

Park End Street and St Thomas' Street Oxford



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Nos 40-41 Park End Street and Nos 67-69 St Thomas' St, Oxford (NGR SP 5080 0618) on behalf of Kingerlee Ltd. The evaluation revealed the remains of medieval and post-medieval structures and a garden plot along the St Thomas' St frontage. A possible medieval revetment wall was exposed along the southern bank of the Wareham Stream where post-medieval walls and soils were also revealed. Possible 16th- or 17th-century garden paths were identified along the north bank of the Wareham Stream. In the north of the site a post-medieval orchard soil, a stone culvert and two infilled channels were identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In February 2003 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land between and including Nos 40-41 Park End Street and Nos 67-69 St Thomas' St, Oxford. The evaluation was carried out on behalf of Kingerlee Ltd in respect of a planning application for the development of offices and retail units in the north and residential buildings to the south of the site (Planning Application No. 02/00798/FUL). A brief outlining the requirements of the archaeological condition attached to the planning permission was set by the City Archaeological Officer, Brian Durham. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), detailing how OA would implement the brief, was then agreed. The development site is located on the west side of Oxford City and is approximately 0.3 hectares in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The area of proposed development lies on the 1st gravel terrace on the floodplain of the Thames. It is situated on a minor river channel (The Wareham Stream, which bisects the site), with a major watercourse, the Castle Mill Stream, immediately to the east. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay.
- 1.2.2 The site is located on the west side of Oxford City, c 700 m from its centre at Carfax. It is bounded on the north side by Park End Street and St Thomas' Street to the south. The site lies within the medieval extent of St Thomas' parish (see Fig. 1).
- 1.2.3 The area of proposed development lies at c 57 m OD. At present there are three distinct parts to it, all of which are fairly level. The northern part comprises the former warehouse and house on Park End Street with the yard behind. On St Thomas Street there are two adjacent yards. These are a little lower than the properties on Park End Street, which slope gently down to the west.

1.3 Previous work

- 1.3.1 A single archaeological investigation has been carried out within the area of proposed development, as part of an evaluation in 1999 by TVAS on the site of Morrell's Lion Brewery site (TVAS 1999). This work found medieval remains from the 11th century onwards, overlain by post-medieval material.
- 1.3.2 Several archaeological investigations have been carried out close to the area of proposed development, during redevelopment in St Thomas' Street (Hardy 1996; Cook 1999), Hollybush Row (Roberts 1996) and the Hamel (Palmer 1980).

1.4 Historical and archaeological background

- 1.4.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk-based assessment (OA 2002), the conclusions of which are presented below.
- 1.4.2 The area of proposed development lies on a gravel terrace and has some potential for settlement from the prehistoric period. There is evidence for activity within 30 m of the site during the Bronze Age. The area became waterlogged when the water table rose during the Early Iron Age. Little evidence has been found for Roman activity on the west side of Oxford. The area of proposed development therefore appears unlikely to contain significant deposits from this period.
- 1.4.3 On current knowledge the area of proposed development has little potential for remains from the early medieval period. The Saxon town of Oxford lay c 300 m to the east, on the opposite side of the river channel and the various excavations in the vicinity of the development site have produced no evidence of Saxon activity.
- 1.4.4 The medieval town developed mainly within the extent of the Saxon defences, with the castle to the west. The area of proposed development lies in St Thomas' parish, where Osney Abbey began development in the 12th century. According to historic records building began in the southern part of the site during this period.
- 1.4.5 The archaeological potential of the area of proposed development is high for the later medieval period. As well as the early tenements discussed above there were two watercourses running through the site. The Wareham Stream runs from the NE to the SW of the proposed development area, below the buildings for part of its route. The stream was partially reclaimed and narrowed in the medieval period, forming the Wareham Bank between the Castle Mill Stream and the Wareham Stream. The Small Bridge Stream also crossed the development site, but was filled in around 1800. In addition a smaller stream or sewer existed in the middle of the site. There is a high potential for waterlogged remains.
- 1.4.6 Undeveloped areas were probably wet grassland during this period and have potential for environmental remains.
- 1.4.7 Historic maps show successive building phases during the post-medieval period, during which time the town gradually expanded to cover the whole of the area of proposed development. There is potential for survival of remains from the earlier

phases and from continued waterside activity. One 18th century stone building has survived on St Thomas' St.

- 1.4.8 The area of proposed development is occupied at present mainly by late 19th-century of 20th-century buildings, none of which have cellars or basements. A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within 200 m of the site (see above) and the results suggest that survival of below ground archaeology will be good. Similar locations have produced evidence dating from the later medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 1.4.9 In the 20th century the Park End Street frontage was used as a garage which sold petrol.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 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, and specifically to investigate the now infilled/culverted watercourses visible on Loggan's map of 1675 (Fig. 3), the medieval street frontage on St Thomas' Street and the Wareham Bank (now under Fisher Row).
- 2.1.2 To clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbance and intrusion on the site.
- 2.1.3 To make available the results of the investigation on completion of the fieldwork.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The field evaluation was to initially comprise the excavation of eight trenches and the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical works. After consultation with Brian Durham it was decided that an extra archaeological trench would be excavated to investigate a possible channel running into the Castle Mill Stream. It was also decided to move Trench 2 to the west of the site away from an area of probable 19th-century reclamation.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation therefore consisted of the excavation of nine trenches measuring between 1.5 m and 7 m in length and the recording of a geotechnical test pit (Fig. 2). The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Machine access to Trenches 7 and 8 was not possible so the trenches were fully excavated by hand.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were excavated to a depth of at least 1 m below ground level (bgl), the impact level of the pile caps for the proposed buildings, apart from Trench 7. Trench 9 was excavated to a depth of c 2.5 m bgl so as to evaluate to the base of the archaeological sequence and specifically to assess the potential for the survival of Bronze Age deposits.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 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 scales 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 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 environmental significance were revealed. The majority of the soils were post-medieval dumped deposits.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 Section 5 comprises a detailed description of archaeological observations within each trench and includes individual context descriptions, with archaeological deposits and features described from earliest to latest. Each trench is also shown in plan and section, where appropriate (see figures at back of report). Context information is summarised in the context inventory (Appendix 1).

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on terrace gravels overlying Oxford Clay; the soils encountered during the evaluation were primarily mixtures of gravel and clays and were relatively well drained. Ground water was encountered at a depth of between 0.60 m and 1 m below ground level (bgl); excavation in Trench 9, which was excavated to a depth of 2.5 m bgl, required the use of a pump. Trench sheets were also used to shore the trench sides. The ground water did not prove to be particularly problematic in the shallower trenches.

4.1.2 A discarded hypodermic needle was retrieved from within the structure of a culvert exposed in Trench 2, an incident that highlighted a particular risk of the project.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of trench deposits

Trench 1

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4) was aligned N-S, measured 5.6 m by 1.3 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.4 m bgl (56.6 m OD). A silty sand dumped deposit (103) was encountered which was overlain by bands of dumped ash and silt (102), both contained 19th-century pottery fragments. The levelling layers were truncated by a brick footing (104) for a structure associated with the 20th-century garage. The deposits were overlain by rubble hardcore (101) for a concrete floor (100).

Trench 2

- 5.1.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5) was orientated N-S, measured 3.8 m by 2.1 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.7 m bgl (56 m OD). The earliest deposit encountered was a dump of grey silty clay (213) which was truncated by the foundation cut (211) for a ?limestone wall (208). The wall was constructed from roughly faced stone blocks c 0.30 m long and 0.20 m high with a sandy clay bond and abutted by a possible backfilled clay (210), filling 211. The wall was below the limestone foundations (207) of a red brick wall (206), which was truncated by a cut (203) for a brick plinth repair (204). The cut was backfilled with rubble (205). The walls were abutted by dumps of mortar and rubblely silts (212 and 209); 209 contained pottery sherds dated to the mid 19th century. A layer of hardcore 202 overlay the dumped layers and was truncated by brick and concrete structures containing services (201). This was subsequently overlain by a concrete floor (200).

Trench 3

- 5.1.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 6) was aligned NW-SE, measured 10.5 m by 1.2 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5 m (56.2 m OD). A dark garden soil was observed (308 and 316) in the base of the trench which contained sherds of 19th-century pottery. It was truncated by a construction cut (310) for a roughly built ?limestone culvert (309), over 1 m wide and 0.20 m thick. The culvert had already been seen in trenches, opened by the project engineers, to the NE where it was seen to be constructed from brick and ?limestone. The water could be seen flowing out into the Wareham Stream to the SW of the trench. The culvert was constructed from rough stones in an orange sandy mortar and the cut backfilled with dumps of garden soil and mortar (306 and 307). The backfilled deposits contained pottery dated to the 19th century. The fills were overlain by a sequence of silt and gravel dumps (302-305 and 313-315) below a layer of hardcore (301 and 312) for a concrete floor (300 and 311).

Trench 4

- 5.1.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 7) was aligned E-W, measured 4.7 m by 1.5 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1 m bgl (56.1 m OD). A dark brown possible garden soil (415) was encountered at the base of the trench overlain by lighter brown soils (413 and 414). Layer 413 appeared to have been truncated by the construction of a limestone cobbled surface (417). The pottery retrieved from the 413 and 414 was dated to the

mid-16th century. Above the cobbles was a thin layer of gravel (412) that was overlain by garden soils (410-411, 416 and 421). The pottery recovered from these soils was dated to the 19th century. The soil appeared to have been truncated by the construction of a pitched cobble limestone path (409) on which a large limestone block (418) had been placed. The path had been truncated by a cut (406) for a gravel and mortar replacement surface (408 and 407) that contained 19th century pottery. The resurfacing had been cut by a pit (420) that was backfilled by a loose soil (419). The deposits were sealed by a garden soil (404 and 405) in turn truncated by a pit (403) filled with redeposited silty clay and plastic (402). The deposits were overlain by a levelling layer (401) which was truncated by a concrete surface (400).

