

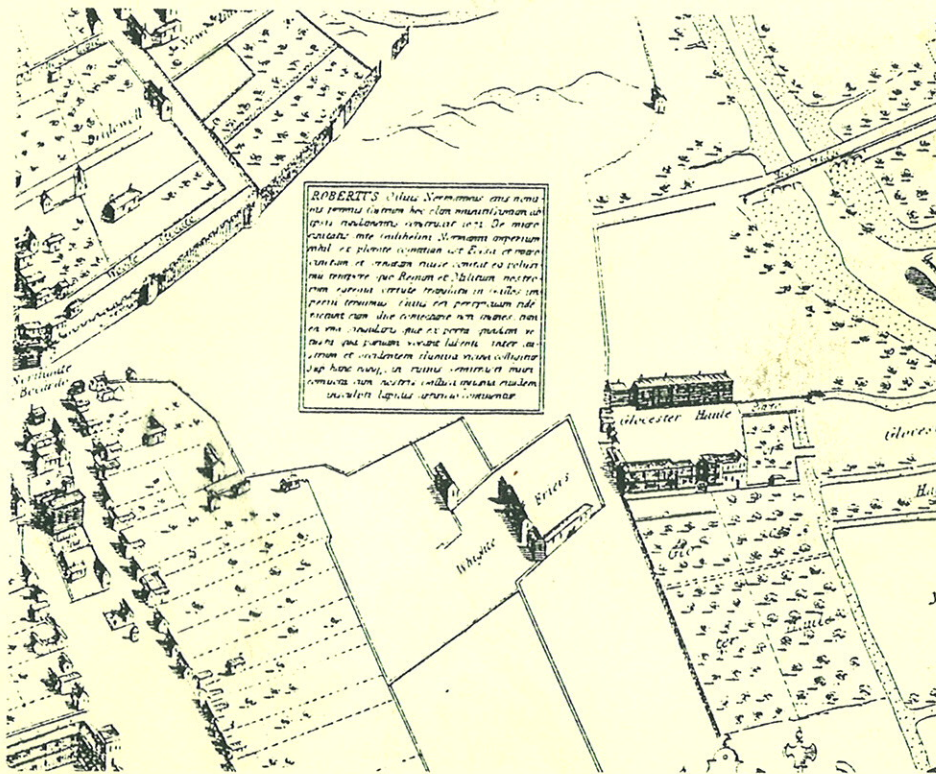
The University Surveyor

Sackler Library Project, Oxford

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SP 1100 6550

Planning Application No. 97/208/NFH



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

February 1998

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List of Contents

	SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	Location and scope of work.....	2
1.2	Geology and topography.....	2
1.3	Historical and archaeological background	2
2	EVALUATION AIMS	4
3	EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	5
3.1	Sample size and scope of fieldwork	5
3.2	Fieldwork and recording.....	5
3.3	Finds	5
3.4	Environmental data	5
4	RESULTS:	6
4.1	Soil and ground conditions	6
4.2	Distribution of archaeological deposits	6
4.2.1	Trench 1.....	6
4.2.2	Trench 2.....	6
4.2.3	Trench 3.....	7
4.2.4	Trench 4.....	8
4.2.5	Trench 5.....	9
5	SUMMARY OF FINDS	11
5.1	Pottery	11
5.1.1	Romano-British.....	11
5.1.2	Middle Saxon	11
5.1.3	Medieval.....	11
5.1.4	Post-medieval.....	11
5.2	Animal bone	11
5.3	Building Material	11
5.4	Metalwork	12
5.5	Glass	12
5.6	Architectural stone	12
5.7	Slag	12
5.8	Clay Pipe	13
5.9	Shell	13
5.10	Environmental data	13
5.10.1	Carbonized plant remains	13
5.10.2	Waterlogged plant remains	13
5.10.3	Mollusca	13
5.10.4	Soils and sediments.....	13
6	DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION	14
6.1	Reliability of field investigation	14
6.2	Overall interpretation	14
6.2.1	Significance/Summary of results.....	14
6.2.2	Impact of development	15

Bibliography	15
APPENDICES.....	17
List of Appendices.....	17
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory	18
Appendix 2 Pottery.....	28
Appendix 3 Animal Bone.....	32
Appendix 4 Building materials.....	34
Appendix 5 Environmental	37
Appendix 6 Clay Pipe.....	38
Appendix 7 Glass.....	39
Appendix 8 Architectural Fragments	41
Appendix 9 Metal Objects.....	42
Appendix 10 Summary of Context Chronology by Artefact Dates	43

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Trench location plan
Fig. 2	Orientation of major features
Fig. 3	Trench 1 and Section 1
Fig. 4	Trench 2 and Section 2
Fig. 5a	Trench 3, Plans 301, 303, 304
Fig. 5b	Trench 3, Section 302
Fig. 6a	Trench 4, Composite of plans 404 and 402
Fig. 6b	Trench 4, Sections 400, 405 and 409
Fig. 7a	Trench 5, Composite of Plans 501 and 502
Fig. 7b	Trench 5, Sections 501, 502 and 504

SUMMARY

Evaluation on the site of the proposed Sackler Library development, behind Beaumont and St John Street, revealed the damaged remains of a number of substantial faced limestone walls over 1m thick, and datable to before the 14th century. These were associated with numerous fragments of high-quality window glass painted with heraldic devices, along with white roof- and green-glazed ridge-tiles, and worn slip-decorated floor-tiles. All this evidence indicates the presence of a secular building of the highest status, and dating to 12th-14th centuries. There seems little doubt, therefore, that the remains are those of the Beaumont Palace within whose precinct the site lies.

Other remains, such as carved masonry fragments and walls, are of a date which indicates that they are associated with, or part of, the Whitefriar's priory, and there is also some artefactual evidence of high status middle Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity, although no features of this date were noted. A ditch, perhaps of prehistoric date, was also revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

In December 1997 and January 1998 the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation on behalf of the University Surveyor, in respect of a planning application for the construction of the proposed site of the Sackler Library (Planning Application No. 97/208/NFH). The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by and a WSI agreed with Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service. The development site lies to the rear of Beaumont Street and St. John Street to the northwest of the city centre and is c.1295 m² in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

The site lies on the Second Gravel Terrace of the River Thames at 63.74 m above OD, and is comparatively well drained. The gravels of this area are known to have been quarried in the post-medieval period (eg OAU, 1997b, App. B, No.19) possibly for road ballast.

At present the area is occupied by houses fronting onto Beaumont Street and St John Street with associated buildings dating to 1820, as well as early 20th century stores, workshops and a carpark.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OAU, 1997b), the results of which are summarised below:

The site lies within an area known historically as 'Beaumont' (see Loggan's map 1675: OAU, 1997b, fig.6). This area was occupied successively by a medieval royal palace (built c.1132) and after 1318 the Carmelite priory known as Whitefriar's. The fields were eventually developed in the 19th century for housing (Beaumont and St John Streets).

The area has previously produced significant archaeological evidence. There are several known sites/ locations with archaeological finds adjacent to the development site:

- (i) Prehistoric: A significant number of finds have been made in Oxford and the presence of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (OAU 1997b) is known to lie under the city (eg the University Parks, St Michael's Street and Logic Lane).
- (ii) Romano-British: There is evidence for Roman settlement in Oxford but nothing substantial is known within the study area (OAU, 1997b). Coins and other finds have been found that suggest occupation within the vicinity of the development area.

- (iii) Anglo-Saxon: The Saxon period is relatively well attested within the area. Finds include a gold bracteate (OAU, 1997b, section 4.3)
- (iv) Medieval: The royal palace of Beaumont and subsequently the Carmelite priory, is thought to lie adjacent to and west of the development site. The location of 'Whitefriars' can be seen on early maps, such as Ralph Agas' map of 1578 (OAU, 1997b, fig.3). Graves associated with the friary were uncovered during the 19th-century development of Beaumont Street. There is a note of an excavation in the 1930's, the nature and extent of which is unknown (OAU, 1997b, section 4.4.5). The site lies to the west of the medieval tenements on St Giles and other medieval settlement was found at Pusey Lane and within the forecourt of the Ashmolean Museum (OAU, 1997b, Appendix B, nos 42, 48, 50 and 51).
- (v) Post-medieval: The post-medieval period is well represented. A gravel quarry was located 200 m to the N, and the Ashmolean forecourt investigations (see iv above) recorded pits containing post-medieval pottery. The ruins of Whitefriars are known to have been used as a work house for the parish by 1750.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- The aims of the evaluation are as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (OAU, 1997a, section 2) namely:
- To establish whether there are any important archaeological remains on the site which could represent a significant constraint on the development, or might need to be recorded before or during construction, or otherwise require mitigation.
- To provide sufficient information to allow informed decisions to be made in determining the application for planning permission, by establishing the extent, depth, character, state of preservation, date-range and significance of any archaeological remains on the site.
- To make available the results of the excavations and to create an ordered archive.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample size

The evaluation provided a sample of approximately 10% of the available development area, and consisted of four trenches measuring 5-7m long and 1.6 m wide, and one "L" shaped trench (Trench 3) of dimensions 16m north to south and 5m east to west with a width of 1.6m (Fig. 1). Trench 2, however, was slightly smaller due to restrictions imposed by the present buildings and safety factors.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

The overburden within Trenches 1, 3 and 5 was removed by a mechanical 360° excavator under close archaeological supervision. The overburden within Trenches 2 and 4 was excavated by hand. The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features 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 a 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. Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

All identified artefacts were retained, quantified and the significance of selected materials assessed (Appendix 2).

3.4 Environmental data

A column sample was taken through the central part of the ditch (217) in Trench 2 to gather environmental data (particularly snails) that might divulge more information about this feature (Appendix 5).

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

The general soil type was a silty sand with varying amounts of gravel inclusions. The soil was primarily calcareous, with good preservation of bone. Ground conditions were mainly dry with poor preservation of waterlogged materials.

4.2 Distribution of Archaeological Deposits

4.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Natural gravel was reached at a depth of 1.08 m (62.66 m OD). Two steep-sided pits (105 & 107) were cut through an undatable layer (104) and into the underlying natural geology. Pit 105 contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery with a *terminus post quem* of the 11th or 12th centuries, along with a small sherd, quite possibly intrusive, of red earthenware of 16th-century or later date. It is also of note that the feature contained a single, relatively unabraded sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery, suggesting that there was contemporary activity in the vicinity.

These features were sealed by a post-medieval garden soil and, finally, a layer of modern mixed rubble.

Table 1: Summary of significant features, Trench 1

Structure No	Type	Date	Interpretation
105	pit	11th/12thC?	-
107	pit	post-medieval	-

4.2.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Natural gravel was reached at a depth of c 1.90 m below the modern ground surface (62.84 m OD) at the base of Ditch 217 which ran north-west to south-east. Although no artefactual dating evidence was recovered, the lack of snail fauna in the deposits, coupled with their colour and low concentration of organic material, suggests that the ditch is highly likely to date to the prehistoric period (see Appendix 5). The feature predated the remains of a ragstone wall footing running north to south and which can be given a tentative *terminus post quem* of the 11th century, on the basis that such material was in use from that time. The wall was partially sealed by a medieval layer (208) which produced a small assemblage of 14th-century pottery and other finds, including 12th-14th century painted window glass and decorated floor tiles, which must have originated from a building of some status. This would suggest that the wall, which was built before the 14th century, is highly likely to be associated with the Beaumont Palace.

Construction work in the 19th and 20th centuries had truncated all the features in this trench, and it is worthy of note that a worked fragment of Purbeck Marble occurred in an upper fill (209) of modern feature 232.

Table 2: Summary of significant features, Trench 2

Structure No	Type	Date	Interpretation
217	ditch	?Prehistoric	
228	wall	11th-14thC	Palace wall?

4.2.3 Trench 3 (Figs 5a & 5b)

The natural gravel was reached at a depth of 1.1 m from the modern ground surface (62.47 m OD) at the south end of the trench, and 1.0 m below (62.57 m OD) at the north end.

The east-west arm of the trench revealed a pit (315) which was cut into the natural, and sealed by Layer 310. The uppermost fill of 315, Layer 311, produced a single sherd of medieval Oxford ware pottery (fabric OXY), with a *terminus post quem* of late 11th century. The sealing layer (310) produced a small assemblage (five sherds) of a similar date, but also two fragments of glazed ridge tile of late 13th-early 14th century type. These features were sealed by Layer 302, which were present in most areas of both arms of the trench. It dates to the late 18th century at the earliest, but produced notable amounts of redeposited medieval window glass, glazed tile, and pottery.

The north-south arm of the trench revealed a series of pits: 304, 305, 318, 327, and 328. The latest of these, 304 and 305 were cut through layer 302, and are therefore 19th century or later. Pit 318 produced two sherds of early medieval (?c. 11th century) pottery, and a single fragment of a worn floor tile of late 13th-early 14th century date. Pits 327 and 328 did not produce any dateable artefacts, but their fills were indistinguishable from the late 18th century sealing Layer 302, suggesting that they may be broadly contemporary.

These features were sealed by a series of 18th and 19th century deposits, and cut by the footing of a Victorian garden wall and a modern service pipe.

