

St John's College,
Oxford
Senior Common
Room Extension



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

24th January 2003

Client Name: St John's College

Issue N^o: 1

OA Job N^o: 1594

Planning Ref N^o: 02/00459/FUL

NGR: SP 5128 0668

Client Name: St John's College

Client Ref No:

Document Title: St John's College, Oxford. Senior Common Room Extension

Document Type: Evaluation

Issue Number: 1

National Grid Reference: SP 5128 0668
Planning Reference: 02/00459/FUL

OA Job Number: 1594
Site Code: OXJ SCR02
Invoice Code: OXJ SCREV
Museum Accession No: OCMS 2002.232

Prepared by: Andy Simmonds

Position: Supervisor
Date: 17th January 2003

Checked by: Jon Hiller
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 21st January 2003

Approved by: Nick Shepherd
Position: Head of Fieldwork
Date: 22nd January 2003

Signed.....



Document File Location V:\andy.simmonds\OA\Evaluation Reports\St John IV.doc

Graphics File Location Server10:/oapubs1-ItoQ*OXJSCREV*StJohn's*AMD
Illustrated by Anne Dunkley

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2003

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

St. John's College, Oxford Senior Common Room Extension

NGR SP 5128 0668

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

Summary.....	2
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	2
1.2 Geology and topography.....	2
2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 A Brief History of the College and Buildings	3
2.3 The Senior Common Room	3
2.4 The President's Garden	4
3 Evaluation Aims	4
4 Evaluation Methodology	4
4.1 Scope of fieldwork.....	4
4.2 Fieldwork methods and recording	4
4.3 Finds	5
4.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence.....	5
4.5 Presentation of results.....	5
5 Results: Descriptions	5
5.1 Description of deposits	5
5.2 Finds	7
6 Discussion and Interpretation	7
6.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	7
6.2 Overall interpretation.....	8
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory.....	10
Appendix 2 Pottery Assessment/ Spot Dating	11
Appendix 3 Animal Bone Report	12
Appendix 4 Ceramic Building Material	14
Appendix 5 Bibliography and References.....	15
Appendix 6 Summary of Site Details.....	15

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan
- Fig. 3 Trench 1: Plan and section
- Fig. 4 Trench 2: Plan and section
- Fig. 5 Trench 3: Plan and section

SUMMARY

In December 2002, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at St John's College, Oxford in respect of a new planning application for an extension to the Senior Common Room. The evaluation revealed evidence for medieval or post-medieval gravel quarrying at the north end of the area evaluated. Across the whole site were levelling deposits dating to the 16th or 17th centuries, which probably relate to the original construction of the college and the laying out and landscaping of the President's Garden. A wall was discovered next to the current carport, interpreted as the north wall of the kitchen building shown on Loggan's print of 1675.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In December 2002, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at St John's College, Oxford (Fig. 1) in respect of a planning application for an extension to the existing Senior Common Room (Planning Application No. 02/00459/FUL).
- 1.1.2 This development will involve the partial demolition of the existing extension and car port, built in 1954/5, and construction of a new building to the east side of the SCR with foundations comprising piles, beam slots and strip foundations. There will also be a new garage built adjoining the wall enclosing the President's garden.
- 1.1.3 As part of the site has not been subject to recent development, there will be new below ground impact during the groundwork. Consequently, Oxford City Council asked for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken.
- 1.1.4 St John's College commissioned OA to carry out this work in accordance with a brief set by and a WSI agreed with Brian Durham, Oxford City's Archaeologist.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 St John's College lies to the east of St Giles, north of Balliol College and south of Lamb and Flag Passage. The development site lies to the east of the north quadrangle, within the President's Garden.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises the southern spur of the Summertown-Radley gravel terrace, to the east of the River Thames and to the west of the river Cherwell.
- 1.2.3 The site lies at approximately 64 m OD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background is based largely on the entries for St John's College in the Victoria County History of Oxfordshire: Vol. III (OUP, 1954) and 'An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford' (RCHME, 1939).

