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Archaeological Evaluation Report



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

During late December 2008 and early January 2009 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at the former Oxford Story buildings, 2 Ship street, Oxford. Ben Wallis of Architects Design Partnership LLP, Oxford commissioned the work on behalf of the Clarkson Alliance Ltd (Oxford).

Two archaeological test pits (ATP's) were excavated within the former Bakers warehouse. The earliest feature encountered during the evaluation was a N-S aligned wall within ATP 1. The wall is probably a continuation of the eastern side of Bastion 4. The extant remains of which are incorporated into the northern wall of the warehouse.

The 1879 OS plan indicated an E-W continuation of the city defences to the east of Bastion 4 but no evidence of such a structure was located during the works. Although evidence for a robber trench was observed within ATP 2, it is more likely that this is the removal of a 17th century structure later mistakenly assumed to be part of the city defences.

To the west of the wall in ATP 1 undisturbed 17th century deposits were recorded, the top of which were at 64.62m AOD. These were contemporary with a sequence of floor layers observed within ATP 2 and truncated by the possible robber cut.

The floor sequences within ATP 2 began at a height of 62.56m AOD and continued to a height of 63.41m AOD. The later surfaces dating to the 18th century, were probably related to the use of the site as stables for the former Ship Inn, which stood on the site from c 1756.

During the mid 19th century development of the site was evident through a significant truncation event and then the construction of the former Bakers Warehouse in 1882. During the excavation of the warehouse foundations within ATP 2 it appears that the possible robber cut was also incorporated as part this work.

A sequence of make up layers, floor surfaces and drainage features were also observed and relate to the use of the site by William Baker & Co and subsequent development into the Oxford Story.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In December 2008 and January 2009 OA carried out a field evaluation at the Former Oxford Story buildings, 2 Ship Street, Oxford (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Ben Wallis of Architects Design Partnership LLP, Oxford (ADP) for the Clarkson Alliance Ltd (Oxford) in respect of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site into a lecture theatre with ancillary educational facilities at ground floor level, and 31 student study rooms on the first second and third floors (Planning Application No. 07/01027/FUL).

1.1.2 A project brief was set by David Radford of Oxford City Council (OCC 2008) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with PPG16. OA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing how it would meet the requirements of the brief (OA 2008). The development site is situated at NGR SP 5132 0639.

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is situated within the historic core of modern Oxford, between the rear of properties 1-8 on the northern side of Ship Street and to the rear of properties 1-8 on the southern side of Broad Street. There is access to the site via a small alleyway between Nos. 1 and 2 Ship Street. The site's western boundary abuts the eastern boundary of St Michaels Church (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The site sits on relatively level ground at *c* 64.5 - 65.0m OD towards the southern end of a gravel promontory consisting of Quaternary River Gravels of the 2nd (Summertown-Radley) Terrace Deposits (British Geological Survey sheet 236). The promontory extends broadly north-south between the River Isis *c* 500 m to the west and the River Cherwell *c* 600m to the east - their confluence lies *c* 1km SSE. The gravels on this terrace are typically overlain by a *c* 0.3m depth of red brown loessic loam. The site is centred on NGR SP 5132 0639.

1.2.3 Data from two Geotechnical Boreholes (Fig. 2), undertaken at the site in June 2008 by Structural Soils Ltd and AKS Ward, indicate that there was 5.5m (WS1) and 5.6m (BH1) of made ground before the natural gravels were encountered. The majority of the clay and gravel deposits overlying the Terrace Gravels at these locations probably relate to the infilled medieval defensive ditch. The depth of possible ditch fills concurs with observations made from borehole work in 1986 (Project archive held by OA - see 1.3.26).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Pre-historic and Roman

1.3.1 Neolithic (*c* 4,000-2,400 BC) pits have been found within excavations to the north of the site at Mansfield College (Booth and Hayden 2000, 293), the Institute for

American Studies, and at the New Chemistry Laboratory. Recent work at St John's College's Kendrew Quadrangle has revealed a henge monument dated to around 3000 BC. The henge would have encompassed the area now occupied by Keble College and the Pitt Rivers Museum.

- 1.3.2 A number of Bronze Age (*c* 2,400-700 BC) barrow ditches have been identified in central Oxford. It is probable that there was an extensive barrow cemetery dating to this period, extending along the gravel promontory between the River Thames and River Cherwell from University Parks southwards to the site of the new Sackler Library (Poore and Wilkinson, 2001, Fig. 13). The cemetery probably developed in the 'ritual landscape' around the former, but possibly still extant earthworks relating to the earlier henge (Brian Durham, pers. comm.).
- 1.3.3 Archaeological excavations to the north of the site have uncovered evidence of activity dated to the Iron Age. Recent investigations at the Rex Richards and Rodney Porter buildings, found evidence of Iron Age ditches, pits and pottery. It is possible that rectilinear cropmarks observed in University Parks relate to Iron Age field systems and/or settlement.
- 1.3.4 A number of sites, along with, moderate quantities of Roman pottery have been found within the city and clearly indicate a Roman presence. Seven inhumations were found at the Radcliffe Science Library, and a timber building was found at Mansfield College. Other evidence including ditched enclosures and field systems indicate the presence of a small-scale rural settlement dating from the late 1st to the 4th centuries (Booth and Hayden 2000, 301-2, 329).

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.5 Archaeological evidence for mid Saxon activity at Oxford is almost exclusively restricted to the southern edge of the Second Gravel Terrace and the Thames crossing beyond, now the northern part of Abingdon Road and the site of Christ Church and St Aldates Church. It comprises discoveries that attest to the establishment and maintenance of a river crossing; settlement and activity along the line of the crossing and St Frideswide's minster (Dodd et al 2003).
- 1.3.6 Oxford was an Anglo-Saxon burh possibly founded as part of the system of 31 fortresses established by Alfred the Great in the Late 9th century, or potentially by his son Edward the Elder in the early 10th century.
- 1.3.7 The full extent of the burh is not entirely certain, although it has long been accepted that the area between the later medieval Eastgate and Schools Street/Oriel Street represents an extension, perhaps of the early 11th century. The site at Ship Street (itself a possible intra-mural street) lies on the line of the northern defences of the burh immediately to the east of the northern entrance.
- 1.3.8 The earthen rampart of the late Saxon burh was reconstructed with a stone wall between 1220 and 1290. However at Bastion 4 the whole line of the town wall is set

c 14m northwards of the probable line of the saxon rampart; perhaps as early as 1100 to accommodate the church and cemetery(?) of St. Michael at the North Gate. The bastion, or tower, would be a 13th century addition to the line of the wall at this point.

- 1.3.9 Ship St (formerly Laurence Hall Lane) ran along the inside of the northern defensive wall. Land immediately inside and outside the walls belonged to the town as waste and was not generally developed for housing before the 16th century (see below). It is possible that within the area defined by the projecting wall, a property was developed later in the medieval period and there is record of a dispute having arisen when a house had been built in the 14th century on part of the cemetery, and in 1415 the town successfully claimed land in the cemetery as being next the wall (Hurst 1899, 69).
- 1.3.10 Traditionally Bastion 4 is known as ‘Bishops Hole’ and regarded as an offshoot of the Bocardo Prison which was situated within the, now demolished, medieval Northgate.

Post-medieval and Victorian

- 1.3.11 The site is possibly the location of the former 16th-century tenement and garden of Alderman Flexney, leased in 1546 and 1565 and described as ‘within the wall eastward from St Michaels Church’. Bastion 4 may have been contained within Flexneys property. It is the only house shown on the north side of Ship St on Agas’ map of 1578.
- 1.3.12 Bastion 4 is described in 19th century guidebooks as the place where Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were confined in 1555-6. Tradition also records, possibly not accurately, that Cranmer watched the burning of Latimer and Ridley in the Broad St ditch from within, or from the summit of the tower, labelled on the 1878 OS Town Plan as Martyrs Bastion.
- 1.3.13 The remainder of this side of Ship St was developed in the 17th century as shown on Loggans’ map of 1675. By the mid-18th century, Bastion 4 stood in the yard of the Ship Inn, an infamous coaching inn built c 1756 (Nos. 1-5 Ship St). A relatively detailed plan of the Ship Inn is shown in the City Vellum book - a document held in the city archives containing plans and details of city properties.
- 1.3.14 The bastion is shown on a plan in the Vellum book from the first half of the 19th century, with stables in the ground floor. There is a photograph of the interior of the bastion taken by Henry Taunt in c 1880 (reproduced in Dodd et al, 2003, Plate 4.7). The photograph shows large principal floor joists extending east to west across the bastion as well as various features, which were subsequently covered with plaster. Fireplaces were apparent on all floors, showing that it had been in occupied prior to becoming a stable of the Ship Inn.

- 1.3.15 The bastion is a large, well preserved structure, although it has been much altered since forming part of the medieval defences, and parts are known to have been significantly rebuilt in the 19th century. It extends *c* 9 m above current ground level (although excavations have exposed stonework extending three metres below ground level) and has six secondary windows. Its parapet was renewed in the 1880s and the interior has been linked to the internal space of the abutting warehouse on the end of the three floor levels.
- 1.3.16 The rooms at each of the three floors within the bastion have been considerably squared, presumably when the bastion was converted to domestic use, and the photograph from *c* 1880 shows it with this form. The internal walls are covered with modern plaster but the outline of features, such as former fireplaces, are clearly visible. The *c* 1880 photograph also shows that the interior had already been plastered prior to that date.

Bakers Warehouse (built 1882)

- 1.3.17 The following outline historical background is based largely on information contained on the website <http://www.headington.org.uk/> (see also bibliography) and the Oxford Encyclopaedia.
- 1.3.18 The large warehouse which currently occupies part of the proposed development site, and which is included in this proposal for building recording, was constructed in 1882 for William Baker & Co. The company was established in *c* 1800 as ‘cabinet makers, upholsterers, carpet factors, house decorators and complete furnishers’ although they particularly specialised in china and glass, furniture and fabrics (Hibbert, 1988). The company’s main premises were located at No.1 Broad St, towards the junction with Cornmarket and in 1865 they constructed an additional showroom (Headington website). In 1882, a partnership was formed with another company to form Baker & Prior. This was presumably part of the same expansion, as the same year saw the construction of the new 4-storey warehouse which forms part of the current project. The warehouse was to the rear of the company’s main premises at No.1 Broad Street and extended behind No 3 (possibly the showroom constructed in 1865).
- 1.3.19 The partnership appears to have shortlived because in 1886 they reverted to William Baker & Co, and following Baker’s death in 1902 the company was taken over by Elliston & Cavell. In 1915 the company moved into newly built premises immediately to the west which formed a prominent curved facade stretching around the corner between Broad Street and Cornmarket. This building, which is still known as William Baker House, has been a bookshop since 1987 (initially Dillons and now Waterstones). The previous building on this site (immediately west from Bakers’ No.1 Broad Street premises) is shown on an English Heritage’s View Finder website and included the somewhat tastelessly named Martyrs Hairdressers.
- 1.3.20 The warehouse was vacated by Baker’s in the 1980s and converted into a commercial historical display called The Oxford Story.

1.3.21 The building is only of moderate significance but it is an attractive, carefully detailed warehouse structure. It is a four-storey building (including attic storey) and has a rectangular plan. It is of polychromatic brick construction with red brick piers and yellow brick panels. There is attractive dentil brickwork at eaves and a moulded brick cornice at first floor. There are fine square-headed gauged brick lintels and the building is braced by regular tie-bars.

Previous archaeological investigations in the area

1.3.22 Archaeological work comprising the excavation of 3 trenches (see Fig 3) and Building recording of Bastion 4's external elevation was completed in advance of the Oxford Story development in 1986 has been published (Dodd, A, (ed), 2003, pp164 - 172).

1.3.23 Trench I revealed loams and gravel deposits dating to the 18th century, overlying 17th century fills of the town ditch that extended down to 3.2m below ground level (bgl) at 61.21 m OD. Below this depth soft deposits were augered to a depth of 5m bgl.

1.3.24 Trench II was filled with modern building materials to a depth of 1.3m bgl (63.11 m OD).

1.3.25 A substantial medieval wall, recorded to be 1.6m thick ran on a N-S alignment through the cellar in the south of the site. It had a passage inserted through it, and had been extensively refaced with only limited in-situ medieval fabric on its eastern face. The top of a probable postern gateway was observed in Trench III. This could be the Town Wall or related to medieval undercrofts.

1.3.26 The archive holds a note on a geotechnical borehole that was located 2.5m north of No. 4 Ship Street (precise location unknown). The note records that fills were observed to a depth of 6m bgl. This could be due to a deep isolated feature (such as a pit or well etc) or the presence of a defensive ditch.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general aims were to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the development area and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains that may affect further need for mitigation during the construction process.

2.1.2 In addition, to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features.

2.1.3 To unify, where possible, the recording processes and archaeology of the below ground remains and building recording of the standing structure

2.2 Specific Aims

- 2.2.1 To make available the results of the investigation, in a local journal if considered by OCC and EH as significant.
- 2.2.2 Determine the suggested line and nature of the town defences in the following two locations;
- to the east of Bastion 4 on the line of a wall running E-W from the bastion wall shown on the O.S plan 1887,
 - to the south of Bastion 4 on a continuation of a line southwards of its eastern wall.
- 2.2.3 Determine/confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposit which may merit preservation in situ or additional investigation;
- 2.2.4 Ensure that archaeological data is recovered from geotechnical boreholes/pits;
- 2.2.5 Determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise;
- 2.2.6 Determine the potential of the deposits for significant palaeo-ecological information;
- 2.2.7 Seek any evidence for medieval property boundaries (and their post-medieval survival)

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope and method of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 Two Archaeological Test Pits (ATP's) were excavated by hand within the development area. ATP 1 was located within the former Victorian warehouse on the suggested line of the N-S wall continuing southwards from the east wall of the bastion. ATP 2 was located within the former Victorian warehouse on the corner of the suggested possible medieval defensive wall as shown on the O.S 1878 Town Plan. Figure 2 shows the trench locations.
- 3.1.2 ATP1 was originally intended to measure 2.5 x 2m but was subsequently enlarged to 2.75 x 2m in order to investigate the full width of the N-S aligned medieval wall. The deposits were then excavated in stratigraphic sequence to a maximum depth of 1.3m bgl, exposing the eastern face of the N-S aligned wall. Upon instruction from David Radford, further excavation was limited to a 0.45m wide sondage, 1.2m bgl, on an E-W alignment along the route of the proposed foul water pipe.
- 3.1.3 ATP 2 was to be excavated until the remains of the medieval wall were encountered, or to an initial maximum depth of 1.2m. In the absence of any structural remains related to the medieval wall, shoring was installed within the trench at a depth of 1.2m and excavation continued to a depth of 3.3m within a sondage at the northern extent of the trench, with the intention of establishing the full depth of the warehouse

foundations. A hand auger was then used to establish the nature and depth of any geological deposits below ground level.