Table 3: Summary of significant features, Trench 3

Structure No	Type	Date	Interpretation
310	layer	L13thC+	?cultivation horizon
315	pit	L11th-?E14thC	
318	pit	L13thC+	

4.2.4 Trench 4 (Figs 6a & 6b)

This trench contained a complex series of features of medieval and later date. Natural gravel was reached in the west end of the trench at 1.0 m below the present surface (62.16 m OD), and 2.0 m below at the east end (61.20 m OD). It was overlain by a layer (417) of reddish-brown soil, which did not produce any dateable artefacts.

The earliest feature was a large pit (446), backfilled with a series of deposits. The lowest of these, 436, produced a small assemblage (seven sherds) of medieval pottery with a *terminus post quem* of the later 11th century, and also fragments of painted window glass of the 12th-14th centuries. This layer was sealed by 437, which produced two very small sherds of early medieval (c. late 11th century) pottery. The feature was cut by a limestone wall (432) which was itself robbed on its east side by a robber trench (423). The wall was undated, but its association with Pit 446 would suggest a date of the 14th century for its construction.

The remains of a considerably more substantial wall (478) aligned north to south was located some 5m to the west of Wall 432. This also partially overlay Layer 436, although it is uncertain if it cut the pit deposit. The wall was constructed of limestone, and took the form of a three-coursed footing, along with a mortared rubble core (min. 1.4 m wide) and a single facing course surviving on the west side.

The east face had been removed by a modern soakaway. The wall was abutted to the east by Layer 435, which contained a single sherd of pottery of 13th century or later date. The structure was partially overlain by layer 475, which produced a single small sherd of 14th century pottery. The layer was cut by Features 407, 445 and 473. Feature 407 is modern, but 445, an east-west aligned trench, and 473 produced small quantities of 14th century pottery (four sherds in total).

Cut 445 also truncated the north end of Wall 478, suggesting that the structure may have been robbed out during the 14th century, after Beaumont Palace had been given to the Whitefriar's.

The whole of this was sealed by Layer 416, which produced a small assemblage of pottery with a *terminus post quem* of the early 13th century. This was, in turn, sealed by a layer of loam, 408, which produced a small assemblage of medieval and later pottery, with the presence of a sherd of Frechen stoneware indicating a date of 1550 or later for the deposit.

The eastern end of the trench was almost completely filled by a robber trench pit (423) of 18th or 19th century date. The entire trench was sealed by a modern garden soil 0.25 m deep, which was itself cut by several features, and sealed beneath modern flagstones.

While it would seem likely that Wall 478 was part of the Beaumont Palace complex, the presence of a few sherds of 14th century pottery in the underlying pit must be acknowledged. However, the presence of a number of robber trenches dating to the 14th century and later means that it is entirely possible that the pottery is intrusive, and that

the late 11th-12th century date of the lowermost fill of the pit is a more correct reflection of its chronology.

Table 4: Summary of significant features, Trench 4

Structure No	Type	Date	Interpretation
432	wall	14thC?	Whitefriar's?
446	pit	14thC?	
478	wall	L11th-14thC	Beaumont Palace?

4.2.5 Trench 5 (Figs 7a & 7b)

The natural gravel was reached at a depth of 1.1 m below the modern ground surface (62.88 m OD) at the west end of the trench, and 1.6 m below (61.69 m OD) at the east. It was overlain by a reddish-brown loam (517), which contained a single very small sherd of 14th century pottery.

The layer and the natural were cut by Trench 518, aligned north to south, which joined to the east-west Trench 524. Both of these features extended beyond the boundaries of excavation. The only dateable artefacts were three sherds of pottery of 14th century type in Fill 503 of Trench 524. These trenches may be robbed-out walls, and although no stone was noted in either, the fills appear contemporary with the robbing of Wall 478 in Trench 4 (above). A posthole (546) was sealed by the fill of 524, but no datable artefacts were recovered from it.

It is possible that Trench 518 extended to the east of its junction with 524, but any possible traces had been obliterated by Cuts 548 and 514, which ran in the same direction and on a similar course. The former of these did not contain any dateable artefacts, although 548 produced a single sherd of red earthenware pottery of the 16th century or later and redeposited medieval tile of the late 13th or early 14th centuries. This layer was also cut by 549, a probable continuation of 548. Two of the fills (507 and 510) produced 12-14th century painted window glass, and the former also contained a small assemblage of 14th century pottery and fragments of slip-decorated floor tile and green-glazed ridge tile.

Wall 523 was located in the east end of the trench, on the continuation of the line of the Robber Trenches 514 and 548. It was not possible to establish the full dimensions of the wall, but it comprised a rubble core with a possible WNW-ESE facing, and was at least 1.0 m high and 1.7 m wide. No dating evidence was recovered from the structure, but it was abutted by Layers 516 and 519, which produced painted window glass and glazed and decorated tile. These suggest that the lowest layer (519) dates to the late 13th-early 14th centuries, while the upper layer (516) has a *terminus post quem* of the mid-late 14th century.

This would all suggest that Wall 523 is part of the Beaumont Palace, and, like Wall 478 in Trench 4, was robbed out during the 14th century, although later stone removal also

took place. The entire trench was covered with a 19th century garden soil, a modern drain and a modern car park surface.

Table 5: Summary of significant features, Trench 5

<i>Structure No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
518	robber trench	14thC?	Robbed-out palace wall?
523	wall	before L13thC?	Palace wall?
524	robber trench	14thC?	Robbed-out palace wall?
548	robber trench	14thC?	Robbed-out palace wall?

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery (Appendix 2)

5.1.1 *Romano-British*

One fragment of residual Romano-British pottery was recovered from a modern disturbance fill (205).

5.1.2 *Middle Saxon*

A single sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery (8th to early 9th century) occurred in the fill (106) of a post-medieval pit (105) in Trench 1, and is therefore residual. However, its presence suggests that it is possible that there was a middle Saxon site of some status within the vicinity. No other pottery types of the period were found, but there is evidence to postulate a ceramic hiatus in Oxfordshire during the eighth century (see Appendix 2).

The significance of the Oxford sherd is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the only other known findspots in the Thames Valley upstream from *Lundenwic* are Old Windsor, Berks, a Saxon royal estate centre (Wilson and Hurst 1958, 183-5) Dorney, Bucks., which may be of similar status (Blinkhorn forthcoming), Eynsham Abbey, Oxon., a minster church (Blinkhorn in print c), and Yarnton, Oxon. (Blinkhorn in print d). Of these, only Yarnton appears to have been of lesser status.

5.1.3 *Medieval pottery*

The medieval pottery assemblage covered the whole of the medieval period, and comprised entirely types which are well-known from Oxford and its environs, and gives no indication of the status of the associated structures.

5.1.4 *Post-medieval pottery*

The post-medieval pottery assemblage comprised entirely types which are well-known in Oxford and its environs.

5.2 Animal bone (Appendix 3)

The bone assemblage consisted solely of domestic species, mainly sheep and cattle, along with a few fragments of pig, horse, rabbit and domestic fowl. There was also a single human toe bone which is intrusive and possibly derived from the nearby cemetery of Whitefriar's.

5.3 Building Material (Appendix 4)

One hundred and thirty-eight tile fragments were recovered. Six of these, from Contexts 208, 316, 508 and 519, were 'Stabbed Wessex' types, (Haberly designs XXI, XXIV-XXV, XXIX and LVI, dated c.1280-1320, although all except that from context 316 were residual. Nine fragments were floor tiles of Oxford tile fabric IVa (Haberly design

LXXIX) type, from Contexts 408, 411, 414, 432, 507 (two fragments), 08, 516 and 522. Such tiles were first made c.1330 and were manufactured throughout the 14th century.

The presence of these tiles may be considered indicative of an ecclesiastical or high status domestic building. The earlier type, 'Stabbed Wessex' tiles, were all extremely worn, whereas the latter appear virtually untrampled, suggesting that the former may have been from the floor of the Beaumont palace, while the latter were either a renewal of the palace floor, or, more likely, laid down during the construction of Whitefriar's.

5.4 Metalwork (Appendix 9)

None of the metal objects were diagnostic other than within general taxonomies, and none were able to provide any chronological information.

5.5 Glass (Appendix 7)

A number of contexts produced painted window glass of 12th-14th century date, including fragments of a possible heraldic panel, and others with a foliate design, possibly from a heraldic or a pictorial/figurative panel. Such glass is of the highest status, and is highly likely to have originated from the windows of the Beaumont Palace.

5.6 Architectural Stone (Appendix 8)

All the architectural fragments occurred in Trench 4, apart from a single residual worked fragment of Purbeck Marble from the upper fill (209) of modern Feature 232.

In Trench 4, a 19th century wall footing (405), contained a series of re-used architectural fragments, including a (?)15th century casement, two fragments of ashlar with moulding, seven fragments of ashlar, six squared stone pieces and four fragments of roof tiles, all limestone. Other layers produced fragments of residual stonework, including fragments of mullions of possible 15th century date. These are likely to have originally been part of Whitefriar's.

5.7 Slag

The only medieval slags were a single piece from the medieval layer (208) in Trench 2, and a single piece of ?iron smelting slag, recovered from a medieval deposit (436) in Trench 4.

5.8 Clay Pipe (Appendix 6)

Twenty-nine fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the site, although only one form-diagnostic bowl was noted. This had no evidence of markings, decoration or stamps, but was dateable to 1730-1780.

5.9 Shell

Thirty fresh-water oyster shells were recovered from various contexts in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5.

5.10 Environmental data (Appendix 5)

5.10.1 *Carbonized plant remains and charcoal*

No samples were taken for the recovery of charred remains. At this point in time any sampling would not have been indicative of the overall state of preservation within the development area. A sampling strategy would be drawn up for any future investigation on a larger scale.

5.10.2 *Waterlogged plant remains*

There were no waterlogged deposits conducive to the preservation of organic remains.

5.10.3 *Mollusca*

No molluscs were found in the sampled deposits.

5.10.4 *Soils and Sediments*

An incremental sample was taken from the fills toward the centre of Ditch 217 in Trench 2. As no mollusca were found, each sample was given a detailed soil description. No absolute evidence was found for the nature of this feature, although the results would be consistent with an in-filled ditch. The soil had a low organic content, which, when coupled with the absence of mollusca, would suggest a prehistoric date for the feature.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

Disturbance from the 19th and 20th centuries caused by the building development in the Beaumont area has truncated the upper layers of the archaeological deposits, particularly within Trench 2. This disturbance would appear to have removed the upper layer of the medieval deposit (208) and disturbed the 11th-century north-south aligned wall within the trench. The cellar (240) associated with No.35 Beaumont Street has completely truncated all archaeological deposits and features to the south of the trench, including the substantial ?prehistoric ditch. The soakaway (473) in Trench 4 has truncated the west side of the early medieval Wall 478 and the footings for the Victorian garden Wall 404 have disturbed the layers around wall (478) and any relationships therein. The 19th-century wall footings (543 and 541) in Trench 5 have truncated the upper fills of Robber Trenches 524 and 514.

The environmental column sample was taken from the undisturbed central part of Ditch 217 and was uncontaminated.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 *Significance of the Results*

The implications of both the prehistoric and historic features found as a result of this evaluation are potentially very important on both a local and a national level.

Prehistoric

The presence of a Bronze Age ring ditch, if Ditch 217 within Trench 2 proves to be such a feature, will be of importance certainly on a local level, and possibly on a regional and/or national level depending on the preservation of a central burial and the richness of the grave goods.

Middle Saxon

Occupation is implied by a single re-deposited sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery, the first of its kind to be found within the City of Oxford, and as such is of importance. It has the potential to be an indicator for the presence of a high-status site involved in trade. This also would be of considerable importance on local, regional and national levels.

Medieval

The presence of substantial medieval walls, associated with painted window glass of the highest quality, as well as decorated floor tile and glazed ridge tiles indicates a 13th-14th century medieval building of the highest quality. The limited nature of the excavations has not enabled the identification of the date of construction and the size, shape and significance of the buildings involved, but there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the excavations have revealed the first archaeological traces of the site of Beaumont Palace.

Similarly, the later stone robbing, truncated walls and re-used architectural fragments are probably evidence of the Carmelite Priory.

Any further implications for this complex would be of importance historically and archaeologically on local, regional and national levels.

Post-medieval

As evidence for this period is well attested within Oxford, the presence of further, similar, archaeological deposits within the development area would be of local significance.

6.2.2 *Impact of development*

The development involves the construction of a sunken basement over most of its footprint. This would have a high level impact on all archaeological features within the site.

