

Jowett Walk  
Master's Field  
New Student  
Accommodation  
For Balliol College  
Blocks 4 & 6  
Oxford



**Archaeological Excavation Report**



**Oxford Archaeology**

28th March 2003

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University of Oxford**

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**Jowett Walk Master's Field  
New Student Accommodation for Balliol College  
Blocks 4 and 6  
Oxford**

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION***

**CONTENTS**

Summary.....	2
1 Introduction.....	2
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	2
1.2 Geology and topography.....	2
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	2
2 Excavation Aims.....	3
3 Excavation Methodology.....	3
3.1 Scope of fieldwork.....	3
3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording.....	3
3.3 Finds.....	3
3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence.....	4
3.5 Presentation of results.....	4
4 Results: General.....	4
4.1 Soils and ground conditions.....	4
4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits.....	4
5 Results: Descriptions.....	4
5.1 Description of deposits.....	4
5.2 Finds.....	6
6 Discussion And Interpretation.....	7
6.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	7
6.2 Overall interpretation.....	7
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory.....	9
Appendix 2 Pottery assessment/ spot dating.....	10
Appendix 3 Animal Bone assesment.....	12
Appendix 4 Bibliography and references.....	13
Appendix 5 Summary of Site Details.....	14

**LIST OF FIGURES**

- Fig. 1 Site location map  
 Fig. 2 Excavation Areas Location  
 Fig. 3 Excavation Areas Plan  
 Fig. 4 Sections 1, 2 and 3



## SUMMARY

*Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field excavation at Master's Field, Jowett Walk in the City of Oxford on behalf of Balliol College. The excavation revealed a potentially 17th-century ditch, a number of undated tree throws and a possible hedge line, in addition to several large, 20th century features associated with the war time photographic reconnaissance laboratory that occupied part of the site.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In December 2002 Oxford archaeology (OA), formerly Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU), carried out a field excavation at Jowett Walk, Oxford (SU 5180 0660) on behalf of Balliol College in respect of a previously agreed planning application for new student accommodation blocks (Planning Application No. NFH/1252/92), and in response to a brief set by Brian Durham of Oxford City Council (OCC 2002).

#### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the north-east of the medieval walled town, towards the edge of the gravel terrace overlooking the river Cherwell at approximately 61.70 m above OD. The underlying geology comprises terrace gravel overlying Oxford Clay.

#### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 There is evidence for extensive prehistoric activity in the area to the north of the site, and to a lesser extent to the west. Aerial photographs of the University Parks show a range of features from the ring-ditches of six Bronze Age barrows to a Roman field system. Excavations at the Rex Richards building by OAU (Parkinson *et al* 1996) uncovered two concentric ring ditches of a Bronze Age barrow and also revealed Iron Age activity.

1.3.2 Additionally, two curvilinear ditches were revealed in recent excavations at the Sackler Library site on Beaumont Street to the west, and were interpreted as Bronze Age barrow ditches (Poore and Wilkinson 2001). More recently four probable Bronze Age skeletons were excavated at the Gene Function site, adjacent to the Rex Richards site (OA forthcoming a). Previous evaluation carried out in September 2002 on this site in Jowett Walk revealed a number of undated ditch features that may be associated with a prehistoric activity in the area (Bashford 2002).

1.3.3 Evidence of Romano-British agricultural and domestic activity has been seen at Mansfield College to the north and the new Institute for American Studies (Booth and Hayden 2000), and at the New Chemistry Research Laboratory (OA forthcoming b). Both sites are located to the north of the current proposal area.

- 1.3.4 Closer to the site, Loggan's map of 1675 shows the site of Jowett Walk to have been cultivated strips of land, suggesting agricultural land here at that time. Excavations by OAU in 1993 to the west along Jowett Walk revealed traces of medieval occupation and later property boundaries (OAU 1993).
- 1.3.5 An archaeological evaluation carried out by OAU on Phase I of the current development (OAU 1994) comprised three trenches to the west of the current excavation area. The only archaeological feature observed was a north-east to south-west orientated ditch tentatively interpreted as part of the Civil War defences of Oxford.
- 1.3.6 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 clearly shows a series of shrub like plants, features and herbaceous borders arranged as an ornamental garden.

## 2 EXCAVATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the excavation were to strip, map and excavate the archaeological remains under potential threat of damage, located within the footprints of the areas designated for accommodation Blocks 4 and 6. All features were sampled in order to ascertain the date range and character of the remains represented on the ground. The results of the excavation will be related to the wider context of the prehistoric and historic understanding of Oxford's past.