2.2 A Brief History of the College and Buildings

- 2.2.1 St John's College stands on the east side of St Giles on the site of the college of St Bernard. In 1437 Archbishop Henry Chichele founded the college of St Bernard for students of the Cistercian order, and this eventually formed the front quadrangle of the existing building. The earliest part is perhaps the cellar at the west end of the north range (beneath the buttery); the south range of the quadrangle was under construction in 1439 and the west range and gatehouse are of a similar date. An appeal was made to the Cistercian houses for the building fund in 1483 and further building is known to have been in progress in 1501-2; the latter probably included the east part of the Hall. The chapel, to the east of the hall, was consecrated in 1530. The east range was probably the last of the medieval work undertaken and it appears to have been unfinished and roofless in 1546, when St Bernard's College seems to have closed.
- 2.2.2 Sir Thomas White acquired the site and buildings of St Bernard's from Christ Church in 1554, on condition that within three years he founded a college there. Although a deed exists from 1555 by which Sir Thomas transferred the site to Alexander Belyre and three others, it is likely that they were feoffees (trustees), and that the buildings were occupied by workmen until 1557, during which time the chapel, hall and rooms were furnished, the east range completed and the kitchen added to the north of the hall.
- 2.2.3 The outer library, on the south side of the present Canterbury quadrangle was built between 1596 and 1601; much of the material came from the White Friars which was surrendered in 1538 following the dissolution. The remaining ranges of the Canterbury quadrangle were built by Archbishop Laud between 1631 and 1636, incorporating the earlier south range (the outer library) which was extended at both ends. The construction of the Baylie Chapel, to the north of the chapel, was also begun at about this time but was not completed until 1662.
- 2.2.4 To the south of the Canterbury quadrangle is the Homes Building (1794) and west of this the Dolphin quadrangle (1948).
- 2.2.5 The hall and chapel (see above) also form the southern range of the north quadrangle, of which the senior common room is a component part (see below). The remaining buildings flanking the north quadrangle are Cooks Building (1642-3), which lies immediately to the north of the Kitchen; New Building (1881-1900) which forms the west range and fronts onto St Giles; The Rawlinson Building (1909) which forms the northern range and was extended south, along the eastern side of the quadrangle, in 1933; and the Beehive Building (1963) which replaced a range of buildings which were of 15th/16th century origin, but had been much altered during the 18th and 20th centuries (RCHME, 1939).

2.3 The Senior Common Room

- 2.3.1 The senior common room forms a wing extending north from the chapel, in the south east corner of the north quadrangle. It was built in 1676 on the site of a free standing kitchen, which is shown on Loggan's map of 1675. The wing was extended north in c

- built 1643 demolition ? 1840

1835. The interior of the common room is decorated with panelling, pedimented overdoors, and foliage scrolls on the overmantel (Pevsner, 1974).

- 2.3.2 A plaster ceiling was added in 1742. A further extension, this time to the east, was undertaken in 1954/5, and during the construction work a late medieval jug was recovered (PRN 3556). Other medieval finds from the vicinity of the site are recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record from 1943-4 (PRN 6292), 1959 (PRN 6081) and 1975 (PRN 6459, 6701), these include an important 12th-century well group with a coin (OCC, 2002).

2.4 The President's Garden

- 2.4.1 A wall between the President's Garden and the Fellow's Garden was erected in 1613 at the expense of Edward Sprot, according to an inscription over the door.
- 2.4.2 A building used to exist in the north-west corner of the President's Garden, which was probably 17th century in origin but had been extensively altered (RCHME, 1939). This was probably demolished during construction of the Beehive Building in 1963, immediately to the north of the senior common room.

3 EVALUATION AIMS

- 3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbance or truncation on the site.
- 3.1.3 To make available the results of the investigation.

4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The evaluation consisted of three trenches (Fig. 2), each measuring 5 m long by 1.2 m wide. The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

4.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 4.2.1 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20.
- 4.2.2 All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

4.3 Finds

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

4.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 4.4.1 Full consideration was given to the potential for recovering palaeo-environmental samples, but no suitable deposits were encountered.

4.5 Presentation of results

- 4.5.1 The stratigraphic sequence revealed in each trench is described individually below. The analysis of the finds is then presented, after which the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence is brought together in an overall conclusion.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 1

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3) was excavated through the current driveway to the President's House, to the south-east of the existing car port. The trench was 4 m long, aligned north-west to south-east and located between a buried power line detected by Catscan to its west side and an Ash tree to its east. On excavation, the north-west end of the trench was found to be clipping the edge of the cable trench and so only the south-east half of the trench could be excavated to full depth. Machine excavation of this part of the trench also had to be abandoned on encountering a cast iron drain pipe at a depth of 0.68 m below the current ground level (62.84 m OD). It was however possible to hand-excavate a sondage in the eastern corner of the trench to a depth of 1.2 m (62.32 m OD).
- 5.1.2 Natural geology was not exposed in this trench. The earliest deposits encountered were a sequence of layers at least 1 m deep of levelling/ground raising material and seen in the hand-dug sondage. The earliest of these was a layer of compact brown silty clay (114). This deposit was not bottomed, but was at least 0.36 m thick and was overlain by layer 111, which was grey and more friable with a thickness of 0.33 m. Overlying this was a layer of limestone rubble, 0.12 m thick (110) sealed by a further layer of silty grey clay (109). The only datable material retrieved from these layers was a single sherd of medieval pottery, which is likely to be residual. These layers were cut by a number of modern service trenches, and consequently survived only in an area 1.5 m north-west/south-east by 0.7 m north-east/south-west.
- 5.1.3 Service trench 113 was at least 0.45 m wide and 0.92 m deep and was filled by reddish sand (112) The trench extended east-west across the south-east end of the trench. It was overlain by yellowish brown sand make-up layer (106) for a former gravel surface (105). Surface 105, presumably a former driveway surface here was cut by two pipe trenches. Pipe trench 108 was oriented north-west/south-east, and connected to two man-holes near the entrance to the President's House. It contained

a cast iron pipe, was back-filled with gravel (107), and was 0.7 m wide. Excavation of this feature was terminated on exposing the pipe, at a depth of 0.6 m. Service trench 104 cut across the trench on an east-west alignment. Like 108 it was not fully excavated, but it was more than 0.5 m wide and at least 0.64 m deep. These services were sealed by the current gravel surface (100) of the driveway to the President's House. Toward the north corner of the trench was a large square pit (102) dug for an existing ash tree. This feature was not excavated.