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List of Appendices

- Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory
- Appendix 2 Pottery Report
- Appendix 3 Bone Report
- Appendix 4 Tile Report
- Appendix 5 Environmental Report
- Appendix 6 Clay Pipe Report
- Appendix 7 Glass Report
- Appendix 8 Architectural fragments
- Appendix 9 Metal Objects

Appendix 1: Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
001			1.6					
	100	Layer		0.06	Asphalt surface			20thC
	101	Layer		c0.06	Gravel hardcore			20thC
	102	Layer		0.46	Rubble			19/20thC
	103	Layer		0.36	?Cultivation layer	Pot	6	Post-med.
	104	Layer		0.44	Overlain by 103, similar to 106			?Post-med.
	105	Cut	1.90	0.44+	Pit			Post-med.
	106	Fill		0.44+	Fill of pit 105	Pot Bone Fe Nail Slag	9 27 1 1	Post-med.
	107	Cut	c1.00	0.70+	Pit			Post-med.
	108	Fill		0.70+	Fill of pit 107	Bone	3	Post-med.
	109	Layer			Natural gravel			
002			1.23					
	200	Layer	1.23	0.06	Make-up for paving slabs			Modern
	201	Layer	1.23	0.20	Ballast	Pot Bone Clay pipe Shell Glass	14 2 3 1 10	Modern
	202	Layer	0.90	0.30	Backfill=205	Pot Bone CBM Claypipe Shell Glass	3 5 1 2 1 2	Modern
	203	Layer	0.20	0.30	Packing=206			Modern
	204	Cut	0.90	0.30	Backfill=205			Modern
	205	Fill	0.90	0.30	Backfill	Pot Bone CBM	12 10 14	Modern
	206	Layer	0.15	0.28	Packing			Modern

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	207	Layer	0.40	0.34	Packing			Modern
	208	layer	1.23	0.30	?cultivation surface	Pot Bone CBM Slag Stone Fe Nail	17 84 17 1 1 1	?13thC
	209	Fill	1.23	0.65	Fill of 232	CBM Stone Slag	1 1 1	Modern
	210	Fill	1.23	0.48	Upper fill of ditch 217			?Bronze Age
	211	VOID						
	212	Fill	.23	0.40 max.	Secondary fill of ditch 217			?Bronze Age
	213	Fill	1.23	c0.50	Lower fill of ditch 217			?Bronze Age
	214	Cut	c0.20	c0.08	Groove NW-SE			?Bronze Age
	215	Fill	0.20	0.08	Fill of 214=212			?Bronze Age
	216	VOID						
	217	Cut	c3.60	1.30	Ditch NW-SE			?Bronze Age
	218	Fill	c1.0	0.22	Fill of ditch=243			?Bronze Age
	219	Layer			Natural gravel			
	220	Cut			?Part of cellar			Modern
	221	Fill		c0.20	Fill of cellar	CBM	1	Modern
	222	Deposit	0.30	0.20	Redeposited ragstone			?11th C
	223	Cut	1.30	0.64+	Same as cut 232			Modern
	224	Fill	1.23	0.65	Same as 209			Modern
	225	Cut	c2.0+	1.24	?Pit-part of cellar			Modern
	226	Fill	c2.0+	1.24	Fill of 225			Modern
	227	Deposit	0.60	0.20	Part of cellar			Modern
	228	Struct.	0.97	0.28	Wall foundation			?11thC
	229	Fill	1.23	c0.50	Fill of ditch 217=213			?Bronze Age
	230	Deposit	0.97	0.42	Matrix for struct. 228			?11thC
	231	Layer			Natural			
	232	Cut	1.23	0.64	Filled with 209, 233			?Modern
	233	Fill	1.23		Lower fill of 232			?Modern
	234	Deposit	c0.10	0.10	?Similar to 230			?11thC

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	235	Layer	c0.15	0.06	Overlies 208	Pot	1	?Modern
	236	Layer	c.0.15	0.20	Overlain by 208	Pot Bone	1 1	?11thC
	237	Layer	?	0.22	?Same as 236			?11thC
	238	Fill	c0.15	c0.70	Fill of cellar			Modern
	239	Fill	c0.15	c0.60	?Fill of cellar			Modern
	240	Cut	c2.40 E-W	1.60	Cellar			Modern
	241	Fill	c1.23	0.10	Primary fill of ditch 217			?Bronze Age
	242	Fill	0.70	0.20	Primary fill of ditch 217			?Bronze Age
	243	Fill	c1.23	0.25	Primary fill of ditch 217, =218			?Bronze Age
003			1.75					
	300	Layer		0.22	Car park surface			modern
	301	Layer		0.52	Garden soil	Pottery Clay Pipe Fe obj Cu alloy Button Glass Oyster Shell	15 7 1 1 3	modern
	302	Layer		0.36	Garden soil	Pottery CBM Clay pipe Charcoal Cu alloy obj Glass Oyster Shell	16 6 4 1 1 6	18th C
	303	Fill	0.82	0.09	Primary fill of pit 304	Pottery	2	18th C
	304	Cut	0.82	0.38	Pit			18th C
	305	Cut	1.74	0.66	Pit			16th C
	306	Fill	1.1	0.17	Primary fill of pit 305			16th C
	307	Fill	1.1	0.14	Fill of pit 305	Pottery CBM	2 2	16th C

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	No.	Date
	308	Fill	1.1	0.06	Fill of pit 305	CBM	1	16th C
	309	Fill	1.74	0.34	Fill of pit 305			16th C
	310	Layer		0.43	Cultivated soil layer	Pottery CBM	5 3	11th C
	311	Fill	0.80+	0.25	Fill of pit 315	Pottery	1	11th C
	312	Fill	0.80+	0.20	Fill of pit 315			11th C
	313	Fill	0.60+	0.10	Fill of pit 315			11th C
	314	Fill	0.50+	0.15	Fill of pit 315			11th C
	315	Cut	0.80+	0.68	Pit			11th C
	316	Fill	0.58	0.70	Fill of pit 318	Pottery CBM	2 1	1100?
	317	Fill	0.58	0.09	Primary fill of pit 318			1100?
	318	Cut	0.58	0.79	Pit			100?
	319	Fill	1.17	1.06	Fill of pit 320			Modern
	320	Cut	1.17	1.06	Geotechnical pit			Modern
	321	Layer			Natural gravel			
	322	Layer	0.85	0.26	Gravel layer			Post-med
	323	Fill	0.60	0.22	Fill of 325			Modern
	324	Wall	0.36	0.44	Victorian garden wall			Modern
	325	Cut	0.33	0.45	Construction cut for wall 324			Modern
	326	Layer	2.3	0.8	Gravel layer			Post-med
	327	Cut	2.00	0.3	Pit			18th C
	328	Cut	2.00	0.5	Pit			Post-med?
	329	Fill	2.00	0.5	Fill of pit 328	Fe nail	1	Post-med?
	330	Fill	0.5	0.5	Fill of trench 331			Modern
	331	Cut	0.5	0.5	Service trench			Modern
	332	Layer	1.0+	0.12	Cultivation layer			Post-med
	333	Layer	1.0+	0.06	Crushed limestone			Post-med
	334	Cut	1.00	0.35	Pit			18th C
	335	Cut	0.6+	0.16	Pit			18th C
004			1.60					
	400	Floor			Flagstone surface			odem
	401	Layer		0.09	Make-up for 400			Modern
	402	Wall			Raised flower bed			Modern
	403	Footing		0.05	Cement footing for wall 402			Modern

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	No.	Date
	404	Wall	0.22	0.08	Garden wall	Brick	1	1820's
	405	Footing	0.40	0.45	Footing for wall 404	Brick masonry	1 20	1820's
	406	Fill	0.15	0.52	Fill of cut 407	Masonry glass	8	1820's
	407	Cut	0.45	0.52	Construction cut			1820's
	408	Layer		0.25	Garden soil	Pottery Nail CBM Clay Pipe Masonry	8 2 6 1 1	1820's
	409	Layer	1.9	0.12	Rubble spread	Pottery CBM Glass Shell	2 10 1	16th C
	410	Cut	1.2	0.7	Pit			16th C
	411 = 414				See 414			
	412	Fill	3.2	0.49	Fill of trench 423	Pottery CBM Glass	3 9	19th C
	413	Fill	0.6+	0.1	Fill of pit 410			16th C
	414	Fill	1.8+	0.38	Fill of pit 410	Pottery CBM Clay Pipe Coal Glass Shell	7 9 3 1 2	16th C
	415	Fill	3.6	0.6	Fill of trench 423	Pottery Masonry Metal obj CBM Glass	11 7 4 2	19th C

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	416	Layer	2.7	0.29	Levelling deposit	Pottery Metal obj CBM Masonry	3 3 1 1	13th C
	417	Layer		0.37	Buried soil layer			pre-13th C
	418	Layer	3.0	0.02	Floor surface?			pre-13th C
	419	Cut	0.41	0.51	Service trench			Modern
	420	Fill	0.41	0.51	Fill of trench 419			Modern
	421	Fill	1.6	0.62	Fill of trench 423	Pottery Metal obj Clay pipe Shell Masonry	1 1 2 1 4	19th C
	422	Fill	1.4+	0.43	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	423	Cut	3.57+	1.44	Robber trench ?			19th C?
	424	Fill	1.2	0.28	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	425	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	426	Fill	1.1+	0.17	Fill of pit 410			16th C
	427	Fill	0.3	0.19	Fill of pit 410			16th C
	428	Fill	0.6	0.24	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	429	Fill	0.6	0.36	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	430	Fill	0.2	0.06	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	431	Fill	1.2+	0.4	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	432	Wall	0.9+	0.68	Wall (footing ?)			11th C ?
	433	Cut	0.92	0.82	Construction cut for wall 432			11th C ?
	434				Number not used			
	435	Layer	1.4	0.28	Soil layer	Pottery CBM	1 3	13th C
	436	Fill	1.17	0.34	Fill of cut 446	Pottery Slag Glass	7 1	11th C
	437	Fill	1.17	0.34	Primary fill of pit 446	Pottery	2	11th C
	438				Number not used			
	439				Number not used			
	440	Layer	1.4	0.18	Levelling deposit ?			13th C
	441				Number not used			

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	442	Fill	2.7	0.39	Fill of robber trench 445	Pottery CBM	1 4	13th C
	443	Fill	2.7	0.21	Fill of robber trench 445	Pottery CBM	3 1	13th C
	444				Number not used			
	445	Cut	2.7	0.6	Cut of robber trench			13th C
	446	Cut	1.17	0.71	Cut of pit			11th C
	447	Fill	1.6	0.19	Fill of 410			16th C
	448	Fill	1.4	0.25	Fill of 410			16th C
	449	Fill	1.2	0.12	Fill of 410			16th C
	450	Fill	1.0	0.20	Fill of 410			16th C
	451	Fill	0.6	0.14	Fill of 410			16th C
	452	Fill	1.4	0.34	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	453	Fill	1.0	0.11	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	454	Fill	1.8	0.19	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	455	Fill	2.2	0.42	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	456	Fill	1.4	0.09	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	457	Fill	0.9	0.09	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	458	Fill	1.0	0.60	Fill of trench 423			19th C?
	459	Layer			Natural gravel			
	460	Layer	0.7	0.26	Garden soil			Modern
	461	Cut		0.2	Cut for surface 400			Modern
	462	Wall	1.4	0.1	Facing stones of wall 478			Medieval
	463	Fill	1.6	0.11	Fill of robber trench 476	CBM	1	Post-med ?
	464	Wall	0.8+	0.34	Footing of wall 478			Medieval
	465	Wall	0.4	0.2	Core of wall			Medieval
	466	Fill	0.4+	0.09	Fill of drain 467			Modern
	467	Cut	0.4+	0.09	Service trench			Modern
	468	Fill	1.0	0.47	Fill of soakaway 473			Modern
	469	Fill	1.4	0.5	Fill of soakaway 473	Pottery CBM	1 1	Modern
	470	Fill	1.6	0.36	Fill of soakaway 473			Modern
	471	Fill	1.7	0.28	Fill of soakaway 473			Modern
	472	Fill	1.2	0.73	Fill of soakaway 473			Modern
	473	Cut	1.82	1.32	Soakaway			Modern

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	474				Number not used			
	475	Fill	1.6	0.26	Fill of robber trench 476	Pottery	1	13th C
	476	Cut	1.6	0.11	Robber trench			13th C
	477	Cut	1.41	0.39	Construction cut for 478			Medieval
	478	Family	number	for	Wall 478			Medieval
	479	Wall	1.41	0.39	Footings for wall 478			Medieval
	480	Layer	0.30	0.12	Levelling deposit			Medieval
	481	Fill	0.13	0.11	Fill of soakaway 473			Modern
005			1.6					
	501	Layer		0.35	Garden soil	Pottery Clay pipe	1 2	Post-med
	502	Layer	3.0	0.25	Buried soil layer			Post-med
	503	Fill	2.0	0.42	Fill of robber trench 524	Pottery CBM	3 5	13th C
	504	Fill	1.76	0.16	Fill of robber trench 514	Pottery Clay pipe Shell	5 2 1	17th C
	505				Same as 506			
	506	Fill	6.0	0.4	Fill of robber trench 514	Pottery Clay pipe Charcoal CBM Shell Glass	4 2 1 6 3	17th C
	507	Fill	4.30	0.3	Fill of robber trench 526	Pottery CBM Metal obj Shell Burnt stone Glass	6 24 1 4 1	16th C
	508	Fill	0.7+	0.15	Fill of robber trench 514	Pottery Metal obj CBM	1 1 6	17th C