Trench 5

- 5.1.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 8) was orientated E-W, measured 4 m by 1.5 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.60 m bgl (55.26 m OD). A large wall (506) aligned NW-SE was seen to the east of the trench, constructed from roughly hewn ?limestone blocks in a clay matrix. The wall was over 1 m wide but its base was not seen. In the north of the trench 506 was abutted by dumped deposits of silt and gravel. The lower deposit (508) contained pottery dated to the mid-16th century and the upper deposit (507) was dated to the 17th century by a large assemblage of clay pipe bowls. 506 was overlain by silty clay (504), dated by pottery sherds to the 19th century and probably the result of disturbance by the present stream wall. Abutting wall 506 and truncating dump 507 was a smaller limestone wall (505), 0.60 m high, 0.35 m wide and aligned NE-SW. Wall 505 was abutted by a silty sand (502) that contained 19th-century pottery sherds, which in turn was overlain by a crude 19th-century limestone wall footing (503). A levelling layer (501) and a gravel surface (500) were the latest deposits in the trench.

Trench 6

- 5.1.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 9) was aligned N-S, measured 3.6 m by 1.3 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.3 m bgl (56.5 m OD). The earliest deposits encountered were dark brown, clay silt, garden soils. The earlier soil (600) contained 15th-century pottery and the later soil (601) contained residual 13th-century pottery. They were truncated by the footings of a crude garden wall (612 and 613) dated by pottery to the 15th century. The wall was constructed from rough ?limestone blocks, two courses high, aligned E-W and may originally have extended to the north. In the south of the trench the walls were overlain by a dark garden soil (602), which was below a rubble filled demolition layer (603). In the north of the trench the walls were truncated by the construction of a well (611), formed from large curved ?limestone blocks and with an interior diameter of 0.80 m. The well structure was abutted by probable construction cut backfills of red gravels and brown silts (606-609) which contained possibly residual 13th-century pottery. A clay silt (610) overlay the fills and contained 19th-century pottery. Deposit 610 may have been part of the backfilling or a make-up layer. The interior of the well had been filled by dumps of 19th-century rubble (614 and 615). The deposits were overlain by rubble hardcore (604) and a tarmac road (605).

Trench 7

5.1.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 10) was orientated E-W, measured 2 m by 1.5 m and was excavated to a depth of 0.60 m bgl (56.3 m OD). A ?limestone wall was revealed (711), 0.50 m wide and constructed from large faced blocks *c* 0.30 m long and 0.20 m high. Its south face was constructed from limestone cobbles and it was bonded with orange clay. It was abutted and overlain by rubblely orange clay (713 and 709) and cut by a foundation cut (710) for a later ?limestone wall (712). The later wall was 0.90 m wide and constructed from roughly faced blocks *c* 0.50 m long and 0.30 m wide. The stones had a sandy mortar bond and were abutted by the backfill of the construction cut (714). A ?limestone and brick structure (703) had been constructed over the ?limestone foundations. The bricks varied in size but were approximately 0.20 m by 0.10 m by 0.05 m. They were dated to the 17th century by their size and the absence of frogging or stamping. The stone was moulded and appeared to be re-used. The north face of 703 had been disturbed by a service (707); a layer of brick rubble (704) overlay it. A clay make-up layer (708) overlay these deposits and was truncated by a concrete kerb (705). Over 705 lay a sand make-up layer (702) which had been cut by a service to the south (706). The trench was sealed by rubble make-up (701) below a tarmac surface (700).

Trench 8

5.1.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 11) was aligned N-S measured 1.4 m by 1.1 m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1 m. A brown silty clay (819) was revealed that was overlain by a bluey grey silt (816), which contained possible 13th-century pottery. Over 816 was a dump of reddish gravel (814) that was cut by a root or post hole (817). The possible post hole was 0.30 m deep, 0.30 m wide and filled with a blue grey silt (818). The deposits were below a blue grey, probable garden soil (813) that contained 17th-century clay tobacco pipe. The soil was truncated by a large feature (808) that may have been a ditch, it was filled with a brown clayey silt (807) and contained tile and pottery dated to the mid 16th century. The feature was truncated by one of two irregular linear features (806 and 812) that were 0.20 m deep and 0.20 m wide. The features may have been root holes, or possibly beam slots, and were filled with organic brown silts (805 and 811). A sherd of possibly residual 13th-century pottery was recovered from fill 805. The soil was also cut by a post hole (810) that was 0.35 m deep, 0.25 m wide and filled with a brown clay silt (809). The features were overlain by a clay deposit (815) which contained limestone cobbles at its NW extreme and residual pottery dated to the late 15th century. The layer may have been a make-up deposit or surface and was overlain by a dark grey levelling deposit (804). The deposits were sealed by a sequence of make-up layers and a concrete surface (800-803).

Trench 9

5.1.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 12) measured 2.8 m by 2.8 m and was excavated to a depth of 2.55 m bgl (55.15 m OD). The earliest deposit encountered was a dumped gravelly grey clay (903) more than 1.2 m deep. It contained 19th-century pottery and brick fragments and was overlain by a layer of silt (902) that also contained 19th-century

material. Above 902 were layers of ash, gravel and sand (901) which were overlain by a concrete surface (900).

5.2 Description of test pit deposits

General

- 5.2.1 Archaeological recording of test pits took place where significant remains were encountered. It can be assumed that in those test pits not recorded only 19th- or 20th-century levelling deposits were revealed and observed.

Test Pit 1

- 5.2.2 Test Pit 1 (Fig. 13) was aligned E-W, measured 3 m by 1 m and was excavated to a depth of 2 m bgl (55.6 m OD). A NW-SE aligned wall (1003) constructed from limestone blocks was observed to the east of the trench. The wall was over 0.7 m wide and its full depth was not revealed. A later wall (1004) was constructed on top of 1003 and was constructed from roughly cut limestone blocks. The wall was 0.80 m deep and 0.70 m wide and aligned N-S. It was abutted by a dumped deposit of silty clay to the east (1005). Two walls formed a possible revetment, retaining a channel to the west which was filled with dumps of soil and gravely mortar (1002 and 1006-1008) that contained 20th-century pottery. The deposits were overlain by a rubble levelling deposit and a concrete surface (1001 and 1000).

5.3 Finds

Pottery

- 5.3.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 346 sherds with a total weight of 6873 g. The range of ware-types present indicates that there was occupation at the site from the earlier medieval time to the present day, although the majority of the medieval assemblage was redeposited in later features. In addition, four sherds (121 g) of Romano-British pottery was also present. This was also redeposited in a later feature. See Appendix 2 for more detail.

Animal bone

- 5.3.2 A total of 83 fragments (1500 g) of bone were recovered by hand during the evaluation. Of the fragments recovered 81 were from post-medieval deposits, with the remaining 2 fragments coming from medieval deposits (context 600 and 608). Fresh breaks were noted on many of the bones, and the reassembly of some of the elements reduced the fragment count to 78.
- 5.3.3 Cut and chop marks were observed on cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones, and many of the unidentified medium and large bone fragments indicated the processing of meat for consumption. Carnivore gnaw marks typical of dogs were identified on four of the bones from the assemblage and it is likely that the deposition of some of the bones may have been disturbed by animals. See Appendix 3 for more detail.

Clay tobacco pipes

- 5.3.4 The evaluation produced a total of 438 fragments of clay tobacco pipes. There was a general background spread of material from across the site but the majority of the fragments came from a series of mid-17th-century dumped deposits within a possible water course. See Appendix 4 for more detail.

Metalwork

- 5.3.5 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprised 4 copper alloy objects and 7 iron objects and a number of mostly undiagnostic objects or fragments such as nails, strips, and sheet fragments. The metal work (with the exception of a 19th century penny) was in a poor condition and the majority of the objects showed a high degree of corrosion. See Appendix 5 for more detail.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 To the north of the site the construction of a 20th-century garage had truncated many of the archaeological deposits, but where archaeological remains were encountered there seemed to be little cross contamination of the artefactual material. A possible orchard/garden soil (see Fig. 3), encountered in the north of the site, may have been contaminated with material from later periods as it appeared to have been cultivated for at least 300 years. The southern part of the site had been less disturbed by recent activity and deposits were relatively well preserved. The results of the investigation are thought to be a reliable representation of the archaeological potential of the site, although a number of areas were inaccessible due to the presence of buildings (all but one due to be demolished as part of the proposed development).

6.2 Overall interpretation

Medieval

- 6.2.1 Evidence for medieval activity was mainly found in Trenches 6 and 7 on the St Thomas' Street frontage. A possibly 15th-century garden soil was encountered in Trench 6, truncated by a crude wall foundation. These features may be evidence for a garden plot fronting St Thomas Street.
- 6.2.2 Trench 7 contained a substantial ?limestone and cobble wall which produced no dating evidence. It was abutted by a possible 17th-century wall so may have formed part of an earlier medieval property. Evidence for properties along the northern side of St Thomas' Street was also revealed to the SE of the site in TVAS' trench of 1999 (TVAS 1999).
- 6.2.3 In Trench 5 a large ?limestone wall, aligned along the course of the Wareham stream, was revealed. No dating evidence was recovered but a 16th-century or 17th-century wall and associated soils abutted the structure. It is possible that the earlier wall formed a medieval revetment wall, retaining the southern bank of the Wareham Stream. No structural evidence of the Small Bridge Stream was observed.

Post-medieval

- 6.2.4 Trench 6 contained a ?limestone well which had been backfilled in the 19th century. The well may have been medieval in date although it appeared to truncate the possible 15th century walls. The presence of the well suggests that occupation was continuous along St Thomas' Street through the medieval and post-medieval periods, as supported by historic map evidence.
- 6.2.5 A possible 17th-century wall seen in Trench 7 was constructed against an earlier medieval structure. This may have represented an extension to the rear of an existing property, which is also supported by historic map evidence.
- 6.2.6 Loggan's map of 1675 suggests that the Small Bridge Stream would have been to the south-west of the site. The Small Bridge Stream was infilled around 1800 (OA 2002), which would suggest that the 17th-century dumped deposits in Trench 5 do not represent the infilling of this stream but rather the reclamation and narrowing of the Wareham Stream. Two walls were seen at either end of Trench 5 that were both aligned NE-SW. The eastern wall was cut through 17th-century deposits and could have formed part of a structure over the reclaimed stream. The western wall was 19th century in date and may have been part of a garden wall. It is possible that the orientation of the two walls was related to the vestigial alignment of the Small Bridge Stream, although it is likely that the stream would have been at least partially infilled by the time of their construction.
- 6.2.7 Trench 8 contained a sequence of deposits that may have represented orchard or garden soils or perhaps dumped deposits used to reclaim and narrow the Wareham Stream. The possible post holes identified in the trench may represent a fence line along the stream, or may be root holes. The 13th-century pottery recovered from the lower soil is likely to be residual. The soil was sealed by a garden soil that contained 17th-century clay pipe fragments. There is evidence of a surface to the NW of the trench, this combined with the evidence of post holes could suggest the presence of a structure.
- 6.2.8 Possible orchard soils were seen in Trenches 1, 3 and 4, all of which contained finds which had a wide range of dates. The broad date ranges suggested that the soil had been worked for a considerable period of time. The soil in Trench 4 sealed a sequence of cobbled surfaces possibly dating to the 16th or 17th centuries. The surfaces were probably rear garden paths from properties which fronted either Fisher Row or the Wareham Stream (see Fig. 3).
- 6.2.9 Evidence for a channel was seen in Trench 2 and Test Pit 1 (also visible on Fig. 3). A ?limestone wall, aligned NW-SE and faced on the western side, was observed. No dating material was recovered from the wall but an 18th- or 19th-century brick and stone wall was constructed over it. In Trench 9, 19th-century dumped deposits were observed to a depth of at least 55.15 m OD. The deposits may have been the result of the infilling of a channel (shown on Badcock's Survey of Christ Church Properties 1829) to the east of the wall, seen in Trench 2, where similar dumped deposits were encountered. Services may have removed evidence for an eastern structure in Trench 2.