3.1.4 All brick and masonry structures encountered during this excavation phase were left in situ and archaeologically recorded, with the exception of an E-W aligned Victorian brick drain within ATP 1. This was fully recorded and then removed to allow easier excavation to the required depth.

3.1.5 All archaeological features that were revealed were planned and where excavated, their sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features were photographed using a digital camera and a general record was kept using 35 mm colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.2 **Finds**

3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.3 **Palaeo-environmental evidence**

3.3.1 Bulk soil samples were taken from suitable contexts from a range of dated deposits to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of the site and for the retrieval of finds.

3.4 **Presentation of results**

3.4.1 The various deposits and structures encountered during the evaluation are described below in Sections 4 and 5, (a context inventory can be found in Appendix 1). The descriptive text in Section 5 is followed by the finds and environmental reports - Sections 6 and 7 respectively (tables can be found in Appendix 2), and a discussion and interpretation of this evidence can be found in Section 8.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The trenches were located inside the former Bakers Warehouse, and were undertaken under artificial lighting. The lighting occasionally made interpretation difficult, particularly when differentiating between features with very similar fills.
- 4.1.2 The ground conditions were consistently dry and the water table was not reached.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 Within ATP 1, the earliest archaeological feature encountered was the remains of a N-S wall believed to be medieval in date. To the west of the wall was a sequence of layers potentially representing the upper fills 17th century pits. To the east, the wall was largely truncated in the mid 19th century, and subsequent deposits appear to relate to the levelling of the site during the construction of the Bakers Warehouse.
- 4.2.2 The area investigated within ATP 2 revealed only a narrow sequence of early 17th century deposits, overlain by 18th century occupation horizons. These deposits were later truncated by Victorian development works and subsequent levelling, potentially related to that observed within ATP1.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

ATP 1

- 5.1.1 ATP 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m bgl (63.61m AOD) without observing natural gravel. The earliest feature observed was a north-south aligned wall (130). The top of the wall was observed at a height of 64.44m AOD and was still continuing down when excavation was ceased at a depth of 63.61m AOD, exposing a height of 0.85m. Measuring 1.3m in width, the wall was constructed with a hard orange gravel mortar and limestone rubble core. Extending beyond the northern extent of the trench the wall terminated 0.85m from the southern edge of the excavation area allowing observation along 1.4m of its length. Exposure of the eastern elevation revealed random rubble coursing comprising roughly hewn limestone. These facing stones varied in size from 0.1m to 0.3m in length and between 0.05m and 0.15m in depth.
- 5.1.2 The southern end of the wall was exposed to a height of 0.5m from top to bottom, within the east-west slot excavated for the foul water pipe. Within this slot a small section of facing stones were observed, on an east-west orientation measuring 0.75m from the western edge of the wall. It does not appear that this facing ever ran across the full width of the wall to create a defined end. Beyond the eastern edge of the

facing stones, rubble core material was observed extending 0.04m beyond the southern extent of these facing stones and may have continued further prior to later truncation.

- 5.1.3 Close investigation of the eastern facing elevation revealed that towards the southern extent of the wall the nature of the coursing within the facing changed slightly and was recorded separately as (146). Rather than just random rubble coursing there was evidence for what appeared to be an imitation of lacing courses, although these were proven to not go through the core of the wall as would be expected of a real lacing course. This variation in the eastern face was not noted as being a later variation as there was no change in the mortar bonding, but it is possible that it related to the end of wall 130 immediately to the south.
- 5.1.4 Indication of later use of the wall was evident in the form of a small patch of pointing (137) within the eastern elevation. The wall 130 is interpreted as being part of Bastion 4 and as such re-pointing of what would be the exterior face is most likely to be resulting from a later secondary use of this structure.
- 5.1.5 During the excavations within ATP1 there was no evidence of floor surfaces that would have been contemporary with medieval or post-medieval use of the Bastion. Butting up against the south-western edge of wall 130, were two possible make up layers, with the earlier layer (134) being overlain by layer 133. Both deposits were only partially exposed due to later truncation but were observed to be sloping away from the wall down to the south-west. Tentatively interpreted as make-up layers, it is possible that they are in fact the upper fills of robber cuts, removing any traces of the N-S wall continuing in the southern portion of the trench. Pottery dating from the 17th century was recovered from layers 134 and 133.
- 5.1.6 Within the north-west portion of the trench, pit 129 appeared to be cutting through layer 133 from a height of 64.30m AOD. Extending beyond the north-west corner of the trench, the full dimensions of this pit were not recorded. It measured at least 1.1m from north to south, and 1m from east to west and was possibly circular in plan. Pit 129 was not excavated, but the east-west sondage for the foul water pipe partially exposed the upper fill (136) to a depth of 0.2m. The eastern side of the pit truncated the western edge of wall 130, and several large limestone fragments measuring up to 0.4m in diameter were noted within the top fill (136) of the pit, along with frequent mortar flecks. Potentially a rubbish pit, it is also possible that pit 129 was in fact a robbing trench to remove the facing stones from western elevation of wall 130. Immediately overlying the upper pit fill were two further make-up layers, (132) and (131). Deposit 132 contained pottery dating to the 17th century, and was overlain by layer 131 from which pottery was more precisely dated to between 1575 and 1625 AD.
- 5.1.7 Deposits 132 and 131 were only extant in a narrow strip within the western edge of ATP 1. To the east they had been truncated by cut 116, which was irregular in shape and cut from a height of 64.62m AOD. It extended beyond the southern limits of the

excavation and was observed within the trench on a north-south orientation until it met the southern end of wall 130. At this point it turned to the east, and potentially truncated a portion of the wall at the east of the southern face, before returning to a north-south alignment following the eastern edge of wall 130 to the north where cut 116 had become truncated. The base of this feature and the eastern extent were not identified, as they both continued beyond the area excavated.

- 5.1.8 The purpose of cut 116 is unclear as it largely respects wall 130 rather than being a robber cut, and its full extent remained uncertain. The backfilling of the cut appears to have taken place quite rapidly, with a series of tips dropping away to the east where the cut is presumably deeper. Subsequent fills within 116 tipped sharply downwards to the east, and extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The deposits included within this were 147, 135, 118, 117, 119, 145, 120, 121, 144, 122, 123, 125 and 138, as they appeared in stratigraphic order. It was noted that the earlier deposits within this sequence, contained evidence consistent with demolition activity. Fill 147 contained several sub-angular limestone fragments within gravel and mortar rich silty sand, which was indicative of demolition relating particularly to wall 130. Similarly, deposit 145, was almost entirely comprised of crushed mortar material, as was deposit 144 and to a lesser extent deposit 121.
- 5.1.9 The most predominant fill within cut 116, was deposit 123 which was at least 0.6m deep, and extended beyond the east of the trench. Layer 123 produced pottery dating to the 18th century, and consisted of a mid brown-grey, slightly clayey, sandy-silt, again with frequent fragments of mortar and even some fragments of painted plaster. The subsequent fill (125) was a dark grey-brown, sandy-silt, 0.4m in depth and containing early 19th century pottery, but very little mortar or plaster. The final upper fill of cut 116 was a dark red-brown layer of silty-sand (138), and as with fill 123, is very similar to a layer observed within ATP 2. Although this does not prove that cut 116 continues as far east as ATP 2, these later fills certainly appeared to be filling or levelling a large area that extended as far east as ATP 2. An activity that must have taken place between the 18th century and 1882, when the warehouse was built.
- 5.1.10 At the northern extent of ATP 1, two E-W aligned linear cuts were observed, 142 and 139. Potentially the same feature, only the southern edge of both cuts could be recorded within the limits of the excavation and later truncation prevented this from being proven. At the north-west extent of the trench, cut 142 was recorded as a moderately steep sided linear feature. It measured at least 0.55m deep, sloping beyond the northern side of the trench, and 1.1m in length, extending beyond the western section with truncation to the east. The backfill of cut 142 consisted of a loose, dark-brown, silty-sand containing frequent fragments of CBM, (143).
- 5.1.11 The potential continuation of cut 142, was recorded to the east of the northern section as construction cut 139. This feature was observed between the eastern face of the wall 130, and continuing east beyond the limits of the excavation. Only 0.8m of its length was exposed and the bottom of the cut was not established, as it continued beyond the depth excavated. Entirely filling construction cut 139 was a mottled light

grey concrete (140), containing fragments of CBM and rounded gravel inclusions, which was exposed in the south facing section, forming the northern limit of excavation. The top 0.5m of the exposed concrete showed evidence of wooden shoring against which the concrete had been poured, but below this depth it was clear that the concrete had just been poured directly against the edge of the cut and the N-S wall 130.

- 5.1.12 Loose backfill material (141), consisting of dark grey-brown, sandy-silt, was recorded towards the top of cut 139. This backfill was very similar to, if not the same deposit as layer 110, which was recorded in plan across the full extent of the trench to a maximum depth of 0.2m. It is likely that the same material which was used to backfill the construction cut, was also used to level the ground within the warehouse.
- 5.1.13 Subsequent deposits and features appear to relate to the use of the warehouse since its construction. Cutting through make up layer 110, within the central northern portion of the trench, was the foundation cut 112. Within cut 112, concrete 113 had been poured in order to form a solid base for a stone plinth, onto which a vertical support would presumably have been placed. The concrete (113) filled a hole created by cut 112 that was roughly square in shape, measuring 0.8 x 0.8m in plan. The top of the plinth was at a height of 64.06m AOD, and excavated to height of 64.44m AOD, the base of the cut would have reached the top of the N-S wall 130, providing a very solid foundation. The top of cut 112 was backfilled with a dark, grey-brown, silty-sand (114).
- 5.1.14 Extending across the full width of the southern extent of the trench was a brick lined drain (102). The drain was constructed within cut 101, which was a linear, very steep sided and undulating based feature approximately 1m in width, 0.35m deep and at least 2.5m in length, although the full extent was not revealed within the trench. Within cut 101, a solid level base for the brick drain was created with a 0.2m thick layer of concrete which was very similar in nature to both 113 and 140. The brick drain itself was constructed from red unfrogged bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.67m. The bricks were laid end to end, six bricks wide onto the concrete, creating a gradual slope from a height of 64.87m AOD at the west down to 64.81m AOD to the east. Two side walls were then constructed onto this brick base with a tile layer followed by two courses of bricks. The remaining construction cut was backfilled with deposit 103.
- 5.1.15 Overlying the backfilled cut of the brick drain 102, was a cement floor surface (108) partially surviving in the majority of the area within ATP 1 to a depth of 0.06m, extending beyond the eastern and southern limits. The surface of this floor layer was at a height of 65.01m AOD. There was no evidence that this floor surface ever sealed the void created by drain 102, and so it is assumed that the latter was an open drain contemporary with floor 108. It is likely that this floor surface remained in use for a long period of time as a later ceramic drainage pipe (104) was inserted into floor 108 with a drain cover positioned flush with the surface created by floor 108. The cut for drain 104 truncated the brick lined drain 102, on a north-east to south-west

orientation, running beyond the southern edge of the trench. This would imply that the brick lined drain had gone into disuse, but a repair to 102 was observed on the northern side wall, where the ceramic pipe had cut through, with red bricks being mortared back into place, these were recorded as structure 115. The drain backfill material (105) consisted of a Portland type cement overlain by moderately compacted dark grey brown silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.

- 5.1.16 Subsequent deposits are linked to the conversion of the warehouse into the Oxford Store in the late 1980's. The existing ground level was recorded at 65.15m AOD and consisted of a concrete floor slab (100) sealing the trench with later concrete insertions. The later insertions included a concrete lined service trench which defined the northern limit of excavation and a rectangular reinforced concrete feature to the southeast 106, which partially truncated the brick drain 102.

ATP 2

- 5.1.17 ATP 2 was excavated by hand to a depth of 61.83m AOD (3.3m bgl). At this depth there was no evidence of geological deposits and a further 3.1m was hand augered from the base of the excavated slot.
- 5.1.18 The hand augering was stopped at 58.73m AOD, as compacted, black sandy gravels (276) were encountered, making further progress very difficult. It is possible that deposit (276) was the natural gravel, subsequently stained by overlying organic deposits, but the deposit was only exposed to a depth of 0.1m. The overlying deposit (266), was a dark grey-black, silty clay with gravel inclusions becoming more frequent towards the base, and an organic smell. Approximately 1.3m in depth, layer (266) was overlain by relatively thin bands of silty-clays (265, 264 and 263), measuring 0.12m, 0.11m and 0.18m thick respectively. The overlying sequence comprised varying shades of brown-grey silty-clays (262 and 261).
- 5.1.19 The latest deposit to be observed within the auger sequence was deposit 260. This deposit had already been observed in the base of the slot within ATP 2 and was originally recorded as deposit 259. Where hand excavated, this deposit was shown to be at least 0.12m in depth but the augering suggested a total thickness of 0.72m. During the course of the excavation several sherds of pottery were recovered from this layer that dated to the early 17th century. Layer 259 was underlying a 0.2m deep layer of brown grey fine sandy silt (254), which also produced early 17th century pottery.
- 5.1.20 Although not identified during excavation, it was noticed in section that layer 254 was cut by a later feature (269). Truncated by 19th century activity, cut 269 was only partially observed, but one moderately steep side of the cut was seen to extend below the limit of the excavation. Excavated from within this feature was a thin layer of silty-clay trample (258), beneath a 0.2m thick rubble filled sandy-silt (257), which was overlain by a thin band of clean sandy silt (256).