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	No.	Date
	509	Fill	0.6+	0.4	Fill of pit 520	Pottery CBM Glass	1 2	17th C
	510	Fill	1.6+	0.12	Fill of robber trench 526	CBM Metal obj Plaster Glass	9 1 3	16th C
	511	Layer	1.2	0.12	Layer above wall 523			12th-14th C
	512	Layer	0.4	0.53	Layer above 538 & 515	Pottery Shell	2 2	16th C
	513	Fill	0.6+	0.25	Fill of pit 520			17th C
	514	Cut	5.8	0.66	Robber trench			17th C
	515	Layer	0.5+	0.18	Layer above 511	Glass		12th-14th C
	516	Fill	0.6+	0.25	Fill of pit 520	CBM Metal obj	1 1	17th C
	517	Layer		0.75	Buried soil layer ?	Pottery	1	13th C
	518	Cut	1.4	0.6	Robber trench			13th C ?
	519	Fill	0.6+	0.44	Fill of pit 520	CBM	5	17th C
	520	Cut	0.6+	1.26	Robber pit			17th C
	521	Fill	1.6+	0.18	Fill of cut 548	Pottery	1	16th C
	522	Fill	0.52	0.56	Fill of cut 548	Pottery Plaster CBM Shell Burnt stone	1 3 10 1 2	14th/15th C
	523	Wall	1.6+	1.0	Robbed wall			Medieval
	524	Cut	2.0	0.4	Robber trench			13th C
	525	Layer			Natural gravel			
	526	Cut	4.3	0.3	Robber trench			16th C
	527	Fill	1.4	0.19	Fill of robber trench 518			13th C ?
	528	Fill	1.0	0.8	Fill of robber trench 514			17th C
	529	Fill	1.0	0.12	Fill of robber trench 514			17th C
	530	Fill	4.0	0.28	Fill of robber trench 514			17th C
	531	Wall	3.4+	0.4	Wall footings			19th C
	532	Fill	0.15	0.06	Fill of pit 520			17th C
	533	Fill	0.6+	0.09	Fill of pit 520			17th C

Trench	Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	534	Layer		0.16	Carpark surface			Modern
	535	Layer		0.08	Make up for 534			Modern
	536	Cut	0.52	0.44	V-shaped cut			Modern
	537	Fill	0.52	0.44	Fill of cut 536			Modern
	538	Fill	0.12	0.03	Layer below 510			Post-med ?
	539	Fill	0.13	0.13	Layer below 515			Post-med ?
	540	Fill	0.43	0.05	Layer above 541			Post-med ?
	541	Fill	0.43	0.05	Layer above 511			Post-med ?
	542	Fill	0.41	0.23	Layer above 540			Post-med ?
	543	Wall	1.4	0.3	Wall footings			19th C
	544	Cut	1.1	0.7	Drain construction cut			Modern
	545	Drain	1.0	0.7	Drain			Modern
	546	Cut	0.26	0.34	Post-hole			Medieval
	547	Fill	0.26	0.34	Fill of post-hole 546			Medieval
	548	Cut	1.6	0.18	Robber trench			16th C
	549	Cut			Same as cut 526			16th C
	550	Cut	?	?	Construction cut for walls 543 and 531			19th C

Appendix 2: The Pottery by P.Blinkhorn and N.Jeffries

Trenches 1 & 2

The pottery assemblage from Trenches 1 & 2 comprised 51 sherds with a total weight of 835g. The ware occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds (in g) is given in Table 6. Where applicable, the Oxfordshire fabric series codes have been used (Mellor 1994).

In ceramic terms, the most significant find could be said to be the single sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware, the first definite find of the ware in Oxford. Such pottery, which was manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk *wic*, has a chronology at sites outside east Anglia of 8th to early 9th century (Blinkhorn in print a). The material has by far the widest distribution of any native pottery type of the period, occurring across eastern England from York to Kent, with the river valleys of the south-east midlands showing the greatest penetration of the ware inland status. High-status sites within its distribution invariably produce finds of the ware, but it cannot be taken as an automatic indicator of high status, although the further the location of the findspot from the production centre, the more likely that the site was once of high status (Blinkhorn in print b). Despite the fact that the sherd from this site is redeposited, it is unabraded, indicating that there was middle Saxon activity in the vicinity with a degree of involvement in the burgeoning trade network of the period. The possible significance of the Oxford sherd is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the only other known findspots in the Thames Valley upstream from *Lundenwic* are Old Windsor, Berks, a Saxon royal estate centre (Wilson and Hurst 1958, 183-5) Dorney, Bucks., which may be of similar status (Blinkhorn forthcoming), Eynsham Abbey, Oxon., a minster church (Blinkhorn in print c), and Yarnton, Oxon. (Blinkhorn in print d). Of these, only Yarnton appears to have been of lesser status, and it appears nationally that imported pottery, not Ipswich ware, is the key to a site's status. For example, the few sites in the hinterland which have been excavated and produced Ipswich ware but not imported material are farmsteads such as Yarnton (*op. cit.*), Pennylands, Bucks (Blinkhorn 1993) and North Raunds, Northants (Blinkhorn in print e).

Otherwise, all the fabric types, are common finds in Oxford and its environs. However, as is often the case with evaluation excavations, the small size of the ceramic assemblages makes the confident ascription of refined chronologies somewhat difficult. The majority of the context-specific assemblages were of post-medieval or modern date, except for Context 208, which produced a collection of pottery which is tentatively dated to the 14th century. This is evidenced by the absence of Oxford ware (fabric OXY) and the presence of Brill/Boarstall types (fabric OXAM). Mellor (1994, 71) has suggested that the former had fallen from use in Oxford by the 14th century, whilst the latter, although first produced after AD1200 (*ibid.*, 117), had a currency which lasted well into the 16th century. The 14th century date is suggested due to the absence of 15th century wares such as 'Tudor Green' and Cistercian wares, although the small assemblage size may be a distorting factor. Similarly, the late 14th century dates given to the pottery assemblages from 235 and 236 are based on very small assemblages, in both cases a single sherd of glazed

Brill/Boarstall wares. In the case of the former, the sherd appears to be an imitation 'Tudor Green' type, and the latter a handle from a small drinking jug, both types being introduced during the later medieval period (Mellor 1994, 118), which would, on typological grounds, suggest the later 14th century at the earliest.

Table 6: Ware occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds (in g) per fabric type, trenches 1 & 2

Context	Romano-British	Ipswich Ware	OXAC c. 875-1500	Sandy Coarse wares	OXY c. 1075-1350	OXAM.g. E13th-17thC	Red Earthenwares	Misc. 19thC wares	TPQ
106		1 (25)	3 (34)	3 (58)			1 (3)		16thC?
201							5 (79)	9 (87)	19thC
202			1 (6)					2 (30)	19thC
205	1(60)				3 (22)	3 (23)	2 (101)	7 (121)	19thC
208			1 (98)	6 (70)		3 (18)			14thC?
235						1 (3)*			L14thC?
236						1 (9)*			L14thC?
Total	1 (60)	1 (25)	5 (138)	9 (128)	3 (22)	8 (53)	8 (183)	18 (238)	

Trenches 3, 4 & 5

The pottery assemblage from Trenches 3, 4 and 5 comprised 120 sherds with a total weight of 2,921g. All of the fabric types are all common finds in Oxford and its environs, and the fabric-codes of the Oxfordshire type-series (Mellor 1994) have been used. The ware-specific chronologies and the pottery occurrence by number and weight (in grammes) of sherds per fabric per context are listed in Table 7.

All the assemblages were early medieval or later, with the exception of Context 522, which contained only a single sherd with a *terminus post quem* of AD875, although the ware-type (fabric OXAC) had a currency which lasted well into the medieval period. The fact that the same context produced a fragment of decorated floor tile of mid-late 14th century date suggests that the pottery sherd is of medieval date.

In chronological terms, the problems caused by the small assemblage sizes noted above are also applicable here. Context 310 produced five small sherds of unglazed wares which suggest a date of the later 11th to 12th centuries for the assemblage, but such wares have a currency which lasted well into the 14th century, and the feature also produced a fragment of glazed floor tile dateable to the late 13th-early 14th century. Similar comments apply to the single sherd from Context 311 and the two sherds from Context 316, with the latter producing a fragment of floor tile of the same date as that from Context 310.

Other medieval groups have similar problems in relation to absolute rather than period-specific chronologies. The material from Contexts 436 and 437 can be given a *terminus post quem* of the 11th century, but could easily be two or even three centuries later. Again, 436 produced painted window glass of 12th-14th century date.

The assemblage from Context 416, which comprises three sherds of OXAM, are of types that were manufactured during the 13th-16th centuries, and cannot be given any specific dating other than a *terminus post quem*.. The same applies to the single sherd from Context 435. The fact that Context 416 is stratigraphically later than contexts 442 and 443, which both produced pottery of the 14th century or later, illustrates the complexities of dating small assemblages of long-lived ware types.

The Brill/Boarstall wares from Contexts 442, 443, 469, 475, 503, 507, 508, 509 and 517 appear to be later types. The absence of Tudor Green and Cistercian wares suggest a 14th century date for each group, but the small assemblage sizes prevents this from being suggested with confidence, although 507 and 508 also produced floor tiles of mid-late 14th century date.

Table 7: Pottery Occurrence by number and weight of sherds (in g.) per context per fabric type, trenches 3, 4 and 5

Fabric	OXAC	OXAQ	OXY	OXAM	German stone-ware wares	Red earthen-ware wares	Border wares	Tin-glazed earthenwares	English stonewares	Misc. 18th/19thC wares	T.P.Q	Comments
Ware date context	c. 875-1500	c. 1050-1450	c. 1075-1350	c. E13th-16thC	c. 1480-1800	c. 1500-1800	1550-1700	c. 1612-1800	c. 1680-1800	c. 1740-1900		
301						2 (17)	1 (9)					
302	1 (2)		2 (15)	4 (71)	1 (40)	3 (128)			1 (48)	12 (193)	c. 1830+	
303						1 (3)			1 (60)	4 (35)	c. 1790+	
307						2 (74)					c. 1680+	
310	1 (9)		4 (44)								c. 1500+	see text
311			1 (24)								c. 111thC+	see text
316	2 (35)*										c. 1100?+	*1 sherd medieval type. See text
408						5 (759)		1 (1)	1 (10)	1 (1)	c. 1680+	
409				1 (28)	1 (7)						c. 1550+	
411				2 (26)		1 (12)		1 (1)			c. 1612+	
412					3 (62)						c. 1550+	
414					2 (32)	1 (4)					c. 1550+	
415						8 (344)*			1 (160)	2 (25)	c. 1800+	*encrusted with paint
416				3 (114)							c. E13thC+	see text
421									1 (58)		c. 1680+	
435				1 (3)							c. E13thC+	see text
436	2 (31)		5 (25)								c. L11thC+	
437	1 (5)		1 (1)								c. L11thC+	
442											c. L11thC+	
443	1 (84)			1 (9)							14thC+?	see text
469				2 (24)							14thC+?	see text
475				1 (6)							14thC+?	see text
501				1 (6)							14thC+?	see text
503		1 (10)		2 (19)		1 (11)					c. 1650+	
504				1 (49)	2 (27)	1 (7)		1 (2)			14thC+?	see text
506				1 (16)		2 (8)		1 (15)			c. 1630+	
507			3 (32)	3 (14)							c. 1630+	
508				1 (23)							14thC+?	see text
509				1 (6)							14thC+?	see text
512				1 (6)		1 (10)					14thC+?	see text
517				1 (2)							c. 1500+	see text
521						1 (16)					c. 1500+	see text
522	1 (4)										c. 875+	see text
Total	9 (170)	1 (10)	16 (141)	27 (421)	9 (168)	29 (1393)	1 (9)	4 (19)	5 (336)	19 (254)		

Appendix 3 : The Animal Bone by Bethan Charles

A total of 330 fragments of bone were recovered. They were, in the main, in good condition although 64% had suffered post-excavation damage and 25% butchery damage (Table 8). All of the fragments of bone were counted. The discrepancy between the totals shown in Tables 8 & 9 is due to the fact that some reassembly was possible.

The collection consists solely of domestic species, mainly sheep and cattle with a few fragments from pig, rabbit, horse and domestic fowl. One partially unfused human metatarsal bone was found in amongst the collection. This is thought to be intrusive and is not included in the data tables.

Most of the butchery cuts were quite crude, although two of the cattle ribs have transverse saw marks, probably to reduce splintering.

A few of the sheep bones had suffered from carnivore damage, probably from dogs. This may have affected the spatial distribution of some of the bones. Another bone has been gnawed, probably by a rat.

Table 8. *The Condition of the bone*

Damage	Sheep	Cattle	Pig	Rabbit	D.Fowl	Unidentified
Butchery	30	20	1	0	1	25
Sawn	0	2	0	0	0	0
Post-ex	53	41	0	3	1	110
Burnt	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gnawed	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chewed	2	0	0	0	0	1

Table 9. *Number of fragments per animal type*

Animal		
Sheep	n fragments	96
	n/Σ mammals %	59
Cattle	n	58
	%	35
Pig	n	4
	%	2.5
Rabbit	n	3
	%	1.8
Horse	n	2
	%	1.2
Σmammals		163
Σmammals/ TOTAL	%	54%
Domestic Fowl	n fragments	2
Other Birds	n fragments	3
Unidentified	n fragments	135
	n/Total%	45%
	TOTAL	303

None of the cattle bones gave an indication of the age of the animal at death, although a few unworn deciduous teeth were noted, indicating that at least one individual was a juvenile.