- 6.2.10 A 19th-century stone culvert was revealed in Trench 3, shown on Badcock's Survey of Christ Church Properties 1829, which is reproduced in the desk-based assessment (OA 2002). This seems to be part of a channel also visible on Loggan's map (Fig. 3)
- 6.2.11 Evidence of 20th-century garage structures was revealed in Trench 1.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	DEPTH	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
1	100	Surface	0.1			Concrete
	101	Layer	0.1			Make-up
	102	Layer	0.7	pot	19th	Levelling
	103	Layer		pot/clay pipe	19th	Levelling
	104	Masonry	0.5			Wall
2	200	Surface	0.2			Concrete
	201	Service				Service
	202	Layer	0.4			Make-up
	203	Cut	0.65			Construction cut
	204	Masonry	0.65			Wall
	205	Fill	0.65			Fill of construction cut
	206	Masonry	0.3			Wall
	207	Masonry	0.4			Wall
	208	Masonry				Wall
	209	Layer	1.4	pot	M19th	Levelling
	210	Fill				Fill of construction cut
	211	Cut				Construction cut
	212	Layer	0.1			Levelling
	213	Layer				Levelling
	3	300	Surface	0.1		
301		Layer	0.3			Make-up
302		Layer	0.08			Garden soil
303		Layer	0.06			Levelling
304		Layer	0.14			Levelling
305		Layer	0.24			Levelling
306		Fill	0.16			Fill of construction cut
307		Fill	0.5	pot/bone /clay pipe	19th	Fill of construction cut
308		Layer	0.7	pot/bone /clay pipe/metal	19th	Garden soil
309		Masonry				Culvert
310		Cut				Construction cut
311		Surface	0.18			Concrete
312		Layer	0.24			Make-up
313		Layer	0.1			Concrete
314		Layer	0.3			Garden soil
315	Layer	0.12			Levelling	
316	Layer	0.14	pot/bone /metal	19th	Garden soil	
4	400	Surface	0.4			Concrete
	401	Layer	0.15			Make-up
	402	Fill	0.4			Pit fill
	403	Cut	0.4			Pit

	404	Layer	0.4			Garden soil
	405	Layer	0.4			Garden soil
	406	Cut	0.2			Construction cut
	407	Layer	0.1	pot	19th	Path
	408	Layer	0.1			Make-up
	409	Surface	0.1	pot		Path
	410	Layer	0.2	pot	19th	Garden soil
	411	Layer	0.4	pot/clay pipe		Garden soil
	412	Layer	0.05			Levelling
	413	Layer	0.1	pot/bone	M16th	Garden soil
	414	Layer	0.2			Garden soil
	415	Layer		pot/bone	M16th	Garden soil
	416	Layer	0.4	pot/clay pipe	19th	Garden soil
	417	Surface	0.1			Cobbled surface
	418	Masonry	0.2			Stone
	419	Fill				Pit fill
	420	Cut				Pit
	421	Layer	0.1	pot	19th	Garden soil
5	500	Surface	0.1			Gravel surface
	501	Layer	0.3			Levelling
	502	Layer	0.3	pot/bone /clay pipe/met al	19th	Garden soil
	503	Masonry	0.15	pot/clay pipe	19th	Wall
	504	Layer	0.35	pot/clay pipe/met al	19th	Levelling
	505	Masonry	0.6			Wall
	506	Masonry				Wall
	507	Layer	0.6	pot/bone /clay pipemet al	17th	Garden soil
	508	Layer		pot	M16th	Levelling
6	600	Layer	0.25	pot/bone /clay pipe/met al	15th	Garden soil
	601	Layer	0.3	pot		Garden soil
	602	Layer	0.2	pot/bone		Garden soil
	603	Layer	0.4			Levelling
	604	Layer	0.15			Levelling
	605	Surface	0.1			Tarmac
	606	Fill	0.15			Fill of construction cut
	607	Fill	0.08			Fill of construction cut
	608	Fill	0.1	pot/bone	13th	Fill of construction cut
	609	Fill	0.06			Fill of construction cut
	610	Fill	0.08	pot/clay pipe	19th	Fill of construction cut

	611	Masonry				Well
	612	Masonry	0.2	pot	15th	Wall
	613	Masonry	0.2			Wall
	614	Fill				Infill of well
	615	Fill	0.9			Infill of well
7	700	Surface	0.1			Tarmac
	701	Layer	0.1			Make-up
	702	Layer	0.05			Make-up
	703	Masonry	0.2			Wall
	704	Layer	0.1			Make-up
	705	Surface	0.3			Kerb
	706	Service	0.4			Service
	707	Service				Service
	708	Layer	0.2			Make-up
	709	Layer	0.4			Levelling
	710	Cut				Construction cut
	711	Masonry				Wall
	712	Masonry				Wall
	713	Fill				Fill of construction cut
	714	Fill				Fill of construction cut
8	800	Surface	0.1			Concrete
	801	Layer	0.15			Make-up
	802	Layer	0.25			Levelling
	803	Layer	0.2			Levelling
	804	Layer	0.15			Levelling
	805	Fill	0.2	pot		Root fill
	806	Cut	0.2			Root
	807	Fill	0.4	pot/bone /clay pipe	M16th	Fill of garden feature
	808	Cut	0.4			Garden feature
	809	Fill	0.35			Post hole fill
	810	Cut	0.35			Post hole
	811	Fill	0.2			Root fill
	812	Cut	0.2			Root
	813	Layer	0.15	clay pipe	17th	Garden soil
	814	Layer	0.4			Levelling
	815	Layer	0.15	pot/clay pipe	L15th?	Levelling
	816	Layer	0.3	pot/bone /metal		Levelling
	817	Cut	0.3			Root
	818	Fill	0.3			Root fill
	819	Layer				Levelling
9	900	Surface	0.2			Concrete
	901	Layer	0.9			Levelling
	902	Layer	0.5	pot	19th	Levelling
	903	Layer		pot/bone	19th	Levelling
TP1	1000	Surface	0.25			Concrete
	1001	Layer	0.26			Make-up
	1002	Layer	0.7	pot/clay pipe	20th	Levelling

1003	Masonry			Wall
1004	Masonry	0.8		Wall
1005	Layer	0.6		Levelling
1006	Layer	0.6		Levelling
1007	Layer	0.4		Levelling
1008	Layer			Levelling

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 346 sherds with a total weight of 6873 g. The range of ware-types present indicates that there was occupation at the site from the earlier medieval time to the present day, although the majority of the medieval assemblage was redeposited in later features. In addition, four sherds (121 g) of Romano-British pottery were present. These were also redeposited in a later feature.

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

OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975-1350. 3 sherds, 49 g.
OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050 – 1400. 4 sherds, 58 g.
OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075 – 1350. 5 sherds, 63 g.
OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 51 sherds, 621 g.
OXBG: Surrey Whiteware, M13th – M15th C. 2 sherds, 31 g.
OXBN: Tudor Green Ware, late 14th century - c. 1500. 2 sherds, 47 g.
OXCL: Cistercian ware, 1475-1700. 3 sherds, 43 g.
OXST: Frechen Stoneware, AD1550 – 1700. 13 sherds, 175 g.
OXFH: Border wares, 1550 - 1700. 21 sherds, 339 g.
OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 59 sherds, 2361 g.
OXEAH: Midland Blackware, L16thC+. 3 sherds, 47 g.
OXCE: Tin-glazed Earthenware, 1613 – 1800. 10 sherds, 77 g.
OXBEWSL: Staffordshire slip-trailed earthenwares, 1650-1800. 3 sherds, 89 g.
OXFM: Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware, 1730 – 1800. 2 sherds, 20 g.
WHEW: mass-produced white earthenwares, mid 19th - 20th C. 145 sherds, 1,474 g.

The following, not covered by the type-series, was also noted:

Iron-glazed earthenware, 1690+. 16 sherds, 1258 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	RB		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXAM		OXBG		OXBN		OXCL		OXST		OXDR		OXFH		OXEAH		OXCE		OXBEWSL		OXFM		Iron Glaze		WHEW		Date			
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt				
102																																					19thC	
103																																					19thC	
209																																					M19thC	
307																																					19thC	
308																																					19thC	
316																																					19thC?	
407																																					19thC?	
409																																						L15thC?
410																																					19thC	
411																																					M16thC	
413																																					M16thC	
415																																					M16thC	
416																																					M16thC	
421																																					19thC	
502																																					19thC	
503																																					19thC	
504																																						19thC
507	4	121																																				17thC
508																																						M16thC
600																																						15thC
601																																						M13thC
602																																						13thC
608																																						13thC
610																																						19thC
612																																						15thC
805																																						13thC?
807																																						M16thC?
815																																						L15thC?
816																																						13thC?
902																																						19thC
903																																						19thC
1002																																						20thC
Total	4	121	3	49	4	58	5	63	51	621	2	31	2	47	3	43	13	175	59	2361	21	339	3	47	10	77	3	89	2	20	16	1258	145	1474				

APPENDIX 3 ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

by Emma-Jayne Evans

Introduction

A total of 83 fragments (1500 g) of bone were recovered by hand during the evaluation. Of the 83 total fragments, 81 fragments recovered were from post-medieval deposits, with the remaining 2 fragments coming from medieval deposits (context 600 and 608). Fresh breaks were noted on many of the bones, and the re-assembly of some of the elements reduced the fragment count to 78.

