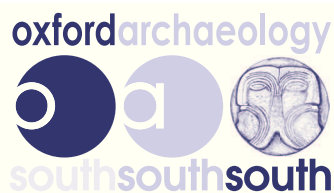


The Turl Bar Turl Street Oxford



Archaeological Excavation Report



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The Turl Bar, Turl Street, Oxford

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Christopher Richardson

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Summary

In July and September of 2011 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a programme of archaeological watching brief, building survey and excavation at the Turl Bar, to the rear of the Mitre Inn on Turl Street, Oxford. Excavation work revealed the undisturbed pre-town ground surface at a comparable level to that seen in previous work in the area. It was overlain by an undated mortar floor surface which in turn was cut by a series of inter-cutting Late Medieval/Post Medieval pits. The foundations of two Post-Medieval walls were also recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 In July and September 2011 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief, building recording exercise and excavation at the Turl Bar in Turl Street, Oxford. The work was commissioned by Lincoln College and involved the excavation of a lift pit and a watching brief on various ground-works ahead of redevelopment of the site.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of obtaining Planning Permission (planning ref: 10/02652/FUL). A brief (OCC 2011) was issued by David Radford, the Oxford City Archaeologist, detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition.
- 1.1.3 OA produced a written scheme of investigation (OA 2011) detailing how it would meet the local authority's requirements for work. This was approved by David Radford.
- 1.1.4 This report documents the results of the watching brief and excavation works. Building recording work will be reported under separate cover.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies at the junction of the High Street and Turl Street within Oxford City Centre SP 51450 06222 (Fig.1).
- 1.2.1 The area of development is within a complex of buildings listed Grade II* or Grade II on the High Street in Oxford. The principal structure within this complex is the Mitre Inn, a building of exceptional historical significance. The Turl Bar is located to the rear of the Mitre Inn along with a courtyard that is accessed from Turl Street.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area is Summertown-Radley river gravels overlying Oxfordshire Clay and West Walton Formation (Mudstone).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 This historical background is taken from the OA Historic Building Assessment (OA 2009) which covers the building complex. Detailed references are contained within that document.
- 1.3.2 The site lies in the centre of Oxford in an area that has been under continuous occupation since the 10th century with sporadic evidence of a lower level of earlier occupation. The several investigations in the locality suggest that natural geology and



primary street and occupation levels are generally around 2 – 2.5 m below existing ground level.

- 1.3.3 Turl street is likely to be an early thoroughfare as is evidenced by its realignment due to the construction of the late 11th century All Saints Church. Therefore the location of the Turl Bar may encompass a tenement with Saxon origins fronting onto Turl Street.
- 1.3.4 According to the Survey of Oxford (Pantin 1969) the earliest available documentary records for this area date to the 13th century and show a number of individual tenements along the south-east side of Turl St which include a bakery (probably south of this excavation).
- 1.3.5 There is also a Walter Aurifaber to the south of this tenement in the late 13th century, which is German for gold worker. However the name is likely to be a family designation rather than trade by this point.
- 1.3.6 In the early 14th century a block of the tenements were gradually acquired by Philip of Worminghale (then town mayor). After the death of Worminghale his wife married William of Bicester and the area became 'Bicester's Inn'.

The Mitre Inn Complex

- 1.3.7 The Mitre (then called Bicester's Inn) was acquired by Lincoln College as part of the benefaction of the Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Rotherham, who in 1475 gave the College the Chantry of St Anne in the nearby All Saint's Church, with its urban properties, then worth £10 a year. The Chantry had been founded by Nicholas of Bicester presumably a descendant of William. Little is known of Bicester's Inn, described in his will as a 'messuage with shops, cellars and solars'. The fine vaulted cellar is of a kind found in Oxford and other towns being used as a wine tavern, and may have been part of this inn, or a separate property of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (and later Oriel College).
- 1.3.8 The Mitre may have taken its present name in 1475, but it does not seem to be recorded before the inn sign was licensed in 1605; in any case the reference would be to the founder Richard Fleming (or Rotherham) as the Bishop of Lincoln and the college arms which depict his mitre.
- 1.3.9 Parts of the building on the Turl Street corner and further north up Turl Street, were separately leased before being incorporated in the Mitre. On the corner Mrs Ledwell leased an encroachment from the city in 1716 which included a 12½ x 3 ft 'bulke' on the High, a tapering 44 ft strip on the Turl, and land under the High for a cellar built by Mrs Ledwell (23 ft N-S x 19 ft E-W). A later lessee of 'No. 1 Turl Street' was Charles Foster, who then combined this with the Mitre.
- 1.3.10 Loggan's map of 1675 shows the area under a long building which is likely to be stables.
- 1.3.11 Like all inns the Mitre was a place of resort, entertainment and public business in the 17th-18th centuries. The inn was known as a haunt of Catholic recusants in the 17th century, and became one of the principal coaching inns in the 18th century, and until the coming of the railway. It appears frequently in the diaries of Antony Wood and Thomas Hearne, and seems to have been a favourite drinking place for fellows of All Souls, three of whom frightened the landlady to death in 1683. The stables burnt down in 1726, but with no further damage.
- 1.3.12 The lease of 1855 implies that some rebuilding had been undertaken behind the main inn premises on Turl Street. On the north side a tenement had been 'lately built' on the



site of the stable and hayloft, two others to the south of that had been sold to Richard Mallam and Thomas Blakeney, saddler, and finally the 'kitchen lately used as a coach house' was now the premises of Thomas Taylor, printseller; all these were excluded from the Mitre lease.

The Turl Bar

- 1.3.13 The L-shaped block, comprising the Turl Bar on the ground floor and student accommodation on the upper floors, dates mostly from the 1920s and contains Arts and Craft fittings of some interest and character. The range has the date 1926 cast on the external rainheads. The west range has been built on the footprint of the former west range which probably housed the stables. The east-west wall to the north end of the current public bar in the Turl Bar pre-dates the 1920s building and may belong to an earlier barn or outbuilding on this site of 17th or 18th century date.
- 1.3.14 The existing Turl St frontage to the east (number 8) and division wall to the north of the excavation pit were probably built in the 18th century (National Heritage register List entry Number:1049042). The excavation area was probably garden until 1920 when the Turl Bar was built.
- 1.3.15 Turl St numbers 6 and 7 (to the south of number 8) are of 19th century date and are cellared (National Heritage register List entry Number:1369437).

1.4 Relevant previous investigations

Site	Company /Date	Results	Reference
All Saints Church	OAEC/OUAS 1973-4	Excavation at All Saints Church (25 m to the south east of the Turl Bar) revealed unstratified Roman pottery, and at least two phases of late Saxon domestic occupation prior to the construction of the Church in the Late 11 th Century.	Dodd 2003, 236 - 240, 404.
High Street Surface Water Drain	OAU 1980/1981	A Watching Brief by Oxford Archaeological Unit on works carried out in 1980 and 1981 on a Foul Sewer and High Street Surface Water Drain revealed a ditch interpreted as a drain, contemporary with the roads origins and in use between the 10 th and 12 th centuries	Dodd 2003, 266.
Turl St Junction with High St Turl St tunnelled sewerage 1981	OAU 1980 /1981	Watching brief carried out on works immediately adjacent to the Mitre Inn and on the Turl St frontage revealed an original orientation for Turl Street east of its current path, revealed by excavations for a new surface water manhole (1881) and tunnelled sewerage works (1980). Turl Street's later relocation was attributed to the later expansion of All Saints Church. The works also revealed a "stone undercroft with internal plaster extending under Turl Street from the All Saints Church side"	Dodd 2003, 413.
High St 9-15	OAEC 1972	Works at 13 High Street, approximately 50 m west of the site of proposed works, revealed 7 pits. Of these, five contained an assemblage of late Saxon pottery, one contained Medieval pottery and one was dated to the 19 th century. Original topsoil was observed at a depth of 2.53 m below current ground level.	Dodd 2003, 414.



