation of the site of the Prebendal of Lincoln Cathedral of 1234. CBA Group 9. South Midlands archaeology newsletter 21/1991/93
	9	NMR 342574 NMR 655661 NMR 655913 NMR 1068233 NMR 1089797 NMR 1089797	SP 70 06 or SP 7036 0640 or SP 7037 0631	om time of Wulfhere (657-74), very probably a minster. The 13 <sup>th</sup> c St Mary The Virgins Church was built 1230-40 by Bishop Grossetete. Transepts and nave rebuilt in 15 <sup>th</sup> c. The building was resorted circa 1889 by JO Scott. CBA Group 9. South Midlands archaeology newsletter pages (s) 89 28/1998. G I
	10	PRN 992	SP 7036 0650	Bridge. Mentioned & repaired from 1309, destroyed & rebuilt 1896 VCH 7 p163
	11	PRN 999	SP 7038 0625	Court Farm. On 19 <sup>th</sup> C maps, demolished 1891, on site of Bishop's Court House (Med.) 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS 25'' 1881; VCH 7 166
	12	PRN 995 NMR 1346879	SP 7034 0616	Quatermain Hospital on site of almshouses built in 1550 VCH 7 p165-6. Founded by Richard Quartermain and wife in connection with guild of St Christopher founded in 1447
	13	NMR 654107	SP 7050 0606	Cruck framed house, 14 <sup>th</sup> c. Foundations revealed a cellar mortared with limestone rubble.
	14	PRN 993	SP 7008 0606	Ford Bridge, possibly since 14 <sup>th</sup> C VCH 7 163
<b>Post-medieval</b>				
	8	NMR 655662	SP 702 064	Well and pond. Evaluation of the site of the Prebendal of Lincoln Cathedral of 1234. CBA Group 9. South Midlands archaeology newsletter 21/1991/93
	9	NMR 1089797	SP 7037 0631	Church. CBA Group 9. South Midlands archaeology newsletter pages (s) 89 28/1998
	15	PRN 997	SP 7042 0637	Site of old vicarage prob 16 <sup>th</sup> C near present vicarage built 1842
	16	NMR 342563 NMR 342563	SP 7040 0619	16 <sup>th</sup> C used as grammar school, founded by Lord William of Thame, allegedly in 1575

PERIOD	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	DESCRIPTION
	17	PRN 11871	SP 7010 0600 Or SP 70 06	OAU (Chambers) excavation showed that previously believed to be Med were out of use by 18 <sup>th</sup> C Domestic refuse dumped in them. The Post Medieval remains consisted of a well, a wall and Post Medieval soil deposits
	18	NMR 11871	SP 7010 0630	Monitoring of development groundwork recorded no significant archaeology

## 9.2 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records between 500 m and 2000 m of the proposal site

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
<b>Prehistoric &amp; Roman</b>				
	19	SMR 0221400000	SP 70100 07300	Possibly Mesolithic flint found by chance. Flakes, rather long and narrow, some with retouch. Mesolithic? Found by P. Buckman in garden of Southfield, Long Crendon
	20	SMR 0243700000	SP 7150 0810	Scatter of late prehistoric flint and Roman pot found on a field of beans
	21	SMR 0243701000	SP 7150 0810	Late Iron Age and Roman pottery found on a field of beans
	22	SMR 0243800000	SP 7135 0816	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint scrapers and flakes found on ground surface
	23	SMR 0243801000	SP 7135 0816	Roman pottery found on ground surface
	24	-	SP 7035 0815	Evaluation of Land at Crendon Industrial Park, Drake's Drive, Long Crendon
	25	SMR MBC31600	SP 71 07	Roman pottery found whilst metal detecting.
	26	SMR MBC31601	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting
	27	SMR MBC31602	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	28	SMR MBC31603	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	29	SMR MBC31604	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	30	SMR MBC31605	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	31	SMR MBC31606	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	32	SMR MBC31607	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	33	SMR MBC31608	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	34	SMR MBC31609	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	35	SMR MBC31610	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	36	SMR MBC31611	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	37	SMR MBC31612	SP 71 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	38	SMR 0708000000	SP 70 07	Roman metalwork found whilst metal detecting.