Condition

An attempt was made to measure the condition of the bone by grading it from 1 to 5 using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 1 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. The majority of bone from the site was in good condition (around Grade 2). Butchery cut marks and pathological changes were clearly visible on many the fragments.

Methodology

Identification of the bone was carried out at Oxford Archaeology with access to the reference collection and published guides. The calculation of the frequency of species recovered used the total fragment method. All of the bones were counted, and where possible were identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson, 1996). Also, fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing and burning were noted. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones used the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material housed at OA. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat. Sheep/goat tooth eruption and wear was measured using a combination of Halstead's (1985) and Grant's (1982) tables.

Results

It can be seen from Table 2 that sheep and cattle were the most numerous elements identified to species. A sheep's tooth row from context 1208 belonged to an individual aged between 3 and 10 months of age.

Table 2. Total number of identified bones

Context	Cattle	Sheep /Goat	Sheep	Pig	Rabbit	Hare	Starling	Bird	Unidentified	Period	Total
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Post-medieval	2
308	0	3	1	0	8	1	2	2	15	Post-medieval	32
316	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Post-medieval	2
413	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post-medieval	2
415	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post-medieval	1
502	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	Post-medieval	18
507	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	Post-medieval	11

Context	Cattle	Sheep /Goat	Sheep	Pig	Rabbit	Hare	Starling	Bird	Unidentified	Period	Total
600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Medieval	1
602	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Post- medieval	4
608	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Medieval	1
807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Post- medieval	1
816	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Post- medieval	1
903	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Post- medieval	2
Total	12	12	4	3	8	1	2	3	33		78

Cut and chop marks were observed on cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones, with many of the unidentified medium and large bone fragments indicating the processing of meat for consumption. Carnivore gnaw marks typical of dogs were identified on four of the bones from the assemblage and it is likely that the deposition of some of the bones may have been disturbed by animals.

Although the assemblage recovered from the site is small the condition of the bone does reveal some information regarding the presence of the animals eaten at the site. Any further excavations are likely to provide a large quantity of animal bone in excellent condition which would add to our understanding of the diet, status, animal husbandry techniques and economy of the settlement as well as information on the environment at the site. It is recommended that environmental sampling is implemented on any further excavation for the recovery of smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish, that are often missed during hand excavation.

APPENDIX 4 CLAY PIPE ASSESSMENT

by Andrew Norton

Introduction

The evaluation produced a total of 438 fragments of clay tobacco pipes. There was a general background spread of material from across the site but the majority of the fragments came from a series of mid-17th-century dumped deposits within a possible water course.

Methodology

All fragments were examined for evidence of markings, decoration and name stamps. Unmarked bowls have been dated by reference to Oswald's general typology (Oswald 1975), and where possible names and initials have been compared to the lists of makers referred to by Oswald (*ibid.*). No attempt has been made to consider the bowl shapes in terms of regional variations. Attempts were made to research the possible pipe makers by comparisons with material from St Ebbe's, Oxford (Hassall et al 1984, 251-262). Plain stems have been counted. Sufficient dating information has been obtained from bowl shape typology so no attempt has been made to assess their dates based on stem bore analysis. Other diagnostic pipe fragments have been briefly described and recorded where relevant.

Results

The results of the assessment are tabulated below by context (Table 3).

Of the total 436 fragments recovered 330 were stem fragments one of which was decorated. The majority of the 106 bowl fragments recovered were whole or partially whole, all but five could be dated. The majority of the bowl fragments were heeled and comparable to London type 5G which are dated to between 1640 and 1660. Of the remaining bowls the majority were spurred bowl fragments that were comparable to London type 17G. These are dated between 1640 and 1670. Where the remaining pipe fragments were dated with certainty none had date ranges beyond 1680. Although the date ranges given are for London types it can be assumed that examples from Oxford will have been made at a similar time.

Table3: Incidence of clay pipe stems and diagnostic fragments by context

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	STEM COUNT	BOWL/BOWL FRAGMENT COUNT	TYPE AND DATE	COMMENTS
1	103	1			
3	307	4			
	308	5			
4	411	1			
	416	1			
5	502		4	5G 1640-1660	
	502		1	?8G 1680-1710	
	502		4	17G 1640-1670	
	502		1	18G 1660-1680	
	502		1	?18G 1660-1680	Fluted and stamped with WI or WT
	502	70			One decorated stem
	503		1	17G 1640-1670	
	503	2			
	504	3			
	507		66	5G 1640-1660	One bowl with heel stamped with TR, one bowl with decorated stem
	507		3	16G 1610-1640	
	507		19	17G 1640-1670	
	507		4	unidentified	bowl fragments
	507	224			
6	600	1			
	610	1			
8	807	3			
	813		1	5G 1640-1660	
	813		1	unidentified	bowl fragment
	813	11			
	815	1			
TP 1	1002	2			

Potential for further analysis

The datable pieces recovered from the evaluation merit very limited further analysis. The principal purpose will be to provide a more accurate guide to the dating of certain contexts by the close dating of the diagnostic pipes from the sealed contexts. This date is often even more accurate than that provided by ceramic dating, since clay pipes rarely survived in use more than a few years and the changing styles and maker's names frequently allow dating to a forty year

period. Further analysis of the Trench 5 material may prove whether the decorated pipe stems and bowls with makers marks were the work of a local maker, although more documentary work is needed to locate the 17th-century pipemakers in the county (Hassall *et al* 1984).

APPENDIX 5 METALWORK ASSESSMENT

by Leigh Allen

A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprised 4 copper alloy objects and 7 iron objects. The metal work (with the exception of the 19th century penny) is in poor condition; the majority of the objects show a high degree of corrosion. The assemblage has not been x-rayed.

The coin or token from context 507 is very worn most of the surface has all but disappeared, only the initials 'H' and 'V' are visible in the border. A coin specialist may be able to date the coin from the size and the limited information available.

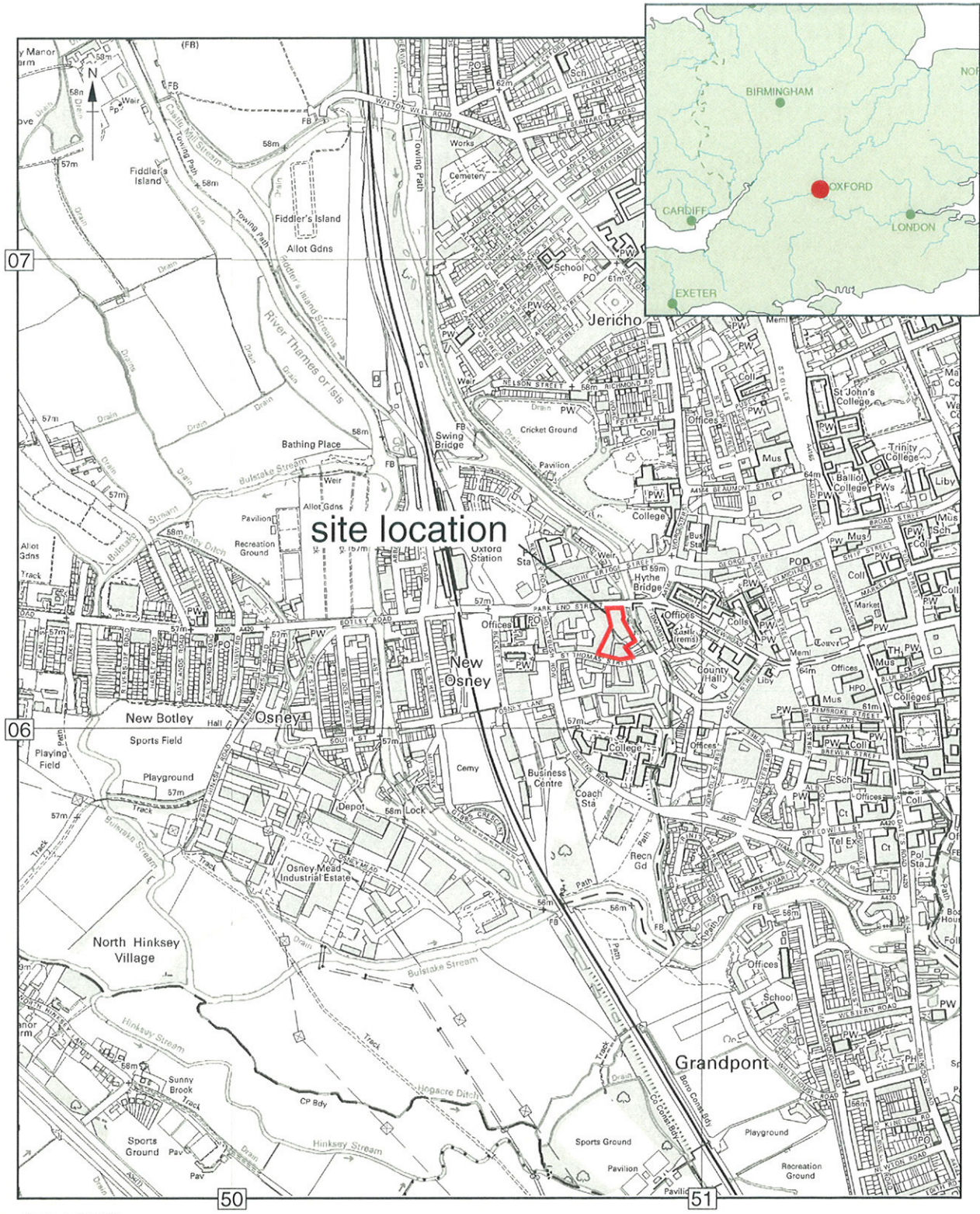
The rest of the assemblage includes mostly undiagnostic objects or fragments such as nails, strips, and sheet fragments.

<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
308	-	Nail	Iron	Nail with a rectangular section shank the head is obscured by corrosion
316	-	Nail ?	Iron	A corroded iron strip, probably a nail shank.
502	-	Strip	Iron	A rectangular iron strip
504	1	Coin	Copper	Penny dated 1888
504	-	Sheet	Copper	An irregularly shaped fragment of copper sheet
507	2	Coin/token	Copper	A small and very worn coin or token, nearly all of the legend and image from both faces has corroded away. Only the initials H and V outside a ring of dots is visible.
507	-	Strip	Iron	A long strip with a circular cross section tapering along its length.
507	-	Sheet	Iron	An irregularly shaped fragment of Iron sheet.
600	-	Sheet	Copper	An irregularly shaped fragment of copper sheet.
600	-	Nail	Iron	Nail with a very corroded head and a damaged shank
816	-	Nail	Iron	Nail with a T-shaped head the same width as the shank.