Trench 2

- 5.1.4 Trench 2 (Fig. 4) was aligned north-south and was located in a flower bed between the existing car port and driveway. It was excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon, the top of a wall (204) at the south end of the trench, exposed at a depth of 0.52 m (62.94 m OD). A machine-dug sondage was excavated at the north end of the trench, but excavation of this had to be terminated on encountering a water main at a depth of 0.96 m. Subsequently a smaller sondage was dug by hand in the trench's north-east corner to find the original ground level.
- 5.1.5 Undisturbed natural gravel (217) was reached in the sondage at 62.17 m OD. It was overlain by a layer of greyish brown clay silt (216) 0.4 m thick. This material is equivalent to a similar layer (212) at the south end of the trench, where it sealed a layer of limestone rubble (213). This was probably the same deposit as context 110 in Trench 1. These layers were overlain by further deposits (203, 207 and 208) to give a total depth of 0.95 m of levelling deposits. Two of these layers, (207) and (216), contained pottery dating to the 16th century and quantities of ceramic building materials were also recovered.
- 5.1.6 These deposits were cut by a construction trench (205) for a wall footing (204). The construction trench was 0.6 m wide and 0.8 m deep, aligned east-west with a return branching off it at a right angle to the south. The wall foundation within this trench was 0.35 m wide, constructed of limestone blocks approximately 0.2 m x 0.1 m x 0.1 m, and bonded with a lime mortar. It was built flush with the west face of the construction trench, with the stones of the side facing away from the trench face being dressed. The foundation trench was then back-filled with three deposits of packing material. Limestone rubble packing 211 was overlain by dark brown silty clay (210) followed by a mortar and silt deposit (206/209).
- 5.1.7 At the north end of the trench layer 203 was cut by pipe trench 215, containing a cast iron pipe aligned on a hydrant to the south-east. The entire sequence was sealed by modern garden soils (200, 201 and 202).

Trench 3

- 5.1.8 Trench 3 (Fig. 5) was excavated parallel to and 2 m distant from the north wall of the President's garden, in the proposed location for the new garage. It was 5.4 m long, aligned east-west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m, with a sondage at the east end to a depth of 1.6 m (61.39 m OD). Natural gravel (303) was encountered at a depth of 1.1 m (61.89 m OD). It had been severely truncated by gravel quarrying, resulting in the survival only of a few islands of gravel at this height between extraction pits. These hollows had then been filled in and the ground raised and

levelled by the dumping of a compact reddish brown clay silt layer (302) and a greyish brown silty loam (301). This latter deposit contained animal bone, bricks and pottery dating to the sixteenth century, indicating that by this time quarrying had ceased. This layer was overlain by the modern cultivation soil 300, 0.5m thick.

5.2 Finds

Pottery

- 5.2.1 Post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the made ground deposits in Trenches 2 and 3. The only earlier material was three medieval sherds, which were residual within the same sequence of levelling deposits (and see Appendix 2).

Ceramic Building Material

- 5.2.2 An assemblage of post-medieval tile was recovered associated with the structures on the site. These are detailed in the Appendix 4 at the end of this report.

Clay Pipe

- 5.2.3 Twelve pieces of clay pipe were retrieved from layer 207, comprising ten stem fragments and two complete, though undecorated bowls. None of this material is particularly diagnostic, and it all dates broadly to the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

Glass

- 5.2.4 A total of seven pieces of glass were found, all from post-medieval levelling deposits in Trench 2.

Shell

- 5.2.5 Oyster shell was retrieved from the post-medieval deposits in Trenches 2 and 3.

Small Finds

- 5.2.6 The only small find recorded in the evaluation was a trade token of Hans Krauwinkel dating to the early 17th century, which was retrieved from context 207.

Animal Bone

- 5.2.7 A collection of animal bone was recovered and is detailed in Appendix 3.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Although the archaeology has been truncated at the south end of the site by modern service trenches, the remaining stratigraphy has survived intact and undisturbed. However, the presence of deposits that appear to have been used to raise up the ground level in all three trenches suggests the likelihood that residual artefacts may have been imported onto the site along with this levelling material. Residual medieval pottery was noted from several post-medieval contexts.