	39	PRN 2806	SP 70 05	Iron Age Gold Stater (Findspot)
	40	PRN 2807	SP 7093 0590	Romano British Pottery (Findspot)
	41	PRN 5248	SP 7008 0598	Findspot Undated Flint Axe
	42	PRN 5249	SP 7103 0589	Findspot Neolithic or Bronze Age Pottery
	43	PRN 5269	SP 70 05	Findspot Neolithic Flint Celt
	44	PRN 26225	SP 70 06	Findspot Roman urn

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	45	PRN 26226	SP 70 06	Findspot Roman gold coin
	46	PRN 11853	SP 7090 0690	Possible EBA Ring Ditch with other enclosure or field system ditches
	47	PRN 26454	SP 70689 05805	Possible Bronze Age barrow ditch, 12- 12a Cornmarket
	48	EBC10492	SP 7080 0759	Fieldwalking by CMAG. Flint Scatter
	49	EBC15855/ 0419400000	SP 7071 0744	Strips 25-53 walked on 16th April 1978, strips 1-24 walked on 26th March 1978 (see event record BC10492) Mesolithic to Bronze Age flintworking scatters found in fieldwalking survey and evaluation
	50	EBC17055/ 0421303000	SP 71247 07377	Surface finds. Roman Pottery and poss structure
	51	SMR 0257100000	SP 69700 07500	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint tool found by chance in the early twentieth century
	52	SMR 0421300000	SP 7126 0739	Prehistoric flint and Roman pottery found in field-walking survey
	53	SMR 0421301000	SP 7126 0739	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes, cores and scrapers found in field-walking survey
	54	SMR 0421302000	SP 7126 0739	Roman pottery found in field-walking survey
	55	SMR 0421303000	SP 7126 0739	Roman tile found in field-walking survey
	56	SMR 0208300000	SP 68600 07070	Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint blade found in spoil-heap from ditch-digging. Retouched, ocherous flint blad
<b>Medieval</b>				
	57	NMR 56701000/2/3	SP 69315 08487	The Manor, Frogmore Lane. 14 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> -century timber-framed cruck-built hall and wing, heavily restored in 1920. G II
	58	SMR 56702000	SP 693 083	The Manor, West end of Village. Earthworks of possible medieval manor house or settlement seen in aerial photographs.
	59	SMR 0056800000	SP 6929 0811	South of the Manor, Possible medieval house-platforms seen on aerial photographs
	60	-	SP 7035 0815	Saxon pottery from evaluation Crendon Industrial Park
	61	SMR 0243702000	SP 7150 0810	Medieval pottery found on a field of beans
	62	SMR 0243801000	SP 7135 0816	Medieval pottery found on ground surface
	63	SMR 1085701000	SP 69348 08531	Medieval cruck-built house with later alterations
	64	SMR MBC32237	SP 70 06	Medieval metalwork found whilst metal-detecting.
	65	HBC3901	SP 7121 0721	Meadow, Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	66	HBC3902	SP 7138 0760	Medieval Settlement to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	67	HBC3904	SP 7140 0741	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular), Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	68	HBC3907	SP 7177 0769	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular), Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	69	HBC3932	SP 7119 0849	Meadow, Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	70	HBC3933	SP 7058 0770	Meadow, Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	71	HBC3934	SP 7082 0767	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular), These fields were in existence before the wholesale enclosure of Haddenham. Perhaps the lands belonging to Scotsgrove house.
	72	PRN 998	SP 7035 0625	Spirit, Church Road (Tithe Barn) 16 <sup>th</sup> C. GII*
	73			Number not used
	74	PRN 21550	SP 70470 06107	No 80 (Thame Social Club Ltd), High St, Thame. 16 <sup>th</sup> C. GII
	75	PRN 21583	SP 70748 06197	Tripps Cottage, Moorend Lane, Thame 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	76	PRN 21582	SP 70783 06204	Bishop's Palace, Moorend Lane, Thame 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	77	PRN 21615	SP 70219 06360	Chapel approximately 10 m south of the Prebendal, Priest End, Thame. 13 <sup>th</sup> C. G I
	78	PRN 16526	SP 7072 0589	No 11 Buttermarket, Thame. House/ Chapel. 15 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	79	PRN 21567	SP 70485 06030	No 22 (Lancastrian Cottage), High St, Thame (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Cruck House) 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	80	PRN 21612	SP 70246 06189	No 1 Priest End, Thame (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Cruck House, Open Hall House) 15 <sup>th</sup> C. G II

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	81	PRN 21572	SP 70414 06088	Nos.29 and 30 (Thatcher's Hotel and Restaurant), High St, Thame (Hotel, Restaurant, Shop House, Site, Cruck House) 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	82	PRN 16152	SP 7059 0608	Medieval Pits, Ditches & Postholes at Waitrose site
	83	PRN 16144	SP 7055 0606	Medieval Pit at 13 Bell Lane
	84	PRN 26299	SP 7055 0592	Medieval features at the rear of 10 High Street, Thame
	85			Number not used
	86	PRN 5246	SP 7107 0618	Moated Site E of Moorend Lane, Thame SM 342573
	87	PRN 5914	SP 679 053	North Weston Deserted Medieval Village
	88	PRN 994	SP 7088 0709	Scotsgrove or Cottesgrove Bridge
	89	PRN 5247	SP 7108 0625	Site of 3 Post Medieval Fishponds
	90	PRN 9400	SP 7062 0594	Market Hall or Moot Hall (site of)
	91	PRN 9401	SP 7064 0593	Med Market Cross (site of)
	92	PRN 10517	SP 707 057	Med New Planned Town (New Thame)
	93	PRN 11871	SP 7010 0600	Medieval Fishponds (site of)
	94	PRN 14093	SP 7062 0573	Medieval Boundary Bank, Burghage Plot
	95	PRN 14382	SP 7056 0570	Burgage Plot, 81-83, Southern Road
	96	PRN 15841	SP 7064 0611	Med Boundary Ditches and ?Iron Working Site (Police Station, Bell Lane)
	97	PRN 16084	SP 7072 0610	Medieval Settlement (Bell Lane/North Street)
	98	PRN 15842	SP 68 04	Medieval Field System
	99	PRN 9744	SP 6809 0541	Pre-Reformation Chapel (site of)
	100	PRN 15840	SP 7068 0589	Probable Medieval path adjacent to 17A Buttermarket
	101	EOX302	SP 704 063	Watching brief maintained during provision of new heating for chancel, St Marys Church
	102	PRN 9395	SP 7071 0591	The Saracen's Head Inn, & Buttermarket, Thame. 14 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	103			Number not used
