

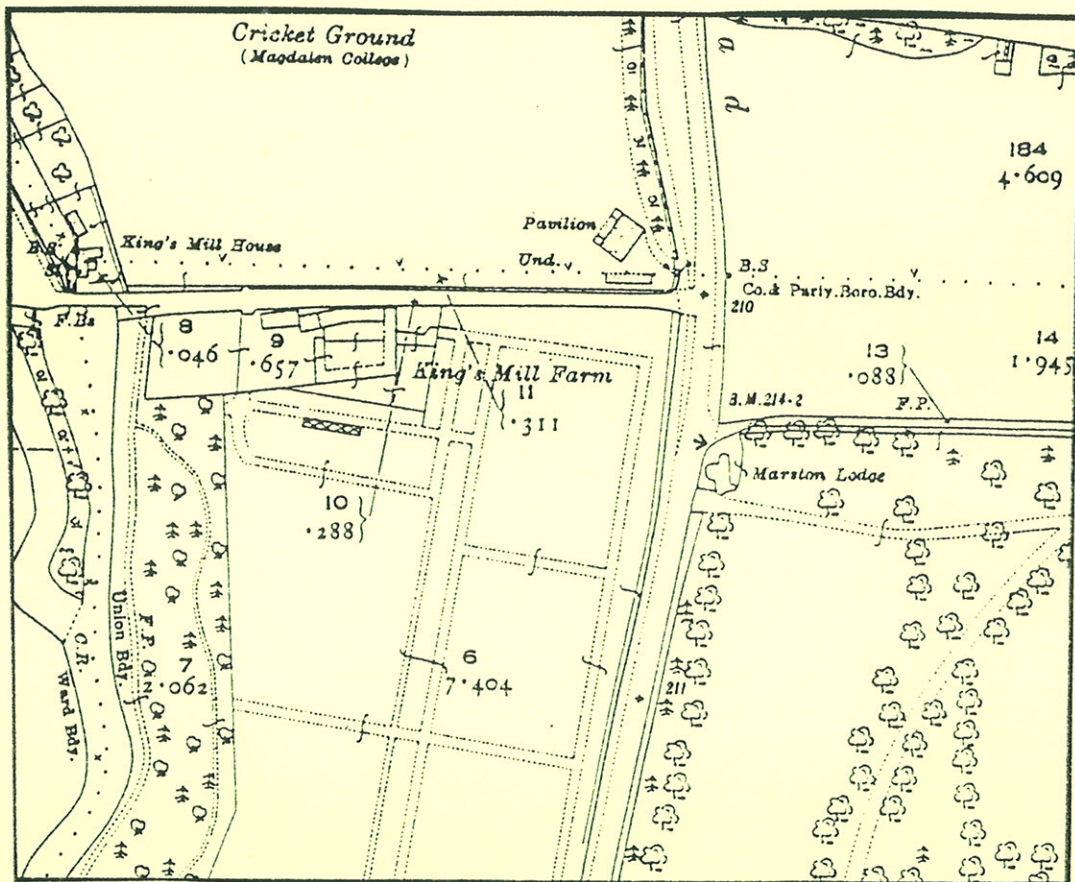
Areen Design Services

King's Mill Lane, Marston Road, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies

NGR SP 5275 0650

Archaeological Field Evaluation Report

Planning Application No 99/812/NFZ



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Oxford Archaeological Unit
October 2000

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of the planning condition for the construction of a new Centre for Islamic Studies at King's Mill Lane, Oxford (SP 5275 0650) in October 2000. The site of the proposed redevelopment is in an area of archaeological interest and the evaluation was requested by the Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service (OAAS) in accordance with PPG16 and Policy EN 40 of the Oxford Local Plan. Areen Design Services commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) to undertake the archaeological fieldwork. The site presently comprises c 1.3 ha. of grassland and a derelict farm dated from the late 18th century, on land formerly used by Magdalen College as a sports field. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay and Kellaway clay beds of the Upper Jurassic, and includes part of the river Cherwell alluvial floodplain. The King's Mill (still extant as a private house by the river) and its surrounding lands are documented from the early 13th century onward.

There was no evidence from the trial trenches of activity of the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods. The open area of the development site produced a series of superimposed natural clay layers; the uppermost usually affected by natural weathering and/or alluvial processes. Post-medieval finds were located from worked soils, possibly ploughsoils, as was the line of a trackway formerly flanked with walls that is known to date to at least 1913 from cartographic evidence. This trackway led directly from Marston Road to the farm and there was evidence of a further trackway south of the farm, also known to have in use in 1913. Structural remains of a greenhouse and a well were also found south of the farm compound; these are both likely to date to the 19th or early 20th century. Within the limit of the farm were the remains of earlier [demolished] structures, including a well-preserved cobbled yard surface and stone trackway. The pottery from beneath the surface dates to the 18th/19th century, thus giving an approximate date for the construction of these structures.

**King's Mill Lane, Marston Road, Oxford
Centre for Islamic Studies**

NGR SP 5275 0650

Archaeological Field Evaluation Report

Planning Application No 99/812/NFZ

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A planning application for the construction of a new Centre for Islamic Studies has been submitted to Oxford City Council (Planning Ref: 99/812/NFZ). The site of the proposed redevelopment is within an area of archaeological potential and as a result the Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service (OAAS) requested that an archaeological evaluation of the site be undertaken in accordance with PPG16 and Policy EN 40 of the Oxford Local Plan. OAAS did not issue a specific brief for the project, though discussions with OAU took place. OAU issued a formal Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the fieldwork in September 2000 detailing how it would implement the requirements of those discussions.
- 1.2 Areen Design Services commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit to undertake the archaeological fieldwork, which took place on the 2nd-4th October 2000. This report presents the results obtained from the evaluation trial trenching.

2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The site (Fig. 1) is located on the west side of Marston Road, Oxford, due south of King's Mill Lane (SP 5275 0650). The site comprises *c* 1.3 ha. of grassland and a derelict farm in the north-west corner, situated east of the alluvial flood plain of the River Cherwell. The land slopes from Marston Road down to the River Cherwell to the west, and there has been some landscaping of the site when Magdalen College constructed a rugby pitch.
- 2.2 The underlying geology is Oxford Clay and Kellaway clay beds of the Upper Jurassic. In October 1998 OAU monitored engineering test pits here. The majority of these revealed a sequence of soils over an ?alluvial clay that was encountered *c* 0.5 m below ground level at the west and centre of the site and *c* 1 m below ground level to the east (OAU 1998b).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The archaeological background regarding this site previously been presented in a desk-top study (OAU 1998a). The following is a summary of that document and the references contained therein.

3.1 *Prehistoric*

A ring ditch and a Bronze Age spearhead discovered on the river Cherwell floodplain represent local prehistoric evidence (SMR 12588, 9166). To the north-west of King's Mill Farm, cropmarks of prehistoric date are known in University Parks and on Port Meadow.

3.2 *Roman*

Roman settlement and industry is known from the kiln sites at the Churchill Hospital c 2 km south-east of this development (Young, 1975). Oxford School has likewise produced evidence of kilns, pottery, coins and structures. A pottery kiln was discovered during road construction north of Cherwell Drive in Marston (SMR 6142), while Roman pottery was discovered during excavations at Magdalen College School (SMR 3599).

3.3 *Saxon and Medieval*

King's Mill and its surroundings were located outside Oxford within the 'rural' Bullingdon Hundred. South of the site was a road (the *streat*) linking Oxford to London via Shotover. This road crossed the river Cherwell near the present Magdalen Bridge at *Pettypont*, later *East Bridge*, and latterly Magdalen Bridge. The parish boundaries of Headington, St Clements, Marston and Holywell converged at the King's Mill, which Domesday records as one of two mills within Headington manor. Some 46 acres of land adjacent to the mill was held by the Canons of Missenden from the reign of King Stephen. The King may have received rent for the property, though it is more likely that the mill was in the possession of the Hospital of St. John at Eastgate. In c 1225, the wife of one Geoffrey Flecchere gave to the hospital a mill known as *Kingesmulne*, together with its land and fishponds, and in 1232 King Henry III confirmed the grant of 'our mill in Headington called *Kyngesmelne*'. The mill and the hospital became the property of Magdalen College in the 15th century.¹ An attempted exchange with Merton College in 1477 records *Kyngesmylle*, and describes the islands Myll Eyte and Fishers Eyte, together with a garden and millpond. Within ten years the exchange was revoked.² College leases of 1542 record 'a tenement in Headington with part of Kings Myll Meadow', and by 1572 it was called the 'College's principal farm in Hedington and half of Kinges Mill medow'.³ For most of the medieval period therefore the site appears to have been used as common meadow or pasture land.