6.2 Overall interpretation

- 6.2.1 The earliest activity encountered in the evaluation is represented by the gravel quarrying identified in Trench 3. This was not securely dated, and could derive from the medieval or early post-medieval periods, possibly at a time of construction at the college.
- 6.2.2 All three trenches revealed sequences of deposits raising the ground level by a depth of around 1 m, indicating that levelling has taken place across the site generally. These layers were dated to the mid 16th to the 17th centuries, and a context for them is provided by the documentary evidence for the building of the college by Sir Thomas White from 1554 onward. It would appear from these levelling layers that this construction activity entailed a significant programme of landscaping, which may have erased any evidence for earlier occupation on the site here.
- 6.2.3 The building materials retrieved from these layers may derive from earlier buildings demolished to make way for the new college, but this material could just as easily have been imported onto site from elsewhere as part of the levelling material.
- 6.2.4 The wall uncovered in Trench 2 could not be dated directly, but was clearly dug into, and therefore post-dated the levelling deposits. Its location and alignment would be consistent with it being the north wall of the kitchen building shown on Loggan's print of 1675, with the return on the south side being an internal wall.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt(g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	100	Layer		0.1	Gravel driveway			
	101	Fill			Fill of tree pit 102			
	102	Cut			Tree pit			
	103	Fill		>0.6	Fill of 104			
	104	Cut	>0.5		Pipe trench			
	105	Layer		0.08	Gravel surface			
	106	Layer		0.06 m	Make-up for 105			
	107	Fill		>0.35	Fill of 108	CBM	1/ 40	
	108	Cut	0.7		Pipe trench			
	109	Layer		0.25	Made ground	Bone	3/ 113	
	110	Layer		0.12	Limestone rubble			
	111	Layer		0.33	Made ground/ soil horizon			
	112	Fill		>0.92	Fill of 113			
	113	Cut	>0.45		Pipe trench			
	114	Layer		>0.36	Made ground	Pot Bone	1/ 3 3/ 30	C13th
002								
	200	Layer		0.28	Garden soil			
	201	Layer		0.1	Compost			
	202	Layer		0.15	Garden soil			
	203	Layer		0.45	Made ground	CBM Glass Shell	2/ 12 1/ 10 11/ 134	
	204	Masonry	0.35	0.8	Wall			
	205	Cut	0.6		Construction cut			
	206	Fill			Same as 0.9			
	207	Layer		0.25	Made ground	Pot Bone CBM	3/ 66 4/ 52 6/ 251	C16th

						Glass	2/ 14	
						Shell	3/ 37	
	208	Layer		0.2	Made ground			
	209	Fill		0.18	Fill of 205			
	210	Fill		0.1	Fill of 205			
	211	Fill		0.45	Fill of 205	CBM	11/ 3710	
						Plaster	1/ 34	
	212	Layer		0.2	Made ground	CBM	11/ 3611	
	213	Layer		0.35	Limestone rubble	CBM	5/ 1490	
						Plaster	1/ 88	
						Shell	1/ 8	
	214	Fill		0.35	Fill of 215	Pot	5/ 109	C17th
						Bone	2/ 37	
						CBM	5/ 1322	
	215	Cut	0.7		Pipe trench			
	216	Layer		0.4	Made ground	Pot	10/ 231	C16th
						Bone	17/ 280	
						CBM	4/ 207	
						Glass	1/ 4	
						Shell	4/ 84	
	217	Layer			Natural gravel			
003								
	300	Layer		0.55	Garden soil			
	301	Layer		0.9	Made ground	Pot	2/ 131	C16th
						Bone	7/ 277	
						CBM	3/ 547	
						Shell	6/ 40	
	302	Layer		>0.3	Made ground			
	303	Layer			Natural gravel			

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 580 g. Most of the context-specific assemblages were post-medieval in date, although three sherds (38 g) of residual medieval material were noted, and one context produced only a single small sherd of 13th-century pottery, suggesting it may be of medieval date.

The pottery was recorded utilising the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975-1350. 1 sherd, 4 g.
 OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 3 sherds, 34 g.
 OXST: Frechen Stoneware, AD1550 – 1700. 5 sherds, 129 g.
 OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 7 sherds, 274 g.
 OXFH: Border wares, 1550 - 1700. 3 sherds, 85 g.
 OXFI: Porcelain, c1650+. 1 sherd, 14 g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	OXAC		OXAM		OXST		OXDR		OXFH		OXFI		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
114			1	3									13thC?
207	1	4					1	43	1	19			M16thC
214			1	12			3	83			1	14	M17thC?
216			1	19	5	129	1	17	2	66			M16thC
301							2	131					M16thC?
Total	1	4	3	34	5	129	7	274	3	85	1	14	

APPENDIX 3 ANIMAL BONE REPORT

by Bethan Charles

Introduction

A total of 36 (799g) fragments of bone was recovered by hand during an evaluation by Oxford Archaeology at OXJSCR.

Methodology

Identification of the bone was done at Oxford Archaeology with access to the reference collection and published guides. The calculation of the species recovered was done through the use of the total fragment method. All fragments of bone were counted including elements from the vertebral centrum, ribs and long bone shafts.

Sexing of the animals was not attempted due to dependency on finding the few parts of the skeleton, which enables this process. With regards to the Caprine sub-family it was attempted to separate the sheep and goat bones, whose similarity often pose difficulties in identification.

However, as there was no positive identification of goat in the collection all caprine bones are listed as sheep. Ageing was based on epiphyseal fusion using Silver's (1969) tables due to lack of mandibles containing teeth and loose teeth to enable ageing from tooth wear and eruption stages. The measurements taken are those defined by von den Driesch (1976) and can be found in the archive.