- 5.1.21 The majority of the area investigated within ATP 2 had been subjected to 19th century truncation, with the exception of a narrow stretch of deposits against the western edge of the trench, formed after the deposition of layer 256, but not subject to the later truncation. Overlying the surface of layer 254 was a thin layer of mortar (253) only 0.06m thick. This may have resulted from construction or demolition activity, or may even have formed a floor surface at a height of 62.06m AOD. The relationship between deposits 254 and 256 was difficult to ascertain due to the later truncation in this area, combined with the use of artificial lighting.
- 5.1.22 Overlying layer 254 was deposit 248, which appeared to relate to a period of occupation. The deposit comprised a dark brown-grey, clay-silt, which yielded pottery, animal bone, clay pipe and glass. This layer was 0.43m in depth, and rather than representing tips of backfilled material appears to be a homogenous build up of material over time. Layer 247, overlying deposit 248, was a thin deposit of fine silty-sand, 0.06m in depth, and containing frequent fragments of clay pipe.
- 5.1.23 Immediately overlying layer 247 was a sequence of mortar rich horizons, which are likely to represent floor layers. Beginning at a height of 62.56m AOD, the first deposit in this sequence was layer 241. This deposit was a loose, fine sandy mortar with a moderately frequent amount of angular limestone fragments within it. Towards the top of this deposit, the stone inclusions became increasingly less frequent resulting in a separate context (240) being defined at 62.76m AOD. These deposits are unlikely to have represented a floor surface itself but may have been intended as a bedding/make up layer for floor surface 239.
- 5.1.24 Deposit 239 formed a 0.06m thick layer of mortar which created a surface that slopes from a height of 62.93m AOD at the north down to 62.83m AOD at the south. Only a 1.5 x 0.13m area of this surface was exposed within the excavation due to later truncation. Overlying the floor surface was a thin occupation layer less than 0.06m thick, formed from fine silty-sand (238).
- 5.1.25 A later mortar floor surface overlay layer 238, forming a deposit approximately 0.045m thick (237). This was in turn overlain by a looser mortar and sand horizon, containing frequent small rounded stones, creating a 0.14m deep layer (236). This was underlying a dark brown fine silty-sand (235), which contained 18th century pottery, and is likely to be the result of occupation activity or a deliberate deposition of made ground, prior to the laying of a further mortar floor (234). Floor surface 234 was a hard, off-white mortar, less than 0.02m thick.
- 5.1.26 A sequence of make-up or levelling layers were seen to overlay surface 234. These deposits (233, 232 and 231) measured depths of 0.11m, 0.08m and 0.07m respectively. They all appeared to be deliberately deposited, particularly layer 231, a clean sandy gravel containing 17th to 18th century pottery, which formed the bedding for a further floor layer, (243).
- 5.1.27 Layer 243 was a substantial mortar floor deposit creating a surface at 63.35m AOD, through which a stakehole or small posthole (244), had been cut. The posthole (244)

measured 0.08m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.09m removing a single fill (245), a dark, brown-grey, sandy-silt. Artificial lighting made the definition of this feature difficult during excavation and it may have been deeper. The thin occupation layer (229), deposited onto floor 243 was overlain by the remains of a later slightly fragmentary mortar surface (242), less than 0.02m in depth where it survived.

- 5.1.28 Overlying layer 242, was a probable demolition layer (230), a dark, brown-grey, sandy-silt, containing broken mortar fragments and occasional CBM fragments, 0.1m deep. This was immediately overlain by deposit 222 a sandy-gravel, clay make up layer.
- 5.1.29 Subsequent deposit 201, was a mid to light, grey-brown, silty-sand with frequent fragments of mortar throughout. The top was at 63.73m AOD and the bottom was at 63.91m AOD. This layer was almost identical to deposit 123 within ATP 1. The overlying layer (202) was a similar deposit but with much fewer mortar inclusions. This was overlain by two further deposits (203 and 204), measuring 0.3m and 0.1m deep respectively. Deposit 203 was similar to layer 125, and deposit 204 closely resembled deposit 138, recorded within ATP 1. Layer 204 was overlain by a silty, mortar rich sand (205), 0.16m thick.
- 5.1.30 Cutting through layer 204 from a height of 64.37m AOD, was the construction cut for the warehouse (206). The construction cut entered the northern end of the trench on E-W orientation. At 0.15m to the east of the western limit of excavation, the cut turned at a right-angle to a N-S orientation running beyond the southern extent of ATP 2. The cut measured at least 1.5m wide (E-W) and 1.8m long (N-S). The cut had vertical sides and formed a horizontal step at a height of 61.64m AOD, or 3.2m below ground level, creating a level surface approximately 1m in width (E-W). From this step the cut continued deeper within a slot beyond the eastern limit of excavation to at least 61.34m AOD.
- 5.1.31 Backfilled within cut 206, within the lower section of the cut, was a hard grey concrete (268), with CBM and gravel inclusions. This formed the lower concrete foundations for the warehouse. The base of concrete 268 was not observed, as it extended beyond the excavated depth of ATP 2. The top of this concrete was observed at a height of 61.97m AOD, where it had spilled over the top of the stepped foundation cut. Spread across the horizontal step created by cut 206 was a thin band of loose concrete (246), which was presumably trampled in when 286 was poured into the cut. Following this, it appears that 0.95m to the east of the western edge of cut 206, upright wooden shuttering (200) was installed and presumably propped up within the middle of the cut in line with the lower portion of cut 206. The same shuttering continued from the N-S alignment along the upper edge of cut 206 on an E-W orientation in the northern area of the trench.
- 5.1.32 To the north and east of the wooden shuttering (200), a second phase of concrete was poured into cut 206 on top of the earlier phase of concrete (268), forming the upper

foundations of the warehouse. The top of concrete 211 was at 63.41m AOD. Fragmentary remains of the wooden shuttering were noted still in situ, but the main indication of its use was the impression left in the concrete as it set against the wooden planks. It is suspected that the foundation cut was wider on the N-S alignment because the depth of the foundation cut was at least 3m, requiring the sides to be stepped out in order to make it safe. The lower deeper portion being filled first and then the upper portion having shuttering installed to avoid filling the entire cut with concrete. The brick walls of the warehouse (210), were then built directly onto these concrete foundations.

- 5.1.33 Numerous backfill deposits overlying concrete layers 246 and 268, were excavated from within cut 206. In stratigraphic order, deposits 255, 251, 250, 252, 226, 225, 249, 207, 208 and 209 were deliberately backfilled into cut 206. This sequence of deposits started at 61.94m AOD and continued up to 64.35m AOD, totalling a depth of 2.41m from top to bottom. These deposits were separated from the main concrete foundations by the wooden shuttering which appeared to extend upwards beyond the top of the concrete. The space between the wooden shuttering and the warehouse walls was backfilled separately, but potentially at the same time as the layers external to the shuttering were deposited. Deposits 227, 214, 215, 212 and 213 were backfilled onto the concrete foundations and butting up against the wooden shuttering (200) and the warehouse walls (210).
- 5.1.34 Evidence for the shuttering in the north facing section was not observed beyond a maximum height of 63.95m AOD. At this point fill 216 was deposited over both backfill deposits (215 and 209). The final fill in the sequence was deposit 217, a silty-sandy, pea gravel. The top of fill 207 was 64.27m AOD.
- 5.1.35 Sealing the upper fill of cut 206 was a sandy-silty clay make-up layer, that contained CBM and slate fragments (218). This was overlain by two further make up layers (219 and then 220), which covered the area within the excavation. Cutting through layer 220, against the northern wall of the warehouse was a possible posthole feature (223). Cut 223 was not recognised in plan but in section it was observed to have vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.14m wide and 0.4m deep. The cut was filled a dark, greenish-grey, silty-clay (224). This was overlain by layer 221, a light brown grey mix of sand and mortar with concrete and slate inclusions, resulting from the removal of the concrete slab that was observed overlying ATP 1.

6 FINDS

6.1 Assessment of the pottery

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

6.1.1 A total of 395 sherds of pottery weighing 9.120 kg. were recovered from 35 contexts. Virtually all of this is all of post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

6.1.2 The pottery assemblage is in a very fresh but fragmentary condition. Several complete vessel profiles survive amongst the late 18th/early 19th-century industrialised wares. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The pottery is described in detail in the spreadsheet and summarised below.

6.1.3 For a site in central Oxford the assemblage is unusual in consisting almost entirely of post-medieval wares (c 1550-1900) with only a handful of residual medieval pottery sherds noted. These include a worn sherd of Early Medieval Oxford ware (OXAC) of c 875-1250, a cooking pot rim in Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) of c 1070-1250 and a sherd from a 15th-16th century Brill/Boarstall ware jug (OXAM). There are some indications of early 16th-century activity in the form of one or two residual sherds of Raeren stoneware (RAER c 1475-1550) and a few sherds of late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXBX). An unusual, probably 16th-century, jar in this fabric is decorated with a prominent thumbed horizontal strip in white clay below the rim of the vessel and is covered with a bright green glaze (context 220). This vessel should be published at some stage.

6.1.4 Pottery types of the 17th and 18th century are quite well represented but are fairly unremarkable. These mainly comprise jars and dishes in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) along with dishes and other forms in yellow- or green-glazed Surrey/Hampshire Border ware (BORDY, BORDG c 1550-1700). Other forms in the latter include a large sherd from a chafing dish (plate warmer or portable stove). Sherds from a few German Frechen (FREC) stoneware bottles or 'bellarmines' - typical imports of the period - are also present. English tin-glazed wares (TGW) are represented by a few possibly early 17th-century drug jars and various dishes plus a scrap of tin-glazed wall tile with typical boat or ship decoration. A few early Staffordshire stoneware and slipware sherds were also noted.

6.1.5 Several large context assemblages of the late 18th or more likely the early 19th century (c 1800-1830) were observed - of which Context (207) with 124 sherds was the largest and several other large assemblages of this date (including 226 and 249) appeared to have cross-joins with this. These mostly comprised large fresh sherds of high quality Staffordshire-type tablewares including early transfer-printed Pearlware dishes, plates, bowls, cups and other forms with Chinese-style ('Willow pattern') decoration in blue (PEAR TR). Creamware vessels (CREA) in the same range of tableware forms were also very common plus a few sherds of English porcelain teacups (ENPO). These contexts also produced several large storage jars and bowls in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) which would have seen use in the kitchen rather than at the table. The impression these assemblages give is that of domestic rubbish from one or more fairly well-to-do households where dining on fairly high quality tablewares was the norm. Wares of the second half of the 19th century are noticeably rare. A ceramic electric light fitting of c 1900-30 was recovered from Context (128).

Recommendations

6.1.6 The composition of the assemblage as a whole is typical of many post-medieval sites in Oxford and is fairly unremarkable, although some of the pottery is not without interest. The scarcity of residual medieval material however is noteworthy. In view of the small size and the mainly late post-medieval emphasis of the assemblage, no further work is recommended. However this may be reviewed if future excavations here produce a considerably larger collection of material.

6.2 **The clay pipes**

by John Cotter

Introduction

6.2.1 The excavation produced a total of 98 pieces of clay pipe weighing 478 g. 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.

Date and nature of the assemblage

6.2.2 The assemblage is generally in a fresh condition with wear visible on only a few pieces. Twenty three pieces of pipe bowl are present including a dozen complete bowls and several other more damaged bowl profiles. A small number of bowls date from the 17th century with the earliest type dating to c 1630-55 and bowls of the mid/late 17th century being fairly common. These are all plain but one example of c 1640-60 has an unknown maker's mark in incuse letters (possibly 'EL') on the underside of the heel (Context 131). The latter should be published at some point. A few plain 18th-century pipes also occur but the majority of complete and nearly-complete bowls present date to the early and mid 19th century. These include a few

bowls with decorated seams and with the marks of several local Oxford pipemakers - predominantly those of the Huggins family. For the most part the range of pipes and maker's marks present can be paralleled from other sites in Oxford, particularly St. Ebbe's (Oswald 1984) and more generally elsewhere in southern England (Oswald 1975). One or two 19th-century pipe bowls have decoration which is so far unparalleled and could be worth publishing at some point.

Summary and recommendations

- 6.2.3 The range of pipe styles and dates present is fairly typical of Oxford sites and there are no large individual context assemblages worthy of more detailed analysis. Also, the assemblage is quite small and, apart from one 17th-century pipe bowl, provides no new information on local or regional pipemakers. In view of these facts no further work is recommended.

6.3 The pipeclay wig curlers

by John Cotter

- 6.3.1 Four pieces of white pipeclay wig curlers (74 g.) were recovered from Context (257). These have not been separately catalogued but are described here. The only associated dating evidence is a rim sherd from a Creamware dish of c 1770-1830 and this may well be the approximate date of the wig curlers. A minimum of four wig curlers is represented. These comprise one complete example and the terminals and attached shafts of three other examples. All examples are in a fairly fresh condition. The complete wig curler measures 80 mm. long. It has two bulbous flat-headed terminals connected by a gently tapering shaft of normal circular cross-section. The shaft has a central (minimum) diameter of 14 mm. and the bulbous terminals a maximum diameter of 19 mm. and the flat ends a diameter of 13-14 mm. The complete example has smooth surfaces but is unburnished and the smoother circular facet ends have been cut with a knife or a wire. The ends have a slight lip defined by a tooled groove set back a couple of millimetres from the edge. There are limey, sandy, post-deposition encrustations partly covering both terminals.
- 6.3.2 Of the remaining three wig curlers terminals, two are of approximately the same size with a diameters of 15 mm. and 16 mm. respectively at their most bulbous point and shafts of 11-12 mm. diameter. The slightly larger of the latter two is competently stroke-burnished along its length and has a neater sub-circular knife-cut end c 10 mm. in diameter. The smaller example is smoothed only and the end surface is quite deeply dimpled or concave and probably hand-finished. The latter also has a slightly greyer fabric to the other three and may have a different source. The fourth and largest example, also incomplete, has a maximum bulbous diameter of 23 mm., an end diameter of 17 mm. and a shaft diameter of 17.5 mm. It is competently stroke-burnished allover its length and has a neatly knife-finished circular end with a slight lip. In the very centre of the circular end is a small roughly sub-rectangular shallow cavity 4 mm. in length which appears to be accidental - probably just a void in the

clay - although it could be mistaken for a maker's mark which, when present, usually occur in this position. None of the examples here however is marked in any way.

6.3.3 Wig curlers are occasional to fairly rare finds on post-medieval sites. Most large-scale urban excavations might be expected to yield a few examples. The extensive St. Ebbe's excavations in Oxford in the 1970s produced only five examples from closed pit groups including a marked example dated to c 1800 which is of very similar form to the ones from Ship Street (Mellor 1984, fig. 57). The discovery of four examples here is therefore noteworthy and supports the impression gained from the later post-medieval ceramic tablewares that much of the material here represents domestic rubbish from one or more fairly prosperous households.

6.3.4 Further work on the wig curlers is not recommended apart from a few record photographs. If additional examples turn up on future excavations here it may be worth publishing a short note about them.