3.4 *Post-medieval*

The site lies outside the line of Civil War defences as depicted on De Gomme's map of 1644. The mill is drawn on a map of the estates of Magdalen

¹ *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Oxfordshire V, Bullingdon Hundred* (1957), 158; H.E. Salter, *Cartulary of the Hospital of St John I* (Oxford Hist Soc. Lxvi, 1914), 77.

² Magdalen College Archives, Headington 6 & 31 (Macray Oxon. VIII, 83, 87).

³ College Lease Books EL/6, p.65 and f.204v, a reference we owe to the kindness of Dr Robin Darwall-Smith.

College (1847); a caption identifies part of the site as King's Mill Meadows. The first edition O.S. map (1877) shows the area of the site as two parcels of land (No. 7 – houses and yards, and No. 9 - pasture) and by the time of the third edition O.S. map (1913) the south part of the site was a market garden complete with greenhouse and formal pathways (see Fig. 8). By 1966 the southerly range of farm buildings had been replaced with new structures. Part of the site was an orchard, though some of the earlier paths were still in use. The mill itself is last mentioned as a working mill in 1832.

3.5 *Buildings*

The King's Mill Farm Buildings are described in the desk-top study, and most if not all of those still standing date to the 18th or 19th century, with 20th century additions. At the time of this evaluation, Magdalen College had used part of the open ground as a rugby pitch. Latterly the farm has been used as a mason's store.

4 **Aims of the Investigation**

- 4.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area, using techniques that will cause minimal disturbance of significant deposits.
- 4.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present, and to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 4.3 To make available the results of the investigation.

5 **Strategy**

- 5.1 Trenches were excavated by a JCB mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Excavation of deposits and investigation of the trench sections was undertaken by hand. Recording and finds retrieval was carried out in accordance with standard OAU fieldwork practises (OAU 1992).
- 5.2 A total of seven trenches were opened in the course of the evaluation (Fig. 2). Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6 measured 30 m by 1.6 m. Trench 2 was made into an 'L' shape to avoid localised soft ground conditions and Trench 7 was an additional trench within the limit of the farm, excavated instead of the projected extension of Trench 3, that would have encountered hard-standing and extant structures there.
- 5.3 The site work was undertaken over 3 days in October 2000 by a Project Officer and two technicians, under the general direction of R J Williams MIFA (Head of Fieldwork).
- 5.4 The City's Archaeological Representative made two visits to the site for monitoring purposes and advised on the location of Trench 7.

6 Results

The trenches and interpretation of the deposits within them are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

The earliest deposit within this was trench was a compact layer of dark blue-grey clay (104) that was at least 0.53 m thick. This layer was exposed in two machine-dug slots and is assumed to have been continuous along the length of the trench. Above lay a tenacious grey-brown clay layer with grits (103) that was 0.34 m deep. This layer was sealed by a tenacious light yellow-brown clay (102) containing chalky grit to a depth of 0.25 m. Layer 102 contained two sherds of post-medieval pottery, a sherd of building tile and one abraded sherd of flint tempered pottery. Three geological shells were also recovered from this deposit. This layer extended fully along the length of the trench. Overlying this was a further layer of yellow-brown silty clay (101) that contained some small stones. Set into this layer was spread of sandy limestone hardcore mixed with ash and cinders (105). The deposit was 3 m wide and a minimum of 0.2 m deep. A total of 35 sherds of a single flower pot were recovered from a slot excavated through the layer, that also contained pieces of sandstone. The pottery is probably 19th century in date and may have been incorporated in the make-up for the trackway. North of this spread of material was an east-west linear arrangement of sandstone blocks (106) loosely set. The stonework was 0.75 m wide and extended across the width of the trench. The stones appeared to have been set into deposit 105. The topsoil (100) covered the stones and the other layers in the trench.

Interpretation of deposits in Trench 1

The layer at the base of the trench was a natural clay, probably the Oxford Clay. Over this were three further clay layers, all probably naturally formed, though the upper clay layer (101) in the trench may have been affected by natural weathering or may have derived from hillwash or colluvial/ alluvial processes. The wide spread of hardcore and ash represents the remains of part of a trackway that once extended from Marston Road to King's Mill Farm - evidently the track was bounded on its north side by a retaining wall, the remains of which were partly uncovered; the track is shown on the 1913 O.S. map of the site (Fig. 8), though may it date to the previous century.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

This was originally designed as a 30 m long east-west trench extending up to the east side of the farm compound. Local ground conditions were soft and caused problems for the JCB excavator. In order to maintain the investigation in this part of the site, part of the trench was re-aligned on a north-south axis. At the base of the trench was a layer of dark-blue-grey clay (205) at least 0.4 m thick, sealed beneath a 0.42 m thick layer of tenacious grey clay (204). This was overlain by a tenacious light yellow-grey clay layer (203) containing chalky grits. Above lay a further layer of light brown-yellow clay with

occasional flecks of charcoal (202) that was 0.3 m thick. Beneath the topsoil (200) lay a tenacious reddish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and some pieces of tile (201) to a depth of 0.22 m. Set into this layer at the north part of the trench was a spread of compact mortar and crushed stone (207) mixed with ash and cinders and some brick fragments. The spread was bounded to the south by the foundations of a dry sandstone wall (208) that was 0.7 m wide and at least two courses deep. The wall had been cut into spread 207 on its south side.

Interpretation of deposits in Trench 2

The lower clay layers are naturally formed and the earliest in the sequence was probably the Oxford Clay. The latest clay layer was similar to that observed in Trench 1 and may have derived from colluvial or alluvial processes. The spread of stones and ash was a continuation of the trackway remains seen in Trench 1 leading to the farm entrance, and here it appears to have been bounded by a wall on its south side. It seems probable that the trackway was originally flanked by walls on both sides, the remains of which have only partially survived *in situ*.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

This trench was originally planned to extend into the area of the farm. However, local ground conditions including concrete slab floors made this impossible. Discussions with the City Archaeologist led to the length of Trench 3 being reduced and kept outside the limit of the farm - a substitute trench was then excavated in an accessible part of the farmyard (see Trench 7).

The earliest deposit within Trench 3 was a tenacious light-grey clay (301) with occasional limestone grits that was a minimum of 0.28 m thick. The layer was exposed in several parts of the trench. Above this lay a light brown silty clay (302) that was clean and probably naturally formed. To the centre of the trench and set within layer 302 were the remains of a small dog skeleton (303) set within a shallow cut feature. A total of 37 bones were recovered including rib bones.

At the south end of the trench was a mixed layer of mid-dark brown clay (306) with patches of brown loam, brick fragments and charcoal. This layer was overlain by a 2.9 m wide spread of clinker/cinder and limestone pieces (304) extending fully across the width of the trench. On the south side of this spread were the truncated remains of a two-course wide brick wall footing (305) that abutted or was set into layer 304.

At the south end of the trench was a broad semi-circular arrangement of bricks (307) with clay fill in the centre. This feature was not formally investigated though a void in the centre suggested that it might have been an infilled well. At the north end of the trench was a spread of limestone blocks (300) that may have derived from a demolished structure, sealed beneath the present topsoil (308) and garden refuse (309).