Results

The bone was in very good condition with very little attritional damage. Over half of the bones had evidence of butchery cut marks including vertebrae of cattle and sheep that had been cut in half down the medial line indicative of sagittal cleaving of the carcass. Other cut marks on the sheep and cattle bones included chop marks across the mid section of long bone shafts and de fleshing cut marks as well as cut marks on the rib fragments.

Sheep followed by cattle were the most numerous elements recovered from the site and are likely to have provided the majority of meat to the inhabitants. The size of the animals was quite large indicative of improved breeds that would have been bred during the late medieval and post medieval period in Oxfordshire.

It was not possible to gain much information from the age of the animals. The cattle and sheep appeared to consist of mostly mature animals. A pathological defect was identified on part of a cattle thoracic vertebrae and consisted of a small amount of eburnation and bone lipping on the articulating facet.

A single fragment of a horse femur was identified from context 109 with many tooth marks indicative of dog gnawing around the head of the one. There was no indication of butchery marks on the bone and it is unlikely that horses would have been eaten by the inhabitants. However, there is evidence from as early as the 13th century that feeding of horse meat to dogs was practised in some of the more affluent households (Wilson and Edwards 1993). A dog maxillae fragment was identified from context 114.

Table 2. Total number of bone recovered according to context and species

Context	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Dog	L. Mammal	M. Mammal	Total
109	1					2	3
114		1		1	1		3
207			2		2		4
214		1	1				2
216		1	10		5	1	17
301		3	3		1		7
Total	1	6	16	1	9	3	36

L. Mammal = approximate cattle/horse size

M. Mammal = approximate sheep/pig size

Conclusion

Although the sample from the site is small it is clear that cattle and sheep would have provided the majority of meat to the inhabitants. It is probable that the material recovered represents a mixture of butchery and domestic waste with no concentrated deposits.

The favourable condition of the bone from the site suggests that any further work will enable the recovery of a good sample of material that will enable a better understanding of the economy and status of the site. It is recommended that an environmental sampling strategy is implemented for any further work in the area to recover smaller fragments such as the bird, small mammal and fish bone that is often missed due to poor preservation and which provides more information regarding diet and status and environmental changes at sites.

APPENDIX 4 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

by Leigh Allen

A total of 40 fragments (11,190g) of ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation, the assemblage comprises abraded fragments of floor tile, roof tile and brick, there are no complete examples. The assemblage is Post Medieval in date.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>thickness</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Comment</i>
203	Misc	2	-	-	-
207	Floor tile	1	22 mm	-	Traces of green glaze on one face and down one edge
207	Misc	5	-	-	-
211	Brick frag	1	-	-	-
211	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	4 inches	-
211	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-
211	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-
211	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-
211	Peg tile	1	16 mm	-	Corner fragment with a nail hole 12mm diameter
212	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	4 inches	-
212	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-
212	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	4 inches	-
213	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-
213	Brick frag	1	2.5-2.75 inches	4.25 inches	-
213	Brick frag	1	2.5-2.75 inches	4 inches	-
213	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-
213	Roof tile	1	13 mm	-	-
214	Floor tile	1	22 mm	-	-
214	Floor tile	1	21 mm	-	-
214	Floor tile	1	22 mm	-	Traces of yellow glaze on the upper surface and brown/green on the edges
214	Roof tile	1	13 mm	-	-
214	Roof tile (curved)	1	15 mm	-	-
216	Floor tile	1	16 mm	-	Traces of brown glaze along two edges
216	Misc	2	-	-	-
216	Plain tile	1	13 mm	-	Probably roof tile
301	Brick frag	1	2.5 inches	-	-

301	Plain tile	2	14 mm	-	Probably roof tile
-----	------------	---	-------	---	--------------------

The brick fragments appear to be of a fairly standard size all with a thickness of c.2.5 inches and a width of c.4 inches. A number of fabrics were noted but analysis of fabric types has not been carried out at this stage.

The peg tile fragment from context 211 has a single surviving circular nail hole in the corner, there would have been another hole in the other corner for attachment. The thickness of the tile is 16 mm, other fragments noted as plain tile or roof tile with thicknesses between 13mm-16mm are probably also from peg tiles. There is a single curved fragment of roof tile from context 214 from a ridge or pan-tile.

There are a number of fragments of thicker tiles c.22mm some with slight traces of glaze on the upper surface or edges and these are floor tiles.

APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Mellor, M, 1984 A summary of the key assemblages. A study of pottery, clay pipes, glass and other finds from fourteen pits, dating from the 16th to the 19th century in TG Hassall et al, *Excavations at St Ebbe's Oxoniensia* 49, 181-219.

Mellor, M, 1994 Oxford Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region *Oxoniensia* 59, 17-217

OAU 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (first edition, ed D Wilkinson)

OUP 1954 *Victoria County History of Oxfordshire*. Vol. III

RCHME 1939 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford*

Silver, I. A., 1969 The Ageing of Domestic Animals. *Science in Archaeology*. Edited by Don Brothwell and Eric Higgs. Thames and Hudson.

Von den Driesch, A., 1976 A Guide to the Measurement of Animal bones from Archaeological Sites. *Peabody Museum Bulletin* 1.