2 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Watching Brief

- 2.1.1 A watching brief was planned on all below ground impacts of the development including grubbing out of walls, installation of services in the courtyard and passageway, new foundations, breaking of floor slabs and grading of the courtyard passages.
- 2.1.2 The initial watching brief monitored a line of gas main re-routing from the entrance to the courtyard all the way through to the plant store subsequent to demolition of the external courtyard stores. The monitoring recorded a redeposited gravel to the base of the trench (700mm below existing ground level) throughout its extent. Nineteenth century pottery was retrieved from the gravel and it is likely that the gravel derives from material displaced during the construction of the cellared buildings on the Turl Street frontage during the 19th century.
- 2.1.3 Since the late gravel deposit was homogeneous across the site and the further development impacts were not proposed to exceed the depth of redeposited gravel shown in the service trench it was agreed with the archaeological planning advisor to terminate the Watching Brief.

2.2 Excavation

- 2.2.1 The area intended for lift pit construction was archaeologically excavated to formation level. A trench 2.5m x 2.3m by 1.85m deep was initially machine excavated down to the first significant archaeological horizon at 63.09m OD; and then hand excavated down to 62.27m OD (the impact level of the development). All archaeological deposits, features and structures were examined, recorded and interpreted and artefacts recovered as per Oxford Archaeology's standard methodology.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 As described above the watching brief recorded a uniform layer of redeposited gravel across the site. This contained 19th century artefacts and was present to a depth of at least 0.75 m below existing ground level. This probably derives from material being dumped around the land plot during the construction of the 19th century cellars of the Turl St frontage.

3.2 Lift Pit Excavation - Description of deposits

See Fig.3

- 3.2.1 A geologically formed brickearth/silt layer (context 1037) was revealed at 62.27m OD. It had been heavily truncated by later features. No original topsoil was observed.
- 3.2.2 A remnant of a mortar surface (context 1035) measuring 0.4m x 0.2m at 62.44m OD overlay a disturbed subsoil foundation layer (1036) which overlay (1037). It too had been heavily truncated by later features. The floor was overlain by a thin ashy deposit. No finds were recovered from these layers.
- 3.2.3 The floor was truncated by a series of 8 inter-cutting Late Medieval / Early Post-Medieval rubbish pits (cut contexts 1040, 1034, 1017, 1013, 1028, 1011, 1009 and 1019). These pits were not clearly defined in plan. All the features were filled with a garden soil type deposit containing domestic material (pottery, bone and occasional



glass). The stratigraphic sequence of the pits was clarified in section. However, there is likely to be cross contamination of pottery caused by deposition processes (residuality and intrusion caused by the recutting of old dump pits during the digging of new ones) and possibly the retrieval during excavation. Pottery from the Late Saxon to Post-Medieval period was present (see report in Appendix B).

- 3.2.4 The upper fill (1010) of pit 1011 was cut by a shallow east-west aligned wall foundation (structure 1024). Only one course survived and it had been heavily truncated by later features.
- 3.2.5 The lower pits were cut by a large 18th century pit (1004) which truncated two thirds of the trench. The pit was sub-square and measured at least 1 m x 1m within the excavation area. The regularity of the feature and its contents (clay pipe, kitchen refuse and fragments of wine bottle) are characteristic of a latrine pit associated with the tavern, although no cess deposits were visible during excavation. This feature was sealed by a garden soil layer (1003).
- 3.2.6 The garden soil was cut by the foundation of a north-south wall (structure 1001). This wall could be seen to be incorporated into the standing building to the north of the trench. It was overlain by modern deposits (1000) related to the recent toilet block on the site.

3.3 Finds

Pottery

- 3.3.1 A total of 233 sherds of pottery weighing 4.262 kg. were recovered. Of this, 91% of the pottery by sherd count and 67% by weight is of medieval date, with the remainder being post-medieval (c 1550+). A couple of near-complete vessels account for the exaggerated weight of the small post-medieval collection (21 sherds, 1.413 kg) The pottery is in a fairly mixed and fragmentary condition but mostly occurs as fairly large fresh sherds (typical of pit assemblages) with only a few residual late Saxon sherds showing significant wear. Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage it produced quite a variety of fabrics and forms including a small number of types that are either very rare in Oxford or previously unknown here. The full pottery report is included in Appendix B.

3.4 Miscellaneous

- 3.4.1 A small quantity of metal objects, glass fragments, claypipe and bone was retrieved from the excavation. Reports are contained in Appendix B.

3.5 Environmental remains

- 3.5.1 The archaeological deposits comprised pit fills. These were unsuitable for environmental sampling due to their inter-cutting nature and the likelihood of cross-contamination of ecofacts and associated dating.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The excavation area was small and the archaeological remains were fairly dense resulting in an intercutting and disturbed sequence. Interpretations of the evidence do need to acknowledge these limitations. However, there are a few points that can be drawn from the excavation.



- 4.1.2 The presence of natural subsoil and primary surfacing in the excavation gives another datum point to the existing understanding of the topography of primary settlement in Oxford (this being at 62.27 m OD in this excavation).
- 4.1.3 The survival of an archaeological sequence dating from the primary occupation of Oxford to the 18th century highlights the potential in understanding the sequence of plot formations and tenement histories through excavation where greater areas can be exposed (in any instance this should aspire where possible to encompass at least one historic tenement width to achieve a reasonable understanding of the chronology of occupation).
- 4.1.4 The pits on the whole appear to reflect domestic dumping (with the exception of the 18th century probable latrine pit) although it is likely that this is being produced by the Mitre Inn after the 15th century (or possibly by the earlier Bicester's Inn). There is no evidence of industrial processes in the artefacts or deposits.
- 4.1.5 The pottery report notes a hiatus in the high medieval period. However, this could easily be a product of the spatial distribution of any such remains and the location of the small excavation, so is not further pursued here.
- 4.1.6 The pottery report highlights a sherd of Cistercian ware with unusual decoration (see Appendix B). A summary of this report and the pottery report will be published in South Midlands Archaeology.



5 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
1000	Modern	0.8m	2.3m	2.5m	Modern deposits		Modern
1001	Wall	0.15m	1.2m	0.52m	Stone wall		Post-Medieval
1002	Cut	0.15m	1.2m	0.52m	Construction cut for wall		Post-medieval
1003	Layer	0.5m	2.3m	2.5m	Garden soil	pot, glass	Post-medieval
1004	pit	0.85m+	1.6m+	1.9m+	Rubbish pit		C18th/C19th
1005	Pit fill	0.85m+	1.6m+	1.9m+	Pit fill	pot, glass, nail	C18th/C19th
1006	Pit fill	0.3m	1m		Pit fill	Pot, nail, metal object	
1007	Pit fill	0.08m	0.9m		Pit fill	Pot, nail	
1008	Pit fill	0.55m	0.7m		Pit fill	pot	
1009	Pit	0.85m+	0.8m	0.8m	Rubbish pit		
1010	Pit fill	0.85m	1.3m		Pit fill	pot	
1011	Pit	0.85m+	1.25m	0.45m+	Rubbish pit		
1012	Pit fill	0.6m	0.4m	0.4m	Pit fill	pot	
1013	Pit	0.7m	1.2m	0.8m	Rubbish pit		
1014	Pit fill	0.6m	0.8m		Pit fill	pot, bone	
1015	Pit fill	0.1m	1.1m		Pit fill	pot, bone, nail	
1016	Pit fill	0.3m	1.2m		Pit fill	Pot, bone	
1017	Pit	0.9m+	1.1m	0.4m	Rubbish pit	bone	
1018	Pit fill	0.32m	1.15m		Pit fill	bone	
1019	Pit	0.4m	1m	1m	Rubbish pit		
1020	Pit fill	0.12m	1.1m	0.4m	Pit fill		



Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
1021	Pit fill	0.25m	1m	1m	Pit fill	pot, bone	
1022	Pit fill	0.05m	0.2m	0.2m	Pit fill	bone	
1023	Pit fill	0.17m	0.6m	0.6m	Pit fill [modern disturbance]	pot, bone	
1024	Wall	0.11m	0.35m	0.35m	East-west ragstone wall	bone	
1025	Fill	0.12m	0.35m	0.35m	Bedding layer for wall	bone	
1026	Cut	0.21m	0.35m	0.35m	Construction cut for wall	bone	
1027	Pit fill	0.8m	0.4m	0.3m	Pit fill	pot, bone	
1028	Pit	0.8m+	0.4m+	0.4m+	Rubbish pit	bone	
1029	Pit fill		0.4m	0.4m	Pit fill [redeposited gravel]	bone	
1030	Pit fill		1.1m	0.4m	Pit fill	pot, bone, copper alloy lace tag and corroded strip	
1031	Pit fill	0.2m	0.55m	0.6m	Pit fill	pot, bone	
1032	Pit fill	0.4m	0.7m	0.3m	Pit fill	Pot, glass, bone	
1033	Pit fill	0.25m	0.8m	0.8m	Pit fill	Pot, glass, bone	
1034	Pit	0.5m+	0.8m	0.8m	Rubbish pit	bone	
1035	Layer	0.05m	0.4m	0.2m	Mortar floor	bone	Saxon / Early Medieval
1036	Layer	0.1m	0.4m	0.2m	Bedding layer for floor	bone	
1037	Layer		0.4m	0.4m	Natural subsoil	bone	
1038	Pit fill	0.15m	1.5m	0.5m	Pit fill	Pot, glass, bone, nail	15th-16th
1039	Pit fill	0.27m	1.75m	0.5m	Pit fill	bone	



Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
1040	Pit	0.32m+	1.5m	0.5m	Rubbish pit	bone	



APPENDIX B: FINDS REPORTS

5.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 233 sherds of pottery weighing 4.262 kg. were recovered. Of this, 91% of the pottery by sherd count and 67% by weight is of medieval date, with the remainder being post-medieval (c 1550+). A couple of near-complete vessels account for the exaggerated weight of the small post-medieval collection (21 sherds, 1.413 kg.) The pottery is in a fairly mixed and fragmentary condition but mostly occurs as fairly large fresh sherds (typical of pit assemblages) with only a few residual late Saxon sherds showing significant wear. Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage it produced quite a variety of fabrics and forms including a small number of types that are either very rare in Oxford or previously unknown here.
- 5.1.2 Pottery forms present here are entirely domestic in character. The range of fabrics and vessel forms present is typical of sites along or near the main thoroughfares of central Oxford with the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods all represented. Nearby sites with a comparable range of late Saxon to post-medieval material include 113-119 High Street (Timby and Underwood-Keevill 2000), Queen's College (Cotter 2010) and particularly Jesus College where another recent lift pit excavation produced a very similar pottery assemblage to that from Turl Bar (Cotter forthcoming). High medieval pottery (c 1250-1400) is curiously rare here but quite a few late medieval types are present. The latter types and vessel forms are best paralleled in the much larger assemblage of pottery from Merton College (Blinkhorn 2006). Given the availability of good published parallels for most of these types in the city, coupled with small size of the present assemblage, its variable condition and the limited resources available, what follows is a simply a quantified list of the various fabrics present and a summary report focusing on the more significant or interesting aspects of the assemblage.

Methodology

- 5.1.3 An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed, following standard procedure and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight. Details of vessel form, part, decoration, cross-joins and any other features of note were recorded in a comments field. Full details remain in archive. As better parallels exist elsewhere, only a very small number of unusual pieces has been illustrated.

Pottery Fabrics

- 5.1.4 Medieval pottery fabrics were recorded using the system of codes developed for the Oxfordshire County type series (Mellor 1994). Post-medieval pottery fabrics were recorded using the codes of the Museum of London (LAARC 2007) which can be applied to most post-medieval types in south-east England. Types and quantities occurring here are listed below in roughly chronological order:



- OXB: Late Saxon Oxford shelly ware, c 775-1050 (core range perhaps c 820-1020). Oxfordshire. (2 sherds, 11g.)
- OXR: St Neot's-type ware, c 850-1100 (mainly c 950-1075 at Oxford). South-east Midlands. (5 sherds, 31g.)
- OXAC: Early Medieval Oxford ware ('Cotswold'-type calcareous gravel-tempered), c 875-1250 (mainly c 1050-1225 at Oxford). Central and north-west Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire. (42 sherds, 559g.)
- OXBR: Coarse Cotswold-type ware (oolitic and algal limestone/chalk. Sometimes glazed), c 1000-1200? Gloucestershire? (1 sherd, 12g.)
- OXY: Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware (sand-tempered), c 1075-1300. Oxfordshire. (125 sherds, 1742g.)
- OXCG: Olney Hyde-type shelly ware, c 1150-1400. Buckinghamshire. (5 sherds, 96 g.)
- OXAQ: Early-Late Medieval East Wiltshire ware (Newbury B/Kennet valley B ware; flint and algal limestone), c 1150-1350. (4 sherds, 82g.)
- OXAW: Early Brill/Boarstall ware, c 1175-1400. Buckinghamshire. (6 sherds, 67g.)
- OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, c 1225-1625. Buckinghamshire. (4 sherds, 31g.)
- OXCC: Saintonge ware, c 1250-1400. South-west France. (1 sherd, 6g.)
- OXBG: Coarse Border ware, c 1350-1500. Surrey/Hampshire. (1 sherd, 10g.)
- OXBX: Late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware, c 1450-1625. Buckinghamshire. (14 sherds, 186g.)
- RAER: Raeren stoneware, c 1475-1550. Import, Germany. (2 sherds, 16g.)
- FREC: Frechen stoneware, c 1525-1750. Import, Germany. (1 sherd, 3g.)
- PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, c 1550-1900. Local, including Brill (Bucks.). (2 sherds, 122 g.)
- TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, c 1575-1825. London, Bristol etc. (5 sherds, 943g.)
- SWSG: Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware, c 1720-1780. (2 sherds, 113g.)
- REFW: Refined white earthenwares (incl. transfer-printed), c 1800-1900+. Staffordshire etc. (2 sherds, 23g.)

Chronological overview

- 5.1.5 Seven small sherds occur in fabrics normally regarded as late Saxon and these are all residual in 12th- or more likely 13th-century contexts. These comprise two small very worn sherds of late Saxon Oxford shelly ware (OXB, probably one vessel, including rim) and five sherds of St Neot's-type ware (OXR). The latter represent at least three vessels including fairly fresh everted rims from two small jars (diams. 120mm. and 140mm.) with external sooting. Late Saxon pottery has been found previously in the immediate area of Turl Street. Early Medieval Oxford ware (or 'Cotswold'-type ware, OXAC), which is common on this site, mostly occurs as fairly large, fresh jar/cooking



pot sherds and a bowl or two including a complete profile with heavy external sooting (Fig.4). This has a broad dating in Oxfordshire and the Cotswolds area of c 875-1250 but in Oxford is more typical of the period c 1050-1225 (Mellor 1994, 51-52), and this is almost certainly the date in this case - partly owing to its frequent association in pits here with OXY, which outlived it.