Interpretation of deposits in Trench 3

The basal clay layers in the trench were similar to those seen in the other trenches and were naturally formed. The spread of limestone and cinders represents the remains of a trackway that extended around the south side of the farm and is depicted on the 1913 O.S. map (Fig. 8). The adjacent wall appears to represent one of the footings of a greenhouse that is also detailed on the 1913 map, bordering the track on its south side. The possible well may have been an internal feature within this greenhouse. The animal burial was that of a small dog, perhaps a family pet. The rubble at the north end of the trench presumably derived from the demolition of the south range of farm structures in the last century.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

At the base of the trench was a layer of dark-blue/grey clay (404) that was at least 0.2 m thick. This was sealed beneath a 0.44 m thick layer of mid-dark blue-grey clay (403) with flecks of chalk and small patches of sand. This lay below a reddish-brown clay silt (402) containing charcoal and sand that was 0.12 m thick, above which lay a yellow-brown clay layer (401) that was 0.32 m thick. A ceramic field drain (405) was set within this layer which was also overlain by a dark reddish-brown clay silt (406) containing charcoal and brick fragments. Above lay the present topsoil (400).

Interpretation of deposits in Trench 4

The lower clay layers were the same as exposed in the other trenches, the upper two clay layers are likely to have formed as a result of alluvial or colluvial processes. Layer 406 may represent a ploughsoil of recent date.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

At the base of the trench was a layer of blue grey clay (504, not illustrated) that was at least 0.5 m thick. Above lay a layer of dark grey-brown clay (503) to a depth of 0.4 m, sealed beneath a layer of grey-brown clay (502) that was 0.5 m thick. Above lay a reddish-brown clayey sand (501) containing small pebbles beneath topsoil (500).

Interpretation of deposits in Trench 5

The lower clay layers were natural. The uppermost layer of clay (502) was suggestive of a colluvial deposit. No features or finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

At the base of the trench was a 0.5 m+ thick layer of blue clay (604) sealed beneath a tenacious brown silty clay (608) that was 0.45 m thick. Above lay a layer of light brown sandy clay (603) that was 0.45 m in thickness. At the east

end of the trench at this level were two patches of dark grey brown loam (600, 602) that contained pottery and animal bone.

The pottery from both deposits included sherds of willow pattern china, white china and a post-medieval glazed vessel. All of this material need be no earlier than late 18th/19th century in date. Both deposits were less than 0.15 m thick and it was unclear whether they were within deliberately cut features or had formed in hollows within the natural clay. Both patches were sealed beneath a clay soil layer (607) that had a yellow hue, over which had formed the present topsoil (606). A field drain (601) was noted at the east end of the trench.

Interpretation of deposits in Trench 6

The lower layers were similar to the natural clays seen elsewhere. Localised activity of 18th/19th century date was noted at the east end of the trench, which was otherwise sterile.

Trench 7 (Fig. 7)

Trench 7 was excavated along the line of the former trackway within the limit of the present farm buildings. Building remains were encountered within 0.1 m of the surface of the present yard. Full excavation of these remains was not possible within the confines of the trench, so the interpretation is based on what was recovered in plan and from information provided by a single section excavated through a large square pit to the east end of the trench.

The earliest deposit within the trench was a tenacious yellow-brown clay layer (715) that was a minimum of 0.14 m in thickness. This was overlain by a 0.06 m thick deposit of grey-yellow mortar and crushed stone (714). A total of five sherds of willow pattern china pottery of 18th/19th century date were recovered from this layer. This layer appeared to act as the bedding material for a number of structural elements that occupied the whole of the area of the trench.

At the centre of the trench was a substantial stone slab (706) covered with yellow-grey mortar. This may have been a floor of a building. It was bounded by a linear arrangement of stone and bricks (708) on the north side, and overlain by a linear arrangement of limestone blocks (707) at the south side of the trench. At the west end of the trench a substantial stone structure (711) was partly machined but was not further investigated owing to the presence of foul water. A possible pit (709) was cut through the floor slab; the function of this feature was unclear but may have contained a post or stone structure since removed.

East of the floor slab at the north side of the trench was a layer of tightly packed stone cobble sets (700) bonded with a grey mortar. The cobbles abutted structures 706 and 708. Adjacent to the cobble sets was a stone surface of small limestone and sandstone pieces (701). The cobbles and the surface are illustrated as Plate 1 at the end of this report. Above the cobbles and the stone surface lay a 0.05 m thick layer of black ash and cinders (702) that contained a

piece of animal bone and two iron nails, in turn overlain by a loose black-brown layer of clay silt and gravel (712), possibly an occupation soil. This was overlain by a compact layer of sandy gravel and brick fragments (713), a further metalling of the surface here. The present farm surface of grass and general debris sealed this layer.

The structures and a layer of limestone rubble (705) had been cut through by a service trench (703) filled with a large ceramic pipe (704), which was joined to a large pit (716) of unknown purpose, but was located between the cobble sets/stone surface and slab 706.

Interpretation of deposits and structures in Trench 7

The earliest layer observed in this limited investigation was a layer of colluvial clay similar to the material seen in the other trenches. At this level there appeared to have been a layer of make-up material (714) for the prior to the construction of the structural elements. The building(s) represented here were not clearly understood, though it would appear that the base of at least one structure was present in the trench. The stone surface at the east end of the trench appears to have been the original (but undated) trackway surface into the farm, whose yard was furnished with a substantial cobbled floor. These are likely to have been the primary surfaces associated with the late 18th/19th-century farm. The trackway was resurfaced twice on the evidence of this trench, such that the original track and yard completely disappeared. The later incarnation of the track represented by the ash and gravel layer (702) may be contemporary with the trackway surfaces found in Trenches 1 and 2.

The building appears to have had at least two walls associated though it is unclear if these were external or internal divisions. Likewise the function of the building is uncertain. A wider excavation area would be required to understand the layout of this part of the farm, and to gain more precise dating evidence from the deposits beneath the structures.

7 The Finds

The pottery

A total of 58 sherds of pottery was recovered from five contexts. One sherd from Trench 1 was flint tempered but abraded, so the dating of this piece is uncertain. The remainder of the pottery from the trenches comprised willow pattern china, white china and one sherd of a post-medieval ware with brown internal glaze. None of this material need be any earlier in date than the late 18th/19th century.

Animal bone

A total of 43 pieces of animal bone was recovered from the trenches. These included part of the dog skeleton found within Trench 3. None of the bone came from contexts likely to be earlier in date than the 18th/19th century.

Other finds

Three geological shells were recovered from Trench 1. Two iron nails were found in association with the structures in Trench 7, while three pieces of building tile of post-medieval date were also recovered from Trenches 1 and 6.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

This investigation confirmed that natural clay is present across the development site up to 1.5 m below ground level and this corresponds with the results obtained from the geo-technical test pits in 1998. The upper clay layers in each trench displayed evidence of weathering and included limestone and sandstone flecks that may indicate that they were formed during periodic flooding of the Cherwell floodplain. There was no archaeological evidence revealed for the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods. No finds of these periods were recovered from the machine-excavated layers or from the spoil heaps. A single abraded pottery sherd from a clay layer in Trench 1 may date to any of these periods, but was found together with sherds of post-medieval date and is therefore residual.

Trenches 2, 4 and 6 revealed a layer below the topsoil that included brick fragments and charcoal. It is possible that this represents evidence of ploughing, most probably in the post-medieval period; no traces of ridge-and-furrow agriculture were observed in any of the trenches. Drainage appears to historically have been a problem here: field drains were noted in all of the trenches crossing the field from east to west down the slope towards the river. None of the field drains need be older than 19th century in date.

Localised finds in Trench 6 just below the topsoil were of 18th/19th century date, and are probably associated with activity at the farm which is known to have been in use in the later 18th and 19th centuries.

There was evidence of the trackway that is depicted on the 1913 O. S. map (Fig. 8) in Trenches 1 and 2 and its continuation into the farm compound was revealed in Trench 7. The evidence from Trench 7 suggests that the trackway was re-metalled at least once - absolute dating for any of the phases of resurfacing remains unclear. The stone track inside the farm area was at a comparable level to the adjacent cobbled surface suggesting that they are contemporary. The cobbled surface and trackway (Plate 1) with the associated structural remains found here suggest that the farm was originally furnished with a more elaborate range of buildings than can be seen today.