	104	PRN 11488	SP 7050 0605	No 87 (Mallards), High Street, Thame (House). 14 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	105	PRN 21522	SP 70658 05910	Nos 1 & 1A (Powerhouse Music), Cornmarket (Shop, Building, Outbuilding, Site, Timber-framed building) . 14 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
<b>Post-medieval</b>				
	106	PRN 21516	SP 70362 06172	Bandstand approximately 15 m southwest of Master's Court, Church Rd, Thame. 19 <sup>th</sup> C G II
	107	SMR 0056701002	SP 69273 08474	Garden Walls at the Manor, Frogmore Lane. Post-medieval garden walls. G II
	108	SMR 56701003	SP 69306 08446	Summerhouses & Thatched Wall at the Manor, Frogmore Lane. Pair of post-medieval summerhouses linked by a wicket wall. G II
	109	SMR 0056800000	SP 6929 0811	South of the Manor, Possible post-medieval house platforms seen on aerial photographs
	110	SMR 0101400000	SP 6974 0816	Historical records of nineteenth century brickworks, not visible in field survey
	111	SMR 0222200000	SP 69600 08430	Post-medieval lime kiln marked on historic map
	112	SMR 1042200000	SP 71148 07544	Eighteenth century house with nineteenth and twentieth century alterations, now divided into three units. G II
	113	SMR 1085600000	SP 69290 08523	Eighteenth century house. G II
	114	SMR 1085800000	SP 69075 08465	Probably sixteenth century timber-framed house. G II
	115	SMR 1085900000	SP 69075 08475	Seventeenth century timber-framed house. G II
	116	SMR 0909400000	SP 69684 08334	Site of former pit shown on 20 <sup>th</sup> C OS map
	117	SMR 1374700000	SP 69477 08529	Two storey rendered cottage positioned slightly back from the road. 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	118	SMR 1374800000	SP 69495 08508	Two storey rendered building with unrendered brick wing to the rear creating a L shaped plan. 19 <sup>th</sup> C

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	119	SMR 1374900000	SP 69533 08466	Attractive small scale part thatched cottage. N.D.
	120	SMR 1375000000	SP 69540 08457	Two storey brick building positioned slightly back from road edge behind a low brick and stone wall. 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	121	SMR 1375100000	SP 69583 08429	One and a half storey thatched building, roughly L shaped in plan. 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	122	HBC3001	SP 6856 0843	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	123	HBC3002	SP 6877 0811	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	124	HBC3014	SP 6988 0682	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	125	HBC3015	SP 6850 0775	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	126	HBC3017	SP 7038 0799	Industrial (post 1885), Modern - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
	127	HBC3018	SP 6979 0838	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	128	HBC3026	SP 6943 0834	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	129	HBC3033	SP 6941 0806	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields), 4 boundaries lost since the 1st edition.
	130	HBC3034	SP 7021 0745	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD, 2 enclosures added since 1st ed 6"
	131	HBC3035	SP 7026 0691	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	132	HBC3036	SP 6972 0741	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD 5 field boundaries added.
	133	HBC3037	SP 6974 0768	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD Boundaries follow the direction of ridge and furrow
	134	HBC3038	SP 6965 0784	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD.2 boundaries added plus the farm after the 1st edition 6" map
	135	HBC3039	SP 7016 0758	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	136	HBC3040	SP 6880 0731	Enclosure (20th Century), Modern - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
	137	HBC3041	SP 6989 0831	Sewage Works, Modern - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
	138	HBC3042	SP 7074 0840	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	139	HBC3044	SP 6998 0850	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	140	HBC3055	SP 7023 0818	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD. One extra field boundaries added after
	141	HBC3056	SP 7002 0786	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD.
	142	HBC3057	SP 7018 0770	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD.
	143	HBC3074	SP 6907 0781	Enclosure (20th Century), Modern - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
	144	HBC3075	SP 6907 0725	Enclosure (20th Century), Modern - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
	145	HBC3076	SP 6930 0734	Enclosure, 18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	146	HBC3077	SP 6905 0675	Meadow, 18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	147	HBC3078	SP 7063 0793	Meadow, 18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	148	HBC3086	SP 6909 0841	Settlement, 18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD
	149	HBC3087	SP 6890 0845	Settlement, Modern - 1950 AD to 1999 AD
	150	HBC3088	SP 6870 0843	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments),18th Century to 19th Century - 1774 AD to 1885 AD.
	151	HBC3089	SP 6889 0847	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular), Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD. 1 field boundary lost (1 enclosure) since the 1st edition 6" map.
	152	HBC3093	SP 6960 0849	Settlement (post 1885)
	153	HBC3901	SP 7121 0721	Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD



Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	154	HBC3902	SP 7138 0760	Medieval Settlement to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	155	HBC3903	SP 7139 0772	Enclosure (20th Century)
	156	HBC3904	SP 7140 0741	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular), Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	157	HBC3905	SP 7111 0763	Enclosure (20th Century)
	158	HBC3906	SP 7143 0759	Settlement (post 1885)
	159	HBC3907	SP 7177 0769	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular), Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	160	HBC3909	SP 7146 0830	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments) - 1774 AD to 1885 AD. Although these fields remain unchanged since 1st edition 6" there arrangement was different on the enclosure map with 2 field boundaries lost since the enclosure.