Five of the sheep bones were able to give an indication of the general age at death of the animals. By using Silver's (1969) method of ageing by the fusion of the long bone epiphysis it was ascertained that most of the sheep from this site appeared to be over the age of 1 - 2.5 years at death.

It is clear that cattle and sheep dominate the collection (29.3% and 48% of the identified fragments respectively). However, the number of bones retrieved does not necessarily reflect the number of individuals present. The more robust nature of cattle bones means that they more likely to survive than porous pig bones, and smaller bones such as rabbit and birds are likely to be under-represented due to differential retrieval as a result of their size.

All of the animals except for the horse were domestic animals that would have been slaughtered for consumption. The number of bones and high percentage of butchery marks seems to indicate that the assemblage was probably domestic refuse.

Appendix 4: Clay Building Materials by N.Mitchell

A total of 14.16 kg of building material were retrieved from the evaluation, comprising ceramic roof- and floor-tile, brick, and stone roofing material.

There are 107 fragments and exactly 5kg of ceramic roof-tile, of which fabric 1 is the most common type. It is a flat roof-tile, mostly plain but sometimes with a patchy mid-green glaze. Fabric 2 is also well represented, as plain tile only. Fabrics 1 & 2 are the most common, with 16 and 14 fragments respectively, with two fragments of fabric 1 tiles occurring in contexts dated by pottery to the 13th century or later (416 & 435). A fragment of fabric 1 from Context 208 has a white slip over the red fabric, perhaps as a cheap repair to a roof of fabric 3 tiles (fabric VIIA of the Oxford tile fabric series) which have a white fabric.

All groups of roof-tile from this site have at least one example with a peg-hole. Two curved and green-glazed fragments, probably part of ridge-tiles, were found in fabric 5 and one in fabric 4, all three of which are from contexts dated by pottery to the early medieval period.

Table 10: Fabric Descriptions

Fabric 1	Hard, light orange, with moderate mid-size quartz, with frequent white, probably limestone inclusions, up to 2mm, and occasional ironstone;
Fabric 2	Sandy, dull red, with abundant large, opaque quartz and occasional ironstone;
Fabric 3	Pinkish- and greenish-white fabric with moderate poorly mixed, mid-sized quartz and moderate limestone, up to 2mm;
Fabric 4:	High-fired dull grey and red, with sparse to moderate mid-sized quartz;
Fabric 5	Sandy, dull grey and red fabric with abundant mid-sized quartz and occasional ironstone, up to 1mm;
Fabric 6:	Mid-orange with moderate opaque sub-rounded quartz with frequent red silt-stone, up to 1mm;
Fabric 7:	Sandy, mid red, with abundant sub-rounded quartz of both large and small sizes;
Fabric 8:	Bright orange with poorly mixed moderate to abundant mid-sized quartz, and occasional silt-stone and limestone, up to 2mm.

Fabric 5 is the 'Stabbed Wessex' floor-tile fabric, six fragments of which present in this assemblage. Five are comparable with illustrated examples in Haberly's publication of tiles from the Oxford region (numbers XXI, XXIV-XXV, XXIX and LVI), with the other too worn to ascertain if it was ever decorated (Haberly 1937). They can be dated to 1280-1320. Fabric 6, a second series of floor-tiles (Oxford tile fabric IVa, Haberly design LXXIX), decorated with a slip-design and previously known as 'printed', is believed to originate around 1330, continuing in production throughout the 14th century. All the fabric 5 floor tiles are very worn, whilst the

fabric 6 examples appear almost untrampled. The fabric 5 'Stabbed Wessex' tiles, by their chronology, are likely to have been laid in the Beaumont Palace, whereas the later examples are contemporary with the occupation of the structure of the Whitefriar's Priory. Their unworn condition implies that they may have been ripped up soon after they were laid, perhaps as part of the extensive building programme suggested by the robbing of the palace walls.

Fifteen fragments of brick, made in two fabrics, were found with the concentration of both types coming from contexts dated to 1550 and 1500. These bricks average 100mm wide and 65mm thick. However, one brick of fabric one, measuring >230 x 126 x 66mm, has a thick whitish-blue glaze on one side, a feature most common in the 18th century.

Table 11: Fabrics, quantities and types of building materials.

Fabric	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Comments
1	68	2740	roof-tile, some glazed
2	32	1580	roof-tile
3	1	50	roof-tile
4	1	80	ridge-tile, glazed
5	5	810	floor- and roof-tile
6	8	410	floor-tile
7	9	5160	brick
8	6	1360	brick
oolitic limestone	3	1170	roof-'tile'
other stone	2	500	roof-'tile'
slate	3	300	roof slate
Total	138	14160	

Table 12: Building material by fabric type and number and weight of fragments per context

Context	No. Frags.	Weight	Fabric	Date	Comments
302	5	160	2		
	1	240	5	1280-1320	Green/Purple Glaze
307	2	150	8		
310	2	260	5	1280-1320	Ridge tile
316	1	180	5	1280-1320	Worn floor tile
408	1	50	Slate		
	1	30	6	M-L14thC	Unworn slip-design
409	2	730	Oolitic limestone		
	6	350	1		
411	3	120	1		Flaked green glaze
	1	40	6	M-L14thC	Unworn slip-design
412	6	630	7		
414	1	100	6	M-L14thC	Unworn slip-design
	1	120	7		
	1	80	1		
415	1	180	7		
416	1	50	1		
421	1	220	Slate		
	1	830	7		Brick. Modern?
	1	220	7		Brick
432	1	20	6	M-L14thC	Unworn slip-design
435	1	50	1		
442	1	70	7		
	2	100	1		
	1	230	Stone		Poss. tile
443	1	440	Oolitic limestone		Roof tile
463	1	40	1		
469	3	170	1		
	1	70	2		Reduced purple glaze
501	1	60	1		
503	4	230	2		
	1	50	3		White fabric. green glaze
504	3	210	2		
505	1	80	2		
506	1	50	4		Clear glaze
	3	150	2		
	1	70	5		Glaze on side
507	1	80	5		Green-glazed ridge-tile
	8	190	1		
	5	200	2		
	1	80	IVa	M-L14thC	Slip design
508	1	20	IVa	M-L14thC	Unworn slip-design
	1	140	5	1280-1320	Stabbed Wessex type
509	2	60	1		
510	8	320	2		
516	1	40	5	1280-1320	Incl. roof - and glazed-tile
	1	50	6	M-L14thC	Floor-tile
	2	190	2		
	1	50	1		Green glaze splashes
519	2	220	1		Patchy green glaze
	1	210	5	1280-1320	Stabbed Wessex type
521	1	270	Stone		
522	9	150	1		
	1	80	6	M-L14thC	Unworn slip-design

Appendix 5: Environmental Data

The incremental column through Feature 217

The main aim of the sampling was to determine if this feature was a ditch or a discrete feature, and, if a ditch, to identify changes in its water regime over time. A series of eight samples, each of about 1.5 kg, were taken at 0.10 m intervals down the deepest exposed point of the feature, primarily to recover snail shells, the standard material for reconstructing formation processes, flow regimes and the local ecology. The samples were numbered 1-8 from top to bottom.

No snail shells were noted, despite the fact that the majority of the gravel in the soil is limestone, meaning that the soil should have been sufficiently alkaline to preserve snail shells.

Because of this, a detailed soil description was made of each incremental sample. In addition, the 0.5 mm residue from the 1.0 kg sample which had been processed for snails was divided by sieving through a 2.0 mm sieve into <2.0 mm and >2.0 mm fractions, and each fraction weighed.

The colour, determined by comparison to a standard colour chart (the Munsell colour scale), did not greatly vary, ranging from 7.5YR 4/6 to 3/3, but samples did darken with depth down the profile. Soil texture varied, with sandy silt in the upper three samples giving way to silt loam in samples 4 and 5, and to sand silt in the lower part of the column. The sand fraction was sorted to varying degrees, with poor sorting in the upper three samples giving way to a well-sorted sand below. White sand was notably more common in sample 7 than in the adjacent samples.

Coarse content varied quite significantly. In the upper three samples, it was consistent at about 37%, of which 28% was >2.0 mm. Lower levels were noted in samples 4, 5 and 6, with the lowest coarse content (15%, 4% gravel) in sample 5. There was a slight increase in the lower fills.

Overall, there is no absolute evidence for the nature of the feature from the incremental column. However, the results would be consistent with an in-filled ditch.

The sand fraction is more well-sorted in the lower part of the profile. The change in the lower fills from low but erratic coarse content to stable and low coarse content in the middle portion may indicate a change from rapid erosive infilling from the sides of the feature to a slower rate of filling in more stable profile. The high coarse content in the upper fill is unexpected, as the rate should have slowed still further; it may have been caused by a bank eroding into the upper part of the feature, possibly as a result of plough action. The broad similarity of the fills, and the lack of any layer of a single soil texture, may indicate the feature (if a ditch) was predominantly dry, rather than having flowing or stagnant water. The lack of a snail fauna in the deposits slightly favours an early prehistoric date for the deposits, as does the consistent red colour of the deposits, indicating a low concentration of organic matter in the soils. The colour is similar to that of the natural ruddy gravelly silt capping the gravel.

Appendix 6: Clay Tobacco Pipes by Nigel Jeffries

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage comprised twenty-four fragments weighing a total of 61 grammes. The occurrence per context by number and weight (in grammes) of pipe is given in Table 12. Only one form-diagnostic bowl was recovered, with no evidence for markings, decoration or stamps. The unmarked bowl has been dated by reference to Oswald's general typology (Oswald 1975). The rest of the assemblage comprised of undatable stems, which are only useful in confirming an early to mid-seventeenth century *terminus-post quem* for their contexts.

Table 13: Occurrence per context by number and weight (in grammes) of clay tobacco pipe

Context	Stem count	Diagnostic Fragments	Comments
301	7 (20g)		
302	4 (12g)		
303	1 (1g)		
408	1 (2g)		
414	1 (3g)	2 (10) Heel fragment and bowl fragment	Type 12, c. 1730-1780
421	2 (5g)		
501	1 (4g)		
504	2 (10g)		
505	1 (2g)		
506	1 (2g)		

Appendix 7: Glass by C.Cropper

Window Glass

A total of seventy-two fragments of glass were recovered, comprising ten vessel fragments and sixty-two window fragments. Fifty-one of the window fragments are medieval in date, but in a poor condition. The majority show evidence of painting, although only in a few cases can any design be made out. It is possible that some may have originated from a heraldic panel. Further designs include a possible foliate design, perhaps from a heraldic or pictorial/figurative panel. Heraldic panels are more usual in the secular buildings of the period, especially those of status.

The glass dates from the period of the 12th- 14th centuries, and may indicate several phases of glazing. Pieces from Contexts 302 and 409 for example are probably 12th-13th century, whilst a fragment from Context 506 appears to be 14th century. A further painted fragment (from Context 411) is of a probable 17th century date.

Modern (19th and 20th century) window glass came from Contexts 414 and 415.

Vessel Glass

Of the ten fragments of vessel glass, the majority were from post-medieval bottles although two possible fragments (from Contexts 301 and 436) are of medieval date. Both are small and undiagnostic, although a rim fragment was present in Context 436.

Table 14: Occurrence of glass by context

Context	Type	Comments	Glass date
301	Bottle	Rim and body	18th
302	Window	?Plain	?12-13thC
302	Vessel	Undiagnostic body	12-14thC
406	Window	Painted	12-14thC
409	Window	Painted	?12-13thC
411	Bottle	Body	17/18thC
411	Window	Painted	17thC
412	Bottle	Body	19thC
414	Window	Colourless	19thC
415	Vessel	Base	Med
415	Phial	Base	17/18thC
415	Window	Colourless	20thC
436	?Vessel	?Footrim	12-14thC
506	Bottle	Body	post-med
506	Window	Painted	?14thC
506	Window	Painted	12-14thC
507	?Vessel/window	?Rim/crown rim	12-14thC
507	Window	Painted	12-14thC
510	Window	Painted	12-14thC
515	Window	Painted	12-14thC
516	Window	Painted	12-14thC

Significance

The medieval window glass is of significance due its proximity to the 12th century royal palace and the subsequent Whitefriars. Further work would be necessary to identify the location of the windows within the Palace complex, and to establish a closer chronology. Conservation may be necessary to clean fragments to enable this process. If possible scientific analysis should be undertaken as routine procedure to attempt to source the glass itself.