An absolute date for the structures in Trench 7 was not ascertained from the limited investigation, although the pottery from the layer below the cobbling contained sherds of late 18th/19th-century date, so these may date the cobbled surface.

The O.S. map of 1913 for the site demonstrates that the farm was at this time formally laid out with trackways and a greenhouse (Fig. 8). This was confirmed also in Trench 3 where the track and part of the greenhouse footings were revealed. The date of the well was not ascertained though is likely to be of 19th century date, as was the dog burial, presumably that of a family pet.

It is unclear whether the present day structures of the farm or the elements within Trench 7 mask an earlier phase to correlate with the 1572 reference that it [the site] was the 'College's principal farm in Hedington and half of Kinges Mill meadow'. The evaluation has demonstrated that historically the majority of the site has been common meadow or pasture land.

J. Hiller
Oxford Archaeological Unit
October 2000

References

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- OAU 1998a *Proposed Development at King's Mill lane, Marston Road, Oxford. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Client report
- OAU 1998b *Centre for Islamic Studies, King's Mill Lane, Oxford. Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Client report
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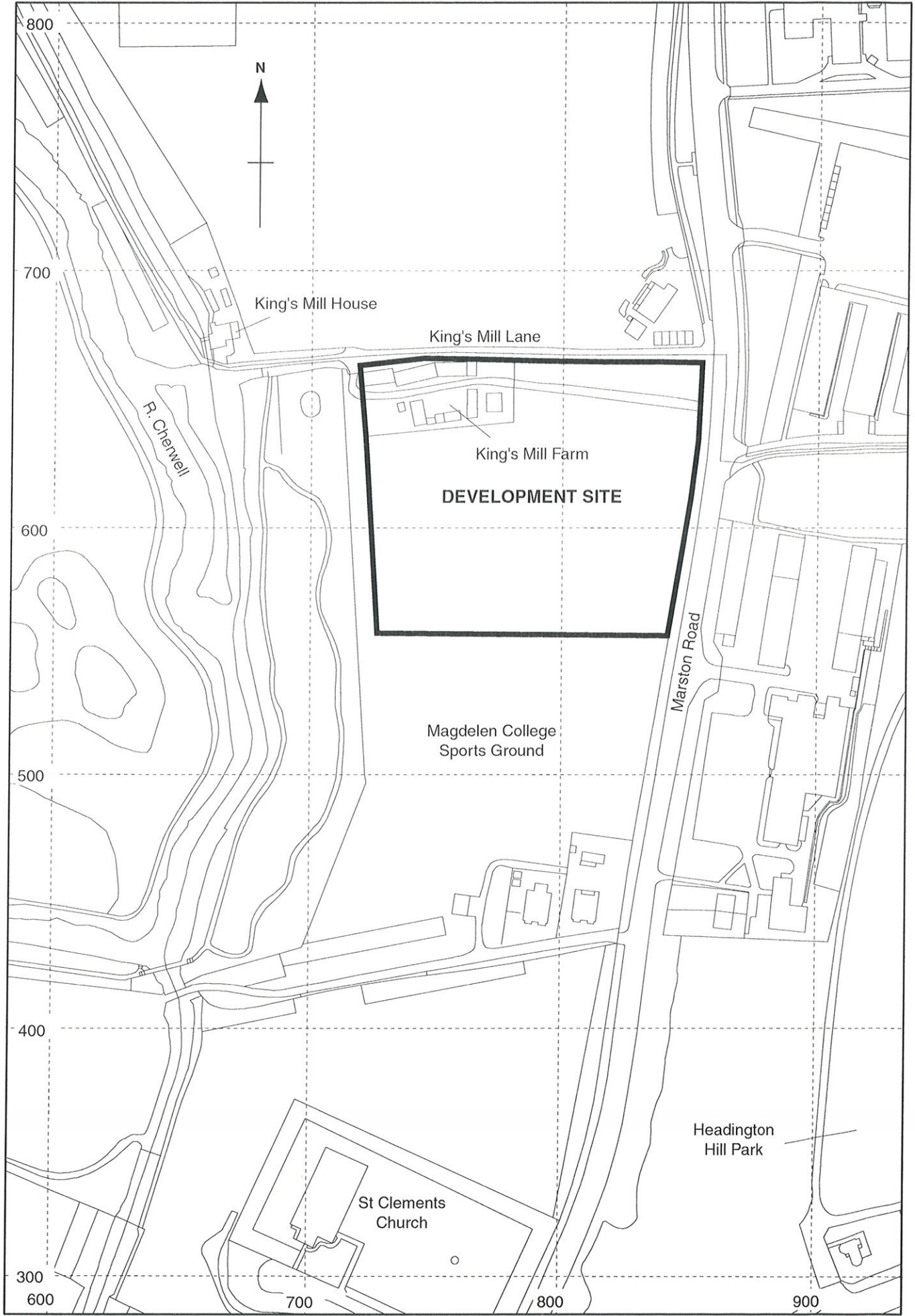
Appendix 1: Table of Context information

Trench	Context	Type	Depth	Width	Comments
1	100	Layer	0.3 m	-	Topsoil
1	101	Layer	0.14 m	-	Former topsoil and clay
1	102	Layer	0.25 m	-	Top of natural clay, possibly colluvial hillwash
1	103	Layer	0.34 m	-	Clay
1	104	Layer	0.53 m+	-	Blue-grey clay - Oxford Clay
1	105	Surface	0.2 m	3 m	Former trackway surface of stone and cinders, C19/20 date, depicted on 1913 O.S.map
1	106	Wall	0.2 m	0.75 m	Wall footing adjacent to track 105
2	200	Layer	0.2 m	-	Topsoil
2	201	Layer	0.22 m	-	?Ploughsoil/former topsoil
2	202	Layer	0.3 m	-	Natural clay - colluvium?
2	203	Layer	0.26 m	-	Natural clay
2	204	Layer	0.42 m	-	Blue-grey clay, natural
2	205	Layer	0.4 m+	-	Blue-grey clay - Oxford Clay
2	206	-	-	-	Not issued
2	207	Surface	0.2 m	3 m	Trackway same as 105
2	208	Wall	-	0.7 m	Boundary wall footing
3	300	Layer	0.5 m	-	Demolition rubble spread
3	301	Layer	0.28 m+	-	Colluvial clay
3	302	Layer	0.36 m	-	Light brown silty clay
3	303	Skeleton	-	-	Partial remains of small dog skeleton
3	304	Surface	0.3 m	2.9 m	Trackway material of ash and cinders, trackway depicted on 1913 O.S. map
3	305	Wall	-	0.5 m	Brick wall footing to greenhouse known from 1913 O.S.map
3	306	Layer	0.1 m+	-	Occupation soil layer adjacent to well 307
3	307	Well	-	1.5 m	Infilled brick well, ?same phase as 1913 trackway and greenhouse footing
3	308	Layer	0.3 m	-	Topsoil
3	309	Layer	1 m	-	Current garden debris
4	400	Layer	0.3 m	-	Topsoil
4	401	Layer	0.32 m	-	Clay, ?alluvium
4	402	Layer	0.12 m	-	Alluvial clay
4	403	Layer	0.44 m	-	Blue-grey natural clay
4	404	Layer	0.2 m	-	Oxford Clay
4	405	Drain	-	-	Modern field-drain
4	406	Layer	0.18 m	-	?Ploughsoil west end of trench
5	500	Layer	0.3 m	-	Topsoil
5	501	Layer	0.25 m	-	Mixed sandy natural clay deposit