	161	HBC3917	SP 7102 0815	Woodland Secondary (18th-19th Century)- 1885 AD to 1950 AD
	162	HBC3918	SP 7090 0778	Woodland Secondary (18th-19th Century)- 1885 AD to 1950 AD
	163	HBC3932	SP 7119 0849	Meadow, Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	164	HBC3933	SP 7058 0770	Meadow, Medieval to 18th Century - 1066 AD to 1774 AD
	165	HBC3934	SP 7082 0767	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular), These fields were in existence before the whole sale enclosure of Haddenham. Perhaps the lands belonging to Scotsgrove house.
	166	PRN 9742	SP 6818 0533	Granary, Post Medieval
	167	PRN 10190	SP 698 060	Toll House
	168	PRN 11584	SP 690 053	Brickworks
	169	PRN 337	SP 710 056	Baptist Chapel, Park Street. 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	170	PRN 339	SP 7108 0546	No 69 (John Hampden School), Park Street. 1837. G II
	171	PRN 344	SP 7013 0622	Rycotewood College, Priest End. Workhouse. 1836-7. G II
	172	PRN 346	SP 703 061	Master's Court, Church Road, Grammar School. 1569. G II*
	173	PRN 5250	SP 7072 0580	Chapel, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	174	PRN 5251	SP 7054 0597	Former Congregational Chapel, 14, High St, Thame. 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	175	PRN 10378	SP 7103 0564	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel (S side Chapel of East Street). 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	176	PRN 13912	SP 7078 0584	No 9 (Swan Hotel), Upper High Street, Thame. L 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	177	PRN 14092	SP 7065 0581	No 17 (Spread Eagle Hotel), Cornmarket, Thame. 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	178	PRN 15851	SP 708 057	Former Congregational Chapel, Upper High Street, Thame. 19 <sup>th</sup> C.
	179	PRN 350	SP 697 048	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Thame. 19 <sup>th</sup> C.
	180	PRN 21514	SP 70362 06295	HEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH WEST OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH ROAD, THAME
	181	PRN 21631	SP 70815 05811	13, UPPER HIGH STREET, Thame. 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	182	PRN 21532	SP 70618 05942	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK ON WEST SIDE OF TOWN HALL, HIGH STREET, Thame. 20 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	183			Number not used
	184	PRN 21515	SP 70371 06271	Headstone approximately 25 m southwest of porch of Church of St Mary, Church Rd, Thame. 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	185	PRN 21607	SP 71232 05353	THAME POLICE STATION, PARK STREET, THAME. 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	186	PRN 21550	SP 70470 06107	No 80 (Thame Social Club Ltd), High St, Thame. 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	187	PRN 21583	SP 70748 06197	Tripps Cottage, Moorend Lane, Thame L 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	188	PRN 26514	SP 70853 05671	WAR MEMORIAL, UPPER HIGH STREET War Memorial, Site, Thame. 20 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	189	PRN 21582	SP 70783 06204	Bishop's Palace, Moorend Lane, Thame. 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	190	PRN 21567	SP 70485 06030	No 22 (Lancastrian Cottage), High St, Thame (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Cruck House). 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	191	PRN 21612	SP 70246 06189	No 1 Priest End, Thame(House, Site, Cross Wing House, Cruck House, Open Hall House). 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	192	PRN 21572	SP 70414 06088	Nos.29 and 30 (Thatcher's Hotel and Restaurant), High St, Thame (Hotel, Restaurant, Shop House, Site, Cruck House) 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	193	PRN 16152	SP 7059 0608	Post Med Pits, Ditches & Postholes at Waitrose Site, Bell Lane/North St
	194	PRN 16301	SP 7076 0591	Post Medieval Pits and Pottery (58, North Street)
	195	PRN 26299	SP 7055 0592	Victorian features at the rear of 10 High Street, Thame
	196	PRN 14172	SP 6949 0463	Findspot Post Medieval Cache of Small Arms
	197			Number not used
	198	PRN 155	SP 7055 0665	Thame Watermill (site of)
	199	PRN 334	SP 7125 0522	Thame Station (site of) Railway Station
	200	PRN 335	SP 712 055	Brickyard (site of)
	201	PRN 342	SP 705 052	Post Medieval Windmill, near Meadow Brook House (site of)
	202	PRN 348	SP 710 058	Post Medieval Sawpit (site of)
	203	PRN 675	SP 7084 0702	Toll House (site of)
	204			Number not used
	205			Number not used
	206	PRN 10192	SP 712 053	Toll House (site of)
	207	PRN 9401	SP 7064 0593	Post Med Market Cross (site of)
	208			Number not used
	209	PRN 333	SP 708 048	Brick Kilns (site of)
	210	PRN 336	SP 708 049	Post Medieval Clay Pits (site of)
	211	PRN 44065	SP 7049 0608	Site visit resulted in chronology of building, detailed discussion of alterations and interesting features
	212	PRN 15599	SP 7074 0577	No 41 (The Fox Public House), Upper High Street, Post-Medieval timber framed house. 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	213	PRN 15589	SP 7063 0596	Nos 105 and 106 (Austins), High Street