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APPENDIX 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**Site name:** Park End Street and St Thomas' Street, Oxford**Site code:** OXPEND03**Grid reference:** SP 5080 0618**Type of evaluation:** Nine trench evaluation and monitoring of geotechnical pits**Date and duration of project:** 10.02.03-21.02.03**Area of site:** 0.2 ha**Summary of results:** Medieval and post-medieval structures were revealed along St Thomas' St and a possible medieval revetment wall was encountered along the Wareham Stream. Infilled post-medieval channels were exposed to the north of the site.**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: 2003.13



Scale 1:12,500

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Figure 1: Site location

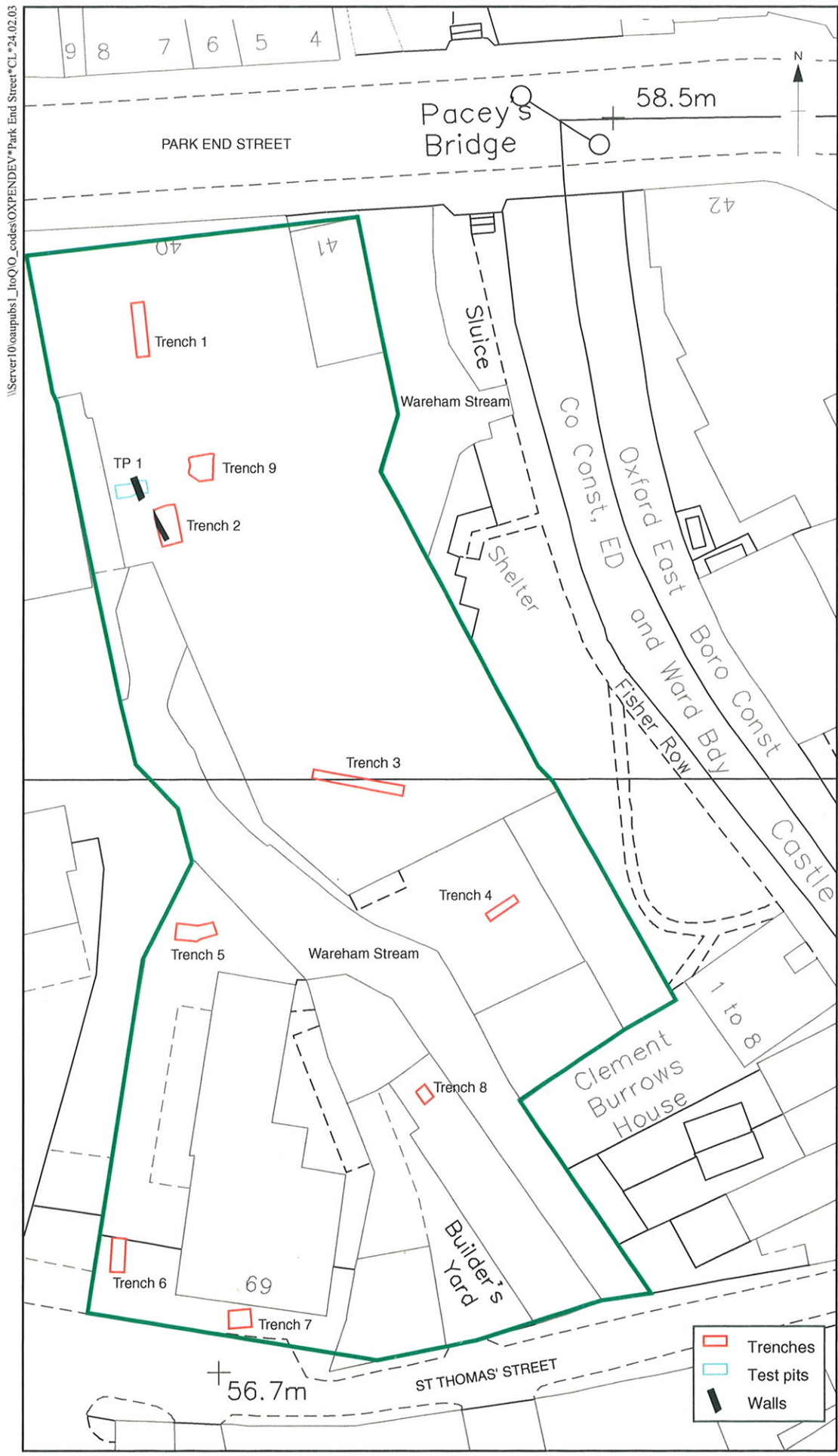


Figure 2: Trench location plan

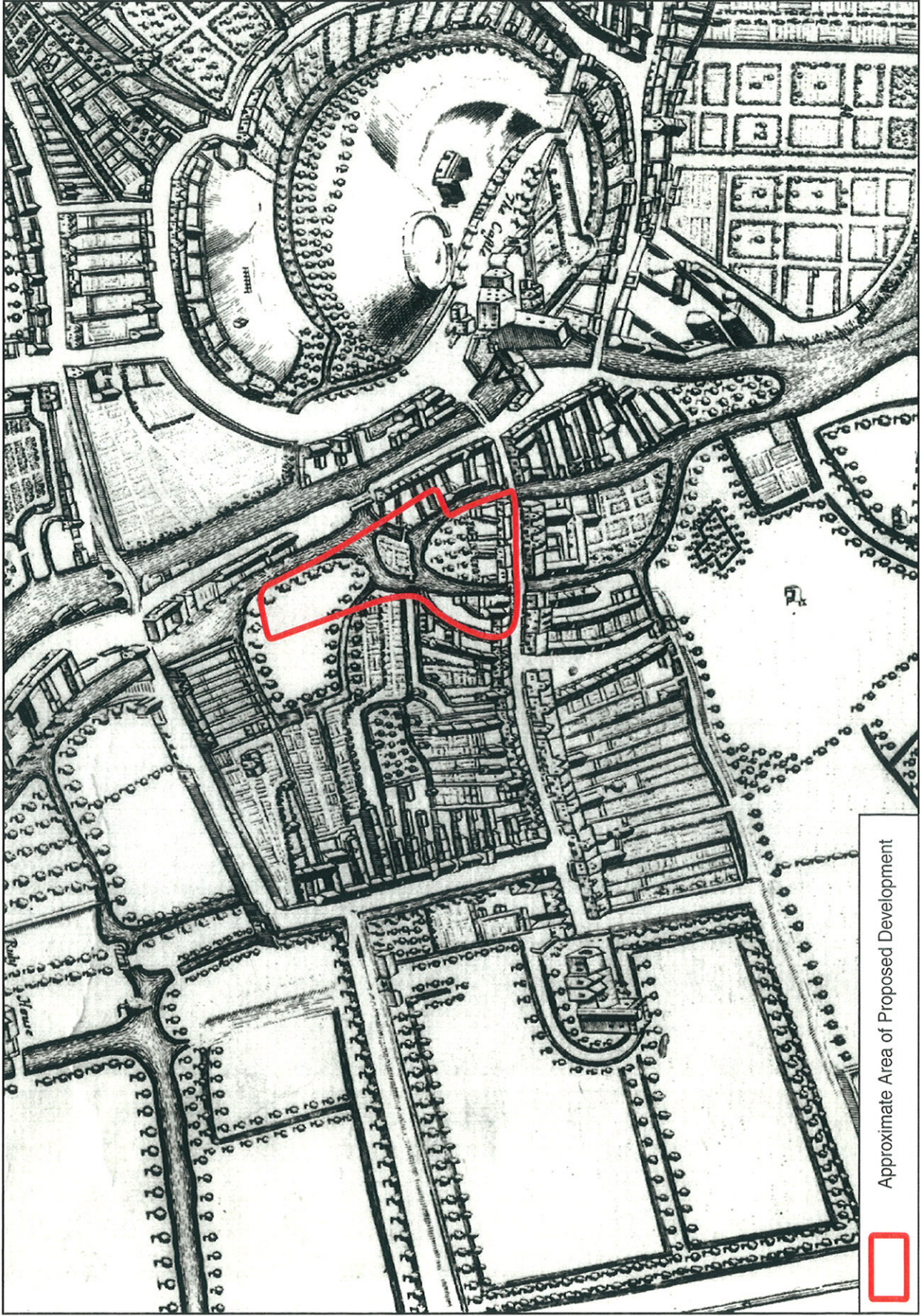
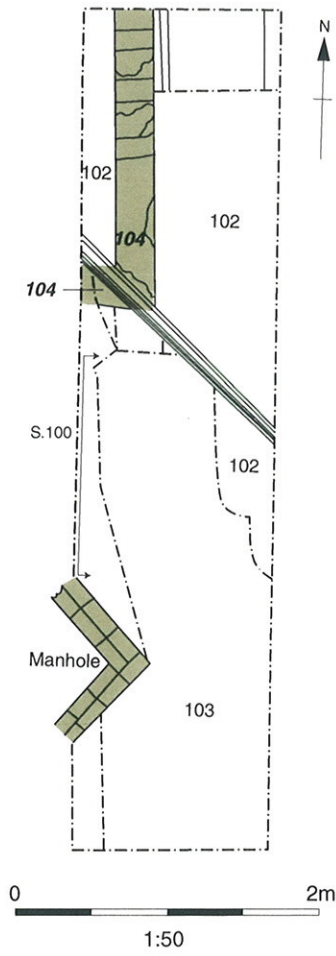