5	502	Layer	0.6 m	-	Natural clay
5	503	Layer	0.35 m	-	Grey-brown natural clay
5	504	Layer	0.5 m+	-	Blue-grey Oxford Clay
6	600	Layer	0.2 m	-	C18/19 soil layer under the topsoil
6	601	Drain	-	-	Field drain
6	602	Layer/fill	0.25 m	-	Fill/layer containing C18/19 finds
6	603	Layer	0.45 m	-	Clean natural sandy clay
6	604	Layer	0.5 m+	-	Blue-grey natural Oxford Clay
6	605	Service	-	-	Metal service pipe
6	606	Layer	0.18 m	-	Topsoil
6	607	Layer	0.3 m	-	Ploughsoil/old topsoil
6	608	Layer	0.45 m	-	Colluvial clay
7	700	Surface	0.2 m	0.7 m	Cobble sets of early farmyard, adjacent to track surface 701
7	701	Surface	0.08 m	0.8 m+	Stone track surface, resurfaced several times
7	702	Layer	0.05 m	-	Make-up for track surface
7	703	Pipe trench	0.4 m+	0.6 m	Service pipe trench
7	704	Service	-	-	Ceramic pipe in 703
7	705	Layer	-	-	Limestone deposit - unexcavated
7	706	Surface	-	9 x 1.6 m+	Floor slab of former structure
7	707	?Wall	0.2 m	-	Stone wall footing adjacent to floor 706
7	708	Wall	-	-	Wall footing
7	709	Cut	-	0.6 m	?Pit
7	710	Fill	-	0.6 m	?Pit fill
7	711	Drain	-	-	Un-excavated drain/sewer
7	712	Layer	0.06 m	-	Occupation soil
7	713	Layer	0.03 ,	-	Gravel path
7	714	Layer	0.06 m	-	Gravel make-up layer
7	715	Layer	0.14 m+	-	Colluvial clay, upper level
7	716	Cut	-	-	Large rectangular pit, part of 703
7	717	Layer	0.4 m+	-	Backfill of pit 716

Appendix 2: Finds Inventory

Trench	Context	Type	Quantity	Dating/Comments
1	102	Pottery	4	Post-medieval x2, one sherd of building tile, one abraded sherd of flint tempered pottery (undated)
1	102	Shell	3	Geological formations
1	105	Pottery	35	19th/20th century, flower pot sherds from a single vessel, used as make-up for trackway bedding
3	303	Animal Bone	37	Undated animal bone, dog, possibly 19th or 20th century
6	600	Pottery	4	18th/19th century date
6	600	Animal Bone	1	-
6	602	Animal Bone	4	-
6	602	Pottery	10	Pottery sherds including two sherds of white china, one sherd of willow pattern, one sherd with brown internal glaze - 18th/19th century date
6	602	Tile	2	Building tile, post-medieval
7	702	Animal Bone	1	-
7	702	Fe Nails	2	Iron nails, undated
7	714	Pottery	5	Blue and white willow pattern decorated plate sherds, 18th/19th century date



scale 1:2000

Figure 1: Site location map.

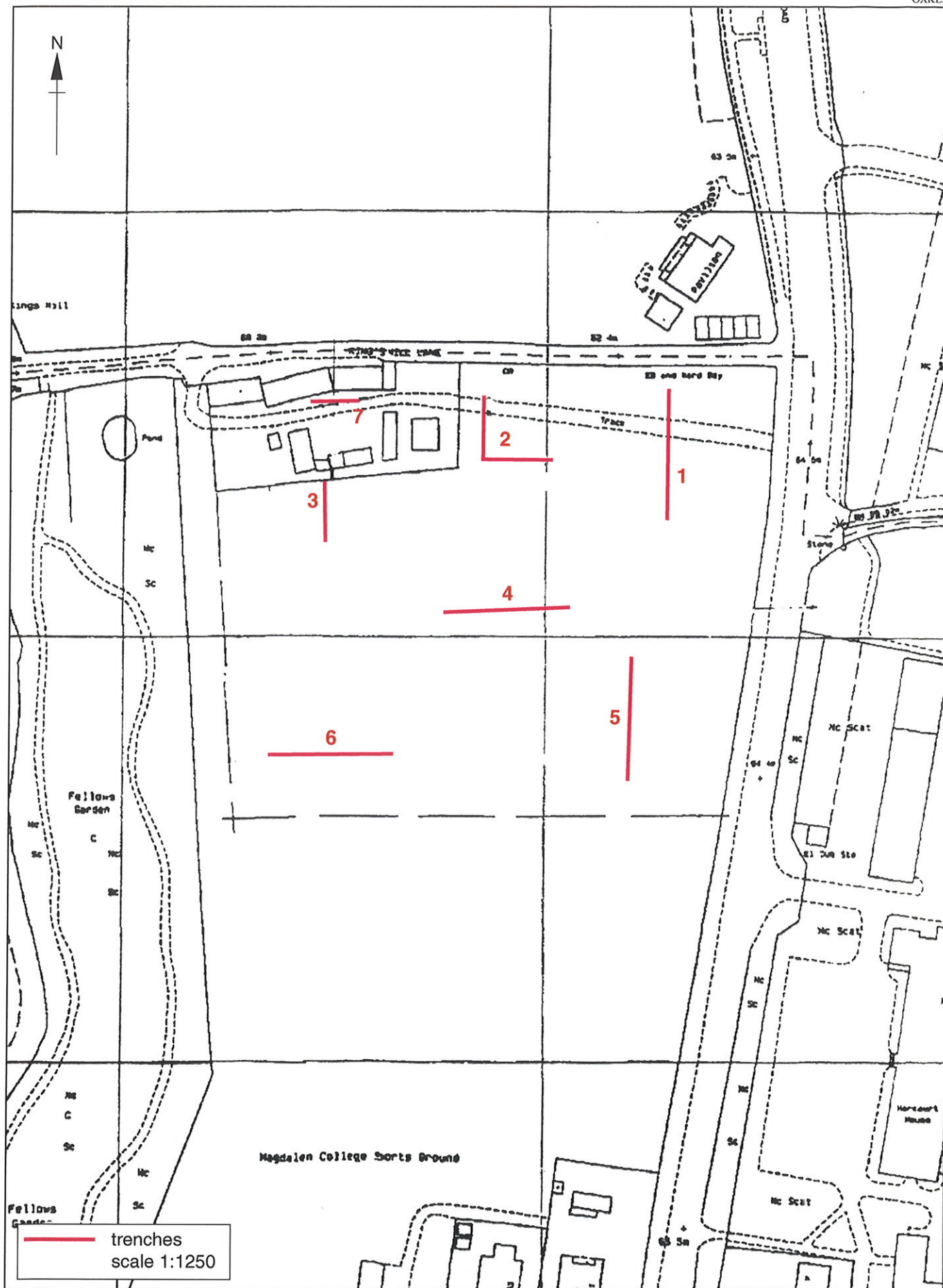


Figure 2: Trench location plan.