Appendix 8: Architectural Remains

Table 15: Occurrence of architectural remains by context

Context	Type	Stone	No. Fragments	Date
209	Worked	Purbeck Marble	1	
405	Casement	Limestone	1	15thC?
	Roof tile	Limestone	4	
	Squared block	Limestone	6	
	Ashlar	Limestone	7	
	Moulded Ashlar	Limestone	2	
406	Ashlar	Limestone	1	
	Tile	Limestone	3	
	Squared block	Limestone	4	
408	Moulded Mullion?	Limestone	1	
412	Ashlar	Limestone	3	
415	Worked	Marble	1	
	Window Mullion	Limestone	1	
	Squared block	Limestone	2	
	Trefoil Head Window	Limestone	1	14th-15thC
416	Ashlar	Limestone	1	
421	Ashlar	Limestone	2	
	Mullion	Limestone	1	
	Fire-brick	Brick	1	19thC

Appendix 9: Metal Objects

Table 16: Occurrence of metal objects by context

Context	Type	No.	Date
301	Fe Obj	1	
	Cu Alloy Button	1	
	Cu Alloy Obj	1	
302	Cu Alloy Obj	1	
329	Fe Nail	1	
408	Fe Nail	2	
415	Fe Roof Nail	1	
	Fe Obj	1	
	Pb Obj	2	
416	Fe Nail	1	
	Fe Obj	1	
	Cu Alloy Token	1	Post-med?
421	Cu Alloy Obj	1	
506	Cu Alloy Pin	1	
	Fe Alloy Obj	1	
507	Fe Obj	1	
508	Fe Nail	3	
	Fe Obj	1	
516	Fe Nail	1	

Appendix 10: Context Chronology by Artefact Dating

Table 17: Summary of context dating

Context	Ceramic	Glass	Clay Pipe	Tile	Suggested Feature Chronology
301	c. 1830+	18thC	17thC+		19thC
302	c. 1790+	12/14thC	17thC+	1280+	L18thC
303	c. 1680+		17thC+		L17thC
307	c. 1500+				16thC+
310	c. L11thC+			1280+	L13thC+
311	c. L11thC+				L11thC
316	c. 1100?+			1280+	L13thC+
406		12-14thC			12-14thC+
408	c. 1680+		17thC+	M-L14thC+	L17thC+
409	c. 1550+	?12-13thC			M16thC+
411	c. 1612+	17th/18thC		M-L14thC+	17th/18thC
412	c. 1550+	19thC			19thC
414	c. 1550+	19thC	18thC+	M-L14thC+	19thC
415	c. 1800+	20thC			20thC
416	c. E13thC+				E13thC+
421	c. 1680+		17thC+		L17thC+
432				M-L14thC+	M-L14thC+
435	c. E13thC+				E13thC+
436	c. L11thC+	12-14thC			12-14thC+
437	c. L11thC+				L11thC+
442	14thC+?				14thC+
443	14thC+?				14thC+?
469	14thC+?				14thC+?
475	14thC+?				14thC+?
501	c. 1650+		17thC+		M17thC+
503	14thC+?				14thC+?
504	c. 1630+		17thC+		17thC
505			17thC+		17thC+
506	c. 1630+	12-14thC	17thC+		17thC+
507	14thC+?	12-14thC		M-L14thC+	M-L14thC+
508	14thC+?			M-L14thC+	M-L14thC+
509	14thC+?				14thC+?
510		12-14thC			12-14thC+
512	c. 1500+				c. 1500+
515		12-14thC			12-14thC+
516		12-14thC		M-L14thC+	M-L14thC+
517	14thC+?				14thC+?
519				1280+	1280+
521	1280+				1280+
522	c. 875+			M-L14thC+	M-L14thC+