Figure 3: Loggan's Map of Oxford 1675

Trench 1, plan



Section 100

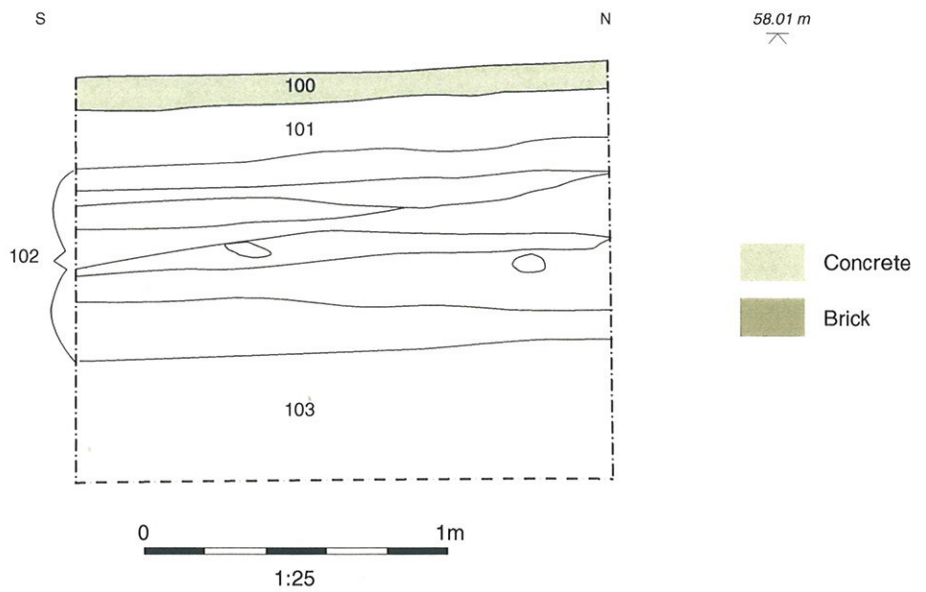
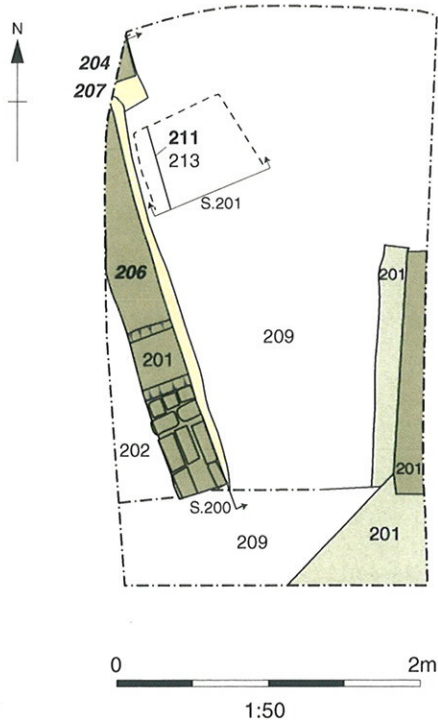
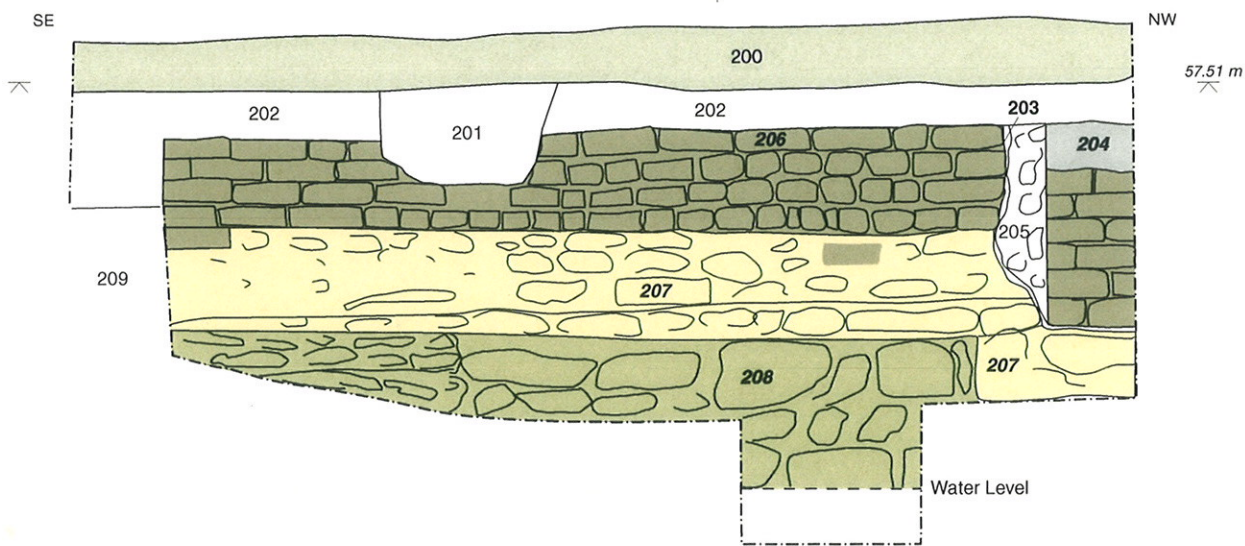


Figure 4: Trench 1, plan and section

Trench 2, plan



Section 200



- Concrete
- Brick
- Wall footings 207
- Wall 208
- Stone

Section 201

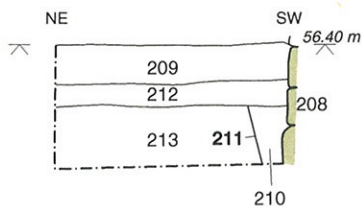
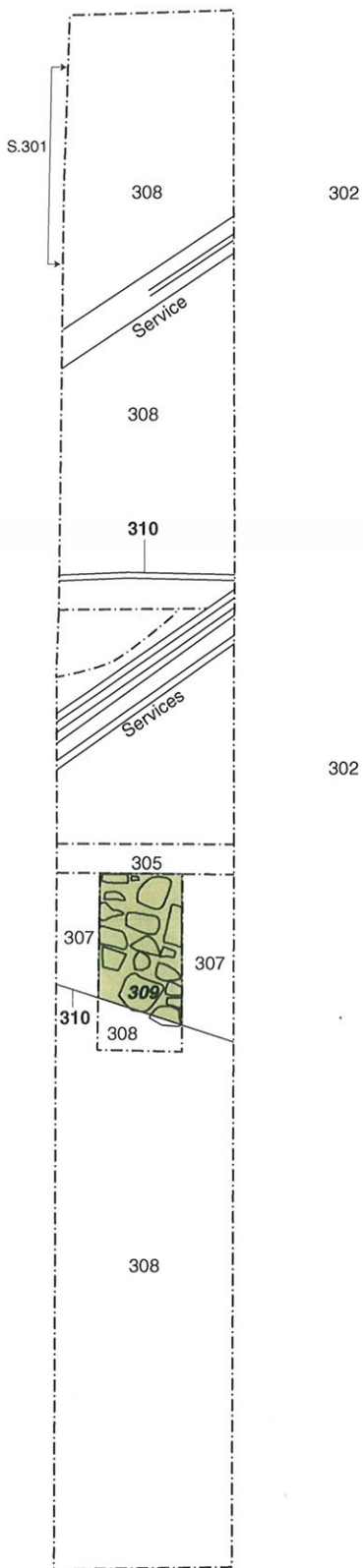
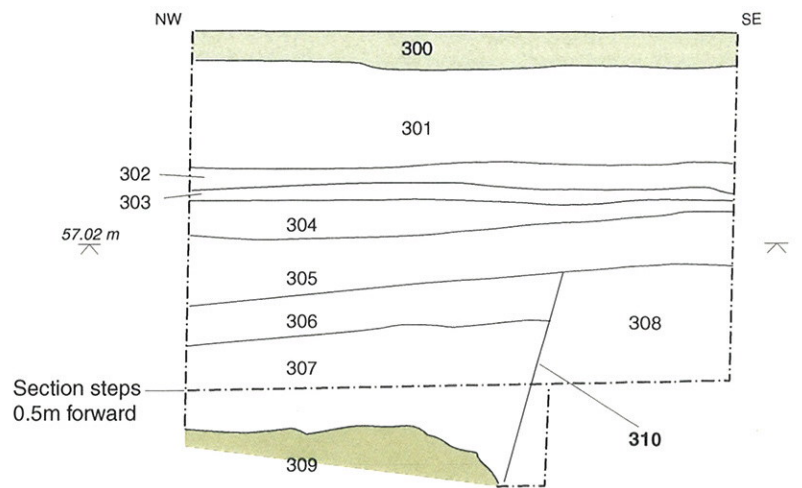