	214	PRN 996	SP 7034 0615	No 69 (The Almshouse), High Street. 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	215	PRN 4633	SP 7043 0626	Outbuilding at St Mary's Church, Church Road (Dovecote) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	216	PRN5353	SP 7081 0572	No 34 (Gallup Poll) & 35 (Garfield), Upper High Street, Thame (House, Wall Painting) L 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	217	PRN 9394	SP 7068 0587	No 4 (Bird Cage Inn), Cornmarket, Thame (Inn) E 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	218	PRN 9396	SP 7036 0612	No 36 (The Cruke), High Street, Thame (House, Wall Painting) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	219	PRN 9397	SP 7048 0604	No 23 (Starbank House), High Street, Thame (House) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	220	PRN 9743	SP 6815 0546	Walled Garden and Summerhouse, Manor Walled Garden, Farmhouse, North Weston, Great Haseley M 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	221	PRN 9745	SP 6821 0538	Manor Farm, North Weston, GREAT HASELEY E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	222	PRN 10191	SP 706 066	Site of Toll House, Thame L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	223	PRN 14065	SP 7048 0608	No 82 (The Croft), High Street, Thame (House) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	224	PRN 15589	SP 7063 0598	Nos 105 and 106 (Austins), High Street, Thame (Coaching Inn) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	225	PRN 15599	SP 7074 0577	No 41 (The Fox Public House), Upper High Street (Public House)
	226	PRN 16046	SP 704 061	No 78, High Street, Thame (House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	227	PRN 16774	SP 7078 0607	Place House on Friday (now North) Street, Thame (House). 17 <sup>th</sup> C.
	228	PRN 19991	SP 67951 05733	The Old Farmhouse, North Weston, Thame Farmhouse, House, Site M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	229	PRN 19992	SP 68229 05392	Outbuilding, Site, Timber Framed Building, Great Haseley. 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	230	PRN 19993	SP 68084 05434	Site, Timber Framed Barn M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	231	PRN 21488	SP 70657 06319	No 18 (Gable Cottage), Aylesbury Road (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House). 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	232	PRN 21489	SP 70662 06301	No 16 (Godbegot), Aylesbury Rd (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	233	PRN 21490	SP 70572 06469	No 23 (Ash Tree Cottage), Aylesbury Rd (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	234	PRN 21498	SP 70581 06055	NO 12 BELL LANE (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	235	PRN 21499	SP 70585 06179	No 9 Bell Lane, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) E/M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	236	PRN 21500	SP 70532 06119	NOS 6, 7 AND 8 (CONSEC) BELL LANE (House, Site, Timber Framed House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	237	PRN 21501	SP 70718 05895	NO 10 (DUNKLEYS) & NO 10A (STARBANK), BUTTERMARKET (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	238	PRN 21502	SP 70714 05898	9 Buttermarket, Thame (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	239	PRN 21503	SP 70709 05902	No 8, Brice, Buttermarket (Shop, House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	240	PRN 21504	SP 70698 05910	NO 6 (DEBONAIR), BUTTERMARKET (Shop, House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	241	PRN 21505	SP 70704 05922	NO 5 (MASQUE), BUTTERMARKET, THAME (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	242	PRN 21506	SP 70690 05918	NO 3 (THE COFFEE HOUSE) & NO 4 (PRESENT PERFECT), BUTTERMARKET (Shop, House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	243	PRN 21507	SP 70679 05924	NO 2 (BULLINGDON HOUSE), BUTTERMARKET, THAME (Shop, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	244	PRN 21508	SP 70672 05931	NO 1 (MARTIN AND SILVER LIMITED), BUTTERMARKET (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	245	PRN 21509	SP 70713 05870	NOS 14 & 15 (FASHION CORNER), BUTTERMARKET, THAME (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	246	PRN 21510	SP 70700 05886	NO 17 (MARTIN AND SILVER LIMITED), BUTTERMARKET, THAME (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	247	PRN 21511	SP 70694 05891	No 18 (Barn Gallery), Buttermarket, Thame, (Shop, House, Site) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	248	PRN 21512	SP 70690 05896	NO 19 (ALBANY CARPETS), BUTTERMARKET (Shop, House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	249	PRN 21513	SP 70666 05914	Nos 20A & 20B (Sketchley), Buttermarket, Thame (Shop, House, Site) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	250	PRN 21517	SP 70365 06200	Entrance gateway approximately 15 m northwest of Master's Court, Church Road, Thame (Gate, Site, Wall, Courtyard). 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	251	PRN 21518	SP 70344 06187	NOS 1-6 (CONSEC) CHURCH ROAD, THAME (Site, Terrace) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	252	PRN 21519	SP 70705 05856	NOS 9A (CHANS) AND 9B (OXFAM), CORNMARKET (Shop, House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	253	PRN 21520	SP 70657 05900	NO 2 (ROY HARRIS LIMITED), CORNMARKET, THAME (Shop, House, Site, Betting Office, Timber Framed House) L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	254	PRN 21521	SP 70648 05907	NO 2A (SIMMONS LAWRENCE AND MESSENGER), CORNMARKET (Shop, House, Site, Commercial Office). L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	255	PRN 21523	SP 70701 05808	NO 11 (The Black Horse Hotel), Cornmarket, Thame (Hotel, Building, Site). 