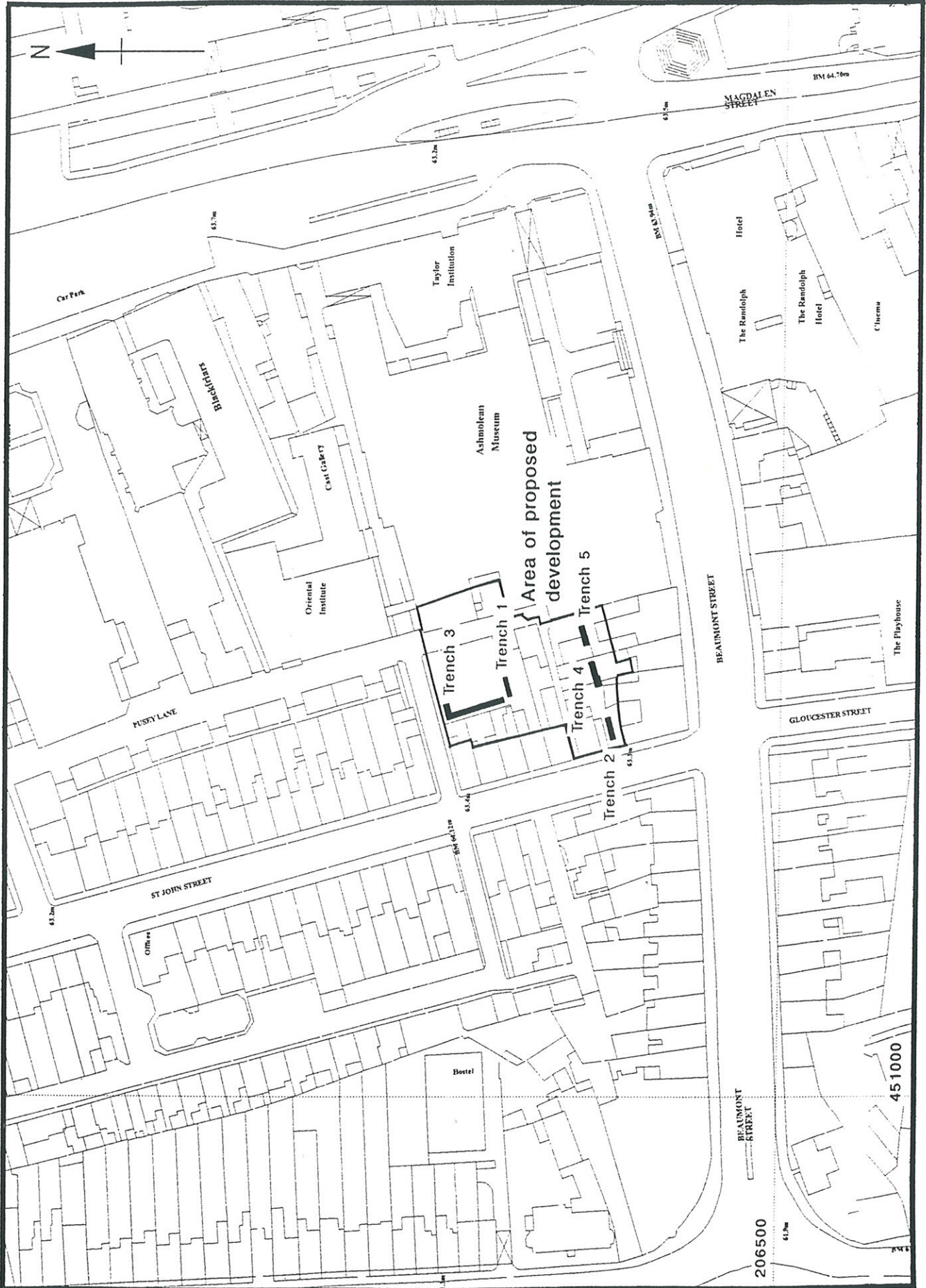


FIGURE 1 Trench Location Plan



FIGURE 2 Orientation of major features

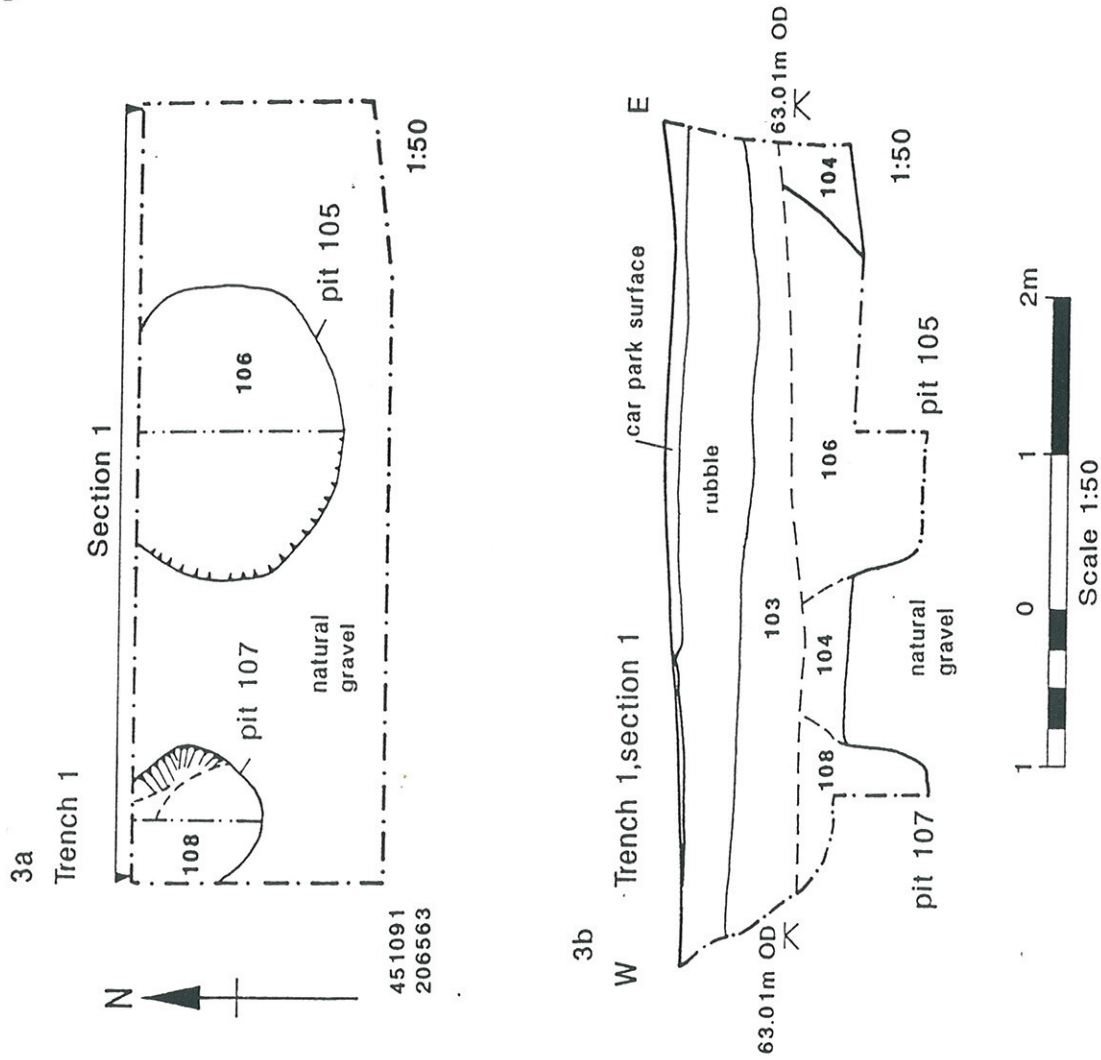


FIGURE 3 Plan of Trench 1 and Section 1

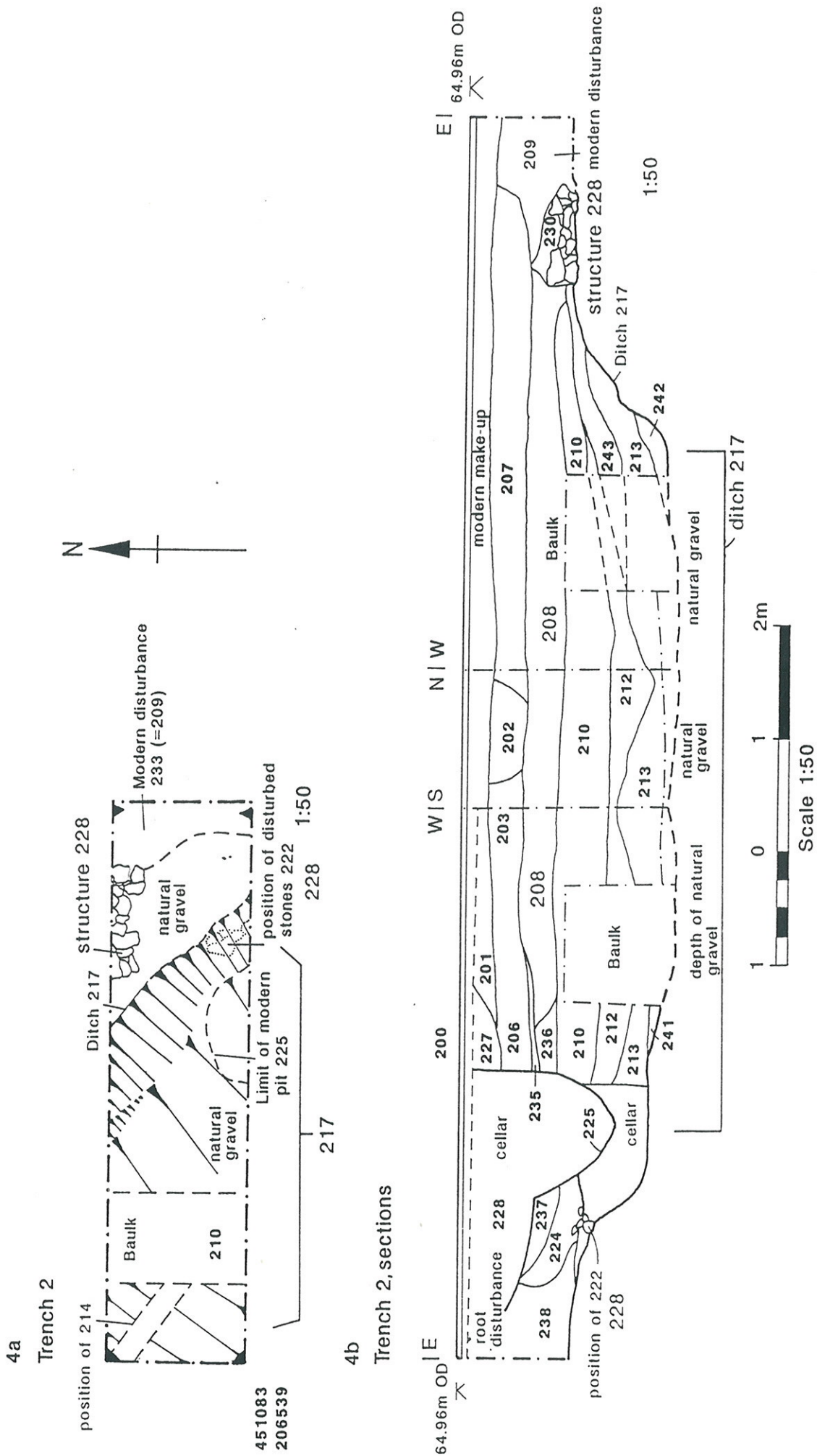


FIGURE 4 Plan of Trench 2 and Section 2

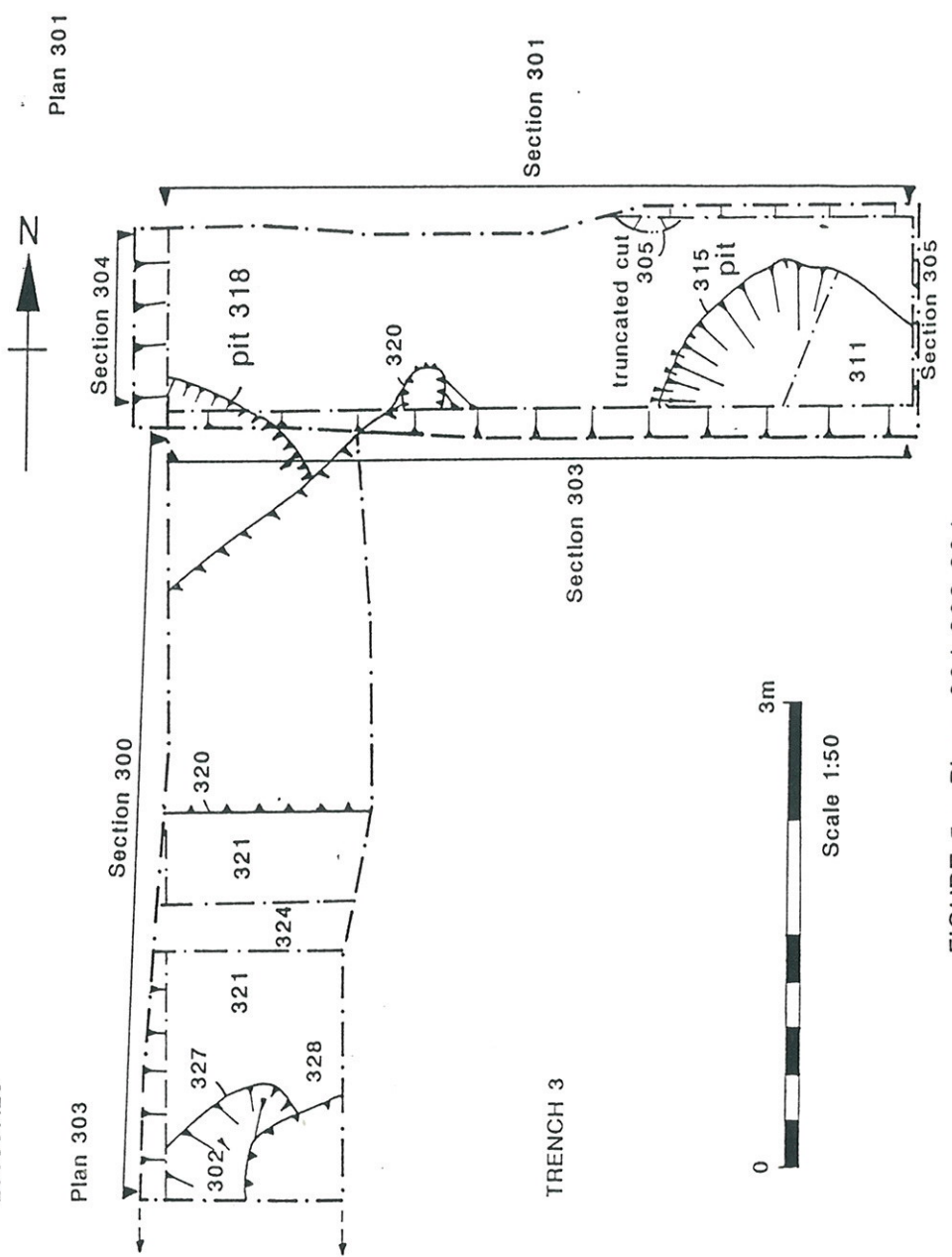
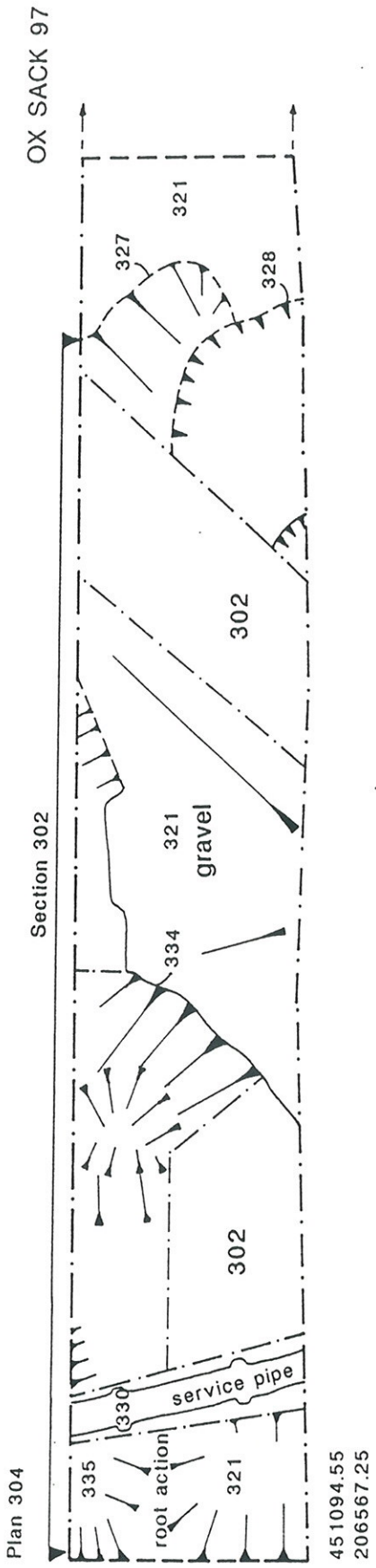


FIGURE 5a Plans 301 303 304

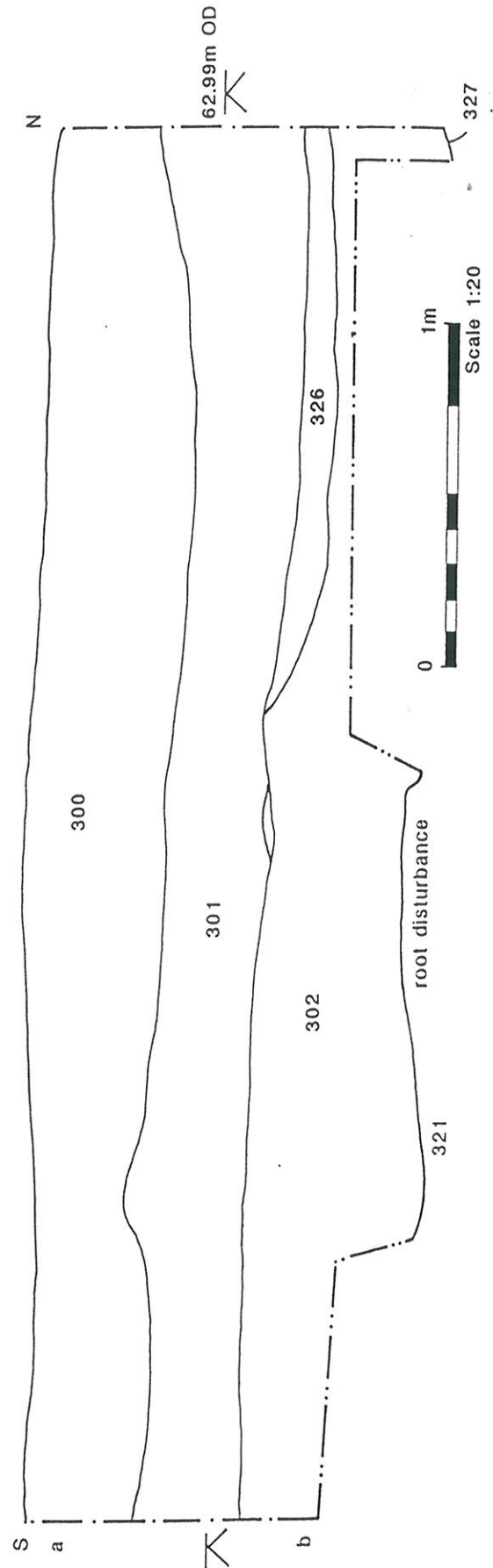
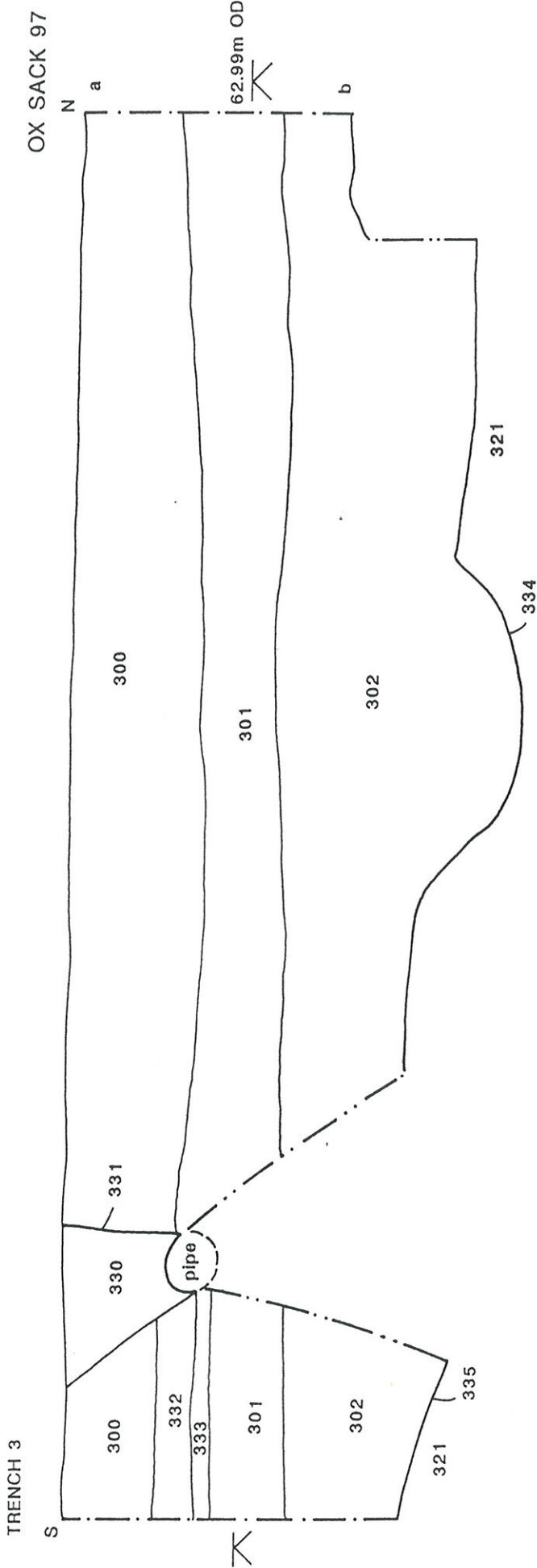