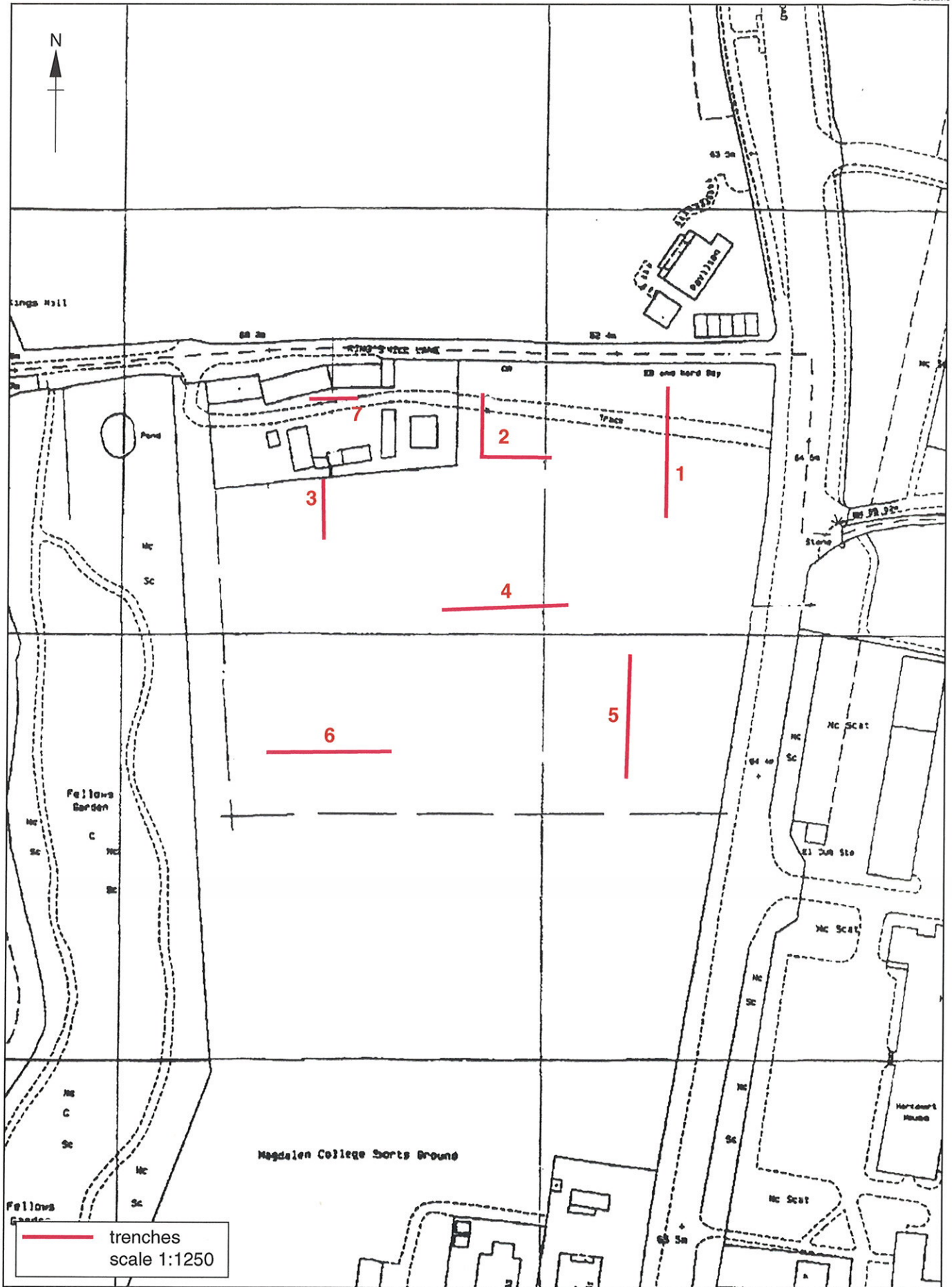


Figure 2: Trench location plan.

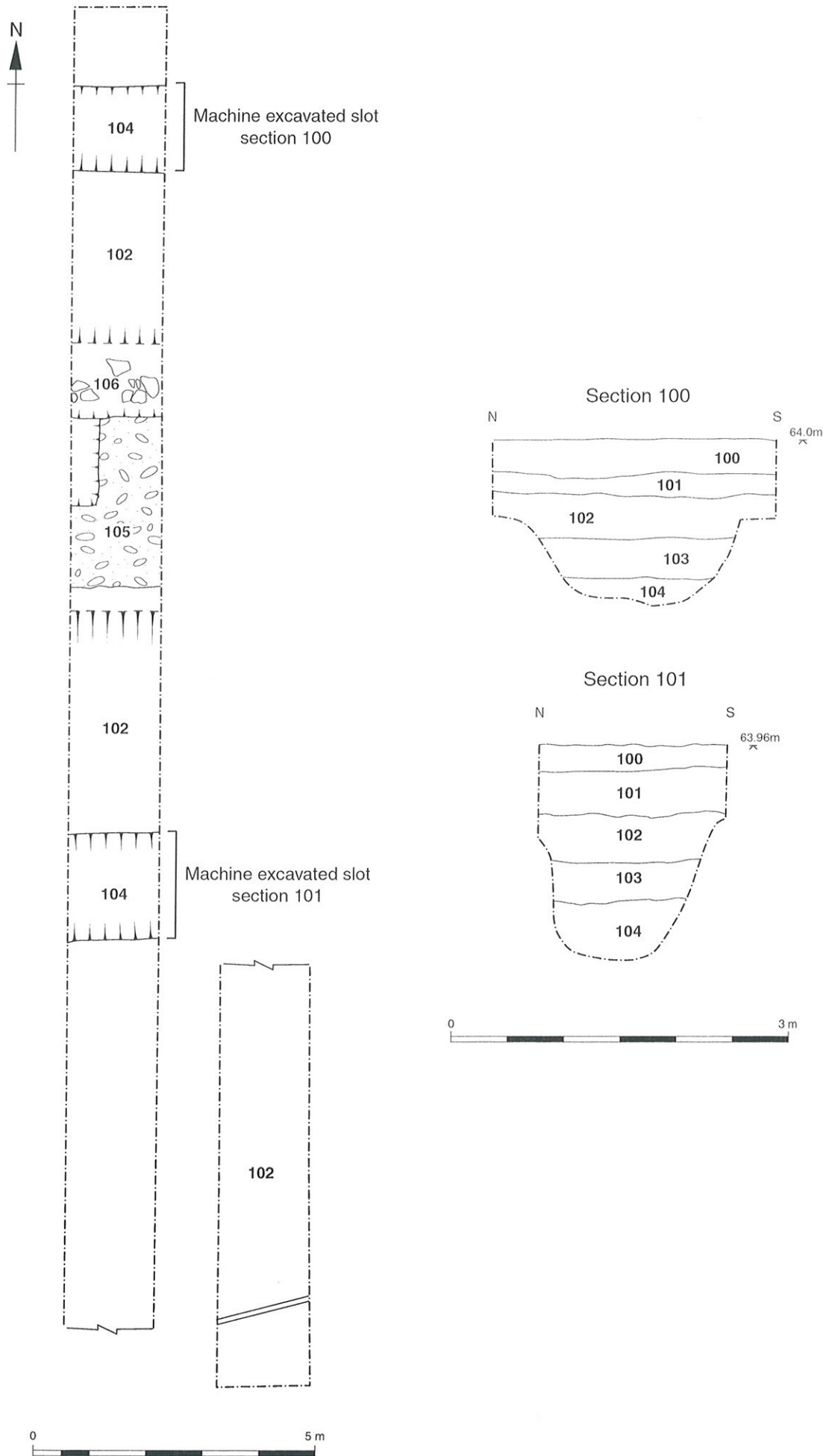


Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and section.