- 5.1.6 Most of the medieval contexts here are dated to the period c 1075-1300 by Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) which is easily the commonest single pottery type from the excavation (125 sherds). Most of this comes from the fills of a small number of pits (Pit 1011 (ctx 1010), Pit 1013 (ctx 1012), Pit 1028 (ctx 1027), and Pit 1034 (ctxs 1032, 1033). Cross-joining sherds from these contexts indicate their closeness in date and their very intercutting nature. Sherds from a single distinctive Olney Hyde-type shelly ware jug occur in Pits 1011, 1013 and 1034, and sherds from a distinctive glazed OXY pitcher occur in Pit 1013 and both fills of Pit 1034 as well as in post-medieval Pit 1004. Pits 1011 and 1013 alone produced most of the medieval pottery from the site (47 and 56 sherds respectively). OXY is present on the site mostly in the form of wheel-thrown unglazed jars/cooking pots (most showing external sooting) but characteristic yellow-glazed pitchers are also quite common. These include at least a couple of fairly large tripod pitchers (mainly c 1075-1250) - as examples of tripod feet and sherds with characteristic combed decoration and applied thumbled strips were recovered. Associated wares, including a few sherds of early Brill ware (OXAW) glazed jugs with red painted decoration, and other regional coarse wares (OXAQ, OXCG), suggest that most of these earlier contexts date to the later 12th or first half of the 13th century rather than any earlier than this. Pits 1011 and 1013 probably date to the period c 1200-1275/1300 but Pit 1013 is slightly contaminated by a single sherd of 15th-16th century late Brill ware (OXBX) and by a few pieces of medieval tile including a plain glazed floor tile (c 1250+) and a late medieval quarry tile. A sherd of 11th-12th century Coarse Cotswold-type ware (OXBR, Pit 1011) is a rare type in Oxford and only known from one or two other sites including Oxford Castle (Mellor 1976, 259). This is from the sagging base of a jar with an internal greenish glaze and sooting underneath. A small unglazed body sherd of ?OXY from Pit 1017 (ctx 1014) is decorated with faint horizontal bands of triangular or square rouletting. This type of decoration is very rare on OXY and as the sherd is in a coarser browner fabric than usual it may be an example of Wallingford ware from south-east Oxfordshire (Mellor 1994, fig. 16.23, Fabric WA38). The type is previously unknown from Oxford.
- 5.1.7 Remarkably little high medieval pottery (c 1250-1400) of any sort was identified from the site suggesting this period saw very little activity here in terms of pit digging or pottery deposition. A mere four sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM, c 1225-1625) were found - normally a very common type in Oxford. These, however, are residual in post-medieval contexts and may be all be of late medieval/early post-medieval date (see OXBX below). A single sherd of unglazed Saintonge whiteware (OXCC) was also recovered. The latter is a very rare type here - presumably because of the city's inland position. The sherd, which was residual in post-medieval Pit 1004 (ctx 1005), appears to come from quite a large unglazed vessel - possibly a *pegaux* (wine jar). Its association here with the medieval Mitre Inn (and its medieval cellars) may not be purely coincidental.
- 5.1.8 A modest collection of late medieval/early post-medieval wares suggests pottery deposition and pit digging re-commenced on the site in the later 15th century. Most of the vessel forms identifiable from the period c 1475-1600 are types of drinking vessel and may represent refuse from the Mitre Inn. These include sherds from a couple of imported Raeren stoneware drinking jugs - a common import of the period c 1475-1550.



Most vessels are in late Brill ware (OXBX) including a small drinking jug from Pit 1040 with a dark brown 'Cistercian' glaze. Sherds from an unglazed flattened gourd-shaped costrel (a sort of hip flask used by travellers) were found in Pit 1009 along with one of the Raeren mugs (Mellor 1994, fig. 67.8; 1997, fig. 39L).

- 5.1.9 Perhaps the most interesting piece is a small sherd from the shoulder of a highly decorated Brill copy of a 'Cistercian'-type ware cup with elaborate palmette stamps on the body and small coin-like applied pads in white clay with stamped pellet decoration (plate 2). This probably dates to the mid 16th century but was residual in Pit 1004. No exact parallel for this decoration has been located, but a cup from the Hamel site, Oxford, has larger white clay pads stamped with a similar palmette design (Mellor 1980, fig. 20.35). The latter is from an early-mid 16th-century context although similar cups with white pads occur in Oxford as late as c 1600 (Mellor 1997, fig 46R). The other main dating emphasis is represented by a small but fairly well-preserved collection of 18th-century wares. Several of these are from Pit 1004, dated to c 1750-1790 by a large assemblage of well-preserved clay pipes (see elsewhere). The absence of refined Staffordshire white earthenwares suggests a date closer to c 1750-1770. The pit contents have the character of latrine or cess-pit deposits - typical of tavern refuse. Included here are a couple of near-complete plain white tin-glazed chamberpots of c 1680-1750 and parts of a tall tankard in Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware and a redware flowerpot (PMR). While these are notable for their fairly good state of preservation, they are fairly common finds on post-medieval sites in Oxford.



Pottery Inventory

Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
1003	PMR	PMED RED		2	12	L17-18C?	Incl prob unglz orange-buff sandy early flowerpot bs. Small glz bs
1003	OXAM	BRILL		1	6	L17-18C?	Jar/jug base w int yell glz
1003	OXY	MED OX	JAR	4	45	L17-18C?	Several vess. Incl cpot w devel squared rim di 200mm. Sag base
1003	OXAC	COTS		1	3	L17-18C?	Worn bs
1003	OXB	LSAX SHELL		2	11	L17-18C?	Prob 1 vess. Late Saxon Oxford shelly? V worn incl damaged jar/bowl rim
1005	TGW	TIN GLAZED	JAR	4	324	c1720-1780	Profile squat chamberpot of L17/18C form. Ht 120mm, rim diam 180mm, base diam c130mm. Plain white tin glz allover yellow fabric. Frag of plain everted rim & broad strap handle. Low footing base - c60% complete. Slight staining int. Fresh
1005	TGW	TIN GLAZED	JAR	1	619	c1720-1780	Complete base/lower half chamberpot - footing base di 130m. Thicker straighter walls than above eg. White TG allover with bluish tint int and pinkish text ext. Brownish cassy deposits/limescale int
1005	SWSG	WHITE STON	MUG	2	113	c1720-1780	Rim & base from large Staffs white stoneware tankard - rim di 100mm, base di 110mm with stub of narrow strap handle. The base has handle springer/terminal knife-cut into 2 pyramids (cf John Dwight's white Fulham stoneware c1710)
1005	PMR	PMED RED	FPOT	3	207	c1720-1780	1 vess. Joining rims from early flowerpot w robust neatly collared rim w ext moulding & grooved bs from same vess. Fresh
1005	PMR	PMED RED		6	112	c1720-1780	Bss incl black glazed 'tyg' tankard
1005	OXAM	BRILL	CUP	1	6	c1720-1780	Bodysherd (bs) Brill-type Cistercian ware brown-glazed cup with finely detailed palmette stamps impressed into body & small applied coin-like circular white pads 9mm across w pellet dec showing larger central pellet surrounded by 5 smaller. I
1005	FREC	FREC		1	3	c1720-1780	Prob Bellarmine
1005	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	2	19	c1720-1780	2 vess. Bss. 1 green-glazed
1005	OXCC	SAINTONGE	JUG	1	6	c1720-1780	Fresh unglz fine white ?Saintonge ware bs. Smooth cream/sl buff fine sandy fabric w abund fine white mica. Wall diam c 250mm. From large jug or pegau? To Fabric Reference Coll
1005	OXY	MED OX	JUG	5	35	c1720-1780	Bss. 3 vess. Yellow glz pitcher sherds incl 1 vess w spaced horiz grooves & sinuous vertical thumbled strip. Prob JOINS 1012
1005	OXY	MED OX	JAR	5	80	c1720-1780	Sev vess. Cpot bss & sag base w int white deposit. Most sooted
1005	OXAC	COTS	JAR	1	31	c1720-1780	Plain evert jar rim di c240mm. Worn
1005	OXAC	COTS		6	37	c1720-1780	Worn bss
1006	OXY	MED OX	JAR	2	41	c1075-1300	1-2 vess incl cpot rim c240mm diam, thumbled on top



Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
1006	OXAC	COTS		1	15	c1075-1300	
1007	RAER	RAEREN	JUG	1	3	c1475-1550	Small bs Raeren stoneware - unglz int. separate vess from that in 1030
1007	OXAC	COTS	JAR	1	30	c1475-1550	Plain evert jar rim di c200mm. Sl worn
1007	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	1	15	c1475-1550	V prob OXBX late Brill but lack red iron oxide. Bs v fine pink-buff (like Martincamp) w ext orange-brown surf & evid of scorching/sooting lower down & across break. JOINS 1032 - larger bs
1007	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	2	9	c1475-1550	1 vess. Bss from same small glob vess in v fine late Brill - similar to above. Bib of late-med looking greenish-br glz. Fresh
1007	OXBX	LATE BRILL	COST	3	56	c1475-1550	1 vess. Prob late Brill w fine red iron oxide in v pale cream unglz fine fabric. Prob a globular costrel with a flattened base showing slight wear. Bold wheel throwing lines running diametrically across flattened base floor - costrel-fashion. Thick walls
1008	OXY	MED OX	JAR	1	25	c1075-1300	Bs cpot w thin trails of greenish glz. Sooted
1010	OXAW	EARLY BRILL	JUG	3	21	c1200-1275/1300	2 vess incl 2 prob joining bss from tall slender sandy orange (w grey core) OXAW? Latter thin-walled w trace red painted dec - prob diagonal line under reduced olive-green glz. Thicker bs coarse grey sandy also gr glz
1010	OXBR	COTS COAR		1	12	c1200-1275/1300	Coarse Cotswolds-type ware - like Minety ware but w coarser oolitic limestone & some algal limestone/chalk to 3mm. 11C+. Base sherd with decayed int greenish glz. Sooted ext
1010	OXY	MED OX	JAR	3	101	c1200-1275/1300	3 vess/rims. Ext beaded. Diams 220, 260, 280mm. Sooted. Fresh
1010	OXY	MED OX	JAR	3	198	c1200-1275/1300	1 vess. Large fresh sag base di 220mm & joining bss. Sooted
1010	OXY	MED OX	JAR	29	246	c1200-1275/1300	Bss. Incl few sag bases. Sooted
1010	OXAQ	NEWB	JAR	2	29	c1200-1275/1300	2 vess? E Wilts/Newbury B ware. Incl sag base, sooted
1010	OXAC	COTS	JAR	6	48	c1200-1275/1300	Sev vess. Incl small cpot bead rim sherd, sag base & bss. Worn. Some sooted
1010	OXCG	OLNEY SH	JUG	1	10	c1200-1275/1300	Olney Hyde-type shellyware. Fresh oxid thin-walled bs. JOINS 1012 & 1032
1010	OXR	ST NEOTS		1	4	c1200-1275/1300	St Neots v worn dk grey base sh
1012	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	1	16	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Prob late med Brill? Prob intrusive??? Thick-walled bs in fine/smooth pale buff fabric w v thin clear glz ext. Poss from the neck of a jug or lower wall of splayed flat base?
1012	OXAW	EARLY BRILL	JUG	1	5	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Prob OXAW early Brill? Sandy buff bs w clear yell glz and traces red paint



Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
1012	OXAW	EARLY BRILL	JUG	1	20	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Prob jug shoulder bs. Thick-walled sandy w pale brown surfs & broad pale grey core. Traces of brushed/smearred red paint - poss diagonal lines - ext under thin yell glz. Or might be OXY but a bit too thick & underfired
1012	OXY	MED OX	JUG	1	8	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Pitcher bs w t strip & grooves - prob JOINS 1005.
1012	OXY	MED OX	JUG	13	116	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Glazed pitcher sherds - 2-3 vess. Incl small sh sag base. Some v fresh
1012	OXY	MED OX	JUG	2	86	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	2 vess. 2 sag base sherds w a tripod foot each. 1v worn at tip, w traces glz. 1 unworn but heavily sooted ext
1012	OXY	MED OX	JAR	3	63	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	3 vess. Fresh cpot rims - all thin-walled incl 2 w pointed bead rims di 190 & 220mm. Squarer bead rim di c 230mm. 2 sooted
1012	OXY	MED OX	JAR	18	212	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Bss & few sag bases. Fresh & worn. Mostly sooted. Sev vess
1012	OXAC	COTS	JAR	1	20	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Cpot or ?bowl rim. Squarish flanged rim w thumb impression. Worn . Di c260mm
1012	OXAC	COTS	JAR	10	105	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	fresh & worn bss. Sev vess. Incl sag base. Most sooted
1012	OXCG	OLNEY SH	JUG	3	36	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	1 vess. Olney Hyde-type shellyware. JOINS 1010 & 1032. Thin-walled oxid bss. Jurassic shell, dissolved from int surf
1012	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	2	11	c1450-1600 or 1200-1275/1300?	Prob 1 vess. Evert jar rim di 120mm & small sh sag base, sooted, both in dark grey fabric, both sooted & worn
1014	OXY	MED OX	JUG	1	15	c1075-1300	Glz ribbed pitcher neck
1014	OXY	MED OX	CPOT	3	37	c1075-1300	2 vess incl cpot rim with hammerhead/beaded rim & glz splash di 180mm. Thin shoulder sherd only 2-3mm thick, heavily sooted. Sag base. All fresh
1014	OXY	MED OX		1	6	c1075-1300	Prob OXY but sl coarser & browner than usual. Unglz small ?jar bs with rare horiz bands (2) of diamond or square rouletting. Otherwise poss Wallingford ware? Fabric compares well to Wallingford (WA38)
1015	OXY	MED OX		1	3	c1075-1300	Bs sooted
1015	OXAC	COTS		1	4	c1075-1300	Bs sooted
1015	OXR	ST NEOTS		1	3	c1075-1300	Worn bs prob flat base w dark brown residue int
1016	OXY	MED OX	JAR	3	30	c1075-1300	2-3 vess. Fresh incl cpot rim di 200mm sooted
1016	OXAC	COTS		2	15	c1075-1300	Worn bss incl 1 w thumbd strip
1021	OXAQ	NEWB		1	48	c1175-1300	Large fresh ?jug shoulder bs with crude finger incised lattice dec. oxid brown
1021	OXY	MED OX	JAR	2	57	c1175-1300	2 vess. Large fresh bss incl cpot w extensive knife-trimming up to shoulder level. Sooted



Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
1023	REFW	CHINA		2	23	19C	2 vess. Plain
1023	OXBG	SURREY WH	JUG	1	10	19C	14-15C prob Surrey Coarse Border ware. bs from slender light grey jug w splash green glz ext
1023	OXY	MED OX	JAR	2	21	19C	1 vess. Bss fresh. Sooted
1027	OXY	MED OX	JAR	6	123	c1075-1250	1 vess. Reduc fresh cspot bss. Sooted
1027	OXAC	COTS	BOWL	5	139	c1075-1250	1 vess. Bowl profile - shallow with 3 joining thickened flat-topped (TFT) rim di c340mm (10%). Sag base. Heavily sooted ext. ILLUS?
1027	OXAC	COTS		2	57	c1075-1250	2 vess? Large fresh sag base frag di 290mm heavily sooted ext w thin brownish limescale deposit int - separate vess from bowl above. 1x bs
1030	RAER	RAEREN	JUG	1	13	c1475-1550	Bs Raeren mug with cassy deposit allover
1030	OXY	MED OX	JAR	4	47	c1475-1550	Worn, incl sag base
1030	OXAQ	NEWB		1	5	c1475-1550	
1031	OXY	MED OX	JUG	1	9	c1075-1300	Bs. Fresh glz pitcher
1031	OXAC	COTS		1	13	c1075-1300	Worn bs
1032	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	1	24	c1475-1550 (or 1200-1300?)	Prob late Brill. JOINS 1007 - poss intrusive?? Fresh bs fine/smooth hard-fired pink-buff Pale grey core where thicker. V pale brown int surf, orange-brown ext. Specks clear yell glz ext. From girth of globular jug
1032	OXCG	OLNEY SH	JUG	1	50	c1475-1550 (or 1200-1300?)	Prob Olney Hyde-type shellyware, oxidised w fossil shell - dissolved int. large fresh bs. Prob base of jug handle attachment with 2 parts luted together and trace of stabbed keying or notched dec on body sherd. JOINS 1010 & 1012
1032	OXY	MED OX	JUG	1	9	c1475-1550 (or 1200-1300?)	Glazed pitcher bs, matt glz on pale grey fabric - prob JOINS 1010 & 1005
1032	OXY	MED OX	JAR	3	21	c1475-1550 (or 1200-1300?)	Sooted
1032	OXAC	COTS		1	7	c1475-1550 (or 1200-1300?)	
1033	OXAW	EARLY BRILL	JUG	1	21	c1200-1275/1300	Unglz early Brill sandy pink-buff plain TFT jug rim w trace pouring lip. Tiny specks glz ext
1033	OXY	MED OX	JUG	3	27	c1200-1275/1300	2 vess. Glz pitcher bss incl 2 joining w horiz grooves that JOIN 1010 & 1012
1033	OXY	MED OX	JAR	1	56	c1200-1275/1300	Fresh cspot rim di 250mm with clubbed/sub-collared rim with ext thumbing, sooted
1033	OXY	MED OX	JAR	4	25	c1200-1275/1300	Bss sooted
1033	OXAC	COTS	JAR	3	35	c1200-1275/1300	Jar rim di 140mm w triangular rim, sooted. Sag base & bs. 2-3 vess
1033	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	1	13	c1200-1275/1300	St Neots jar rim di 140mm (14%). Fresh everted thickened rim. V pale brownish-grey
1038	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	5	63	c1450-1600	1 vess. Late Brill small drinking jug w Cistercian-like dark brown glaze ext, hard buff-brown fabric. Lacks rim & base but neck has a cordon with stub



Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
							of narrow lozenge-section handle attached. Fresh
1038	OXBX	LATE BRILL		1	3	c1450-1600	yell glz int/ext, thin-walled
TOTAL				233	4262		

5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes

Introduction and methodology

5.2.1 The excavation produced a total of 51 pieces of clay pipe weighing 222g. from 2 contexts. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. Full details remain in archive.

Date and nature of the assemblage

5.2.2 Five pipe bowls and 46 pieces of stem were recovered. The assemblage is generally in a fresh but mostly fragmentary condition with only slight wear visible on a few pieces. The two contexts are dated by the pipes to the 18th century. Context (1003) (garden soil) with only two small pieces is dated only broadly. Context (1005) (Pit 1004, probably a cess-pit) produced the remaining 49 pieces including a remarkably near-complete pipe, with a bowl form of c 1750-1790, with 263mm. of stem still attached (two joining sherds) making this one of the most complete pipes found in Oxford in recent years (Fig. 6). The bowl has a circular heel and is a common Oxford type of this date paralleled by examples from St Ebbe's church (Oswald 1984, fig. 51.D). An earlier pipe bowl of c 1690-1720 and two residual pipe bowls of c 1630-1650 came from the same context plus many stem fragments. Apart from milling on the rim of the 17th-century examples all the pipes are plain and unmarked.

5.3 Glass

By Ian Scott

5.3.1 The small glass assemblage comprises 17 sherds from 5 contexts. Context 1003 produced an almost complete moulded medicine bottle in very pale blue glass dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. Context 1005 produced sherds from the bases of three free blown thick walled wine bottles in green or dark green metal. Two sherds were from broad squat cylindrical bottles of mid 18th-century date and one sherd was from a 'mallet' bottle of early to mid 18th-century date. The only glass sherds from context 1032 are some thin laminated flakes of window glass probably medieval or early post medieval.

5.3.2 The glass from context 1033 comprises 2 sherds from the foot of a goblet with a flared base (glass No. 1) and a single small weathered body sherd. The latter is probably medieval but the vessel form is indeterminate. Context 1038 produced 9 sherds of glass, including 3 sherds from the neck of a flask with optic blown wrythen ribbing (glass. No. 2), the neck and finish from a flask with everted rim (glass. No. 3), and 5



small thin walled body. Both flasks date to the 15th or 16th century. The body sherds could be of the same date, but are undiagnostic to vessel form.

Catalogue

G1:Goblet. Two joining sherds from the rim of the foot of a goblet with a flared base. 13th- to 14th-century. Weathered with some mineral encrustation. Colourless metal. D of foot: 90mm. Context 1033

G2:Flask. Three sherds from the tall narrow neck of a flask with optic blown wrythen ribbing. 15th- to 16th-century. Some mineral encrustation. Colourless metal. Ht extant: 72mm; D of neck: 30mm. Context 1038

G3:Flask. Neck and finish from a flask with a fire polished everted rim. 15th- to 16th-century. Some mineral encrustation. Metal with a green tint, almost colourless. Ht extant: 47mm; D of rim: 55mm. Context 1038

Metalwork

by Leigh Allen

- 5.3.3 A small assemblage of metalwork comprising six iron objects and two copper alloy objects were recovered from the archaeological investigation at the Turl Bar, Oxford. The majority of the ironwork assemblage comprises nails recovered from pit fills 1005, 1006, 1007, 1015 and 1038. An L-shaped bar or bracket was also recovered from context 1006.
- 5.3.4 The two copper alloy objects are a lace tag and a very corroded strip both from context 1030 (fill of 14th-15th century pit 1019). Lace tags are common finds in late Medieval/post Medieval contexts. This example is incomplete and only the lower end of the tag survives. The lace tapers slightly towards a rounded end and the edges of the rolled sheet overlap. The missing upper end would probably have had a rivet through it to secure the tag to the lace. This form of tag is common in the 15th-16th centuries.

5.4 Animal bones

by Lena Strid

- 5.4.1 A total of 301 animal bones were recovered from this site, most from 13th-14th century pit fills. The bones were in a good condition, and only 15 displayed gnaw marks, suggesting a rapid and secure disposal. No bones were burnt.
- 5.4.2 The assemblage consist of the usual domestic species found on urban sites as well as two bones from small corvids, either magpie or jackdaw, and one bone from a hedgehog. Sheep/goat dominate the 13th-14th century assemblage, similar to many other contemporary Oxford assemblages (Charles 2002; Charles and Ingrem 2001, 77; Ingrem 2002: Maltby 2000, 430-431; Wilson 1980, microfiche; Wilson *et al.* 1989, 261). While domestic fowl appears unusually numerous in the assemblage, its numbers are inflated by a deposit of eight juvenile bones in pit (1034).
- 5.4.3 Judging by the epiphyseal fusion, the cattle and sheep/goat bones in the 13-14th century assemblage derived mainly from adult and sub-adult animals, whereas the pig bones were mostly sub-adult. This assemblage also contained a small number of bones



from juvenile cattle, sheep/goat, domestic fowl as well as a neonatal dog. The other assemblages were too small to provide useful data for ageing, but suggest a similar pattern.

- 5.4.4 Butchering marks were found on a total of 33 bones, 20 of which came from the 13-14th century assemblage. This assemblage includes indication of disarticulation/portioning of the knee joint of cattle and the mandible, shoulder joint, hip joint and hock joint of sheep/goat, as well as filleting of sheep/goat scapula. Other assemblages indicate a similar pattern with disarticulation/portioning and filleting of limb bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig and poultry. Evidence for sagittal splitting of the carcass and portioning of ribs occurred on vertebrae and ribs from large and medium mammals regardless of time period.
- 5.4.5 Pathologies were found on a single sheep/goat metacarpal from the 13-14th century assemblage. This bone had smooth pathological bone growth midshaft at the medial half of the posterior side. The aetiology for this is uncertain, but may derive from muscle strain.

		13-14	14	14-15	15-16	18
Cattle		18	3	5		4
Sheep/goat	1	50	3	5		3
Sheep		1	1		1	
Pig		9	2	1		1
Horse		2				
Dog		1		1		
Cat		2		1		1
Hedgehog					1	
Domestic fowl		13	2	2	1	
Goose		3			6	1
Duck					1	1
Magpie/jackdaw				1	1	
Indeterminate bird		6		2	3	2
Fish		1				
Small mammals			1			
Medium mammals		41	4	3	2	2
Large mammals		30	10	5		4
Indeterminate		27	3	4		2
TOTAL	1	204	29	30	16	21
Weight (g)	11	1788	365	335	49	254

Number of identified bones/taxon in the Oxford Turl Bar assemblage.



APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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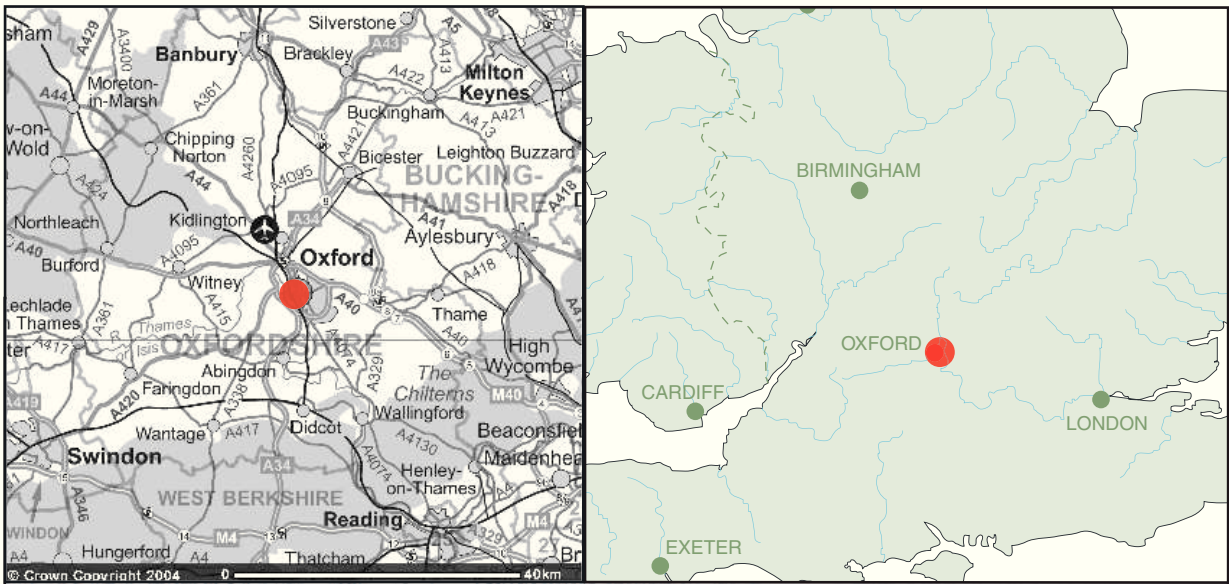
APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Turl Bar, Oxford
Site code:	OXTURBR11
Grid reference:	Centred at NGR SP 51450 06222
Type of excavation	Excavation of lift pit, watching brief, building recording
Date and duration of project:	6th September - 20th September 2011
Area of site:	5.75 square metres



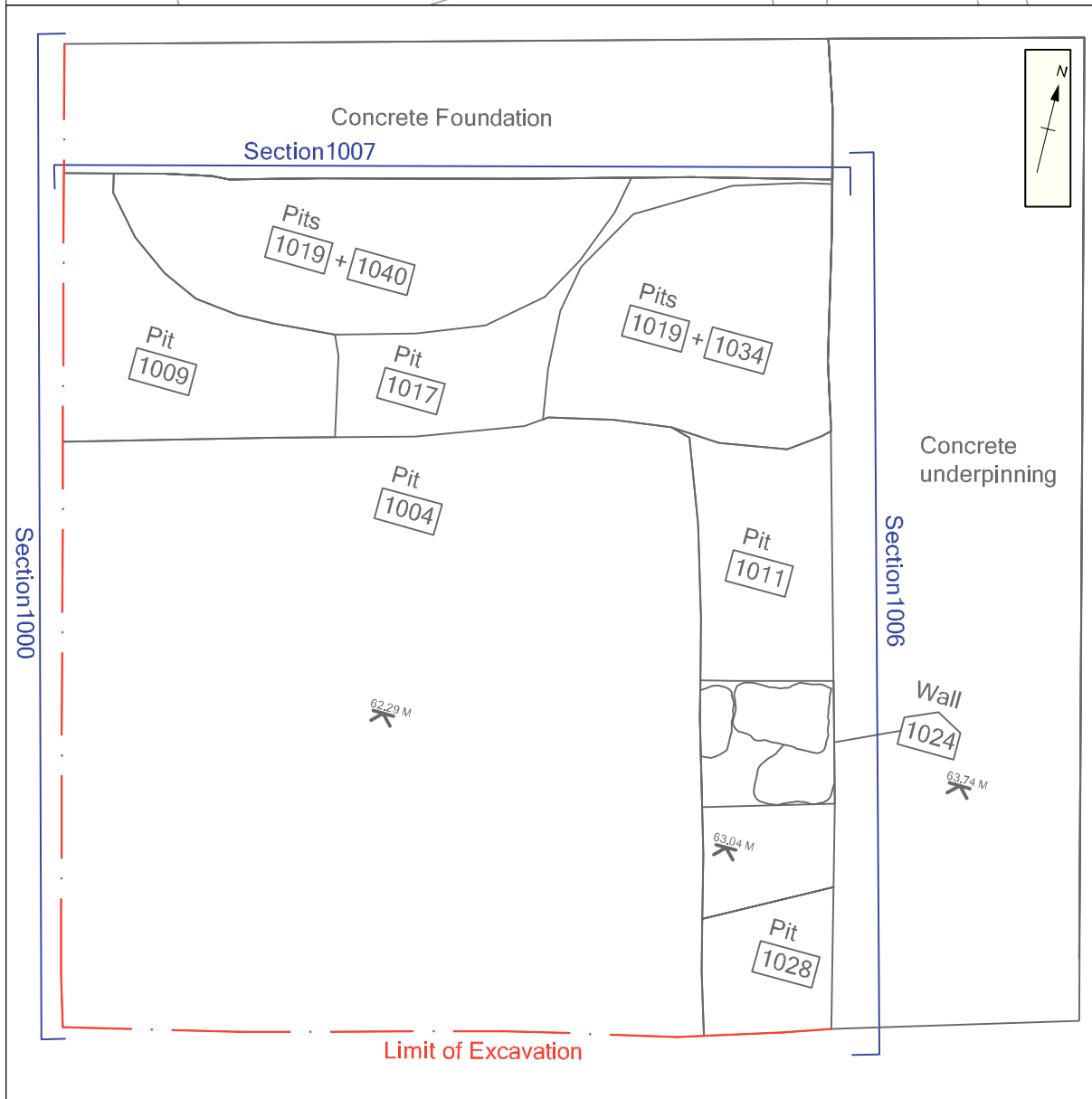
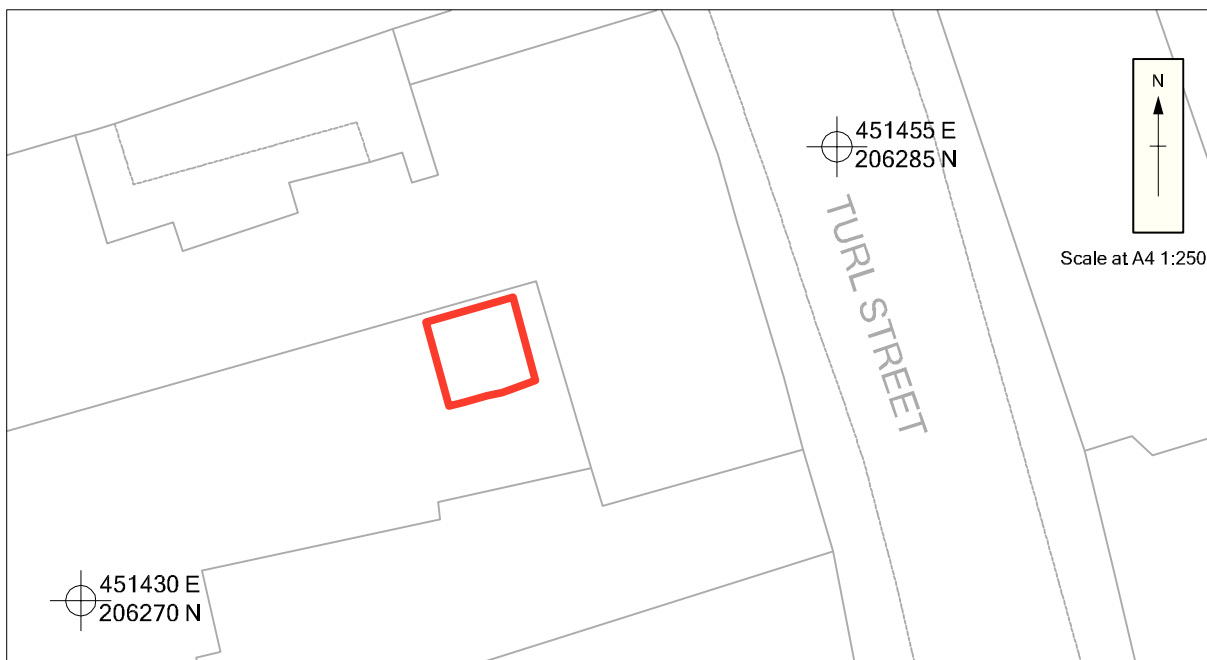
Summary of results: A possible Saxon / early Medieval mortar floor overlying natural subsoil cut by Late Medieval / Early post-Medieval inter-cutting rubbish pits.