FIGURE 5b SECTION 302

TRENCH 4

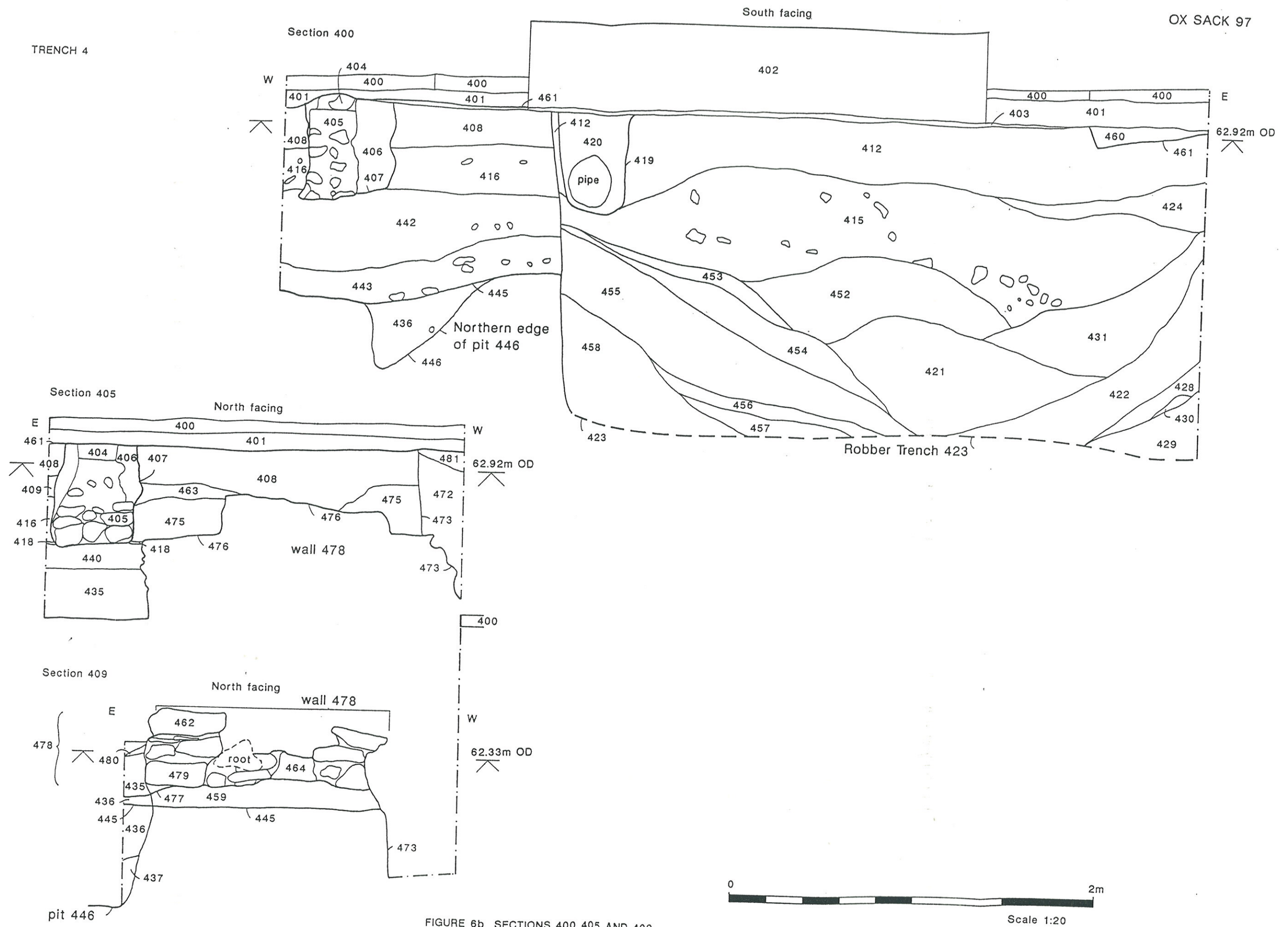
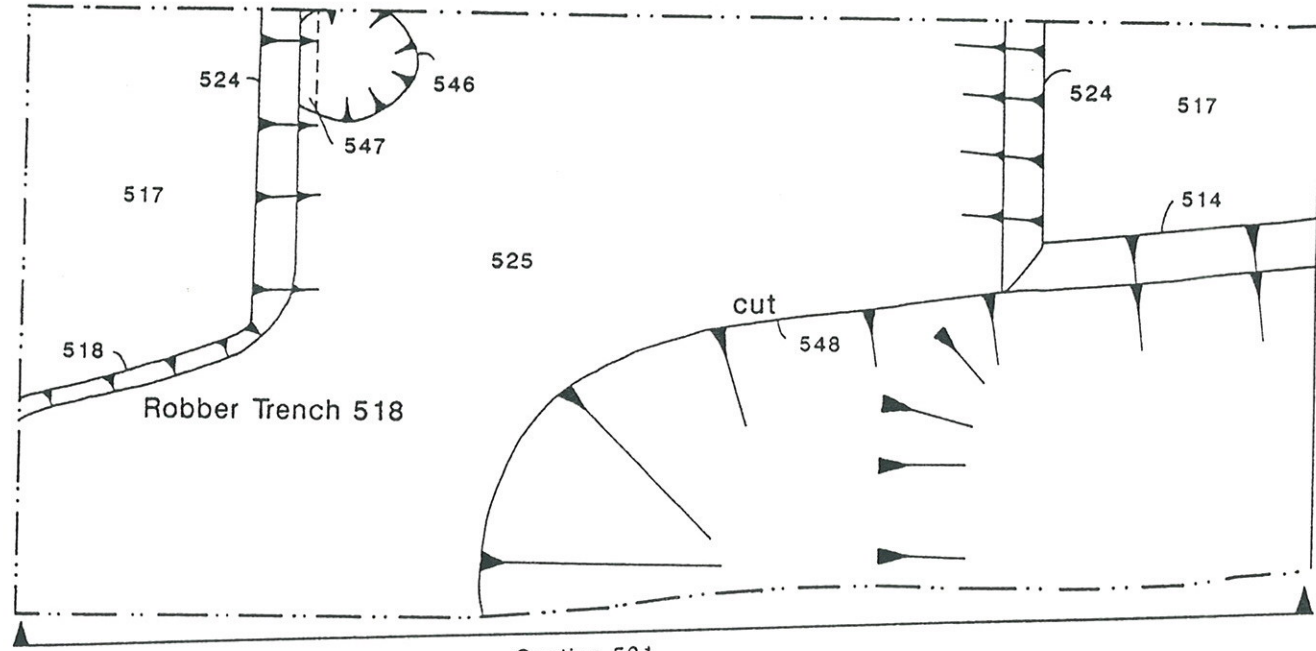


FIGURE 6b SECTIONS 400 405 AND 409

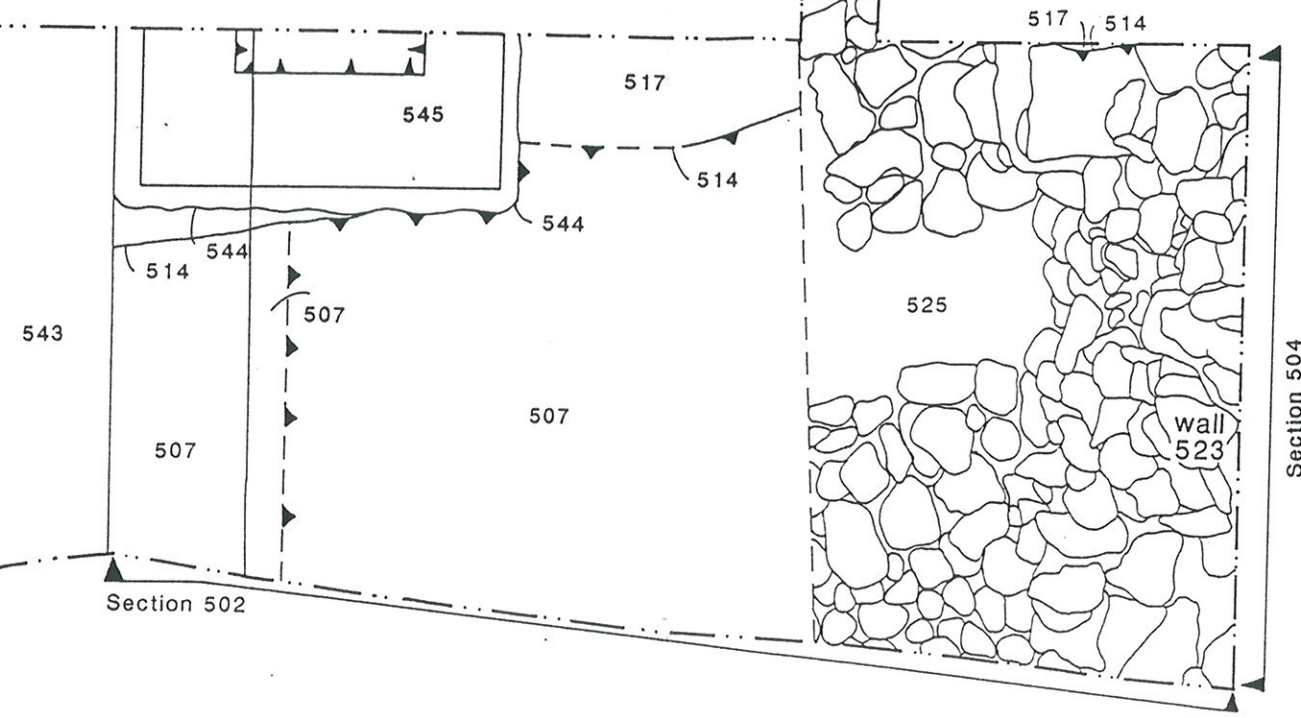
TRENCH 5

Plan 501



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Plan 502



Scale 1:20

FIGURE 7a PLANS 502 AND 501

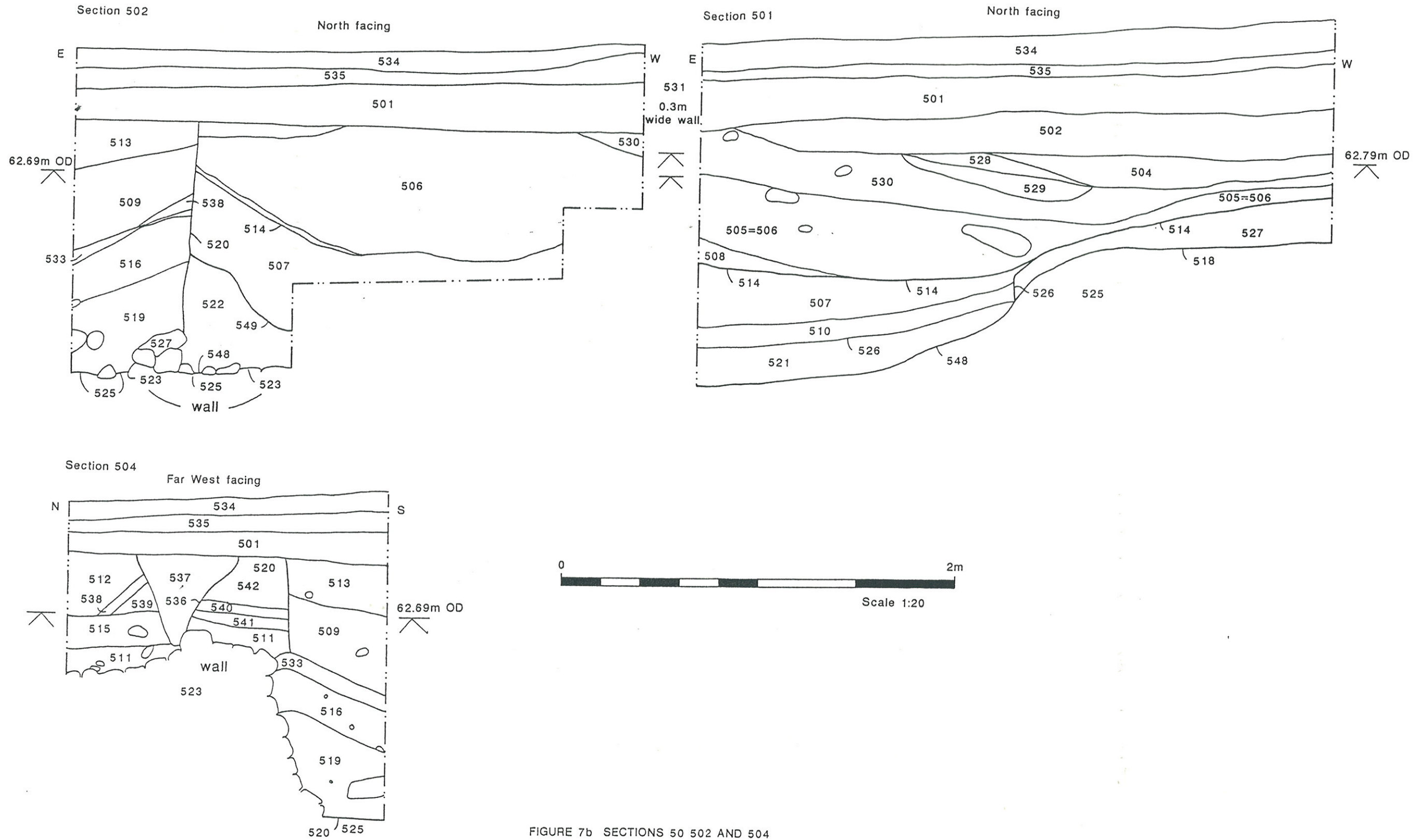


FIGURE 7b SECTIONS 50 502 AND 504



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