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	256	PRN 21524	SP 70692 05822	No 12 (Brian Gold), Cornmarket, Thame (Shop, House, Site) 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	257	PRN 21525	SP 70680 05815	NOS 13 & 14 (LLOYDS BANK LIMITED), CORNMARKET (Site, Bank (Financial)) L 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	258	PRN 21526	SP 70644 05792	NO 16 (MAJORS), CORNMARKET (Restaurant, House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	259	PRN 21527	SP 70652 05852	NO 18 (CARPENTERS), CORNMARKET, THAME (Shop, House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	260	PRN 21528	SP 70650 05860	NO 19 (BARLEYS), CORNMARKET (Shop, House, Site ) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	261	PRN 21529	SP 70657 05845	NOS 20 (NEWGATE LIMITED) & 20A (CAMEO BOUTIQUE), CORNMARKET (Shop, House, Site, Office) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	262	PRN 21530	SP 70642 05867	NO 21 (PETER DOMINIC), CORNMARKET (Shop, House, Site) 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	263	PRN 21531	SP 70634 05859	NO 21A (THE ABINGDON ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE), CORNMARKET, THAME ( Public House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	264	PRN 21533	SP 70631 05927	TOWN HALL, HIGH STREET (Town Hall, Site) L 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	265	PRN 21534	SP 70668 05939	NO 112 (WILLIAM A HONOUR AND COMPANY), HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site) M 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	266	PRN 21535	SP 70664 05942	NOS 110 & 111 (ROBERT GATWARD), HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	267	PRN 21536	SP 70660 05956	NO 109 (LJ BUTLER, COUNTY FURNISHERS), HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, Town House, Building, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	268	PRN 21537	SP 70649 05951	NO 108 (SAVORY AND MOORE, CHEMISTS), HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Town House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	269	PRN 21538	SP 70641 05954	NO 107 (DEWHURSTS AND HARRIS'S FREEZER CENTRE), HIGH STREET (Shop, Town House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	270	PRN 21539	SP 70621 05973	104 High St, Thame (Shop, House, Town House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	271	PRN 21540	SP 70616 05977	NO 103 (CONNELLS), HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Town House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	272	PRN 21541	SP 70606 05975	No 102 (Barclays Bank), High St, Thame (House, Site, Bank (Financial), Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	273	PRN 21542	SP 70576 06007	NO 98 (A H DUNCOMBE AND COMPANY), HIGH STREET (House, Site, Office) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	274	PRN 21543	SP 70551 06024	Nos 93 (The Book House) & 94 (The Pied Pedaller), High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	275	PRN 21544	SP 70534 06040	NOS 91 & 92 HIGH STREET (House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	276	PRN 21545	SP 70524 06039	Nos 90 (Flatt & Mead, Estate Agents), & 90A (The Wendy House), High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site, Office) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	277	PRN 21546	SP 70518 06045	Nos 88 (Property Owners Building Society) & 89 (Gibbs Garages Ltd), High St, Thame (House, Site, Office) L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	278	PRN 21547	SP 70491 06062	NO 85 (Jeffways Travel Service Limited), High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site, Office) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	279	PRN 21548	SP 70487 06082	NO 83 (CROFT COTTAGE), HIGH STREET, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	280	PRN 21549	SP 70477 06102	Nos 81 & 81A, High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	281	PRN 21551	SP 70444 06110	No 79 (Magistrates Court) High St, Thame 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	282	PRN 21552	SP 70388 06130	75 & 76 HIGH STREET, THAME (Town House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	283	PRN 21553	SP 70382 06133	74 High St, Thame (House, Site) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	284	PRN 21554	SP 70374 06136	NOS 72 (STUART HOUSE) & 73, HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Town House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	285	PRN 21555	SP 70360 06144	NO 71 (THE FORGE), HIGH STREET, THAME (House, Forge, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	286	PRN 21556	SP 70265 06212	54 HIGH STREET (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	287	PRN 21557	SP 70598 05892	No 3, Martin's Newsagents, High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	288	PRN 21558	SP 70595 05911	NOS 4 & 5 (BOOTS DISPENSING CHEMIST), HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site, Office) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	289	PRN 21559	SP 70567 05943	NO 9 (WRIGHTS BAKERY), HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Site, Cross Wing House) L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	290	PRN 21560	SP 70562 05951	NO 10 (M NEWITT, FAMILY BUTCHER), HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	291	PRN 21561	SP 70550 05962	11 & 12 High St, Thame Antique Galleries (Shop, House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	292	PRN 21562	SP 70546 05973	NO 13 (TOGS), HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	293	PRN 21563	SP 70537 05985	NO 15 (STIMPSONS CRUICKSHANK ESTATE AGENTS), HIGH STREET, THAME (Town House, Site, Office) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	294	PRN 21564	SP 70512 06008	No 18 (Wavertree), High St, Thame (House, Site, Office) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	295	PRN 21565	SP 70507 06015	NO 19 (The Baytree, High St, Thame (Restaurant, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	296	PRN 21566	SP 70494 06024	No 21 High St (House, Site, Cross Wing House). 