Location of archive: Oxfordshire County Museum Service



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Figure 1: Site location



CHECKED BY:

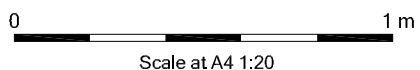
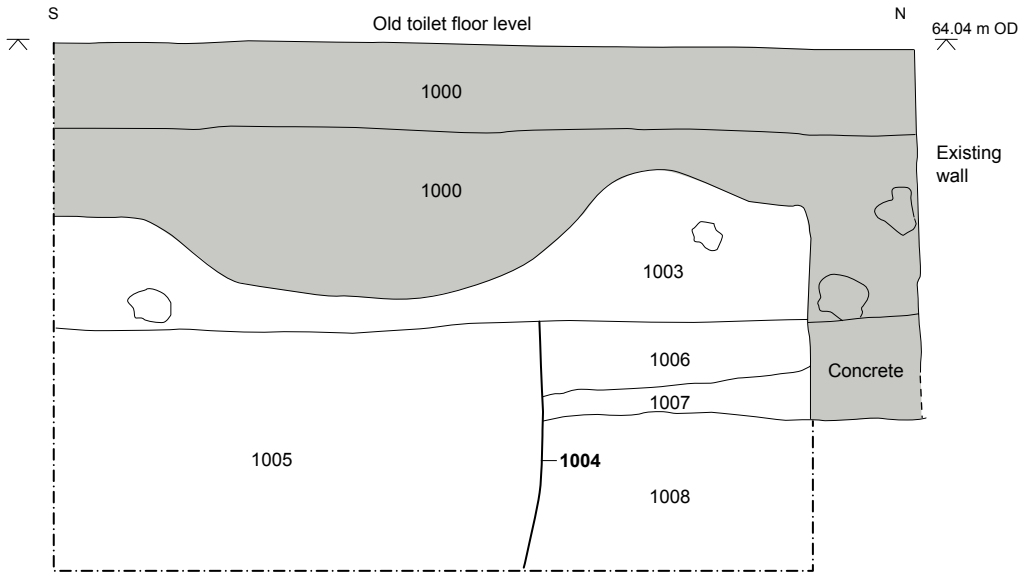


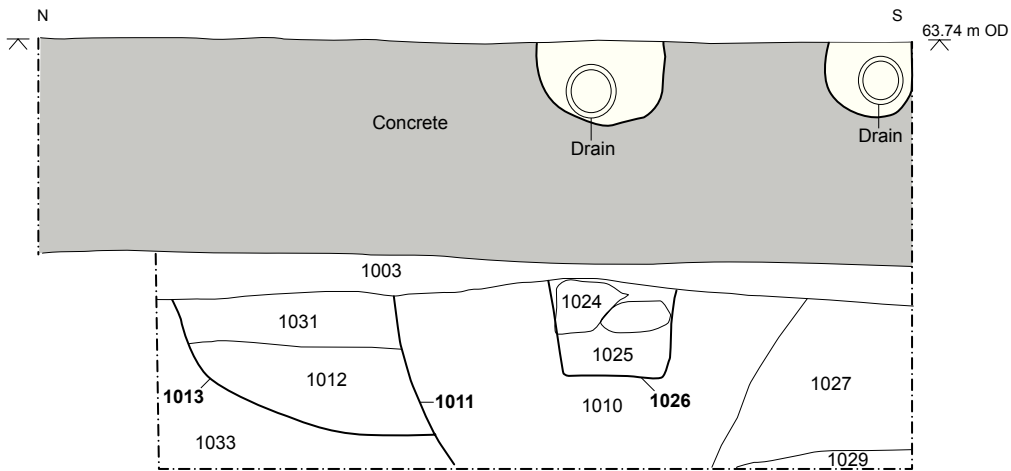
Figure 2: Excavation Plan

X:\OXTURBEX_Oxford_Mire_Inn_TurBar_Lincoln college 1010Geomaits 102 CAD\001current\OXTURBEX_Mire_Inn_270312.dwg(figure 2)\OXTURB11\OXTURBEX\WB*matl.bradley* 27 Mar 2012

Section 1000



Section 1006



Section 1007

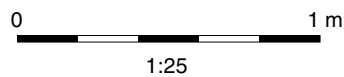
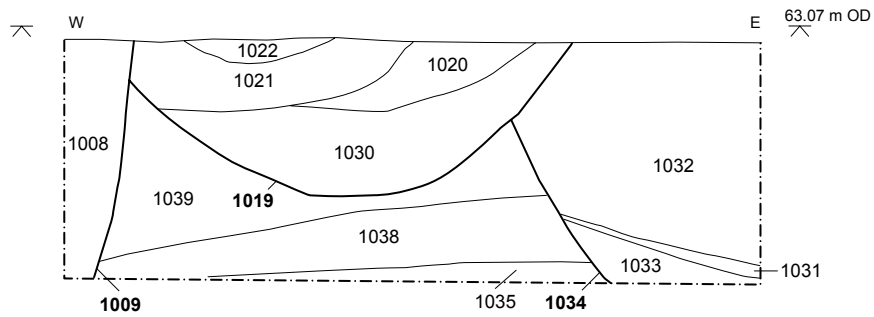


Figure 3: Sections of lift pit

Fig. 4. Early Medieval Oxford ware ('Cotswold'-type ware). Shallow bowl. Diam. 340mm. Brown fabric with grey core. Heavily sooted ext. Date c 1050-1250 (probably c 1175-1250?). Context (1027), Pit 1028.

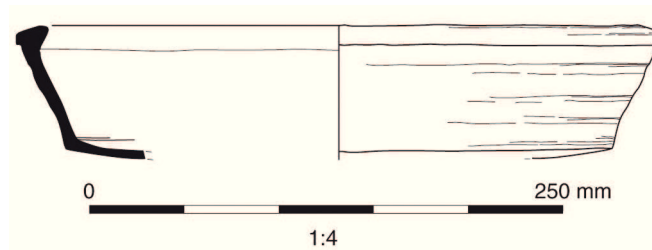


Fig. 5. Brill/Boarstall ware 'Cistercian'-type copy (OXAM/OXCL). Small sherd from shoulder of highly decorated cup with stamps and applied pads in white clay. Fine sandy orange fabric with glossy clear (brown) glaze all over int and ext. Max length 38mm. Probably mid 16th-century. Context (1005), Pit 1004.



Figure 6 - Context (1005) (Pit 1004, cess-pit?). Clay pipe bowl c 1750-1790 with attached stem surviving to a length of 263mm.