6.4 **Worked Stone**

by Ruth Shaffrey

Summary and Quantification

6.4.1 A total of 20 pieces of stone were retained during the evaluation

Description

6.4.2 Eleven of the retained pieces of stone are fragments of roofing material. One chunk is a worked piece of indeterminate function and the remaining eight pieces show no evidence of use although this does not preclude their use structurally.

6.4.3 With the exception of a small fragment of slate (218), all the roof-stones are fragments of limestone. These are quite variable including shelly, sandy and oolitic variants. These are probably Jurassic in (geological) age and likely to be of relatively local origin with all having been observed on other Oxford sites. Comparison with reference samples would be necessary to tie the lithology down more closely. All the material could be medieval or post-medieval in origin.

6.5 **Ceramic Building Material**

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

6.5.1 A total of 74 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 11.821 kg. were recovered from a total of 24 contexts. Apart from a few residual pieces of medieval roof tile all this material is of post-medieval date, that is - from the 16th to the 19th century and particularly the 17th to the 19th century. The CBM was catalogued on an Excel spreadsheet at an 'intermediate' level of detail - somewhere between a basic catalogue (ie. recording just sherd counts and weight per context) and a detailed catalogue (recording all the types of CBM and their dimensions, per context). By this system broad predictable functional categories of CBM were recorded by sherd count

per context (ie. brick, ridge tile, floor tile and roof tile). A whole weight was recorded for each context but not for each type. This gives a more detailed snapshot of the composition of the assemblage than a basic catalogue but it falls short of the detail found in a detailed catalogue. Measurable dimensions were recorded (in the comments field) for most of the more complete pieces and an approximate spot-date was assigned to the latest material in each context.

Date and nature of the assemblage

- 6.5.2 The CBM assemblage is generally in a fragmentary and abraded condition but consists of a mixture of some fresh and many abraded pieces. There are no complete items - the nearest to this is around half a complete brick. The predominance here of brick (52 pieces) well above all other classes of CBM underlines the post-medieval nature of the assemblage. On medieval sites in the city of Oxford it is normally roofing tiles that predominate - whereas here they comprise only 17 pieces. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. However there is a good degree of agreement with the pottery and clay pipe spot-dates. In some cases though it is likely that the major CBM component in certain contexts was already up to a century old when it came to be deposited and many contexts contain small amounts of even older residual material - usually distinguished by its small size and abraded state. The types of CBM present are described in the catalogue in some detail and listed in more summary form below.

Flat roof tile: 16 pieces

- 6.5.3 This category includes a single chimney pot sherd (see below) for which a separate catalogue field was deemed unnecessary. Also known as peg tile, the tiles are apparently of typical rectangular shape and fairly crude manufacture with a pair of circular nail holes at one end. None preserves its complete dimensions. Four residual pieces (from three tiles) have been identified as of medieval date. All of these are probably of 13th to 14th century date and include two pieces in a fairly rare cream or off-white fabric (Oxford Tile Fabric VIIA), with a partial clear or greenish glaze. The other medieval tile is a red fabric (Fabric IIIB). The remaining roof tiles are of post-medieval date (16th-19th century) and occur in a variety of fabrics including the usual fine sandy red fabric and a range of orange-buff fabrics which are not so well known. The roof tile assemblage here holds some potential in allowing the post-medieval types of tile fabric to be defined more closely.

Chimney pot: 1 piece

- 6.5.4 A single piece from context (230) was identified. This is in a red brick-like fabric and comprises the moulded base of a chimney pot which was probably originally hexagonal or octagonal in plan. It is probably of late 18th- or 19th-century date.

Ridge tile: 4 pieces

- 6.5.5 These are all post-medieval. This category however also includes two hip tiles - which are similar in function and appearance to ridge tiles. The two ridge tile fragments are of post-medieval date. One of these from context (132) is probably of 16th- or 17th-century date and comprises a large piece from the lower corner or an unglazed ridge tile in a red post-medieval-looking fabric with thick sides lower down and knife-cut edges. It was originally probably of sub-gothic arch shape with a rounded apex. The other probable ridge tile (context 249), also unglazed, is an edge-less sherd in an unusually fissile (flaky) creamy-orange fabric with fine shell and chalk inclusions. The context suggests an 18th- or early 19th-century date. Parts of two very similar hip tiles in a red sandy fabric were recovered from context (125). These have the same fabric, and probably date, as the ridge tile in context (132) and have similar knife-cut edges but are adapted to fit to the sloping part of roof joins.

Floor tile: 1 piece

- 6.5.6 Only one possible piece of floor tile was identified - but even this is uncertain. This is a damaged scrap in an unglazed dense red fabric which has a scorched upper surface while the lower surface has flaked away making the original thickness impossible to calculate. It may be of 16th- or 17th- century date but occurs residually in a late 18th- or 19th-century context (207). Among the brick collection are several bricks which may have been used as paving in place of true floor tiles (see below).

Brick: 52 pieces

- 6.5.7 The commonest type of CBM here. Some pieces are fairly large and preserve measurable dimensions (noted in the catalogue comments) but most occur as abraded fragments. A number of possibly related orange-red fabrics were noted. No frogged examples (generally c. 1820+) were noted. Most of these are likely to have been used as ordinary domestic building bricks but some examples are heavily worn on one surface suggesting they may have been used as flooring bricks. A couple of bricks have neatly rubbed or smoothed edges and may have been higher quality 'rubbers' or architectural bricks used for doorways and window surrounds etc. At least one brick is heavily sooted along one side suggesting it may have come from a fireplace or chimney stack. Some of the 'paving' bricks are also scorched on their upper surfaces and may have come from hearth areas. A few thin 'Tudor' style bricks of probable 16th-century date were noted - these tend to have a denser red-brown fabric than the later bricks and some have a patchy grey ash glaze - particularly on the ends. One such brick (residual in 249) is an edge fragment, 47 mm. thick, with a fine red-brown fabric and with a thin but regular greyish ash glaze extending over its 'upper' surface and over one side. Unusually this side has been rubbed before firing and glazing suggesting it may have been a better quality architectural brick - although one edge is scorched or stained from use. The character of this brick with its extensive ash glaze appears to be very early for Oxford - possibly even 15th- or early 16th-century in date? The presumed 17th- to 18th-century bricks are mostly in a soft orange-red fabric streaked with yellow or cream marl and also containing coarse rounded

inclusions of marl and coarse red-brown iron-rich clay pellets. This fabric has been noted from 17th-century contexts elsewhere in the city. There is one piece of yellow late 18th- or 19th-century 'stock' brick and a half complete 19th-century yellow 'firebrick' - possibly a Stourbridge firebrick imported for its heat-withstanding properties. The scorched face of the latter suggests it may have been used in a furnace.

Recommendations

6.5.8 The CBM assemblage is fairly typical of post-medieval sites in Oxford. Although it is for the most part very fragmentary and worn, and to varying extents probably residual in its contexts, it does contain some items and trends of interest. The association in context with datable pottery and other finds is useful in extending our knowledge of Oxford area roofing tile fabrics into the post-medieval period. At some point samples should be selected and integrated into the Oxford tile fabric series. This could be done when a larger assemblage of material is available from the site. Otherwise no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

6.6 **Metalwork**

6.6.1 A total of 14 metal objects were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprises 6 copper alloy objects and 8 iron objects all of Post Medieval date.

6.6.2 The identifiable copper alloy objects comprise 3 small wire pins with spherical heads (ctx 123 and 220), a corroded drape ring with a hexagonal section (ctx 123) and a straight sided thimble (ctx 123). The thimble has machine-applied indentations and a plain band at the rim.

6.6.3 The iron assemblage comprises 6 nails (ctx 207, 212, 218, 220, 227 and 240), a small hinge pivot (ctx 207) and a curved fragment with a D-shaped section (and a very corroded protrusion at the apex of the curve) that could just possibly be from the heel section of a spur.

6.6.4 The assemblage is of limited interest however the metalwork should be x-rayed in order to confirm the identification of the possible spur fragment and to meet with museum deposition requirements, other than this no further work is recommended.

6.7 **Animal bones**

by Lena Strid

6.7.1 A total of 214 animal bones were recovered from Ship Street, Oxford (see table 5). The recording methodology follows OA standards (cf. Strid forthcoming). The bones were identified to species using a comparative reference collection, as well as osteological books and articles. Sheep and goat were identified to species where possible, using Boessneck et al. (1964) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). They were otherwise classified as 'sheep/goat'. Ribs and vertebrae, with the exception for atlas and axis, were classified by size: 'large mammal' representing cattle, horse and deer,

'medium mammal' representing sheep/goat, pig and large dog, and 'small mammal' representing small dog, cat and hare. A full record of the assemblage can be found in the site archive.

- 6.7.2 The condition of the bone was graded on a 6-point system (0-5), grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Most bones were in a good condition (see table 6), with few traces of gnawing. This suggests that the bones were covered fairly rapidly after disposal, thus making it difficult for dogs and rodents to access the bones. No bones were burnt.
- 6.7.3 Domestic species dominate the assemblage. Sheep/goat is the most numerous taxa, followed by cattle. This is also the case for the Post-medieval assemblage on Church Street, Oxford (Wilson 1984). However, due to the over all small number of bones retrieved from Ship Street, the intra-species frequency must be regarded as tentative. Among the other taxa present at Ship Street, domestic fowl, duck, rabbit and fallow deer provided a minor contribution to the diet. However, since metatarsals are not covered in flesh, the fallow deer bone may instead be the remains of a skin, thus not necessarily indicating that fallow deer was consumed in the Ship Street area. As the bone preservation was generally good, the paucity of bird and fish bones may be due to the lack of sieving. Small numbers of dogs and cats are normal for urban assemblages, regardless of time period.
- 6.7.4 Age estimation could be carried out on 24 bones. The majority of the cattle and sheep/goats were sub-adult/adult, whereas the majority of the pigs were juvenile (see table 7-8). Ten juvenile cattle, one juvenile pig and one juvenile sheep/goat were also found in the assemblage.
- 6.7.5 Butchering marks were found on 36 bones. These marks comprised sagittal butchering of vertebrae, portioning of ribs, disarticulation of long bones and filleting. They occurred on all three major domesticates as well as on domestic fowl. A broken off horn core on a sheep skull suggest that the horn was either sold to horn workers or included in the skin when it was sold to the tanners (cf Serjeantson 1989).
- 6.7.6 Four bones displayed pathologies. One cattle skull had porous bone growth at the teeth, suggesting a gum infection. Minor exostoses were found on one cattle and one sheep/goat first phalanx. This may be related to the animals walking on soft ground, and/or to the use of cattle for traction. Exostoses also occurred on the lateral part of a proximal sheep/goat radius. It is unknown whether this condition is connected to trauma to the joint or to repeated minor shocks, such as moving over hard ground (Clark forthcoming)
- 6.7.7 No further information can be gained from this assemblage.

7 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

7.1 Environmental assessment

by Rachel Scales and Wendy Smith

Methodology

7.1.1 A single 1 L sample was processed by hand flotation, with the flot collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm. The flot and heavy residue were dried at approximately 30°C, following which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and biological remains. The flot was scanned for charred plant remains using a low-power binocular microscope at x15 magnification.

Results

7.1.2 The sediment was a light olive brown sandy loam. It was very loose, soft and gritty with occasional compacted small, loamy clods..

7.1.3 Finds from the sample comprised small fragments of pottery and glass. Several pieces of slag and magnetic material thought to be associated with metalworking were also recovered from the heavy residue.

7.1.4 The flot produced no identifiable plant macrofossils. Minute flecks of charcoal and possibly mineralised (?poorly preserved waterlogged) wood/ twig/ rootlets were abundant. Flecks of anthracite/ coal were frequently noted, as well as highly vitreous ash globules which are likely to be fuel ash slag.

Discussion

7.1.5 Sample <201> produced no identifiable environmental remains. Magnetic material was abundant in the sample and fragments of slag were also noted. It may therefore be advisable to sample for further evidence of metalworking from any future excavations carried out at the site.

7.1.6 Although identifiable charred plant remains (CPR) were not recovered from this very small sample, if further excavations are undertaken standard 40L bulk samples should be taken from well sealed and potentially datable deposits. Future evaluations and excavations should sample in accordance with the most recent Oxford Archaeology Sampling Guidelines (OA 2005) and English Heritage Sampling Guidelines (EH 2002). It is not recommended that any further analysis should be carried out on the material generated from this sample.

7.1.7 Two further samples were taken during the auger excavation and will be held in storage at OA for later analysis along with the borehole samples.

8 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

8.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 8.1.1 The finds recovered during the evaluation were from well-defined contexts. The dating they provided, was considered secure and any residual material within the later (post-medieval/Victorian) deposits could easily be eliminated on the grounds of securely dated stratigraphic relationships.
- 8.1.2 The need to use artificial lighting occasionally made interpretation difficult, particularly when differentiating between similar fills. This was, however, only a minor problem. The most significant problem encountered was the limited ability to make accurate interpretation of some features due to the limited size of the excavation area, as such the following interpretation is necessarily circumspect.

8.2 Overall interpretation

- 8.2.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the development area and determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains that may affect further need for mitigation during construction. More specifically, the locations of the ATP's was influenced by the need to establish the location of the city defences within this location. ATP 1 was located on the suggested line of the N-S wall discovered to the south and suspected to line up with the east wall of the bastion. ATP 2 was located within the former Victorian warehouse on the corner of the suggested medieval defensive wall as shown on the O.S 1878 Town Plan (Fig 2).
- 8.2.2 The earliest feature encountered during the evaluation was a N-S aligned wall within ATP 1. Although this follows the same alignment as the wall discovered within Trench I excavated in 1986 (Fig 2), it does not line up with the wall discovered to the south (1986 Trench III). The wall is most likely a continuation of the eastern side of Bastion 4, and this is supported by a map of the site from the City Vellum book, indicating that the eastern wall of the Bastion continued further to the south than can be seen above ground presently. Furthermore, a photograph of the interior of the bastion taken by Henry Taunt in c1880 (reproduced in Dodd et al, 2003, Plate 4.7) also shows the eastern wall of the bastion to have continued further to the south.
- 8.2.3 What happens in between the wall discovered during this phase of excavation, and that found in 1986 Trench III, is unclear as result of truncation in the early 19th century. There is a suggestion that the wall may originally have continued further to the south in some form. The facing on the southern side of the wall does not continue across the width of the wall observed, with the eastern portion continuing a little further to the south where it becomes truncated. The southern facing stones may be part of an opening, stepping down from the east to the west, although no steps were observed. Only further excavation is likely to provide an answer to this question but it seems most likely that this is the terminal end of the eastern bastion wall.