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	297	PRN 21568	SP 70472 06048	NO 24 High St, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	298	PRN 21569	SP 70466 06056	No 26 (The Rising Sun Public House), High St, Thame (Public House, Shop, Site, Jettied House, Timber Framed Building) L 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	299	PRN 21570	SP 70448 06069	Malt House, High St, Thame (House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	300	PRN 21571	SP 70425 06081	NO 28 (CHURCH HOUSE), HIGH STREET (House, Site, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	301	PRN 21573	SP 70336 06130	NOS 41 & 42 HIGH STREET (Town House, Steps, Railings, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	302	PRN 21574	SP 70325 06142	NOS 43 & 44 (THE SIX BELLS PUBLIC HOUSE), HIGH STREET (Public House, House, Site, Timber Framed Building ) L 16 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	303	PRN 21575	SP 70292 06162	NO 50 HIGH STREET (House, Site, Timber Framed House) L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	304	PRN 21576	SP 70285 06168	NOS 51 & 52 HIGH STREET, THAME (Town House, Building, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	305	PRN 21577	SP 70254 06190	No 53 (The Old Crown), High St, Thame (Public House, House, Site) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	306	PRN 21578	SP 70544 06396	JASMINE COTTAGE, LASHLAKE (House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	307	PRN 21579	SP 70531 06398	Wool warehouse & Wool warehouse adjoining Jasmine Cottage, Lashlake, Thame (Site, Wool Warehouse) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	308	PRN 21580	SP 70520 06393	LASHLAKE HOUSE, LASHLAKE (House, Building, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	309	PRN 21581	SP 70505 06405	Barn approximately 2 m north of Lashlake House, Lashlake, Thame (Barn, Site, Timber Framed Barn) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	310	PRN 21584	SP 69179 04484	ELMTREE FARMHOUSE, MORETON (Farmhouse, House, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	311	PRN 21585	SP 69716 04853	Folly Cottage, Moreton (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	312	PRN 21586	SP 69792 04724	Jessmere, Moreton, Thame (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House) 17-18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	313	PRN 21587	SP 69783 04915	Moreton Cottage, Moreton (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	314	PRN 21588	SP 69668 04837	MORETON FARMHOUSE, MORETON, Thame (Farmhouse, Site) L 17 <sup>th</sup> /E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	315	PRN 21589	SP 69677 04854	Granary, Staddle Stone, House, Building, Site, Timber Framed Building E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	316	PRN 21590	SP 69651 04818	Outbuilding approximately 20 m west of Moreton Farmhouse, Moreton, Thame (Outbuilding, Timber-framed Building ) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	317	PRN 21591	SP 69790 04879	Moreton Thatch, Moreton, (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	318	PRN 21592	SP 69736 04859	SPENCER COTTAGE, MORETON, THAME (House, Site ) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	319	PRN 21593	SP 69770 04777	STADDLES COTTAGE, MORETON, THAME (Bakery, House, Site, Timber Framed Building) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	320	PRN 21594	SP 69771 04859	The Old Bell, Moreton, House, Site L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	321	PRN 21595	SP 69688 04846	Vine Cottage, Moreton, Thame. 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	322	PRN 21596	SP 69739 04732	Willow Cottage, Moreton, (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	323	PRN 21620	SP 70966 04492	LODGES AND GATEWAY ABOUT 1,050 METRES NORTH WEST OF THAME PARK, THAME PARK ROAD E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	324	PRN 21597	SP 70780 05939	Nos 53, 53A & 54 (A Walker & Son), North St, Thame, (Shop, House, Site, Jettied House, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	325	PRN 21598	SP 70771 05920	NO 56 (NEEDLECRAFT CENTRE), NORTH STREET (Shop, House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	326	PRN 21599	SP 70767 05914	No 57 (Telling Time Antiques & Thame Security), North St, Thame (Shop, House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	327	PRN 21600	SP 70763 05909	No 59 North St, Thame (House, Site) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	328	PRN 21601	SP 70766 05896	NO 60 (PRIESTS), NORTH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Site) M 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	329	PRN 21602	SP 70740 05941	No 5, The Beeches, North St, Thame (House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	330	PRN 21603	SP 70750 05977	No 13 North St, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) L 16 <sup>th</sup> /E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	331	PRN 21604	SP 69899 05987	NO 6 (TOWN FARMHOUSE), OXFORD ROAD (Farmhouse, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	332	PRN 21605	SP 69895 06011	Five bay barn approximately 20 m north of No 6 (Town Farmhouse), Oxford Rd, Thame (Barn, Site, Timber Framed Barn) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	333	PRN 21606	SP 69876 05999	Three bay barn approximately 20 m north of No 6 (Town Farmhouse), Oxford Rd, Thame (Barn, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	334	PRN 21608	SP 71107 05516	NOS 36 TO 40 (CONSEC) PARK STREET (Site, Terraced House, Terrace) M 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	335	PRN 21609	SP 71096 05528	NOS 34 & 35 PARK STREET (Town House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	336	PRN 21610	SP 70982 05632	Nos 1 (Cross Keys Public House) & 2 to 8 (Consec), Park St, Thame (Public House, Site, Terraced House, Terrace) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	337	PRN 21611	SP 71036 05546	77 PARK STREET, THAME (House, Site ) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	338	PRN 21613	SP 70194 06144	NO 2 PRIEST END, THAME (House, Site, Cross Wing House, Timber Framed House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	339	PRN 21614	SP 70160 06117	No 3, Priest End Farmhouse, Priestend(Farmhouse, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	340	PRN 21616	SP 70198 06363	Solar & attached wall approximately 15 m south west of the Prebendal, Priest End, Thame (Site, Wall, Hall House). 13 <sup>th</sup> C. G II*