Wilson, B and Edwards, P. (1993) Butchery of horse and dog at the Witney Palace, Oxfordshire, and the knacker and feeding of meat to hounds during the Post-Medieval period in *Post Medieval Archaeology*. Vol 27, 43 – 56

APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: St John's College, Oxford

Site code: OXJSCR02

Grid reference: SP 5128 0668

Type of evaluation: Three 5 m trenches

Date and duration of project: 16 - 17/12/02

Area of site: 0.04 m

Summary of results: Medieval or post-medieval quarrying, post-medieval levelling and part of a post-medieval building, possibly that of the former kitchen depicted on Loggan's print of 1675.

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: OCMS 2002.224

Server 10:/campus1_It0Q0_codes*OXISCREV*St Johns SCR, Oxford*AMD*24.12.02



Scale 1:25,000

Reproduced from the Landranger 1:50,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown Copyright 1991. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL 10005569

Figure 1: Site location

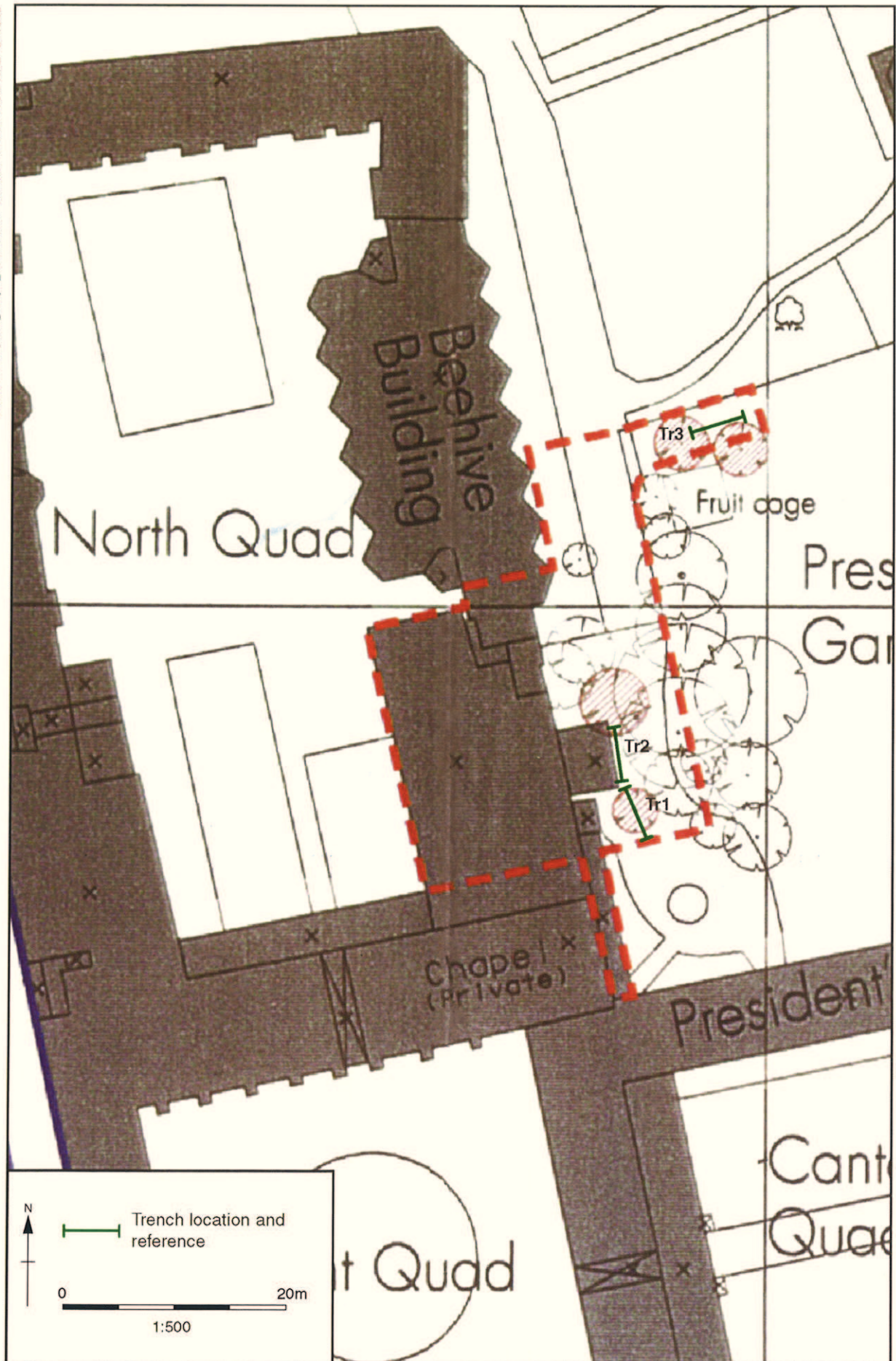
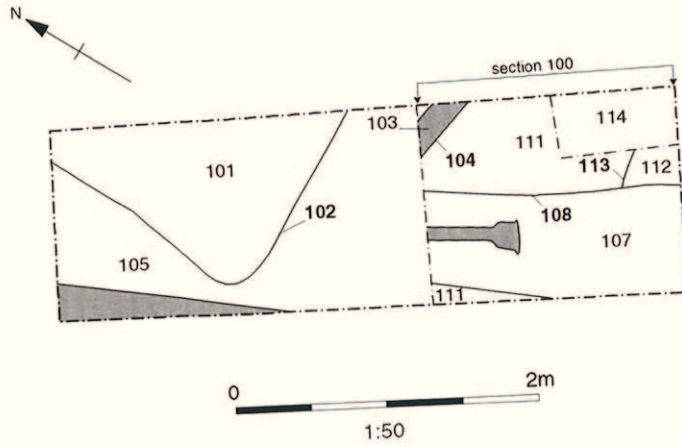
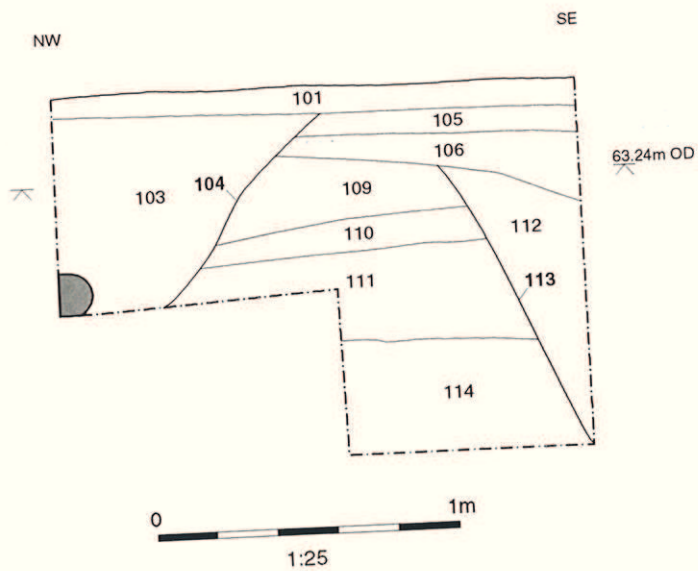