- 8.2.4 There was no evidence for an E-W continuation of the City wall running directly from Bastion 4 as indicated by the 1878 OS plan. The foundation cut within ATP 2 is unlikely to have been used to remove a section of the city wall. The excavations in the 1980's showed the Bastion wall to be continuing down beyond 61.21m AOD, whereas the foundation cut was beginning to bottom out at 61.64 AOD with no evidence for a wall continuing beneath it. There was also no sign of an E-W wall connecting to the section of wall observed within ATP 1, although the warehouse foundations prevented excavation any further to the north. Most importantly, the earliest deposit observed beyond the base of the possible robber trench provided early 17th century pottery. This obviously post-dates the medieval town defences and all other deposits recorded during the evaluation have been confidently dated to the 17th century or later.
- 8.2.5 To the west of the wall in ATP 1 were undisturbed 17th century deposits, the top of which was at 64.62m AOD. During this period the majority of Ship St was being developed, but the area to the west of the N-S wall is suspected to have been the location of the former 16th century tenement and garden of Alderman Flexney. These deposits were only visible within a small area, and most likely provide evidence for the use of this area following Flexney's tenure, and prior to the building of the Ship Inn c1765. The potential for pit 129 to have robbed away the western facing stones is supported by the programme of development within this area during the 17th century.
- 8.2.6 With no evidence for an E-W section of medieval city wall within ATP 2 the earliest deposits within ATP 2 were early 17th century layers at 62.11m AOD, approximately 2.5m lower than the top of contemporary deposits within ATP 1. As highlighted above in Section 2, "Data from two Geotechnical Boreholes undertaken at the site in June 2008 by Structural Soils Ltd and AKS Ward indicate that there was 5.5m (WS1) and 5.6m (BH1) of made ground before the natural gravels were encountered (locations shown on Fig. 3)". The augering carried out during this phase of work failed to identify any natural gravels within the location of ATP 2, at least to a depth of 58.73m AOD, or 6.3m below ground level. The deposits that were observed were most likely alluvial in origin. This evidence is increasingly suggestive that ATP 2 would have been located outside the medieval city wall and potentially within the area previously occupied by the Broad Street ditch.
- 8.2.7 Although no trace of a defensive wall was encountered in ATP 2, the previous presence of a wall seems likely. As J. Munby, (in Dodd et al, 2003, 165) has previously suggested, post-medieval property boundaries were later mistakenly assumed to be the remains of a defence. If this is correct, then the foundation cut observed within ATP 2 would have completely truncated evidence of such a post-medieval property boundary. Indeed, the 17th and 18th century floor layers truncated by the foundation cut are likely to have been internal surfaces of a building. Additional evidence in support of this scenario is provided by the plan within the City Vellum book. Unfortunately, the plan detailed is not drawn to scale but a N-S wall is shown in the approximate location of the foundation cut within ATP 2. It is likely to be this wall and boundary that was later to be mistaken as the city defences

on the 1878 OS plan. One possibility is that cut 269 is all that remains of a construction cut for the wall shown on the City Vellum book plan, with related construction material backfilled within it and spreading beyond the cut as deposit 253.

- 8.2.8 On the assumption that the floor deposits were within the building indicated on the City Vellum book plan, the structure would have been in use at least until the first half of the 19th century. This is supported by the dating recovered from the sequence of floor deposits. The environmental evidence recovered from the latest of these surfaces was indicative of metalworking activity, and it possible that horses were being shod within this area of the Ship Inn stables. No evidence of these floors was observed within ATP 1, as the uppermost floor surface in ATP 2 was 63.41m AOD, and the deepest point excavated to within ATP 1 was 63.61m AOD. There is evidence, although not specifically identified, that cut 116 may have continued as far as ATP 2, as the backfilled deposits in ATP 1 (123, 125 and 138) were of similar composition to those in ATP 2 (201, 203 and 204 respectively). Certainly, within ATP 2 these deposits seem to indicate the disuse of the stables, and so cut 116 must have occurred within the mid 19th century, prior to the construction of the Bakers Warehouse.
- 8.2.9 Subsequent drainage and floor sequences are almost certainly related to the use of the Warehouse by William Baker & Co. and later the Oxford Storey.

Significance of results

- 8.2.10 The archaeological evidence has failed to confidently resolve the issue of where the city wall is located at this point in the defences. Although it does appear that the E-W section of wall highlighted on the 1878 OS map was assumed from post-medieval boundaries rather any surviving section of medieval wall. The subsequent phases described in the desk based survey were present.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Ctxt No | Type | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Colour | Composition | Inclusions | Comment |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 100 | Layer | | | 0.1 | Light grey | Concrete | | Concrete floor |
| 101 | Cut | 2.5 | 1 | 0.4 | | | | Drain cut |
| 102 | Drain | 2.5 | 1 | 0.21 | Red | Brick | | Brick lined drain |
| 103 | Fill | 2.5 | 0.15 | 0.2 | Mid light brown grey | Sandy mortar | Frequent gravel | Fill of demolition cut |
| 104 | Cut | | 0.4 | 0.2 | | | | Drain cut |
| 105 | Fill | | 0.2 | 0.2 | Dark grey brown | Silty sand | Frequent stones, CBM and portland cement | Fill of drain cut |
| 106 | Cut | | | 0.3 | | | | Cut for concrete |
| 107 | Concrete | | | 0.3 | Light grey | Concrete | | Concrete |
| 108 | Layer | 3 | | 0.05 | Light yellow grey | Concrete | | Concrete floor |
| 109 | Layer | 2.75 | 2 | 0.02 | Mid yellow grey | Sandy mortar | | Construction debris? |
| 110 | Layer | 2.75 | 2.5 | 0.3 | Dark grey brown | Silty sand | Moderately frequent stones and CBM fragments | Levelling layer? |
| 111 | Layer | 0.5 | | 0.06 | Mid to light yellow brown | Sandy mortar | Occasional stones and CBM | Construction debris |
| 112 | Cut | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | | | | Cut for concrete plinth |
| 113 | Concrete | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | Light grey | Concrete | CBM | Concrete plinth |
| 114 | Fill | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | Dark grey brown | Silty sand | Occasional stones and CBM | Fill of 113 |
| 115 | Wall | 0.4 | | 0.3 | Red | Brick | | Repair of 102 |
| 116 | Cut | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | | | | Victorian truncation |
| 117 | Fill | 0.35 | | 0.1 | Mid brown grey | Silty sand | Occasional charcoal flecks | Backfill of 116 |

| Ctxt No | Type | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Colour | Composition | Inclusions | Comment |
|---------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 118 | Fill | 0.25 | | 0.12 | Mid to light yellow brown | Sandy fine gravel | | Backfill of 116 |
| 119 | Cut | 0.6 | | 0.2 | Mid orange brown | Sandy fine gravel | | Backfill of 116 |
| 120 | Fill | 1 | | 0.2 | Mid to dark grey brown | Sandy clay silt | Occasional stones and mortar | Backfill of 116 |
| 121 | Fill | 1 | | 0.4 | Light brown / yellow grey | Sandy mortar | Frequent mortar fragments | Backfill of 116 |
| 122 | Fill | 1 | | 0.1 | Mid orange brown | Clay sand | Occasional mortar flecks and rounded stones | Backfill of 116 |
| 123 | Fill | 1.8 | | 0.4 | Mid brown grey | Slight clay sandy silt | Frequent angular stones and mortar fragments | Backfill of 116 |
| 124 | Layer | 2 | | 0.35 | Mid to dark grey brown | Sandy silt | Occasional mortar flecks and sub-rounded stones | Levelling? Tipping to the north and south |
| 125 | Fill | 1 | | 0.4 | Dark grey brown | Sandy silt | Moderately frequent rounded stones | Backfill of 116 |
| 126 | Fill | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | Light grey brown | Cement/concrete | | Foundation for 102 |
| 127 | Void | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 128 | Fill | 2.5 | 0.35 | 0.18 | Mid grey | Silty sand | Frequent CBM fragments | Disuse of 102 |
| 129 | Cut | 1.1 | 1 | - | | | | Pit cut - Robbing / rubbish? |
| 130 | Wall | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1 | | Limestone | Orange gravel mortar | Medieval wall |
| 131 | Layer | 2 | | 0.35 | Mid to dark grey brown | Sandy silt | Occasional mortar flecks and sub-rounded stones | Levelling? Tipping to the north and south |
| 132 | Layer | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.32 | Mid grey brown | Sandy silt | Occasional stones and mortar fragments | Levelling layer |
| 133 | Layer | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | Mid brown grey | Sandy silt | Occasional sub rounded stones and occasional mortar flecks | Levelling layer? |
| 134 | Layer | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | Mid to dark grey brown | Sandy silt | Mod flecks of mortar and occasional sub rounded stones | Levelling, possible robbing fill |
| 135 | Fill | 0.4 | 0.15 | 0.2 | Mid to dark grey brown | Sandy silt | Occasional stone fragments | Backfill of 116 |
| 136 | Fill | 1.1 | 1 | 0.2 | Mid to dark grey brown | Clay sandy silt | Moderately frequent large stones and mortar fragments | Backfill of pit 129 - unexcavated |
| 137 | Mortar | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | Light grey | Lime mortar | | Mortar render on wall 146 |
| 138 | Layer | 2 | | 0.3 | Dark red brown | Silty sand | Mod frequent sub-angular stones and occasional mortar | Levelling? |

| Ctxt No | Type | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Colour | Composition | Inclusions | Comment |
|---------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | fragments | |
| 139 | Cut | 0.8 | | 1 | | | | Construction cut for warehouse |
| 140 | Foundation | 0.8 | | 1 | Light grey | Concrete | CBM and gravel | Concrete foundations |
| 141 | Fill | 0.1 | | 0.5 | Mixed mid and dark grey brown | Sandy silt | Frequent sub-rounded stones and CBM fragments | Backfill of construction cut 139 |
| 142 | Cut | | 0.4 | 0.55 | | | | Construction cut? |
| 143 | Fill | | 0.4 | 0.55 | Dark brown | Silty sand | Frequent sub-rounded stones and CBM fragments | Backfill of 142 |
| 144 | Fill | 0.6 | | 0.25 | Mid grey brown | Slight clay sandy silt | Occasional sub-angular stones and occasional mortar fragments | Backfill of 116 |
| 145 | Fill | 0.8 | | 0.25 | Light grey | Crushed mortar | | Backfill of 116 |
| 146 | Wall | | | | | Limestone | | Change or repair to 130? |
| 147 | Fill | 1 | 0.4 | | Mid orange grey brown | Silty sand | Frequent gravel patches and sub-angular limestone fragments | Backfill of 116 - unexcavated |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 200 | Wood | 1 | 0.3 | 0.04 | Light brown | Decayed wood | | Wooden shoring |
| 201 | Layer | 2.2 | 1.68 | 0.2 | Mid grey white and green brown | Mortar and gritty sand | Occasional stones and mortar flecks | Made ground |
| 202 | Layer | 1.68 | 0.22 | 0.18 | Orange brown | Soft sand | Occasional mortar flecks | Made ground |
| 203 | Layer | 0.68 | 0.23 | 0.3 | Grey brown | Silty sand | Occasional mortar and charcoal flecks | Made ground |
| 204 | Layer | 1.6 | 0.22 | 0.1 | Mid red brown | Slight clay sand | Occasional angular stones and mortar patches | Made ground |
| 205 | Layer | 1.42 | 0.18 | 0.18 | Greenish brown | Silty sand | Moderate stone and mortar flecks | Made ground |
| 206 | Cut | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | | | | Construction cut for warehouse |