	341	PRN 21617	SP 70236 06212	NO 15 (STRIBBLEHILLS), PRIEST END, THAME (House, Site, Timber Framed House) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	342	PRN 21618	SP 70172 06158	Left entrance lodge approximately 45 m southeast of Rycotewood College, Priest End, Thame (Lodge, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	343	PRN 21619	SP 70179 06163	Right entrance lodge approximately 45 m southeast of Rycotewood College, Priest End, Thame (Lodge, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	343	PRN 21621	SP 70451 06040	Nos 1 & 3 Southern Road, Thame (House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	344	PRN 21622	SP 70450 06029	No 5 Southern Rd, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	345	PRN 21623	SP 70741 05834	ISLAND BUILDING TO NORTH WEST END OF STREET (READERS), UPPER HIGH STREET (Chapel, Site, Office ) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	346	PRN 21624	SP 70935 05688	NO 30 UPPER HIGH STREET, THAME (House, Site, Office) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	347	PRN 21625	SP 70892 05738	26 UPPER HIGH STREET (Town House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	348	PRN 21626	SP 70864 05755	NOS 19 (CW JONES AND WIFE) AND 20 (RC JONES AND HUSBAND), UPPER HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site ) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	349	PRN 21627	SP 70859 05761	NO 18 (A PIECE OF CAKE), UPPER HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II

Period	JMHS ID	HER ID	NGR (SP)	Description
	350	PRN 21628	SP 70845 05782	Nos 16 & 16A Upper High St, Thame (House, Site, Cross Wing House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	351	PRN 21629	SP 70837 05793	NO 15 (RAFFETY BUCKLAND), UPPER HIGH STREET (Town House, Site) M 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	352	PRN 21630	SP 70829 05797	No 14 Upper High St, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	353	PRN 21632	SP 70797 05823	NOS 10 & 11 (DAVID HEALY), UPPER HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	354	PRN 21633	SP 70777 05844	NO 8 (JORDANS, AND CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON), UPPER HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Site) L 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	355	PRN 21634	SP 70774 05854	No 7, Prince of India restaurant, Upper High St, Thame (Restaurant, House, Site) 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	356	PRN 21635	SP 70768 05858	No 6, Bizzie Lizzie's Flower Shop, Upper High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site) 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	357	PRN 21636	SP 70762 05867	Nos 4 & 5 (Greens Furnishing), Upper High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site) 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	358	PRN 21637	SP 70753 05867	No 3, Reflections, High St, Thame (Shop, House, Site) L 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	359	PRN 21638	SP 70748 05870	NO 2 (M J SPENCER), UPPER HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	360	PRN 21639	SP 70744 05875	NO 1 (H AND D SMITH, SONS AND DAUGHTERS), UPPER HIGH STREET (Shop, House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	361	PRN 21640	SP 70839 05659	THE ELMS & ELMS COTTAGE AND ATTACHED WALL AND STABLE BLOCK, UPPER HIGH STREET E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	362	PRN 21641	SP 70921 05642	NO 31 (THE POPLARS), UPPER HIGH STREET (House, Site) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	363	PRN 21642	SP 70763 05770	NO 39 UPPER HIGH STREET, THAME (House, Site) 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	364	PRN 21643	SP 70754 05773	NO 40 (SHADES), UPPER HIGH STREET, THAME (Shop, House, Town House, Site) E 19 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	365	PRN 21644	SP 70738 05787	42 Upper High St, Thame (House, Site, Office, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	366	PRN 21645	SP 70723 05790	No 43 (THE he Nag's Head Public House), Upper High St, Thame (Public House, Jettied House, Timber Framed Building) E 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	367	PRN 21646	SP 70787 05683	Barn approximately 40 m west northwest of the Elms, Upper High St, Thame (Barn, Site, Timber Framed Barn) E 18 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	368	PRN 21647	SP 70921 05806	No 56 (The Old Pound Cottage), Wellington St, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
	369	PRN 21648	SP 70643 06467	Lashlake Cottage, Aylesbury Rd, Thame (House, Site, Timber Framed House) 17 <sup>th</sup> C. G II
<b>Undated</b>				
	370	SMR 0056900000	SP 6901 0777	Linear features observed on aerial photographs but not visible from the ground and of unknown date
	371	EOX2937	SP 70900 06936	Field survey/geophysical/magnetometry
<b>Negative</b>				
	372	EBC16490	SP 70786 07426	Evaluation trial trenching and test pitting Unpublished document: Oxford Archaeology. 2004. Clacken Arches Farm, Scotsgrove Hill, Haddenham, Archaeological Evaluation Report. Negative Result
	373	EOX1180	SP 7077 0585	WB occurred during excavation of foundations for rear extension. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.
	374	EOX2013	SP 7010 0630	Negative Watching Brief
	375	EOX297	SP 7054 0604	Negative Watching Brief
	376	EOX301	SP 7055 0618	Negative Watching Brief
	377	EOX798	SP 7057 0607	Negative Watching Brief
	378	EOX86	SP 70588 05900	Rear of Boots the Chemist, 4-5 High Street. Negative Watching Brief