Figure 5: Trench 2, plan and sections

Trench 3, Plan



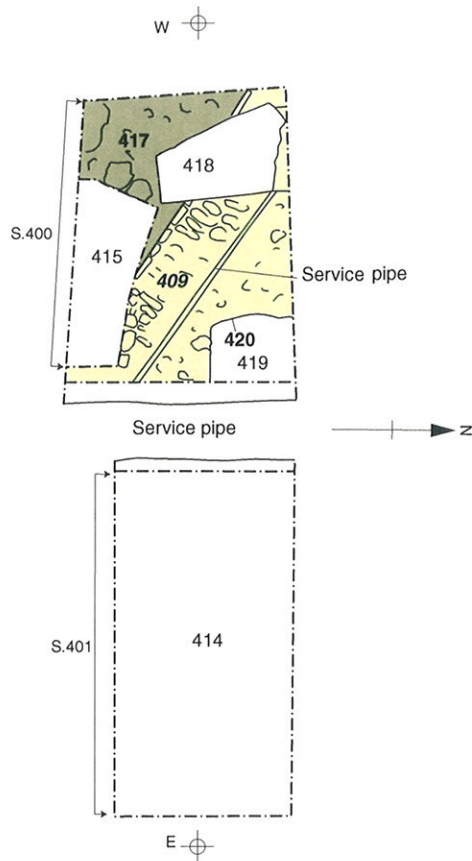
Section 300



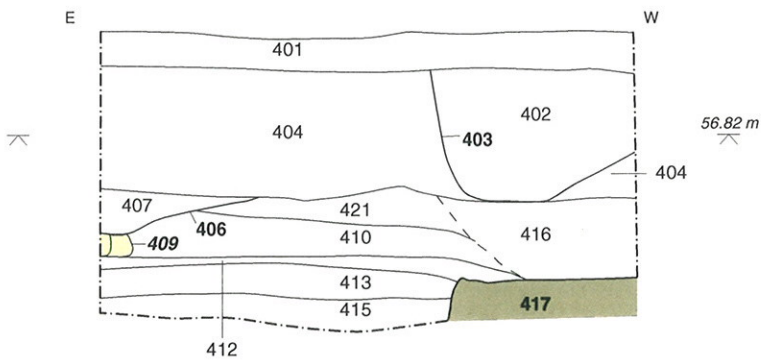
- Concrete
- Stone

Figure 6: Trench 3, plan and section

Trench 4, Plan



Section 400



Section 401

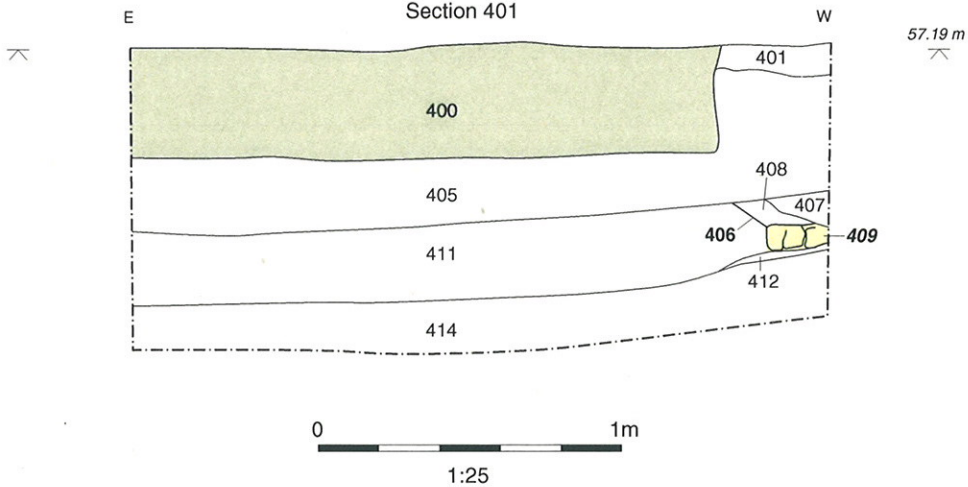


Figure 7: Trench 4, plan and sections

\\Server10\oupubs1_l\to\O_codes\OXPENDEY*Park End Street*CL*24.02.03

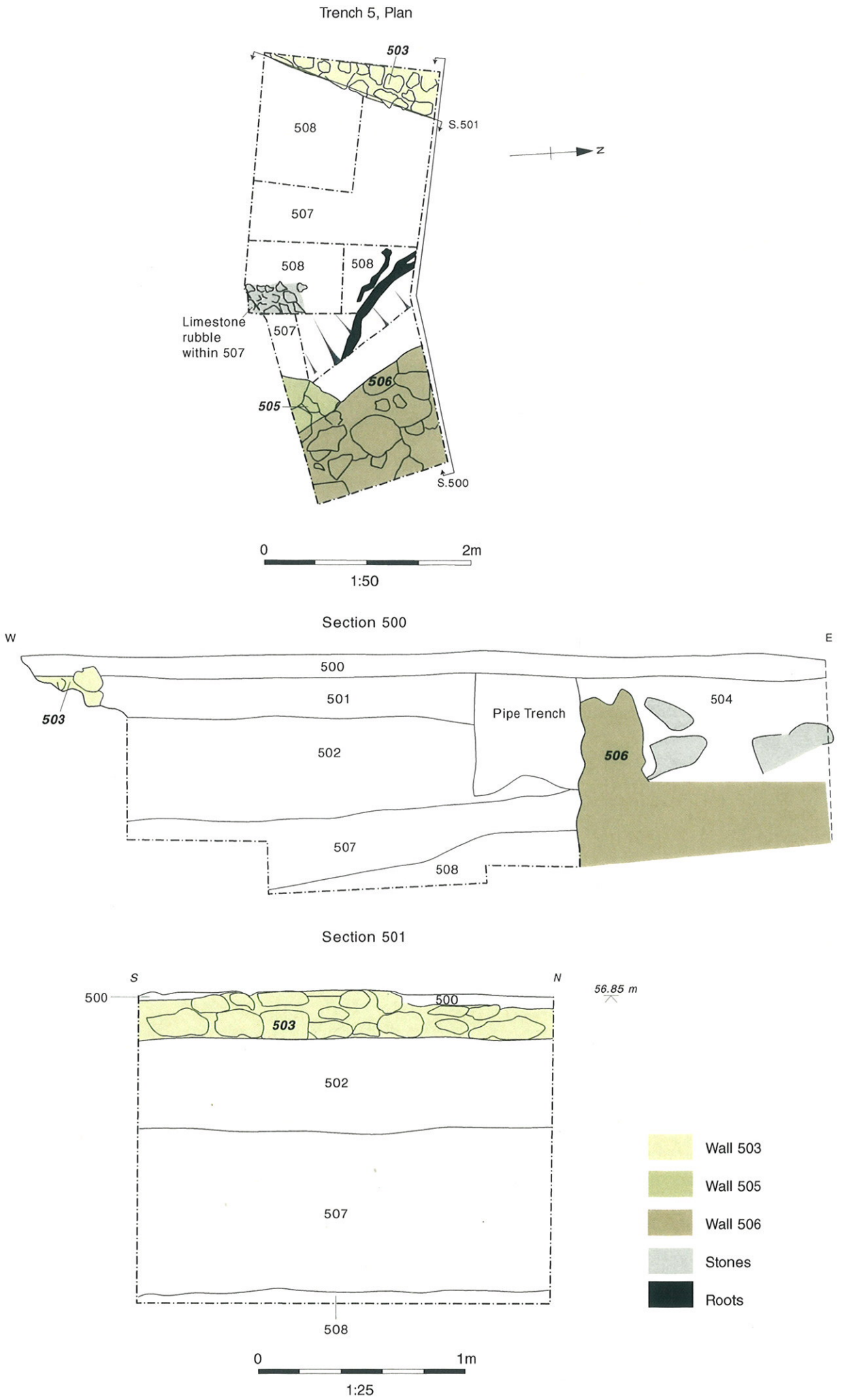
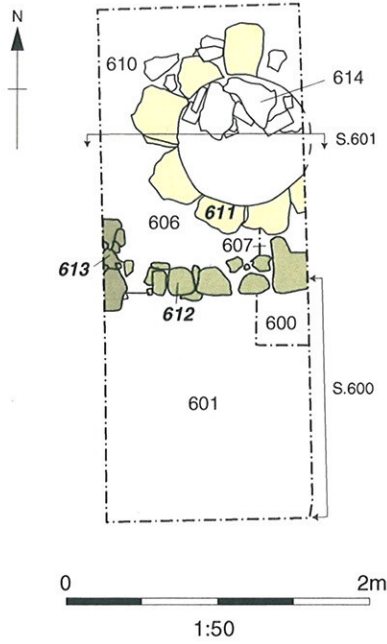
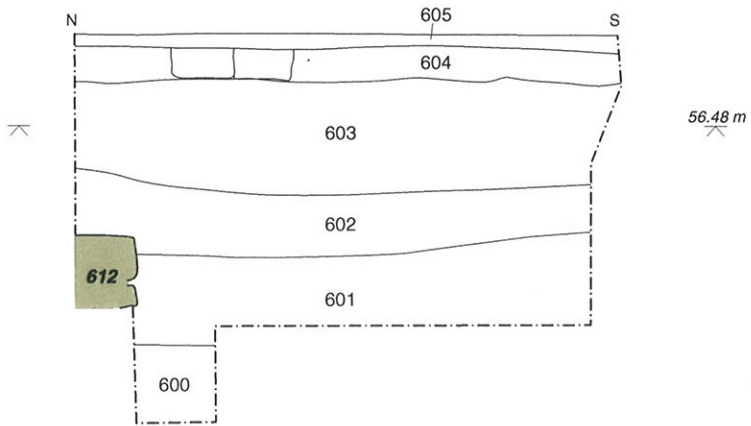


Figure 8: Trench 5, plan and sections

Trench 6, Plan



Section 600



Section 601

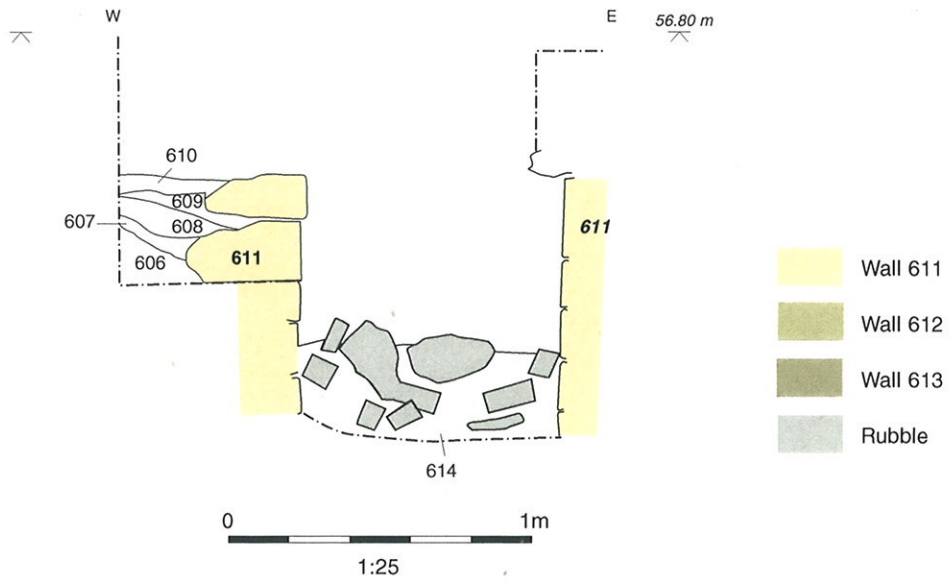
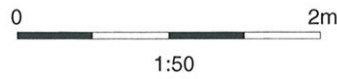
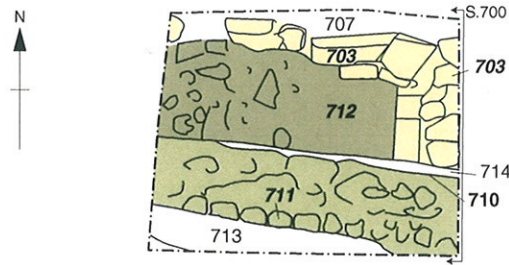
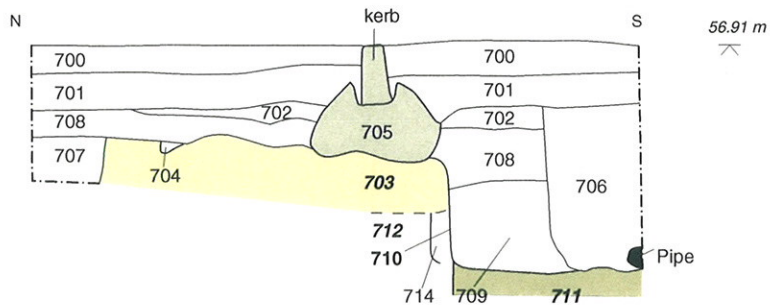