| Ctxt No | Type | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Colour | Composition | Inclusions | Comment |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 207 | Fill | 1.72 | 1.14 | 1.11 | Yellow brown | Gravel | Moderate stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 208 | Fill | 0.78 | | 0.2 | Black grey | Sandy clay | CBM and stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 209 | Fill | | 0.3 | 0.11 | Light grey brown | Silty sand | Frequent stone and mortar flecks | Backfill of 206 |
| 210 | Wall | 2.26 | 1.82 | | Red | Brick | | Bakers Warehouse |
| 211 | Concrete | 0.35 | 0.26 | 1.6 | Light grey | Concrete | Gravel and CBM | Foundations for 110 |
| 212 | Fill | 0.64 | | 0.72 | Greenish grey | Silty sandy clay | Patches of mortar and occasional stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 213 | Fill | 0.88 | | 0.26 | Greenish brown | Sandy silt | Occasional CBM and stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 214 | Fill | 0.84 | | 0.3 | Grey black | Sandy silty clay | Moderate stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 215 | Fill | 0.84 | | 0.15 | Black grey | Sandy silty clay | Occasional mortar chunks and stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 216 | Fill | 1.24 | | 0.39 | Red and greenish brown | Sandy silty mortar | Occasional clinker | Backfill of 206 |
| 217 | Fill | 1.12 | | 0.16 | Light grey | Silty sandy gravel | Occasional CBM | Backfill of 206 |
| 218 | Layer | 1.98 | | 0.3 | Greenish grey | Sandy silty clay | CBM | Made ground |
| 219 | Layer | 1.98 | 1.9 | 0.1 | Greyish creamy white | Mortar | Occasional stone and CBM | Made ground |
| 220 | Layer | 1.98 | 1.9 | 0.2 | Greenish grey | Silty clay | Occasional charcoal and stone | Made ground |
| 221 | Layer | 2.08 | 1.98 | 0.2 | Light brown grey | Coarse sand mortar | Moderate stone and slate | Made ground |
| 222 | Layer | 1.72 | 0.28 | 0.3 | Greenish grey | Sandy gravel clay | | Made ground |
| 223 | Cut | | 0.14 | 0.4 | | | | Posthole? |
| 224 | Fill | | 0.14 | 0.4 | Dark greenish grey | Silty clay | Mortar flecks | Backfill of posthole? |
| 225 | Fill | | | 0.24 | Reddish brown | Silty gravel | Clinker and occasional stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 226 | Fill | | | 0.36 | Greyish brown | Slightly clay silt | Gravel, mortar and stone | Backfill of 206 |
| 227 | Fill | 1.3 | 0.5 | | Dark brown grey | Sandy silt | Occasional CBM | Backfill of 206 |
| 228 | Void | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Ctxt No | Type | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Colour | Composition | Inclusions | Comment |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 229 | Layer | 1.55 | 0.16 | 0.015 | Mid brown grey | Fine sandy silt | | Occupation layer on floor 243 |
| 230 | Layer | 0.8 | 0.15 | 0.1 | Dark brown grey | Sandy silt | Occasional CBM and frequent mortar fragments | Demolition layer? |
| 231 | Layer | 1.55 | 0.16 | 0.07 | Light orange brown | Sand | Frequent gravel | Levelling for floor 243 |
| 232 | Layer | | 0.16 | 0.08 | Dark greenish brown | Silty sand | Occasional small stones, burnt clay and mortar | Levelling layer? |
| 233 | Layer | | 0.16 | 0.11 | Light yellow brown | Sand | Frequent gravel and mortar flecks | Make-up or levelling |
| 234 | Layer | 1 | 0.16 | 0.02 | Light grey | Mortar | | Surface |
| 235 | Layer | 1.5 | 0.13 | 0.005 | Dark brown black | Fine silty sand | Occasional small stones and charcoal | Possible occupation horizon |
| 236 | Layer | 1.5 | 0.13 | 0.14 | Light brown grey | Mortar and sandy gravel | | Possible surface |
| 237 | Layer | 1.5 | 0.13 | 0.045 | Light grey orange | Mortar | | Surface |
| 238 | Layer | 1.5 | 0.13 | 0.06 | Dark yellow brown | Fine silty sand | | Levelling for floor 237 |
| 239 | Layer | 1.5 | 0.13 | 0.6 | Light grey orange | Mortar | | Surface |
| 240 | Layer | 0.55 | 0.12 | 0.11 | Mid creamy grey | Mortar and fine sand | Occasional slate fragments | Possible surface or levelling for 239 |
| 241 | Layer | 0.55 | 0.1 | 0.21 | Light orange grey | Fine sandy mortar | Occasional stone | Levelling layer |
| 242 | Layer | 0.3 | 0.16 | 0.02 | Light cream yellow | Sandy mortar | | Remnants of surface |
| 243 | Layer | 1.55 | 0.16 | 0.04 | Light grey | Mortar | | Surface |
| 244 | Cut | | 0.08 | 0.09 | | | | Stakehole through 243 |
| 245 | Fill | | 0.08 | 0.09 | Dark brown grey | Fine sandy silt | Sub-angular gravel | Fill of stakehole 244 |
| 246 | Fill | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | Mid brown yellow | Mortar/Concrete and sand | Occasional mortar fragments and stone | Backfill of 206, similar to 211 |
| 247 | Layer | 0.55 | 0.1 | 0.06 | Mid grey red | Fine silty sand | Occasional stone | Occupation layer |
| 248 | Layer | 0.55 | 0.1 | 0.43 | Dark brown grey | Clay silt | Occasional stone | Levelling layer possibly pit fill |
| 249 | Fill | 1.2 | 1 | 0.2 | Mid brown grey | Silty coarse sand | Occasional rounded stone | Backfill of 206 |

| Ctxt No | Type | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Colour | Composition | Inclusions | Comment |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 250 | Fill | 1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | Mid yellow brown | Siltsand | Frequent stones | Backfill of 206 |
| 251 | Fill | 1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | Mid red brown | Siltsand | Frequent stones and CBM | Backfill of 206 |
| 252 | Fill | 1 | 0.6 | 0.13 | Light red brown | Coarse silty sand | Stones and CBM | Backfill of 206 |
| 253 | Layer | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.06 | Light brown yellow | Mortar | | Possible surface |
| 254 | Layer | 0.55 | 0.1 | 0.2 | Mid brown grey | Fine sandy silt | Occasional stone | Possible occupation horizon |
| 255 | Fill | 1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | Mid brown grey | Siltsand | Gravel and mortar fragments | Backfill of 206 |
| 256 | Fill | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.04 | Mid brown grey | Sandy silt | | Backfill of 269 |
| 257 | Fill | 0.55 | 0.5 | 0.2 | Mid yellow brown | Sandy silt | Occasional stones, mortar and CBM | Backfill of 269 |
| 258 | Fill | | 0.5 | 0.1 | Mid red grey | Silty clay | | Primary fill of 206 |
| 259 | Layer | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.12 | Mid red brown | Clay silt | Occasional charcoal and gravel | Levelling layer or pit fill |
| 260 | Layer | | | 0.6 | Mid dark brown | Silty clay | Gritty sub-rounded stones | Auger deposit, same as (259) |
| 261 | Layer | | | 0.2 | Mid red brown | Silty clay | Gritty sub-rounded stones | Auger deposit |
| 262 | Layer | | | 0.45 | Mid-dark grey | Silty clay | | Auger deposit |
| 263 | Layer | | | 0.18 | Mid yellow grey | Silty clay | | Auger deposit |
| 264 | Layer | | | 0.11 | Dark grey | Silty clay | | Auger deposit |
| 265 | Layer | | | 0.12 | Dark grey | Clay silt | | Auger deposit |
| 266 | Layer | | | 2.2 | Dark grey black | Silty clay | Gritty sub-rounded stones towards base | Auger deposit |
| 267 | Layer | | | 0.1 | Very dark grey black | Sandy clay | Sub-rounded gravels | Auger deposit |
| 268 | Concrete | | | 0.8 | Light grey | Concrete | Gravel and CBM | Foundations for 110 |
| 269 | Cut | | | 0.3 | | | | Construction cut? |

APPENDIX 2: TABLES

Table 1: Clay Pipe by context

| Context | Spot-date | Stem | Bowl | Mouth | Tot sherds | Tot Wt | Comments |
|---------|------------|------|------|-------|------------|--------|---|
| 110 | c1850 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 27 | Complete bowl with foliage and berry seams, spur marked 'TH' (unclear) for T Huggins of Oxford c1850 (Oswald 1984 fig. 56.34a-36). 1x fresh prob 18C mouthpiece. 1x worn stem c1700 |
| 123 | c1750-1790 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 15 | Bowl profile, prom circ spur/heel with squared outline as Oswald 1984 fig. 51.D |
| 125 | c1750-1790 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 33 | Complete fresh bowl prom circ spur/heel with squared outline as Oswald 1984 fig. 51.D |
| 131 | c1640-1660 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 2 complete bowls as Oswald 1975 fig.3.G.5 c1640-60 (Higgins has these c1640-70 at Rewley Abbey, Higgins 2007, fig.21.7). Both with broad circ heel. One, v fresh, has unusual incuse maker's mark on heel poss 'EL' but poss blundered? No Oxfordshire maker with these initials - research/ILLUS |
| 132 | c1630-1655 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | Complete small bowl as Oswald 1984 type A, fig. 51.A |
| 136 | 17C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | Stem bore (SB) c3mm |
| 205 | 18C? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | Stem bore (SB) c2mm. Stained brownish |
| 207 | 19C | 11 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 92 | Lower part spurred bowl prob 19C w SB c2mm, also few stems SB c1.9mm. Complete bowl c1630-55, complete bowl c 1660-80 heavily encrusted in brownish depts. Frag bowl c 1650-90 v worn, separate bowl rimsherd post-1740-1800+? |
| 212 | 19C | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 2 stems w SBs 1.8 & 2mm. Plus earlier stems |
| 214 | 17-18C | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | SB c3mm |
| 218 | 18C | 8 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 49 | 2 stems w SBs c2mm prob 18C. Damaged bowl with teardrop-shaped heel c1630-55 with brown encrustations |
| 220 | 19C | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 26 | Few with SB c1.5mm plus 17-18C stems |
| 226 | c1820 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 39 | 2x complete bowls. 1 w 80mm stem attached w squared spur & maker's mark 'WT' mark for unknown prob Oxford maker c1820 (Oswald 1984, fig. 55.29a-b). 1x bowl w pointed spur & small 6-pointed star on both sides spur in London style. SBs c1.8mm |
| 232 | L17-E18C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Thick stem, SB c2mm |
| 233 | 17C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Fairly fresh. Sb c3mm |

| Context | Spot-date | Stem | Bowl | Mouth | Tot sherds | Tot Wt | Comments |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|--|
| 243 | L17-E18C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | SB c2.2mm |
| 247 | 18C | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | SBs c2mm |
| 248 | L17-E18C? | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 27 | 2x bowl heels - fragmentary, circ, burnished - 1 with SB c2mm. Worn 17C stems |
| 249 | c1830-50 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 47 | 2x complete bowls w squared spur & maker's mark 'WT' mark for unknown prob Oxford maker c1820 (Oswald 1984, fig. 55.29a-b). 1x damaged bowl with foliage and berry seams & maker's mark 'TH' prob for one of the Thomas Huggins pipemakers of Oxford c1850 (ibid., fig. 56. 34a-f). Stem frags to 95mm |
| 251 | 18C | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | Fresh stems w SB c2mm |
| 254 | L17-E18C | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | Fresh stem w trace stubby spur. SB c2.8mm |
| 256 | c1650-1670 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Complete bowl with stubby spur c1650-70 at Rewley Abbey |
| 266 | mid 17C | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Bowl rim, milled, prob mid 17C |
| TOTAL | | 73 | 23 | 2 | 98 | 478 | |

Table 2: Pottery by context

| Context | Spot-date | Sherds | Weight | Comments |
|---------|-------------|--------|--------|--|
| 105 | 19C | 1 | 99 | Chimney pot rim, sooted int. Post med red earthenware PMR |
| 110 | 17-E18C | 4 | 105 | Black-glz PMR conical drink vess or 'tyg'. PMR. Yellow-glz Borderware BORDY poss mug bs. Green-glz BORDG |
| 120 | 18-E19C? | 5 | 134 | Odd assemblage. Fresh. 2x PMR (1 vess) pipkin w ext lid-seating & int white deposit. 1x Eng poss Staffs brown salt-glazed stoneware moulded handle poss from bottle-type form - rich iron-washed glaze poss mid/late 18C. 2 sherds from a v unusual form - poss a ?figurine in dark brown salt-glazed ?Ticknall stoneware - poss part of a torso with cut hole for insertion of a separate head - or a cork? - Grey fine sandy stoneware fabric |
| 123 | c1710-1760 | 5 | 41 | Bs Staffs stoneware tankard in cream fab with ext brown glz & int white salt-glz over white slip (white dipped SWSL). 1x rim Staffs combed slipware dish (STSL). Joining bss English tin-glazed ware (TGW) dish w Wan-Li blue dec. Rim PMR w 18C-style mottled iron glz |
| 124 | 17-18C | 4 | 60 | PMR fresh |
| 125 | c1740-1780 | 4 | 117 | JOINS 123 (TGW dish rim). Bs 'Jackfield'-type ware (London code Staffs black-glazed ware STBL). 1 other TGW dish rim poss w blue-sponged dec. PMR stor jar rim w thumbled strip under rim |
| 128 | c1900-1930? | 4 | 143 | REFW Refined white earthenware electric switch fitting+ helical thread int. 3xyellow stnware sanitary ware-?from a WC |
| 131 | c1600-1650? | 13 | 560 | Fresh. 1x bs unglz fine redware prob PMR - poss flowerpot or jug? Heavy late Brill or early Brill PMR redware pancheon base w int greenish glz, crudely knife-trimmed basal angle & w 2 small textile impressions underneath. Also 16C-style early redware jug rim - mostly unglz - poss redware fab OXDD or OXAX?. Fresh BORDG dish or pipkin rims & dish base. 2x Frechen stoneware (FREC) incl G&C jug rim. 1x resid OXY cspot rim c1070-1250 |
| 132 | c1600-1650? | 9 | 143 | 2x PMR - poss JOINS 131? FREC bellarmine bs w trace medallion c1600-25 poss heraldic bearer. Base early small TGW drug jar. BORDY. Scrap unusual vess/object in red Guy's-like ware w ext green glz over white slip - w traces of glaze over break - poss waster or second? |
| 133 | c1600-1700 | 8 | 159 | Fresh. 1x 17C PMR, 1x bs early PMRE dish prob 16C. Fresh dish & bowl rims yellow Borderware BORDY - prob early/mid 17C. 1x resid OXAC c875-1250 |
| 134 | c1600-1700 | 2 | 28 | Bs FREC bellarmine. Rim BORDY porringer w handle |
| 135 | 17-18C | 1 | 11 | Unglz PMR jar rim, worn |
| 136 | 17-18C | 1 | 27 | PMR jar bs with int deposit of white paint or whitewash? |
| 205 | 18-19C | 2 | 145 | Large PMR stor jar rim - prob JOINS 207. Bs FREC |
| 207 | c1790-1830 | 124 | 2887 | Large fresh sherds. 1x engine-turned brown slip-dec Creamware tankard bs. Mostly Chinese-stye transfer-printed Pearlware dishes. Also feather edged Pearl & Creaware. Eng porcelain. Flowerpot. Late PMR redwares incl large bead rim storage jars. 1x resid Raeren stoneware (RAER). Rim black-glz Jackfield-style chamberpot/jar. Bright yell glazed Creamware. 1x resid scrap 18C TGW wall tile with blue boats |

| Context | Spot-date | Sherds | Weight | Comments |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|---|
| 212 | c1790-1830 | 15 | 271 | 2x transfer-printed Pearlware (PEAR TR) plus feather-edged, 1x Creamware (CREA) - poss JOINS 207. ?Creamware bs w dark brown ext slip. PMR. Resid 17-18C wares incl FREC & BORDG |
| 214 | c1770-1830 | 2 | 10 | Creamware |
| 218 | mid 19C | 9 | 296 | 2x small TPW (Transfer-printed whiteware). 17-18C PMR & 2x FREC prob 17C |
| 219 | mid 19C | 4 | 23 | 1x TPW. Creamware. Bs late med Brill OXBX? |
| 220 | c1790-1830 | 11 | 168 | 1x PEAR TR. 2x Creamware. PMR. 1x prob OXBX 16-E17C Brill jar rim w slight int lid seating buff/cream rather than usual red fabric, allover ext bright green glz over white ext slip & with applied heavily thumbed strip in white clay on shoulder beneath rim - fairly chipped. Quite rare - ILLUS? Also bs OXBX. 1x bs 15-16C OXAM jug w green glz |
| 226 | c1790-1830 | 54 | 1949 | JOINS 207. Same range of wares incl joining engine-turned brown slip dec Creamware tankard. Lots early blue transfer Pearlware (PEAR TR). Base & handle 18C London stoneware tankard (LONS) |
| 227 | c1770-1830 | 1 | 15 | Creamware bowl footring - limey encrustations |
| 232 | c1575-1750 | 1 | 2 | Scrap white TGW |
| 233 | c1675-1750 | 3 | 83 | FREC or London stoneware bellarmine bs in cream fabric w trace medallion. PMRE & poss pmed BRILL bichrome jar bs. 1x PME v worn |
| 235 | 18C | 3 | 10 | Base floor LONS 18C tankard. TGW dish bs w blue dec. PMR |
| 236 | 17-18C? | 1 | 8 | Poss PMR but v worn, unglz and leached pinkish, poss large bead rim frag? |
| 238 | 16-17C | 1 | 6 | Rim frag early redware, traces glaze under rim |
| 246 | c1550-1700 | 1 | 89 | BORDY chafing dish body/stem lacking rim/base etc. slot cut through stem. Floor missing but trace of perforation visible. Heavily excrusted ext in cassy deposits, otherwise large fresh sherd |
| 248 | c1575-1650 | 1 | 3 | TGW v small early white drug jar rim/body, buff fabric |
| 249 | c1815-1830 | 90 | 1374 | V prob JOINS 207. Same range of wares - blue transfer Pearlware, Creamware, PMR stor jars etc. But also 2x Pearl with later-looking floral transfers on a blue powder background - poss 1820/30s? Eng porcelain (ENPO) teacup with red transfer-printed border dec |
| 251 | L17-18C | 3 | 86 | 1x TGW deep ?dish bs. 2x PMR poss PM Brill incl prob chamberpot rim |
| 254 | 17-18C | 3 | 9 | Bs overfired PMR. 2x BORDG. Poss 17C? |
| 256 | c1600-1700 | 2 | 45 | Fresh bs PMR & dish rim BORDY |
| 257 | c1770-1830 | 1 | 4 | Creamware dish rim |
| 259 | 17-18C | 2 | 10 | Prob 17C. Bs PMR, small bs BORDG |
| TOTAL | | 395 | 9120 | |