## 3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The excavation comprised two separate trenches, one each for accommodation Blocks 4 and 6. Block 4 was roughly L-shaped and had an area of *c.*169.75 m<sup>2</sup>. Block 6 was rectangular in plan and had an area of *c.*198 m<sup>2</sup>. The site was located on a modern tarmac surface that had previously been tennis courts owned by Balliol College.

### 3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The tarmac and modern overburden were removed, under strict archaeological supervision, by a JCB equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The overburden was removed to a depth that revealed the latest archaeologically significant horizon.
- 3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scale of 1:20. 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).

### 3.3 Finds



- 3.3.1 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.

#### 3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 No deposits of palaeo-environmental significance were observed during the excavation.

#### 3.5 Presentation of results

- 3.5.1 The results of the excavation will be presented by individual trench. The discussion will incorporate the results from both trenches and be presented as a whole in the wider archaeological and historical context.

### 4 RESULTS: GENERAL

#### 4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site is located on tarmac on level ground. Beneath the tarmac the soils are free draining. The site was disturbed during and after World War II by the construction of a series of pre-fabricated buildings which formed part of a photo reconnaissance laboratory. The buildings and the lab caused some disturbance to the underlying deposits.

#### 4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 The natural gravel was between 0.3 and 0.6 m below ground level. Immediately above this was a deposit of reddish brown silty clay that constituted a prehistoric subsoil deposited after the last glaciation. The prehistoric soil was up to 0.25 m thick though in some places the deposit was severely truncated. The modern overburden was up to 0.3 m thick.

### 5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

#### 5.1 Description of deposits

##### ***Block 4***

- 5.1.1 Block 4 was a roughly L-shaped trench that measured 12.5 m north to south and 15 m east to west. The natural terrace gravel (1000) formed the base of the sequence in this trench. Directly overlying the gravel was a layer of reddish brown silty clay (1001) that was up to 0.25 m thick. In some places this horizon was very thin and in others it had been completely truncated. Layer 1001 did not seal any earlier features/deposits and all of the features were cut through it. This layer has been interpreted as a buried prehistoric subsoil commonly encountered in Oxford.

- 5.1.2 A small circular feature (1011) was located at the east side of Block 4. This feature was 0.4 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay with small flint fragments and charcoal flecks (1012). This feature was almost certainly the truncated remains of a posthole. No dateable artefacts were recovered.
- 5.1.3 A similar feature (1013) was located towards the south side of Block 4. This feature was 0.28 m in diameter and measured 0.14 m deep. It was filled with a mid brown silty clay with a friable texture that did not contain any finds. This feature was probably also a posthole.
- 5.1.4 The only other features observed in Block 4 were a series of modern intrusions with finds of 20th century rubbish. The scar of Trench 4 from the previous evaluation was also apparent on the north side of the trench.

### **Block 6**

- 5.1.5 Block 6 was rectangular in shape and measured 12.5 m north to south and 16.5 m east to west. Block 6 was located 7.5 m east of Block 4.
- 5.1.6 Running the length of Block 6 and orientated north to south was a ditch feature. The ditch was excavated at both ends (1002 and 1007) and was *c.* 1.1 m wide and *c.* 0.4 m deep. The sides of the ditch were sloped at 45° and broke on to a concave base. The ditch was filled by a mid brown homogenous silty clay that contained small charcoal flecks and flint fragments. The fill yielded animal bone and pottery sherds which were dated to after *c.* 1550. The ditch was cut through the underlying prehistoric subsoil (1001). The ditch was cut half way along its observed length by a large rectangular feature (1020). This feature measured 3.75 m north-south and 3.8 m east-west. A slot was excavated in to the feature through three fills to a depth of 1.5 m. For health and safety reasons the feature was not excavated to the base. The sampled fills of feature 1020 all contained a range of post-medieval domestic refuse finds such as animal bones and clay pipes and pottery that dated to the 19th century.
- 5.1.7 At the northern side of Block 6, and orientated north-east/south-west, was an irregular linear feature 7.5 m long and 2.5 m at its widest. This feature (1033) was sampled in three places along its length and found to be an irregularly 'cut' feature with a form that resembled that of a hedgerow or line of shrubs. The fill of the feature (1034) was composed of mid reddish brown silty sand that contained no dateable objects. This feature would appear to correspond with the type of land use alluded to on the 1st edition OS map of 1876, though the feature itself does not appear on the map. Alternatively, this feature could represent a garden feature associated with the photographic reconnaissance laboratory during the mid 20th century. A small circular feature (1027) was identified in the central slot through (1033). This feature was quite regular in shape and form and measured 0.5 m wide. It was filled by 1028, a mid greyish brown silty clay that contained no finds. This feature may have represented a fence post associated with the hedge like feature or could simply have been a root hole.