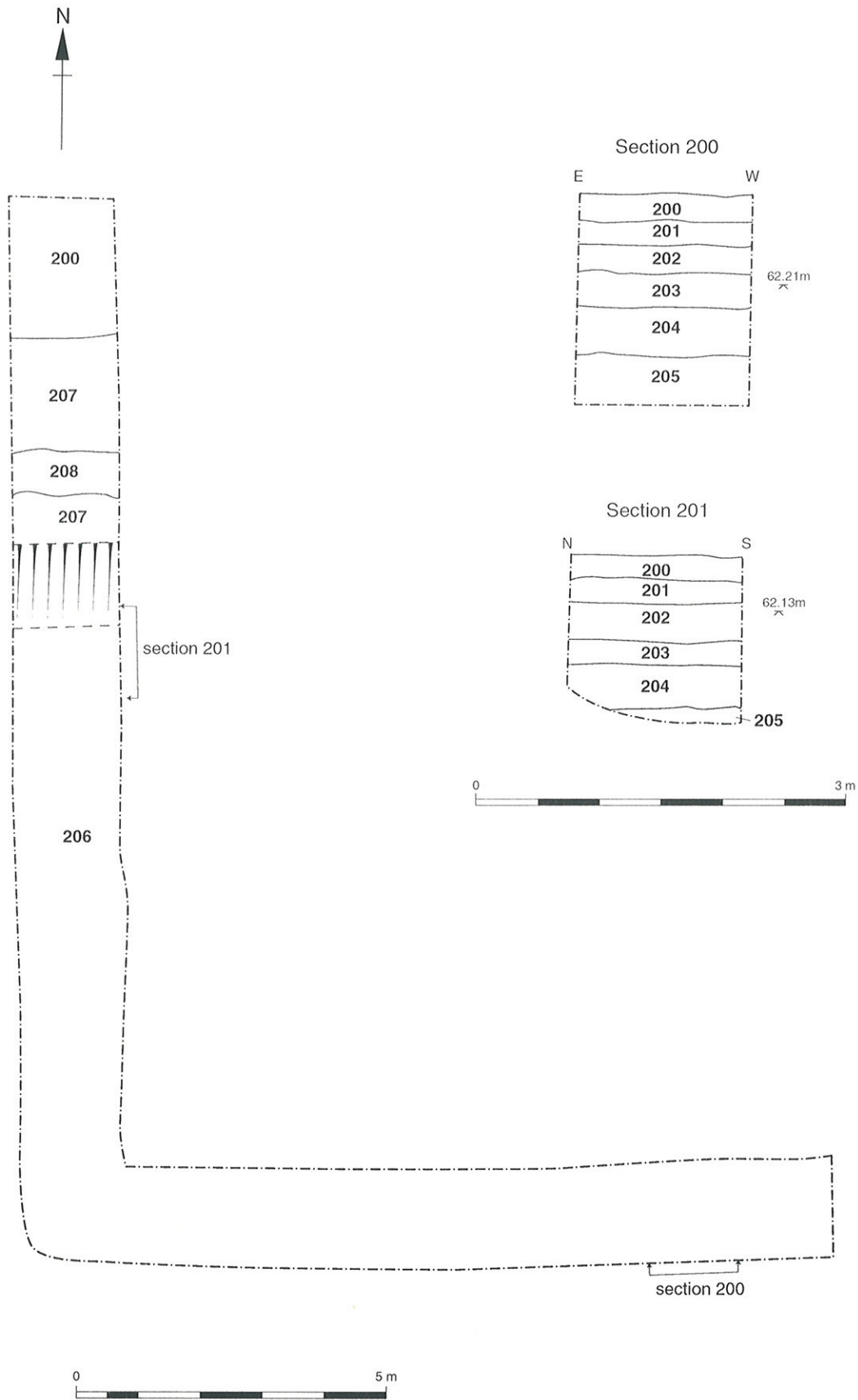


Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and section.

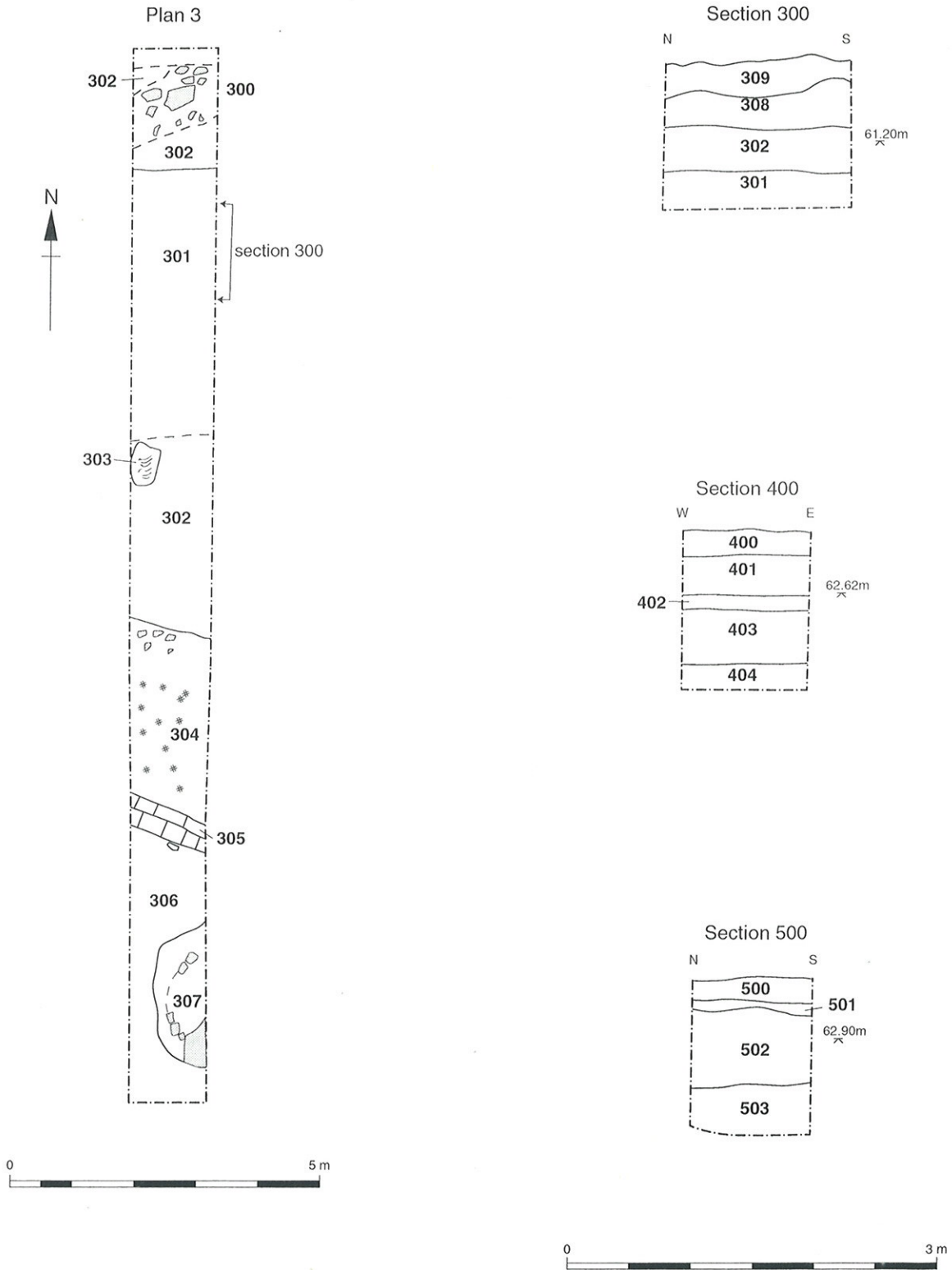
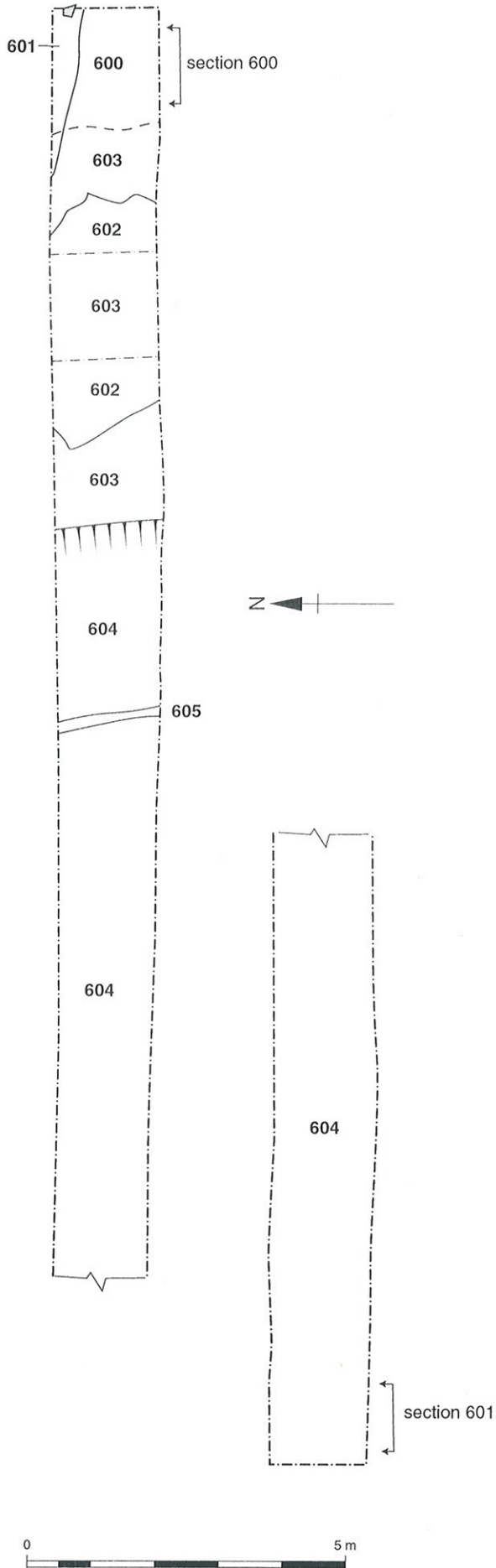
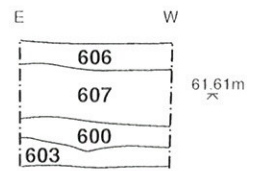


Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and section, and sections from trenches 4 and 5.