Table 3: worked bone by context

| Ctx | Description | Notes | Weight | Lithology |
|------------|--------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| 125 | Roof-stone fragment | With circular perforation. No edges | 150 | fine grained slightly shell fragmental oolitic limestone |
| 133 | Roof-stone fragment | Mortar on one side | 179 | Fine grained yellowish limestone |
| 207 | Roof-stone fragments (6) | Fragments, none with perforations but some with mortar still attached. Almost certainly roofing material | 947 | fine grained slightly shell fragmental oolitic limestone |
| 212 | Indeterminate | Indeterminate bit of probable structural stone | 198 | Fine grained yellowish limestone |
| 214 | Floor stone? | Chunk, no edges but with one very smooth flat surface, clearly worn or possibly smoothed through use for whetting | 365 | Grey shelly limestone, type 3 |
| 218 | Roof slate | tiny fragment | 21 | Slightly purple grey slate |
| 220 | Roof-stone fragment | With circular perforation. One edge | 124 | Fine grained yellowish limestone |

Table 4: CBM by context

| Context | Spot-date | Brick | Ridge | Floor | Roof | Tot sh | Weight | Comments |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|--|
| 111 | 17C? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 655 | Red brick unfrogged (abbrev. RBU). Corner with thick grey ash glaze on both edges. Soft orange-red |
| 123 | 17C? | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1893 | RBUs - poss used for flooring as 2 are v worn on largest surface. Similar soft orange-red fab heavily streaked with cream marl. 2 with slight traces grey ash glaze. 1 complete end Width (W) 110mm, Thick (T) 47-49mm. One is 50mm thick and worn on both sides - poss a rubber? One is 55mm thick. 1x cream fabric roof tile in medieval 13/14C Fabric VIIA with patchy clear yellow glaze, corner frag max 17mm thick |
| 125 | 16-17C? | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 395 | 2x prob hip tiles in red sandy fab - both v similar. 1 part mortar encrusted. Both curved, both with knife-cut upper edge, largest piece also with knife-cut diagonal side edge. Largest is 16mm thick, smaller is 19mm thick |
| 131 | 15-16C? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 90 | Prob edge of a paving brick (see 132) or less likely Flemish-style floor tile in discoloured, poss scorched, brown v sandy fab. The upper surf is broken away. Max surviving T32mm |
| 132 | 16-17C | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 668 | Fresh side & corner of curved arch-shaped ridge tile in red sandy fabric with knife-cut edges (as hip tiles in 125), broken just below apex - max surviving height c150mm, max T at base 22mm, on side 19mm, good qual fairly smooth post-med looking fabric with some marl streaks. 1x ?flooring or hearth brick corner, brown sandy fabric with ash glaze along 1 edge. 46mm thick, heavily |

| Context | Spot-date | Brick | Ridge | Floor | Roof | Tot sh | Weight | Comments |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|---|
| | | | | | | | | scorched along 1 edge/surface prob from repeated exposure to fire |
| 133 | 16-17C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 605 | Brick edge RBU dense sandy texture, some ash glz, worn, looks Tudor - T43mm. 1x roof tile corner w circular nailhole, smooth pale orange post-med fabric, T16-17 fairly fresh |
| 205 | 18-E19C | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 322 | RBU corner, sharp arrises, sandy bright orange fab with moderate coarse chalks inclusions, T70mm. Smaller scrap of the same brick. 1x small edge frag roof tile - spalled, post-med |
| 207 | L18-19C | 7 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 577 | RBU incl 2 fairly mod-looking fresh with sharp arrises, incl corner T67mm dense w some chalks incls. Other scraps of similar brick. 1x corner frag yellow stock brick 65mm thick with heavy greenish-grey vitrification on one surface. 1x corner frag earlier ash-glz brick cT53mm. 4x scraps roof from 3 tiles - 1 with v marly fab poss 17C, 1 poss 16C finer fab? 1x worn scrap poss floortile in dense red fabric - prob scorched upper surf, lower surf spalled-off |
| 212 | 18C? | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 51 | RBU scraps 2 bricks - 1 with sharp arris & marly fab |
| 214 | L18-19C | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 194 | Corner frag mod-looking pasty red roof tile T14mm. 2x edge/corner scraps prob from same RBU with coarse chalks inclusions &/or marl streaks |
| 218 | L18-19C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 73 | Edge frag post-med orange-buff roof tile w long streaks of cream marl |

| Context | Spot-date | Brick | Ridge | Floor | Roof | Tot sh | Weight | Comments |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|---|
| | | | | | | | | T14mm. Scrap or flake poss of another roof tile - dense mod-looking red flat, v flat |
| 219 | L18-19C | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 155 | RBU incl corner frag red marly brick with sharp arrises. 3x small scraps similar brick |
| 220 | L18-19C | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 179 | RBU incl corner frag red marly/chalk-flecked brick with sharp arrises. 4x small scraps similar brick. 1x ege post-med roof tile fresh in orange-buff marly fabric T14mm |
| 226 | L18-19C | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 570 | RBU worn brick frags incl late looking as in 207 with sharp arrises. 1 prob earlier 17C/18C brick corner T55mm |
| 227 | L18-19C | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 605 | RBU brick corner as in 207 with sharp arrises T65mm with sooting allover 1 edge - poss from a chimney stack or fireplace? 1 other corner in pinker fabric T66mm, sharp arrises. 2x scraps med roof tile in dull 13/14C oxid fab with broad grey core (used for ridge tiles elsewhere) 1 w greenish glz T15 & T12 |
| 230 | L18-19C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 634 | Base of a chimney pot prob hexagonal or octagonal in plan with simple moulded cornice base, dense redbrick-like fabric with grey core where thickest c66mm at thickest width, survives to c77mm tall, cupped internally - prob of composite manufacture - part moulded, knife-trimmed or wiped on underside. Slight traces white mortar ext. Smoothely finished ext |
| 232 | 17-18C? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 363 | RBU corner frag dense brick w traces ash glaze, T58mm, sooted along 2 edges with white mortar over sides and break - poss resused, worn? |
| 235 | 17-19C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | Scrap red sandy/pasty post-med roof tile T12mm |

| Context | Spot-date | Brick | Ridge | Floor | Roof | Tot sh | Weight | Comments |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|
| 233 | 17-18C? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 191 | RBU corner frag dense brick w traces ash glaze, T58mm, sooted over broken surface, fine dense v sandy orange-brown fab. Poss resused, worn? |
| 237 | 17-18C? | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | RBU. Scrap brick as in 232 & 233 |
| 248 | 17-18C? | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 42 | RBU. Scrap brick as in 232 & 233 plus shapeless lump brick/tile. 1x medieval tile edge in chalk-flecked cream VIIA fabric, T18mm |
| 249 | L18-19C | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1788 | 1x edge frag mod-looking pasty red fabric roof tile 16mm thick. 1x edgeless side frag prob post-med ridge tile with slight curvature at one end - v fissile creamy orange fabric with chalk and prob fine shell inclusions T16mm. Worn brick frags incl prob L18-19C angle w sharp arris. Large chunk coarse fabric brick T62mm with marly fab & horiz skintling/stacking impression - 18C? 1x prob 16-17C edge frag T47mm with dense fine red-br fabric and thin ash glaze over top & edge - one edge has been rubbed before ash glazed - scorched or stained on one surf - looks early - poss even 15C? |
| 251 | 17-18C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 137 | RBU brick edge, marly fabric, whitewash on one edge, T57mm |
| 257 | 19C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1620 | Fresh cream/yellow brick end - prob a Stourbridge or similar refractory brick possibly from an oven or furnace lining - scorched reddish-brown on one of main faces. Unfrogged but with sl concave ?upper face, sharp arrises. W113, T67mm |
| TOTAL | | 52 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 74 | 11821 | |

Table 5: Animal Bone by species

| | Cattle | Sheep/goat | Sheep | Pig | Dog | Cat | Fallow deer | Rabbit | Domestic fowl | Duck | Indet. bird | Pike | Indet. fish | Small mammal | Medium mammal | Large mammal | Indeterminate |
|-----------------|--------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------|---------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Skull | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mandible | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loose teeth | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlas | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vertebra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 13 | |
| Rib | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 24 | |
| Sternum | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Sacrum | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furcula | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Scapula | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humerus | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Radius | 1 | 8 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Ulna | 2 | 5 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Carpometacarpus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metacarpal | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pelvis | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Femur | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Patella | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tibia | 1 | 7 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tibiotarsus | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Fibula | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Astragalus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Cattle | Sheep/goat | Sheep | Pig | Dog | Cat | Fallow deer | Rabbit | Domestic fowl | Duck | Indet. bird | Pike | Indet. fish | Small mammal | Medium mammal | Large mammal | Indeterminate |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Calcaneus | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metatarsal | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tarsal bone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Phalanx 1 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phalanx 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longbone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 9 | |
| Dental | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Parasphenoid | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Indeterminate | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 22 |
| TOTAL (NISP) | 25 | 49 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 47 | 23 |
| MNI | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Weight (g) | 678 | 657 | 104 | 103 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 212 | 827 | 134 |

Table 6. Bone preservation at OXSSC08.

| Site | N | Excellent | Good | Fair | Poor | Very poor | Abysmal |
|-------------|-----|-----------|-------|-------|------|-----------|---------|
| Ship Street | 214 | 22.4% | 46.3% | 27.6% | 2.5% | | |

Table 7. Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. For definition of fusion stages see Serjeantson 1996:216-218.

| | Cattle | | Sheep/goat | | Pig | |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Unfused | Fused | Unfused | Fused | Unfused | Fused |
| Early fusion | | | 0 | 10 | | 1 |
| Mid-fusion | | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | |
| Late fusion | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| Total | 1 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 1 |

Table 8. Dental age estimation of sheep/goat and pig, following Grant (1982), Payne (1973) and O'Connor (1988).

| | dp4 | M1 | M2 | M3 | MWS | Estimated age |
|------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|---------------|
| Sheep/goat | g | E | | | 3-5 | 2-6 months |
| Sheep/goat | | k | g | g | 39 | 4-6 years |
| Pig | d | a | | | 7 | Juvenile |

Summary of Site Details

Site name: The Ship Street Centre, Ship Street, Oxford

Site code: OXSSC 08

Grid reference: NGR: SP: 5132 0639

Type of evaluation: Two trenches inside standing building. Shored where necessary

Date and duration of project: December 2008-January 2009

Summary of results: During late December 2008 and early January 2009 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at the former Oxford Storey buildings, 2 Ship street, Oxford. Ben Wallis of Architects Design Partnership LLP, Oxford commissioned the work on behalf of the Clarkson Alliance Ltd (Oxford).

Two archaeological test pits (ATP's) were excavated within the former Bakers warehouse. The earliest feature encountered during the evaluation was a N-S aligned wall within ATP 1. The wall is probably a continuation of the eastern side of Bastion 4. The extant remains of which are incorporated into the northern wall of the warehouse.

The 1879 OS plan indicated an E-W continuation of the city defences to the east of Bastion 4 but no evidence of such a structure was located during the works. Although evidence for a robber trench was observed within ATP 2, it is more likely that this is the removal of a 17th century structure later mistakenly assumed to be part of the city defences.

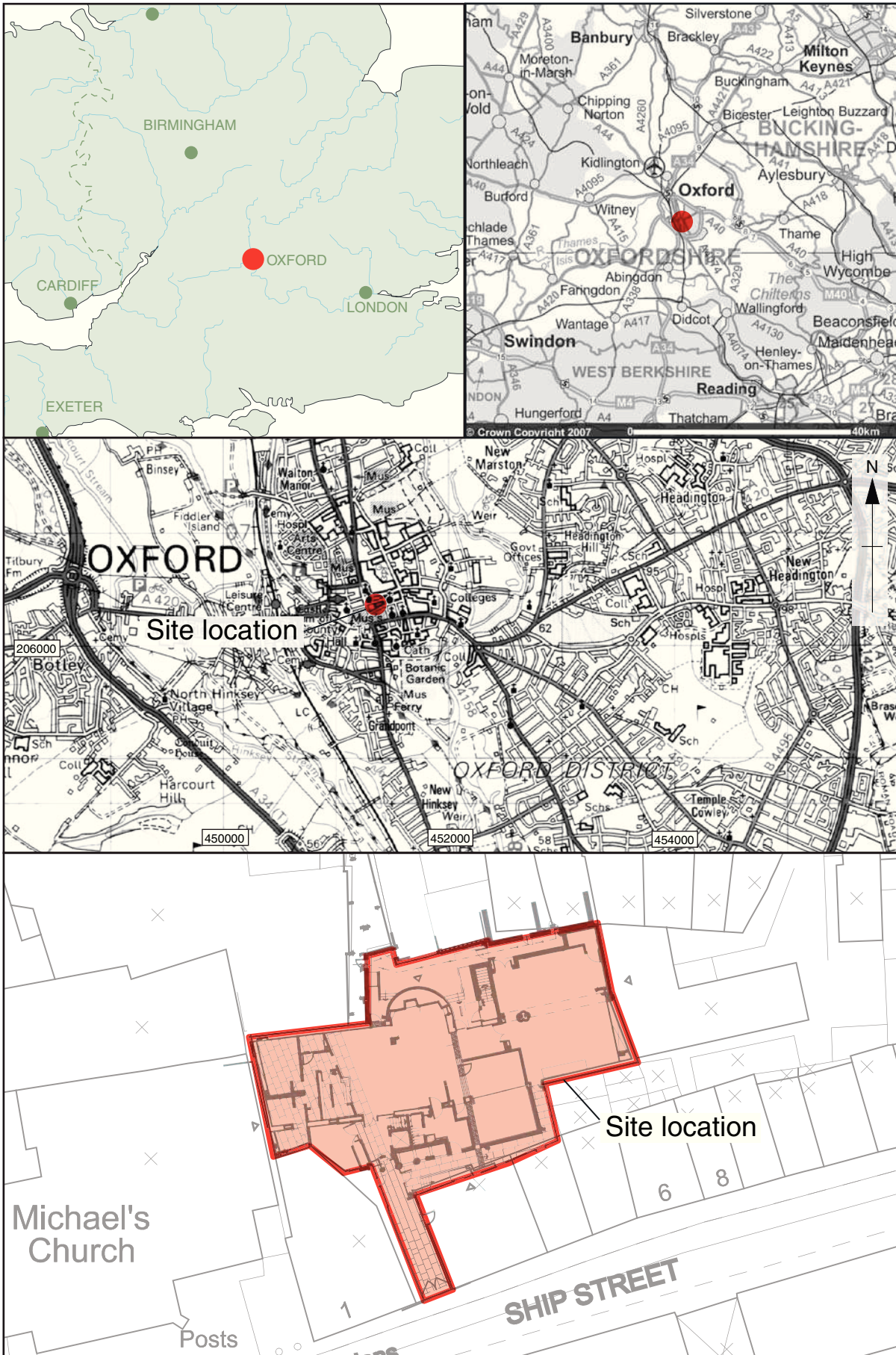
To the west of the wall in ATP 1 undisturbed 17th century deposits were recorded, the top of which were at 64.62m AOD. These were contemporary with a sequence of floor layers observed within ATP 2 and truncated by the possible robber cut.

The floor sequences within ATP 2 began at a height of 62.56m AOD and continued to a height of 63.41m AOD. The later surfaces dating to the 18th century, were probably related to the use of the site as stables for the former Ship Inn, which stood on the site from c 1756.

During the mid 19th century development of the site was evident through a significant truncation event and then the construction of the former Bakers Warehouse in 1882. During the excavation of the warehouse foundations within ATP 2 it appears that the possible robber cut was also incorporated as part this work.

A sequence of make up layers, floor surfaces and drainage features were also observed and relate to the use of the site by William Baker & Co and subsequent development into the Oxford Storey.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: **TBC**



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Figure 1: Site location

\\server\goinvoice\codes\1 thru q\O_codes\OXSSCEV\2 Ship Street, Oxford\LM\AmD GS\21.01.09

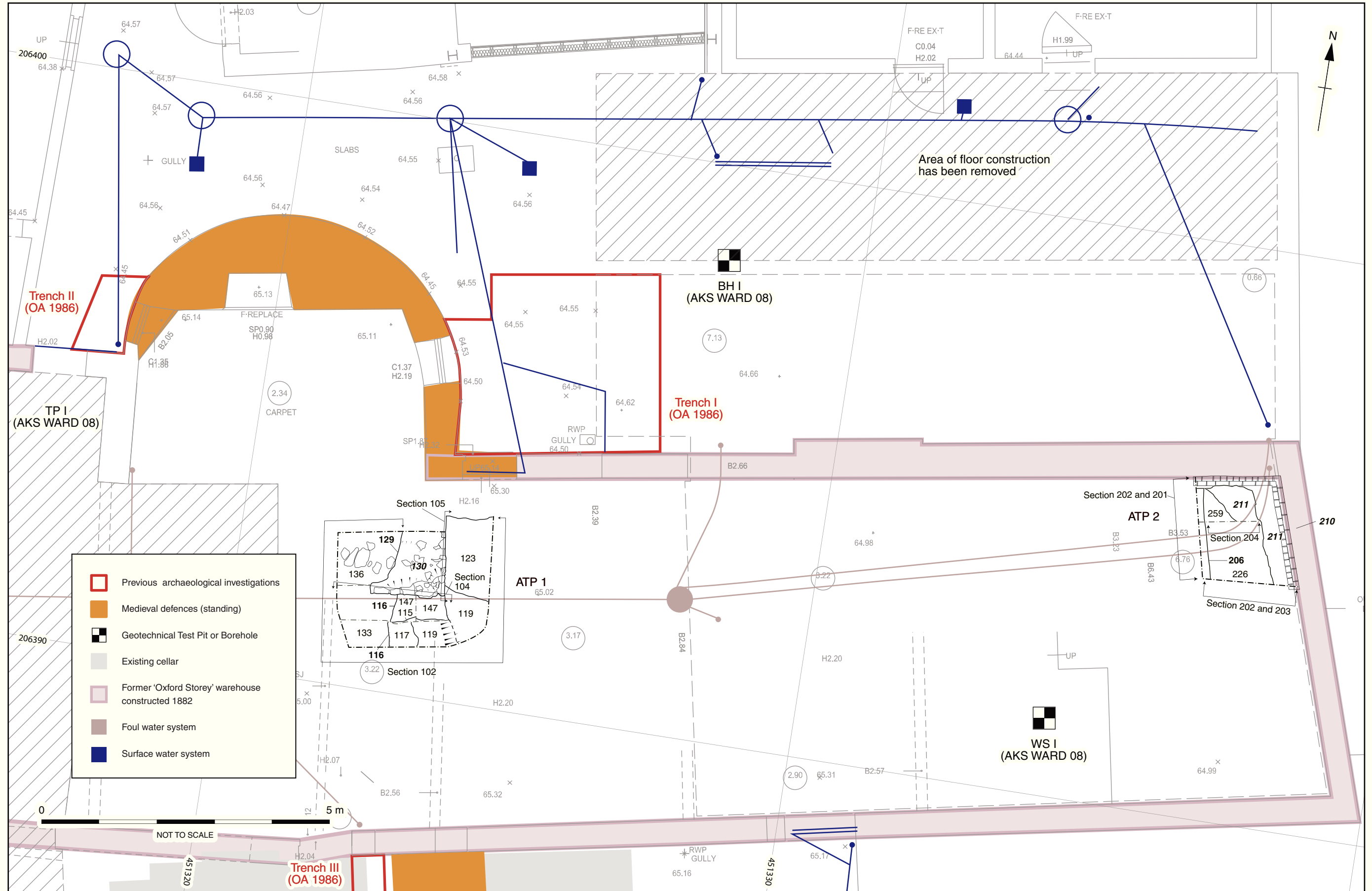


Figure 2: Trench location plan

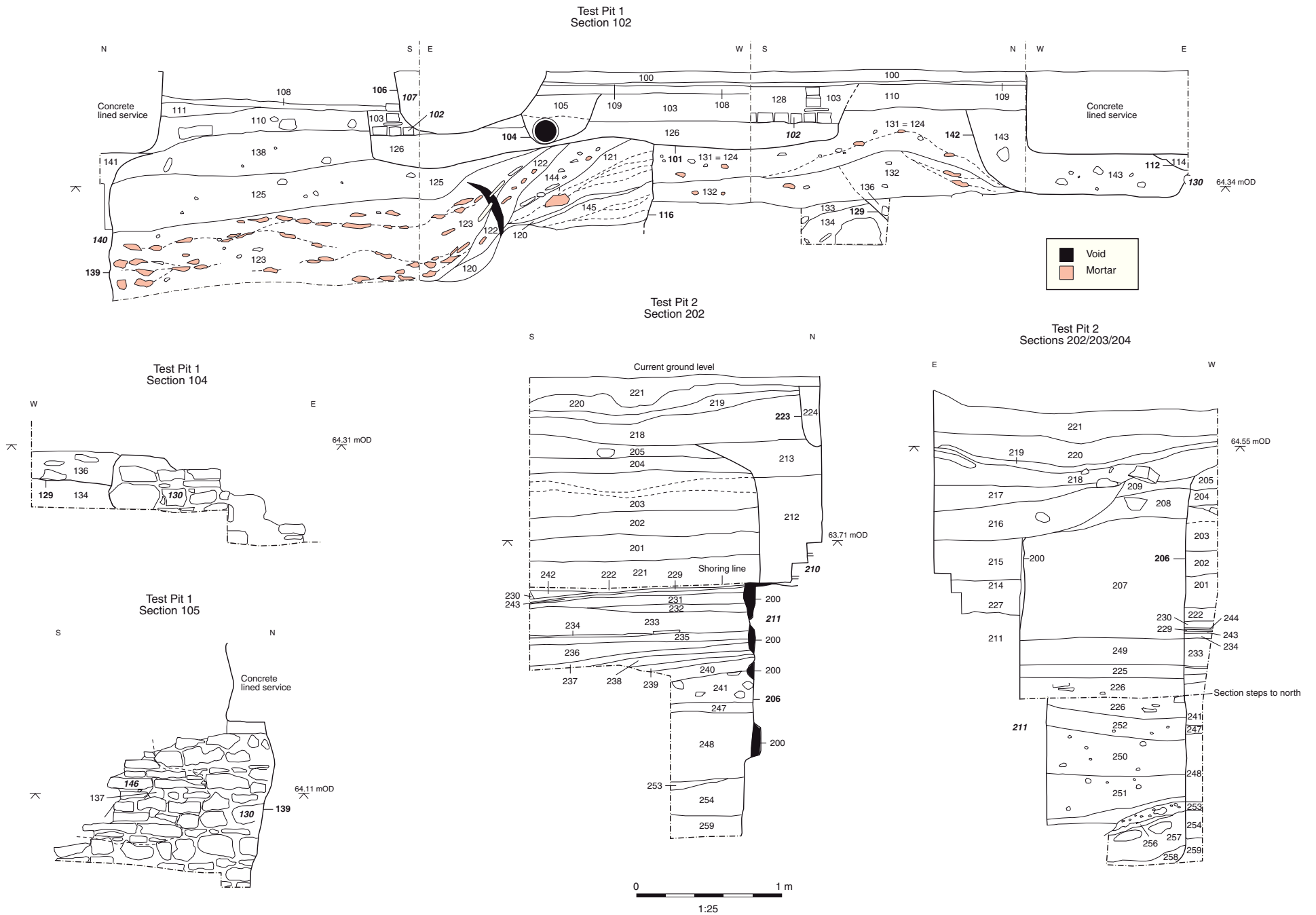


Figure 3: Sections

ATP 2 Sections 202/203/205

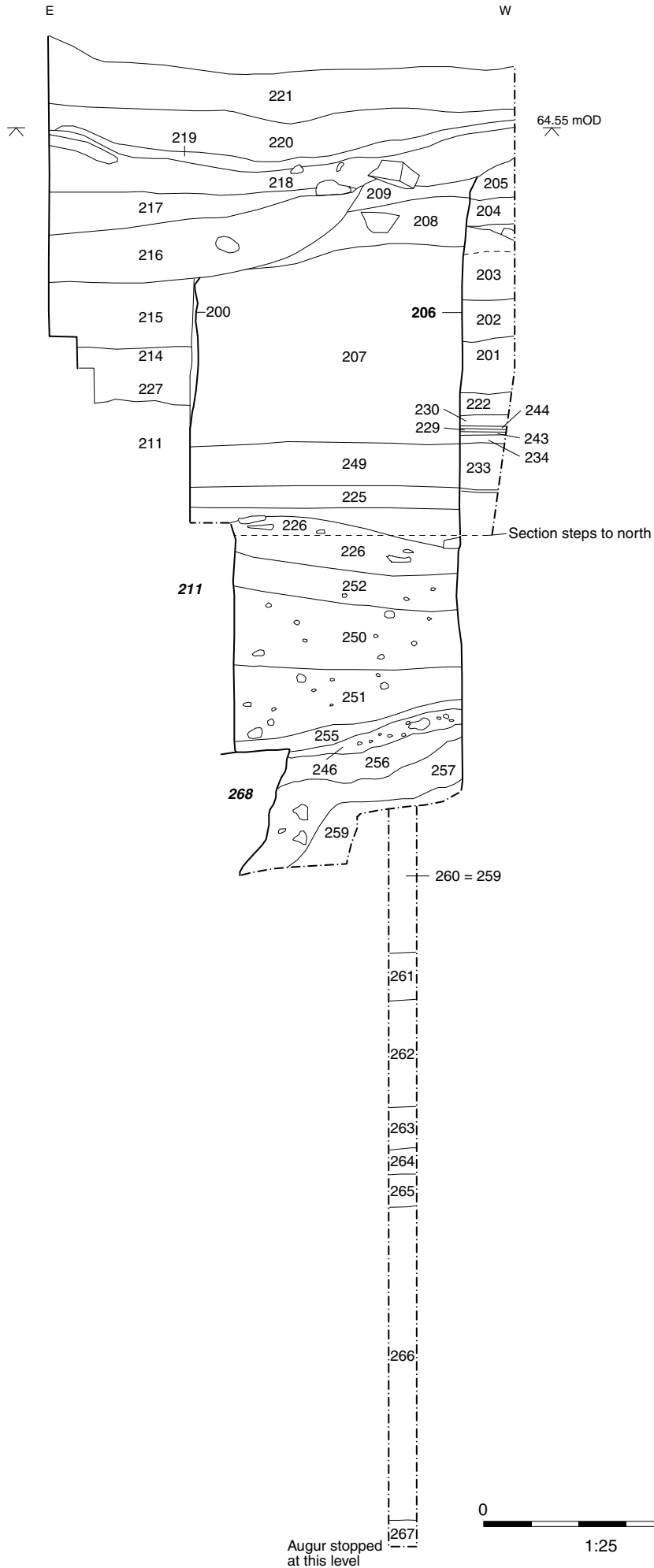


Figure 4: Section



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