Figure 9: Trench 6, plan and sections

Trench 7, Plan



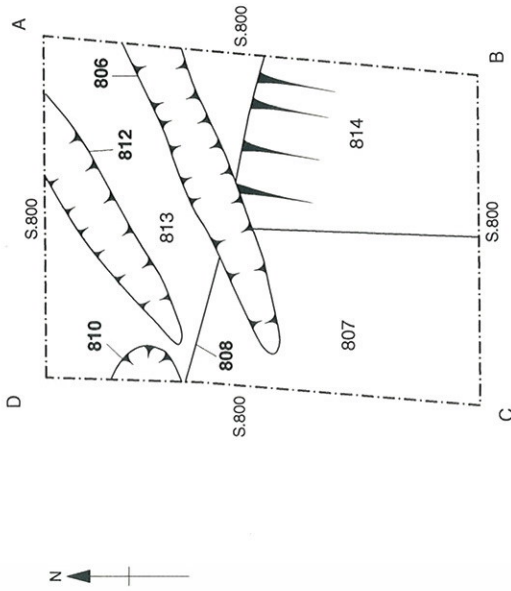
Section 700



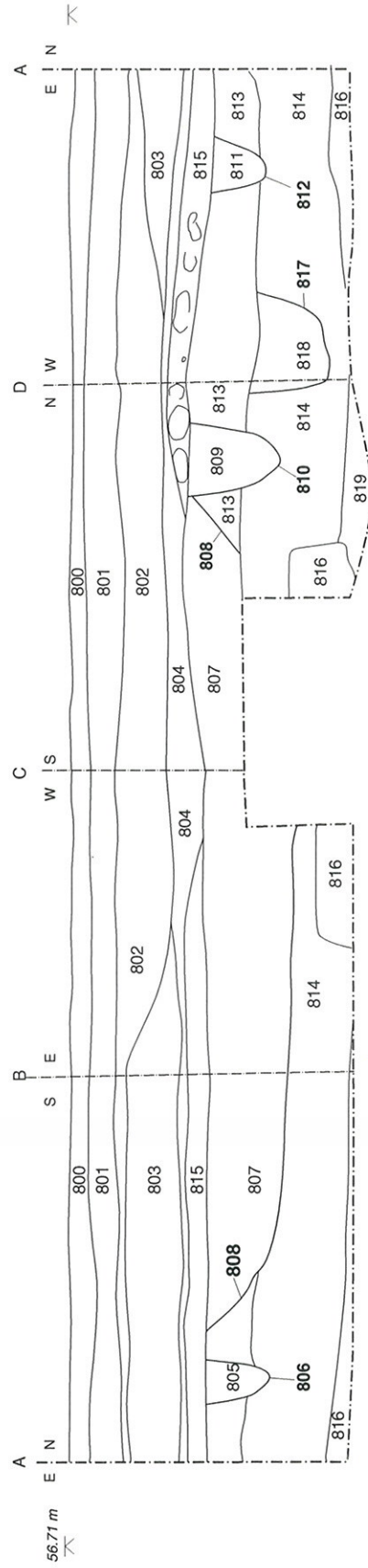
- Wall 703
- Wall 711
- Wall 712
- Concrete

Figure 10: Trench 7, plan and section

Trench 8, Plan



Section 800



1:25

Figure 11: Trench 8, plan and section

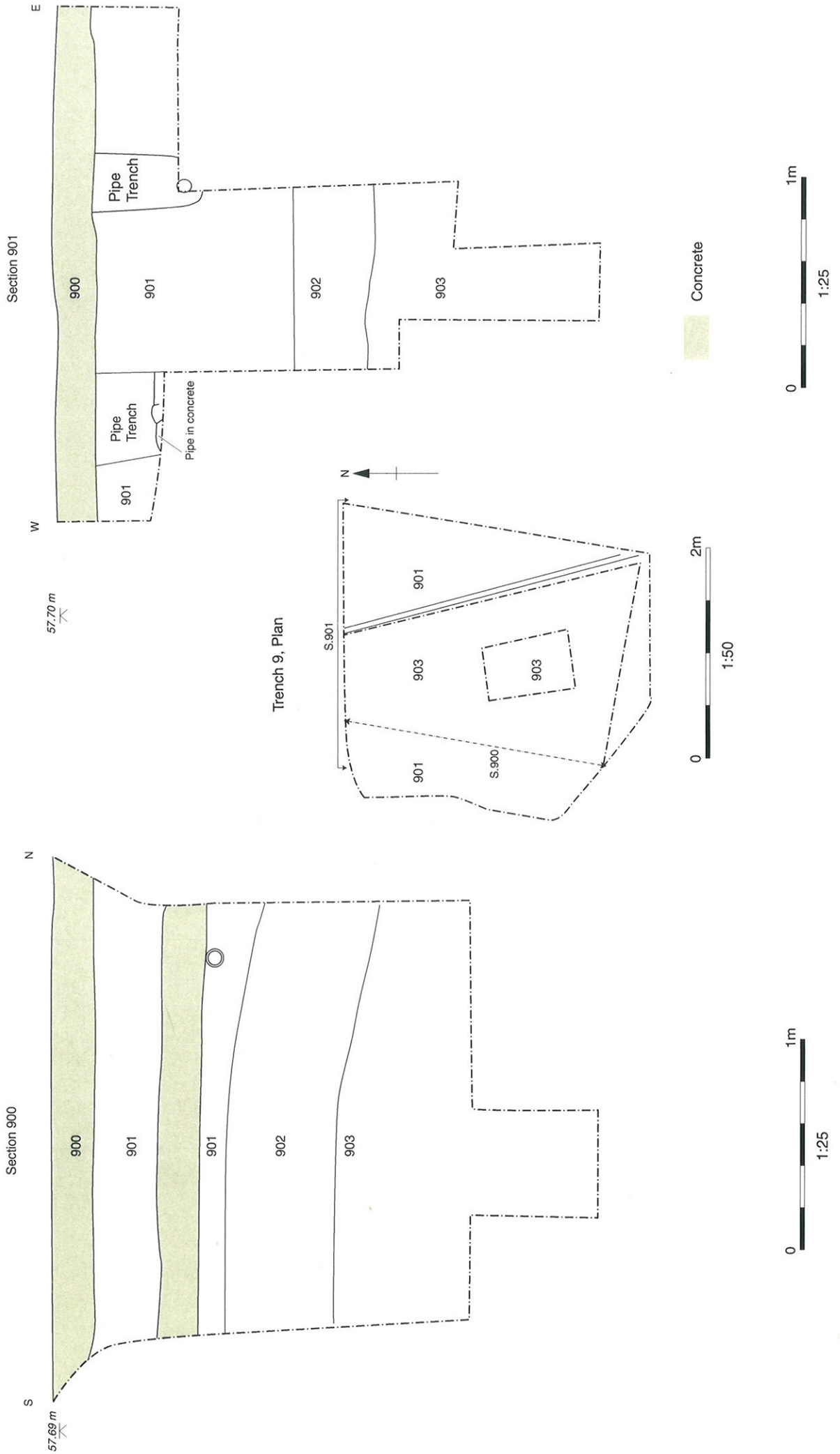
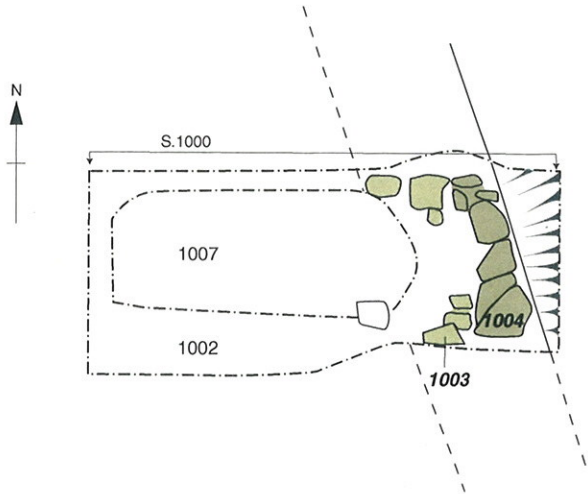
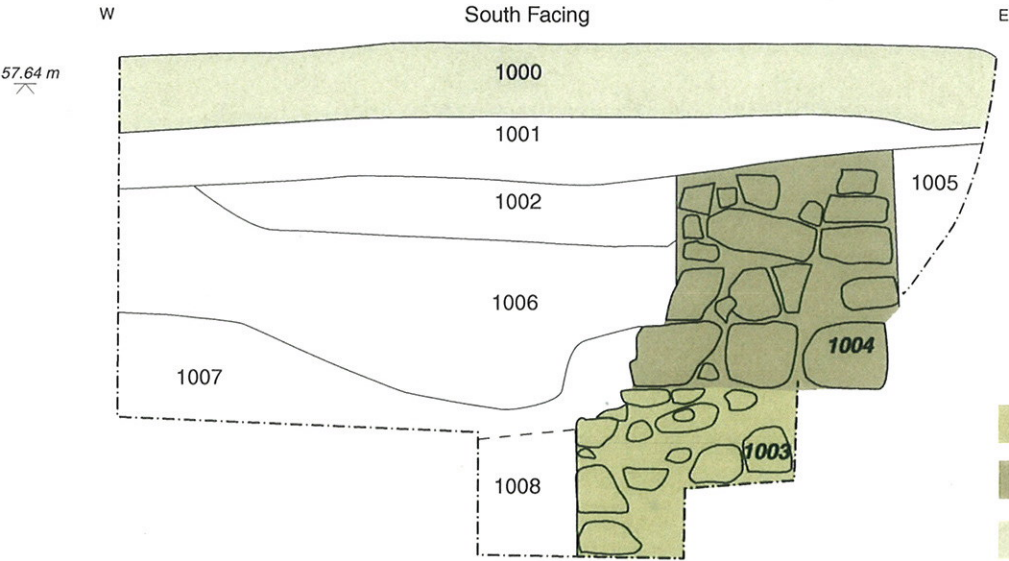


Figure 12: Trench 9, plan and sections

Test Pit 1, Plan



Section 1000



- Wall 1003
- Wall 1004
- Concrete

Figure 13: Test pit 1, plan and section