- 5.1.8 Situated in the middle of Block 6 was a pair of inter-cutting posthole features (1024 and 1026). Both were ovate in plan with concave sides and bases. Posthole 1026 was the deeper of the two features and was 0.15 m deep and filled with a single fill deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (1025) that contained a fragment of clay pipe. Deposit 1025 was cut by posthole 1026. This feature was less deep at only 0.18 m. Posthole 1026 had cut away the east side of 1024 and was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay that contained fragments of clay pipe.
- 5.1.9 Immediately to the south-east of the postholes was a sub-circular pit feature (1040). This feature was 0.8 m in diameter and was 0.18 m deep. It was filled by a single dark greyish brown clayey silt (1039) that contained fragments of CBM and post-medieval pottery dated to *c.*1600. This deposit was truncated by a very large irregularly shaped feature (1041) similar to the rectangular feature 1020 and containing a similar fill and 20th-century finds. This large feature appears to have been a series of deep, vertically sided pits associated with the photo reconnaissance labs of the War years.
- 5.1.10 The remaining features in Block 6 were tree throw pits, possibly associated with the previous use of the site as a garden.

## 5.2 Finds

### *Pottery (see Appendix 2)*

- 5.2.1 An assemblage totalling 147 sherds and 5,648 grammes was recovered from sixteen contexts across the site. All of the pottery types recovered were from the post-medieval period, save for two sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century date recovered from post-medieval contexts. The earliest dated ware (Frechen stoneware) found *in situ* dated 1550-1700, and the latest (English porcelain/bone china) from 1930. The pottery assemblage appears to corroborate the interpretation that there was no archaeological activity dating to the Civil War or earlier.
- 5.2.2 There is, however some doubt as to the reliability of the dating of the north-south ditch in Block 6, as it is based on the 19th century white refined stoneware recovered from context 1021. The fills of this feature had otherwise produced exclusively 17th century pottery, and it is feasible that the white refined earthenware was intrusive, particularly as the ditch was truncated by a 19th-20th century pit at this point.

### *Animal Bone (see Appendix 3)*

- 5.2.3 A total of 41 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the site. The remains of cattle and sheep were the most common elements of the assemblage, which also included single pig and rabbit bones. The assemblage appears to have formed the remains of domestic refuse with no concentration of butchery deposition though tooth marks consistent with dog gnawing were found on four of the bones. The assemblage suggests that beef, mutton and lamb were the main meats eaten by the inhabitants of the site.

### *Clay Pipe*

- 5.2.4 A total of 27 stem and 4 bowl fragments were recovered from the site. The majority of these were from securely dated 19th-20th century contexts, including 3 of the bowls, which dated from 1700 to 1740. These included one from context 1019 which had thick walls and stems and an upright bowl and is likely to be type 11 (1700-1740: Oswald, 1975); and a type 12 (1730-40) moulded bowl with a spur, which had the initials I and R on either side and was recovered from context 1044.
- 5.2.5 Two earlier bowls were recovered from contexts 1016 and 1003, which had large bulbous bowls with a thick stem. Both were spurred and had been rouletted around the rim and are probably type 17 (c. 1640-1670). Whilst the bowl from 1016 is certainly residual, that from 1003 was recovered from a context (1003, 1021, 1008) which yielded predominantly 17th-century Frechen stoneware and may add weight to the suggestion that the 19th-century pottery recovered from context 1021 was intrusive.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

### 6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 The majority of the features observed on the site, specifically those associated with the post-medieval period, appeared to be heavily truncated. This can almost certainly be attributed to the construction of the photographic reconnaissance laboratory in the mid 20th century. The relatively high level of truncation may account for the general paucity of dateable finds from this phase of activity on the Jowetts Walk site, although, given the documentary evidence provided by the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 and the information from previous archaeological work in the vicinity, it would appear that this part of Oxford has almost always been used agriculturally and by default would be low in artefacts.

### 6.2 Overall interpretation

#### *Summary of results*

- 6.2.1 The earliest deposit identified on the site was the natural terrace gravel. This was overlain by a truncated layer of reddish brown silty clay that formed a buried subsoil dated elsewhere in the vicinity to the early prehistoric period. No features or deposits were observed below this horizon.
- 6.2.2 The earliest phase of activity on the site comprised a long ditch feature orientated north to south and a number of postholes (1011, 1013, 1024 and 1026). These features were heavily truncated leaving only the bases *in situ*. The fills contained fragments of post medieval pottery and clay pipes. An irregular north-east/south-west aligned linear feature (1033) was also encountered, though this was undated and was probably the remains of a hedgerow.

- 6.2.3 Although the north-south ditch did produce 19th-century pottery, this may be intrusive (see 5.2.2) and the Frenchen stoneware and type 17 pipe bowl recovered may suggest that this feature dates to the Civil War period. However, the dating evidence recovered during the excavation was not conclusive in dating this feature, and an agricultural function cannot be ruled out, particularly given its alignment in relation to the main Civil War defences to the north of the site, which at this point are aligned east-west.
- 6.2.4 It is possible, even likely, that the tree throw holes and the possible hedge line 1033 are associated with the post-medieval garden depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1876. However, as no dating evidence was recovered, consideration should be given to a pre-historic date for these features, given the survival of the pre-historic subsoil across most of the site, and the unusual alignment of the 'hedge line'.
- 6.2.5 The latest phase of activity on the site comprised a number of large, deep, vertically sided pits that were filled with 20th century domestic rubbish. These features were probably related to the photographic reconnaissance laboratory constructed in the inter-war years.
- 6.2.6 The final use of the site was as concrete tennis courts for Balliol College.

### *Significance*

- 6.2.7 The excavation at Jowett Walk has proved significant in a number of aspects. Previous excavation at Jowett Walk in 1993 (Roberts 1995) to the south-west of the present investigation uncovered a series of medieval features associated with settlement on St Cross Road and a small number of earlier gravel pits. The lack of any features of similar date or form on the present site would suggest that the medieval settlement and its associated plots did not extend into this part of Jowett Walk.
- 6.2.8 The evaluation for Phase I of the current development encountered a small number of ephemeral ditches tentatively dated to the civil war period (OA 2002) and it is possible that the north-south ditch (1002, 1007, 1022) in Block 6 dates from this period given the doubt over the reliability of later dating evidence (see 5.2.2).
- 6.2.9 The evidence from the 1st edition OS map of 1876 would suggest, in conjunction with previous work in the vicinity, that this part of Jowett Walk had always been predominantly open, agricultural land. However, the dating of some of the features recorded during the excavation is inconclusive, and activity dating from the Civil War period cannot be ruled out.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Cxt No.	Type	Thick.	Width	Comment	Finds	No.	Wgt/g
1000	Dep			Natural			
1001	Dep	0.25		Buried Subsoil			
1002	Cut	0.35	1	Ditch			
1003	Dep	0.35		Ditch Fill	Pot	9	247
1004	Dep	0.5		Overburden			
1005	Dep			Made Ground			
1006	Dep	0.1		Concrete			
1007	Cut	0.45	1.1	Ditch			
1008	Dep	0.45		Ditch Fill	Pot	1	3
1009	Cut			Service			
1010	Dep			Fill of 1009			
1011	Cut	0.08	0.4 dia	Posthole			
1012	Dep	0.08		PH Fill			
1013	Cut	0.14	0.28 dia	Posthole			
1014	Dep	0.14	0.28 dia	PH Fill			
1015	Dep	0.18		Pit Fill	Pot	6	32
1016	Dep	0.35		Pit Fill	Pot	9	130
1017	Dep	0.4		Pit Fill	Pot	4	79
1018	Dep	0.15		Pit Fill			
1019	Dep	0.6		Pit Fill	Pot	16	293
1020	Cut	1.5	3.6	Pit			
1021	Dep	0.35		Ditch Fill	Pot	7	43
1022	Cut	0.35	1.1	Ditch			
1023	Dep	0.15		PH Fill			
1024	Cut	0.15	0.5x0.3	Posthole			
1025	Dep	0		PH Fill			
1026	Cut	0.18		Posthole			
1027	Cut	0.18	0.6x0.4	Posthole			
1028	Dep	0.18		PH Fill			
1029	Cut	0.6	1.25x1.1	Pit			
1030	Dep	0.2		Pit Fill			
1031	Dep	0.3		Pit Fill			
1032	Dep	0.32		Pit Fill	Pot	5	93
1033	Cut	0.2	1	Hedgerow			
1034	Dep	0.2		Fill of 1034			
1035	Dep	0.32		Pit Fill	Pot	5	36
1036	Dep	0.36		Pit Fill	Pot	15	94
1037	Dep	0.25		Pit Fill	Pot	21	842
1038	Dep	0.7	4.3x2.7	Pit			
1039	Dep	0.18		Pit Fill	Pot	2	12
1040	Cut	0.18	0.8 dia	Pit			
1041	Cut	0.5	4.5	Pit			
1042	Dep	0.5	1.4	Pit Fill	Pot	13	1573
1043	Dep	0.5	1.4	Pit Fill	Pot	14	861
1044	Dep	0.1	0.6	Pit Fill	Pot	6	971
1045	Dep	0.1	0.8	Pit Fill			
1046	Dep	0.6	1	Pit Fill	Pot	14	339

## APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

## POTTERY FROM JOWETT'S WALK MASTER'S FIELD, OXFORD

Duncan H. Brown

An assemblage totalling 147 sherds and 5,648 grammes was recovered from sixteen contexts. The pottery was sorted by context, ware, vessel type, sherd type, rim diameter and decorative technique and motif, and quantified by rim percent, weight in grammes, sherd number and maximum vessel count. Glaze colour and position was also recorded for earthenwares. A ceramic *terminus post quem* for each context is given, based on the earliest date of the latest piece present. Recording took place in January 2003.

### Stratigraphy

Table 1 shows the quantities of pottery present in each context, and also gives a *terminus post quem* provided by the pottery evidence. It should be noted that these deposits may have produced more accurate dating tools, such as clay tobacco pipes, and these dates are based solely on the earliest date of the latest piece present.

Context	Context Type	Feature Number	TPQ	Latest ware type	Rim Percent	Weight (g)	Sherd Count	Vessel Count
1003	Ditch fill	1002	1550	Frechen stoneware	3	247	9	9
1008	Ditch fill	1007	1550	Frechen stoneware	0	3	1	1
1021	Ditch fill	1022	1850	White refined earthenware	4	43	7	5
1016	Pit fill	1020	1770	Pearlware	13	130	9	8
1017	Pit fill	1020	1800	White refined earthenware	16	79	4	4
1015	Pit fill	1020	1830	Transfer-printed	0	32	6	6
1019	Pit fill	1020	1830	Transfer-printed	51	293	16	14
1032	Pit fill	1029	1930	English porcelain/bone china	25	93	5	3
1036	Pit fill	1038	1830	Transfer-printed	18	94	15	15
1037	Pit fill	1038	1830	Transfer-printed	120	842	21	15
1035	Pit fill	1038	1850	Refined earthenware	2	36	5	5
1039	Pit fill	1040	1600	Post-medieval slipware	3	12	2	2
1042	Pit fill	1041	1800	Refined earthenware	75	1573	13	8
1044	Pit fill	1041	1800	English porcelain/bone china	320	971	6	5
1046	Pit fill	1041	1830	Transfer-printed	41	339	14	12
1043	Pit fill	1041	1840	Transfer-printed	160	861	14	11
TOTALS					851	5648	147	123

Table 1: Quantities of pottery from each context, in order of feature number and *TPQ*, based on the earliest date for the latest ware type present.

The pottery evidence to some extent supports the assertion, based on the stratigraphy, that the ditch, represented by three separately excavated sections, was the earliest feature. Two sections, containing contexts 1003 and 1008, produced pottery that dates between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Context 1003 produced nothing but Frechen stoneware, which is dated from c.1550 to 1700. Context 1008 also contained Frechen stoneware, with post-medieval earthenwares, including a black-glazed type that may date to as late as 1750. The section that contained context 1021 produced white refined earthenware of a type that probably dates from 1850. These later finds may be intrusive and it is possible therefore to date the ditch, or at least the filling of it, to the late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century.

All the pits produced pottery that is later than 1800 in date and is actually more likely to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This supports the suggestion that these pits are associated with the wartime use of the site, or its subsequent clearance.

## Pottery

Table 2 shows the range of ware types present. There is a heavy preponderance of pottery dateable to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, but some earlier types are represented. The Frechen stoneware and black-glazed earthenware occurs in the ditch sections discussed above, but earlier pieces were present in the later pits. Sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery occurred in pits 1020 and 1038. Post-medieval earthenwares, including redware, Brill-type, slipwares and unglazed types are all present in pits 1020, 1022, 1040 and 1041. All these wares may date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. English tin-glazed ware, which has a date-range of 1600 to 1800, was found in pits 1022, 1038 and 1041. Context 1037, a fill of pit 1038, also produced a base in an unglazed grey stoneware that may be an early Rhenish type, perhaps early 15<sup>th</sup> century. This is probably the most unusual pottery find from the whole site and may be worth more precise identification.

Ware Type	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Rim Percent	Weight (g)	Sherd Count	Vessel Count
High medieval glazed sandy Stoneware	1250	1400	0	12	2	2
Late medieval sandy	1400	1900	0	272	1	1
Earlier post-medieval redware	1450	1520	3	9	1	1
Frechen stoneware	1500	1700	3	61	2	2
Post-medieval black-glazed	1550	1700	0	223	7	7
Brill post-medieval	1550	1750	0	11	1	1
Tinglazed ware	1550	1800	0	16	1	1
Post-medieval slipware	1570	1800	200	389	5	5
Post-medieval earthenware	1600	1700	5	33	3	3
Later post-medieval redware	1600	1900	3	127	5	5
English brown stoneware	1700	1900	176	2651	24	15
English white stoneware	1700	1950	115	336	8	6
White refined earthenware	1720	1900	8	11	2	2
Refined earthenware	1740	1950	76	569	45	38
Pearlware	1750	1950	38	68	4	4
Mocha ware	1770	1850	0	5	1	1
Garden pottery	1780	1950	8	5	1	1
Transfer-printed	1800	1950	28	144	7	7
English porcelain / bone china	1830	1950	113	434	19	16
TOTALS	1890	1950	75	272	8	5
			851	5648	147	123

Table 2: Quantities of ware types.

Few social or economic conclusions may be drawn from an assemblage of this small size, but a wide variety of vessel types is present, and it is possible to associate the later types to the activities of the college. This is emphasised by a fragment of a cup in bone china, which is painted with the letters 'J.C.R.'. A fragment of white refined earthenware, probably the base of a sauce boat, has 'G. Fla...' scratched into the glaze on the underside. This is most likely a fragment of the owner's name.

White refined earthenware occurs in the widest variety of forms, which is mainly a reflection of the fact that it is the most common ware type. The whole range of forms contemporary with the process of deposition in the late pits can be interpreted as a typical domestic assemblage, with serving and storage vessels predominating. There are plates, bowls, cups, a fragment of tureen, a lid, jars and a chamber pot. These are mainly in refined earthenware, including transfer-printed wares and there are also two stoneware blacking bottles, and several flower pots. This range of forms could also derive from an institutional establishment.



The ditch produced seven Frechen stoneware vessels, six of which can definitely be identified as Bartmann jugs, and the seventh is also likely to be one of these. These are equivalent to wine bottles, and their presence in such numbers may suggest the presence of soldiers, although this can be no more than conjectural and thirsty gardeners/farm workers are equally likely.

## Conclusion

This is a small assemblage, mostly very late in date. The most interesting piece is a base in an unglazed stoneware of uncertain origin or date. This is worth further analysis as it is something of a rarity. The assemblage as a whole requires no further work and no pieces are worthy of illustration.

## APPENDIX 3 ANIMAL BONE ASSESMENT

Animal Bone Report by Bethan Charles

### Introduction

A total of 41 fragments of bone were recovered by hand. The bone was in excellent condition with very little attritional damage.

### Methodology

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

### Results

Bones from cattle and sheep were the most commonly identified elements. Most of the elements consisted of fragments from the pelvis, tibia, femurs and metapodials (foot bones). Almost all of the identified fragments had butchery cut and chop marks. Tooth marks typical of dog gnawing were found on four of the bones.

Other elements identified from the assemblage included a fragment of an immature pig femur and a rabbit ulna with a possible cut mark.

	Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Rabbit	Large	Medium	Bird	Total
Post Medieval	10	11	1	1	15	2	1	41

The small number of bones recovered from the site limits interpretation of activities at the site. However, the material recovered appears to be domestic refuse with no indication of concentrated butchery deposition. It is probable that beef, mutton and lamb were the main meats eaten by the inhabitants.

The good condition of the bone indicates that any further work is likely to enable the recovery of a good selection of animal bone including more fragile elements often lost due to poor preservation. It is particularly recommended that an environmental sampling strategy is implemented to recover smaller fragments such as the bird, small mammal and fish bone that are difficult to recover by hand.

**APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

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**APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**

**Site name:** Jowett Walk Masters Field, New Student Accommodation for Balliol College, Blocks 4 and 6

**Site code:** OXJOBA 02

**Grid reference:** SU 5180 0660

**Date and duration of project:** 17th-20th December 2002

**Area of site:** 367.75

**Summary of results:** Post-medieval ditch and postholes. Late 19th-20th century intrusions and relict garden remains.

**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: OXCMS:2002.180





Scale 1:10,000

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Figure 1: Site location

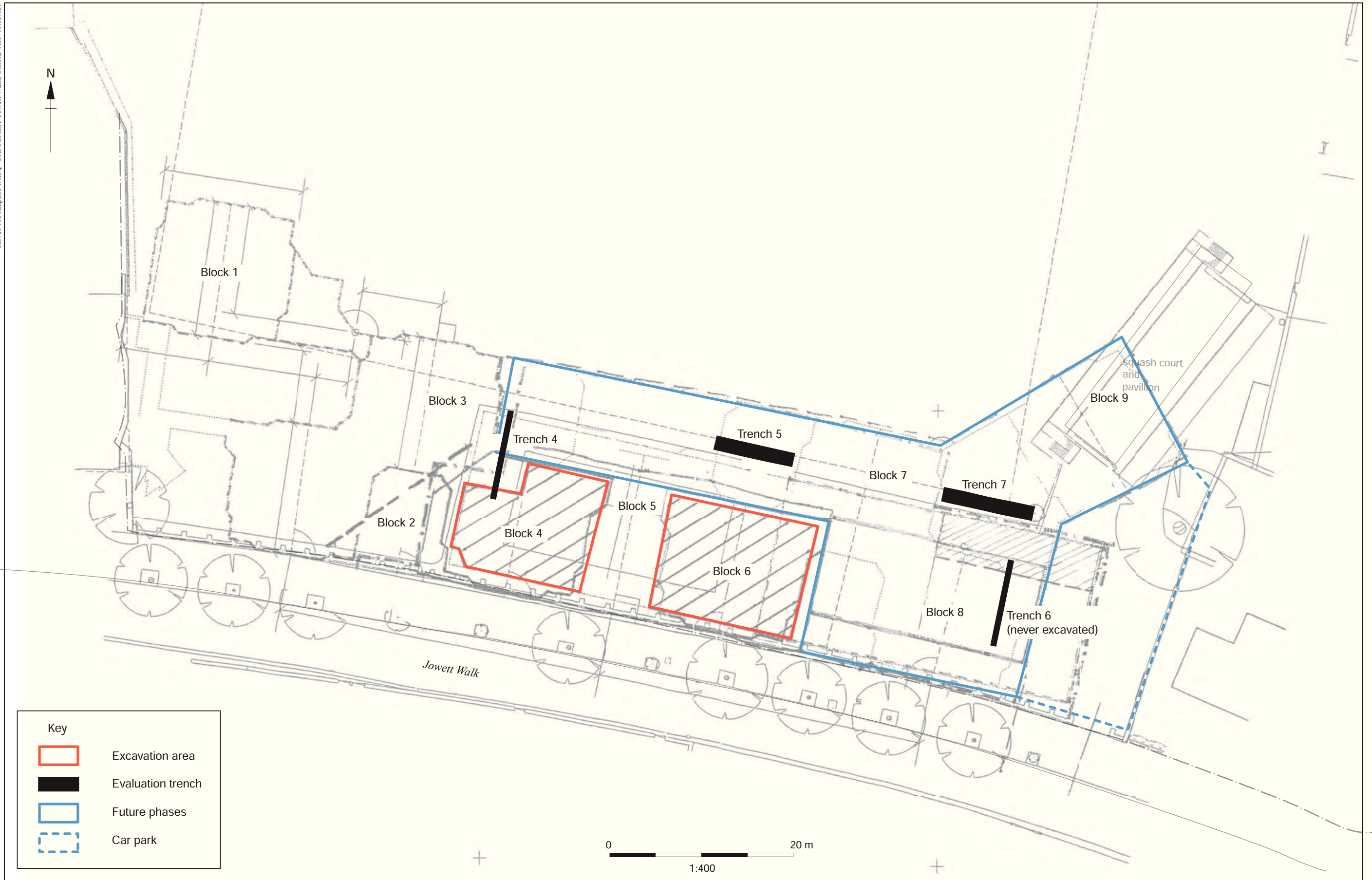


Figure 2: Site location

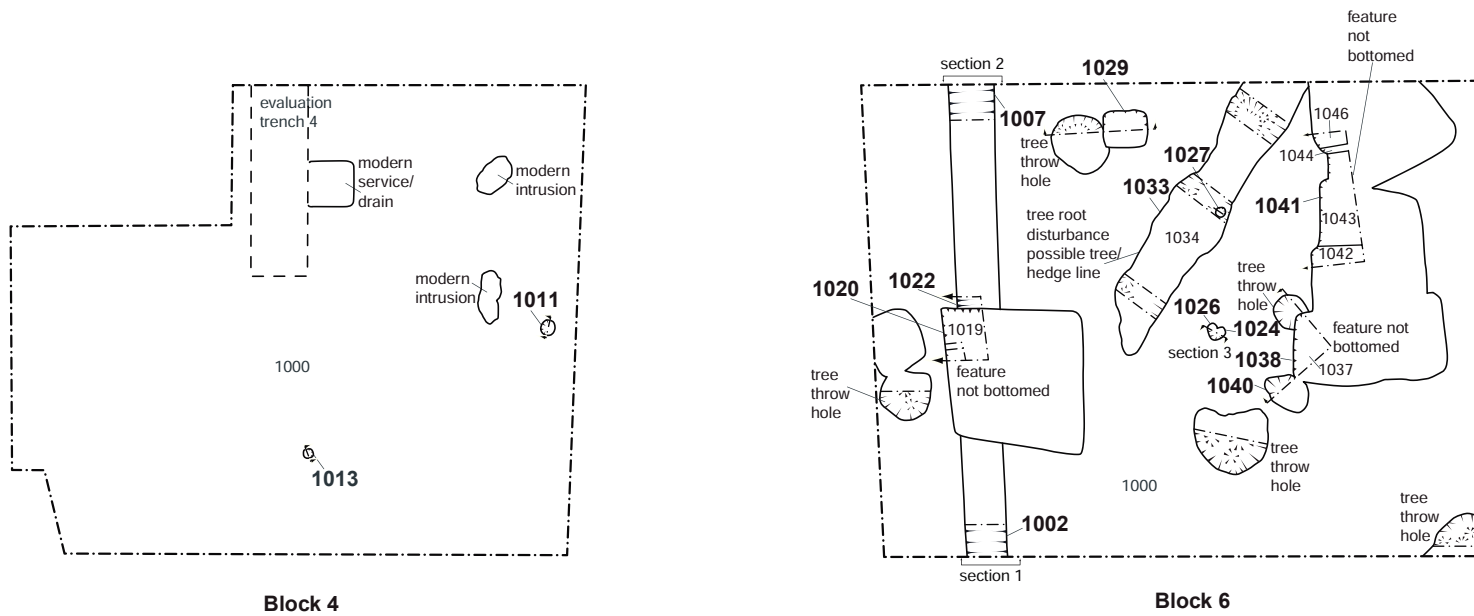


Figure 3: Site Plan

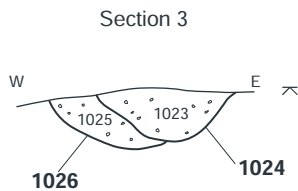
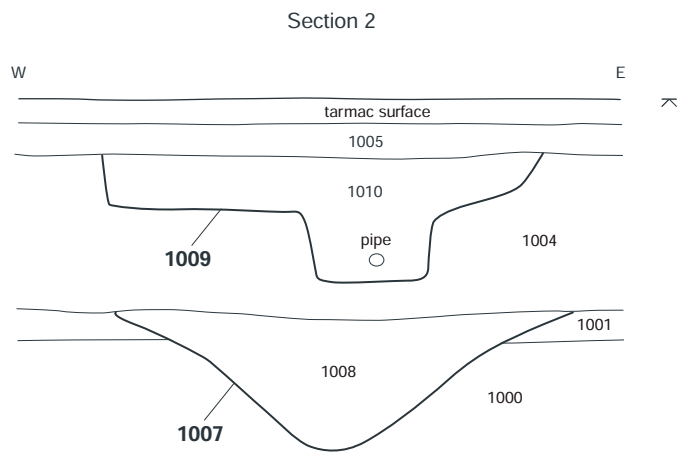
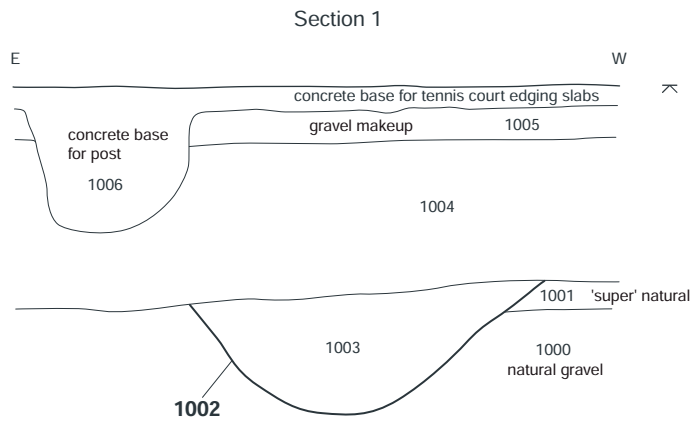


Figure 4: Sections 1, 2 and 3







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