Plan 6



Section 600



Section 601

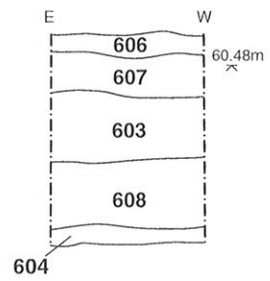
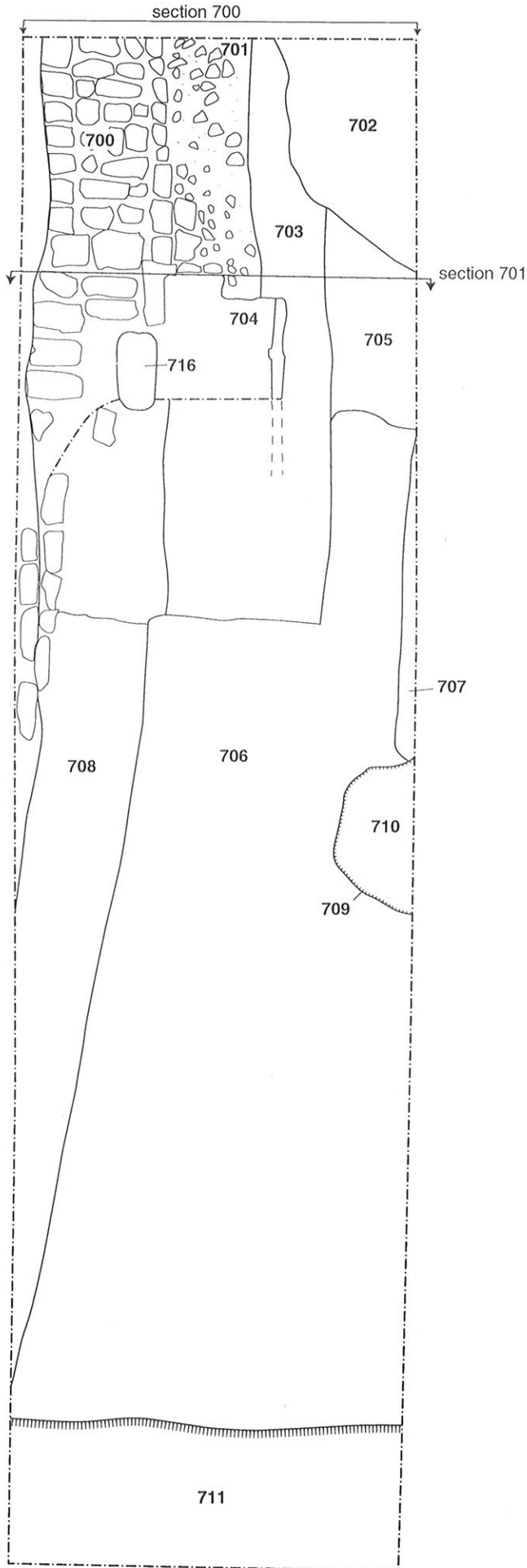


Figure 6: Trench 6, plan and section.

Plan 7

OXKLM



Section 700/701

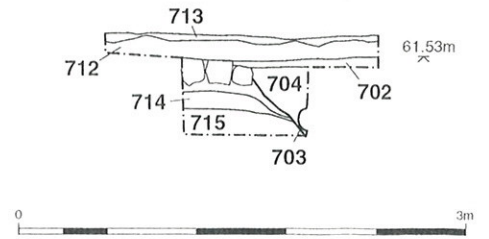


Figure 7: Trench 7, plan and section.

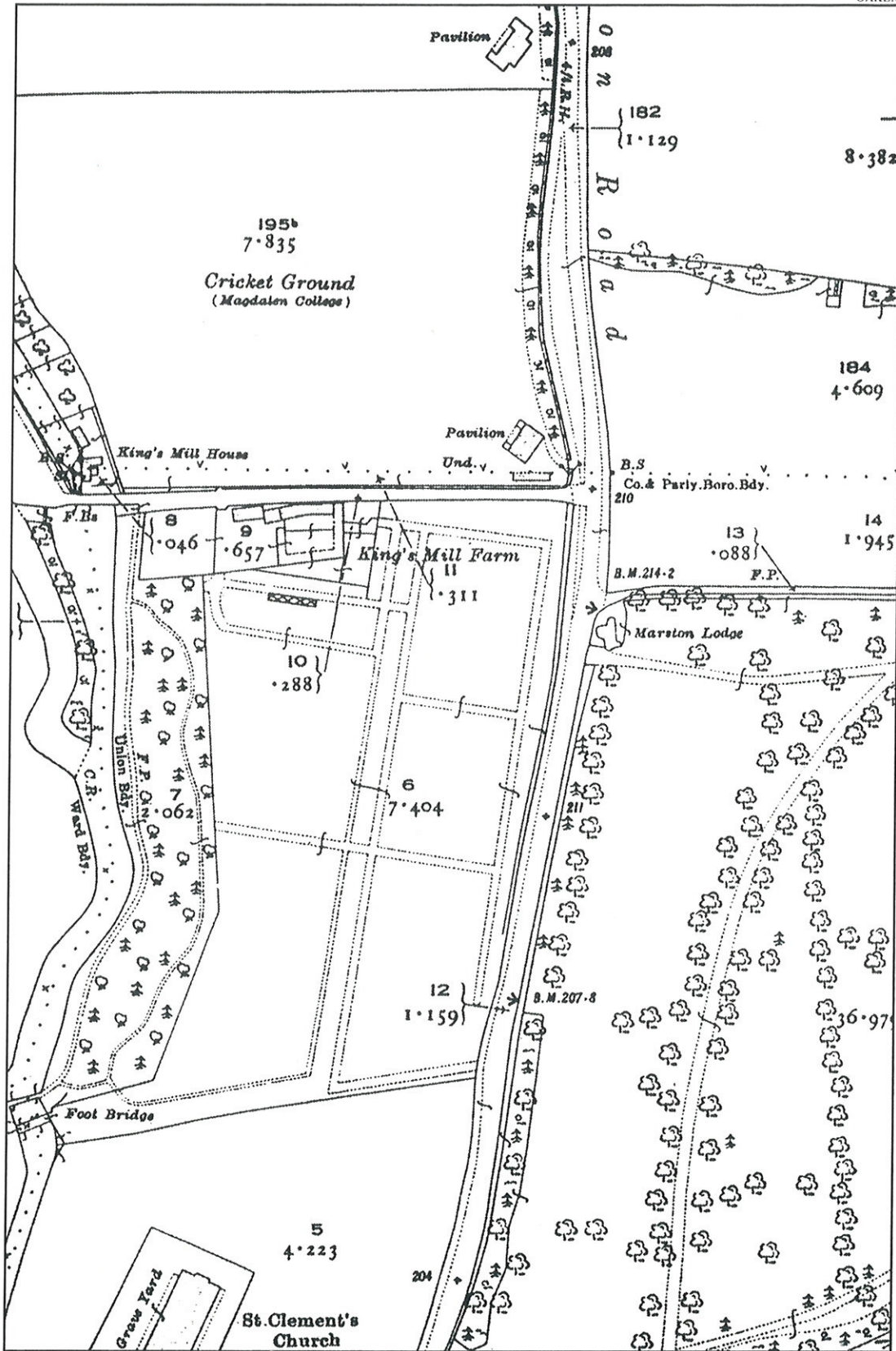


Figure 8: 1913 O.S. map (3rd edition).



Plate 1: Cobble surface (700) and track surface (701) at the east end of trench 7



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