Figure 2: Trench Location

Trench 1, Plan 1



Trench 1, Section 1



Modern services

Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and section

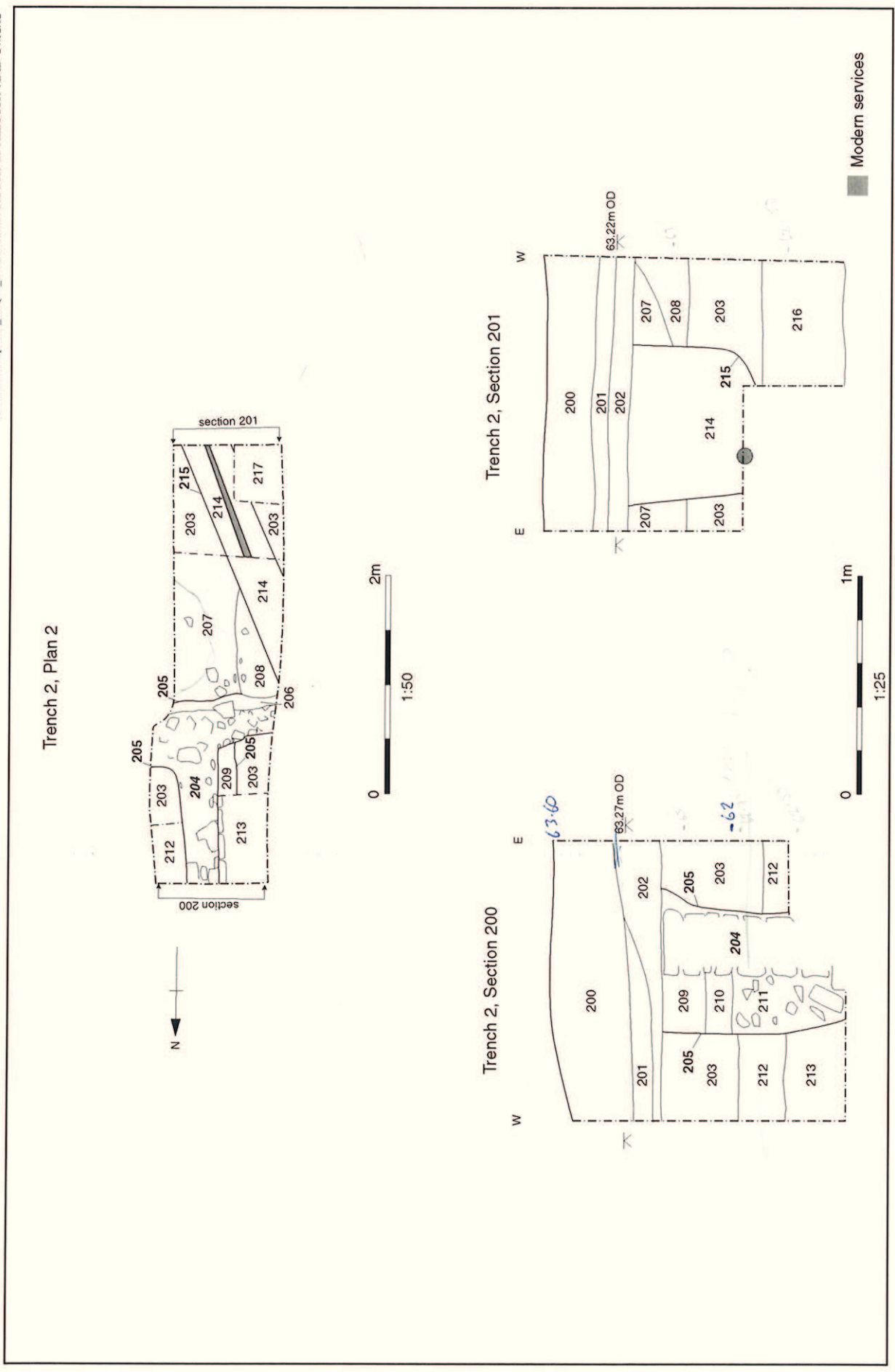


Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and section

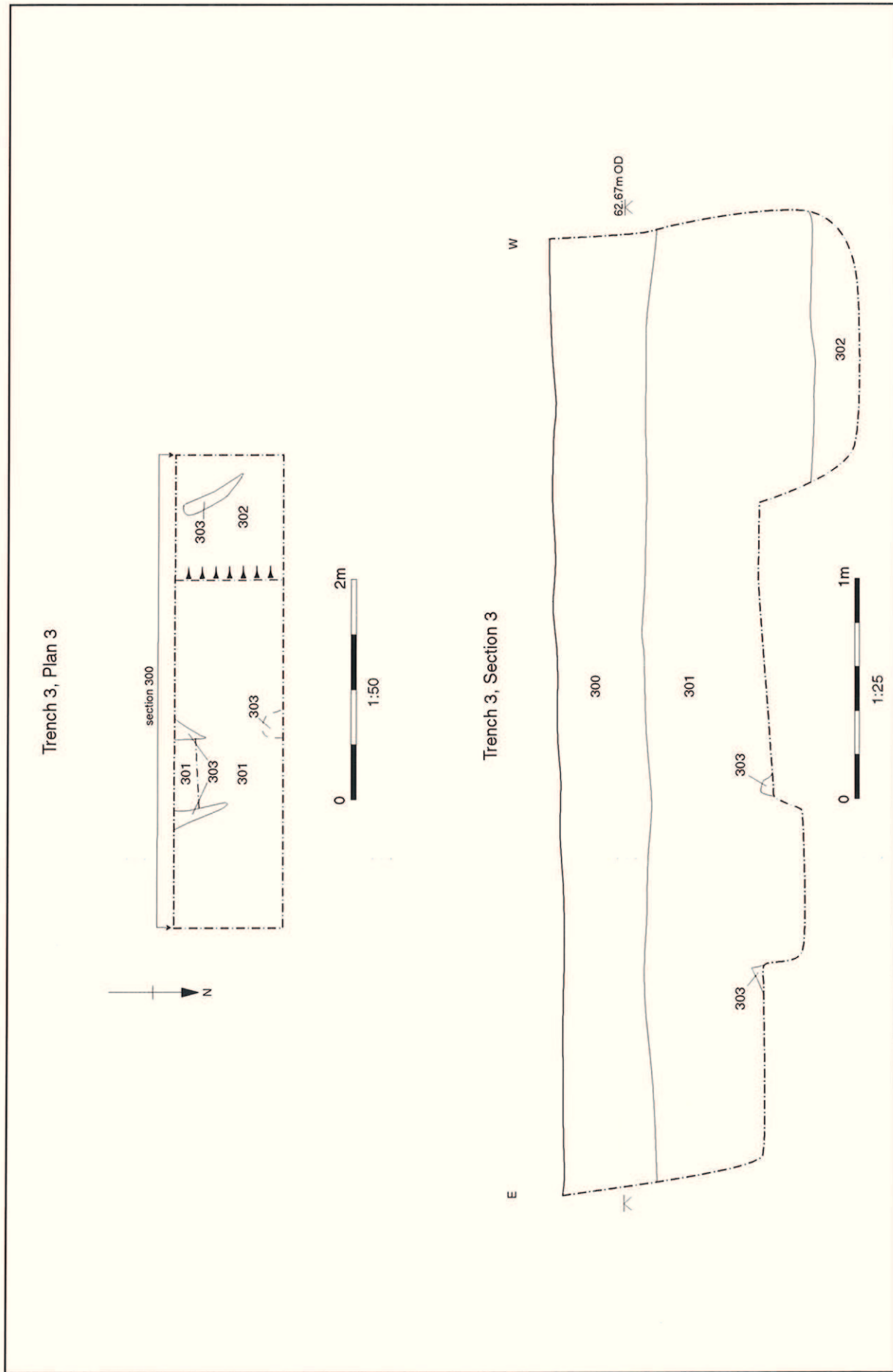


Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and section



Oxford Archaeology

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606
e: lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

Oxford Archaeological Unit is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627

Registered Office:

Oxford Archaeological Unit
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES