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New Library, Hertford College, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CPC Project Services LLP on behalf of Hertford College to undertake an archaeological evaluation to inform the Local Planning Authority in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new library at Hertford College, Oxford (NGR: SP 51631 06431).

The evaluation was undertaken over 15 days during March 2021 and consisted of three archaeological evaluation trenches (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) that varied in size from 2m long by 1.50m wide to 10.10m long by 4m wide.

Although restricted to areas of the site not covered by existing standing buildings the distribution and size of the trenches have shown that possible late Saxon, as well as extensive medieval and post-medieval remains survive within the site and have remained relatively undisturbed by later activity (Figs. 13 and 14).

Trenches 1 and 2 were targeted over an area previously investigated by archaeological watching brief and GPR results where possible archaeological features extended up to 4m below ground level. Within these trenches archaeological deposits and features dating from the late Saxon to the medieval periods were encountered between 2.32m bgl (61.55m OD) and 1.40m bgl (62.47m OD). Residual Saxon pottery recovered from later post-Conquest features suggests that pre-Conquest occupation is either located within or near to the site. Medieval features consisted of possible gravel extraction pits in-filled with demolition rubble, garden soils, a stone-lined drain (possibly used as a boundary between two academic halls) as well as gravel surfaces associated with occupation deposits. These were overlain by late medieval and early post-medieval garden soils which were in turn overlain by post-medieval mortar surfaces with a single robbed east-west foundation wall possibly relating to a mason's yard (16th to 18th century). These were truncated by later post-medieval quarry and rubble-filled pits.

Trench 3 was located within the southern passage and immediately adjacent to the foundations of the existing Chapel. A stone-lined cess pit was the only feature encountered within the trench and was excavated to 3.20m bgl (60.91m OD). Artefactual evidence suggests that this dates from the 16th and 17th centuries; however, the structural elements could be earlier in date as there was evidence for clearing out of the fills.

Untruncated natural gravel was only encountered within Trench 1 at 61.40m OD (2.47m bgl) and was overlain by a c0.15m thick layer of in-situ brickearth.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Ben Ford. The fieldwork was directed by Adam Fellingham who was supported by Ben Attfield, Robin Bashford and Chris Richardson. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CPC Project Services LLP on behalf of Hertford College to undertake an archaeological evaluation to inform the Local Planning Authority in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new library at Hertford College, Oxford. The site is centred on SP 51631 06431 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.1.2 Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions with David Radford (Archaeologist at Oxford City Council (OCC)) had established the scope of work required, and a Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) was subsequently produced which outlined how OA would implement those requirements (OA, 2020a).

1.1.3 A total of three archaeological evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 to 3) have been located externally within the site, with the potential to further investigate the site with four additional trenches (Trenches 4 to 7) located within the Old Chapel and Library. The positions of the Trenches have been designed to investigate areas of potential archaeological interests within the proposed basement of the new development and to provide as broad a coverage as possible to realise the aims stated in Section 3 of the WSI and reproduced below (Section 2).

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is situated within Hertford College in central Oxford on the eastern side of Catte Street (Fig. 1). The college consists of three quadrangles (Old Quadrangle, New Quadrangle, and Holywell Quadrangle). The site lies within the Old Quad, which is the oldest part of the college, containing four ranges of buildings laid out around a central lawn. The western range contains the gatehouse through which the quad is accessed. The Old Hall is located at the eastern end of the northern range, and the chapel and library comprise the southern range. To the north of the site is New Quad which is linked to the Old Quad by the Bridge of Sighs which passes over New College Lane. To the east of the site is the continuation of New College Lane and the Old Barn. To the south of the site is All Souls College and to the west is Catte Street, beyond which is the Bodleian Library.

1.2.2 The site is level at a height of 63.87m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Oxford Clay (56.03m OD) which is overlain by Summertown-Radley sand and gravel deposits (61.40m OD) which form the second gravel terrace of the River Thames (BGS 2020).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage impact assessment both produced by Oxford Archaeology (2020b and 2020c) and is summarised below (full references can be found in the appendices of these documents).

Recent investigations

1.3.2 Prior to the programme of survey works carried out in connection with this project (discussed below) there have been three other previous investigations within the site, all of which took place during demolition and building work during the later 19th and early 20th century. There is minimal information associated with these events. In 1887, late Saxon and medieval pottery were found prior to the construction of the building range along Catte Street. Two fragments of possible late Saxon stone were also found in 1888. In 1916, excavations were carried out within the south-eastern part of the site during the construction of the new chapel. The finds recovered included two squares of stained glass (of possible medieval date) along with pottery, clay pipes, knives, spoons and spurs of post-medieval date (OA 2020a).

2020 Borehole survey

1.3.3 In June 2020, a borehole survey comprising three boreholes (BH1, BH2 and BH3) was undertaken within the southern part of the site. These boreholes indicated that the natural second terrace gravels were encountered between 3.50m and 4.10m bgl (GEA 2020), and these have been plotted on the three representative sections (OA 2020b: Figs 11-13). The existing ground level of the Old Quad is 63.87m aOD and the highest recorded occurrence of natural gravels was at 60.37m aOD in BH2. The representative sections (OA 2020b: Figs 11-13) illustrate that archaeological deposits were recorded by the 2020 borehole survey, the watching brief and geophysical survey to a depth of over 4m below the existing ground level.

2020 watching brief

1.3.4 In July and August 2020, Oxford Archaeology (2020c) conducted an archaeological watching brief of six test pits excavated against the existing foundations and walls within the southern part of the Old Quad. The watching brief indicated that archaeological deposits survive within the site, especially within the central grassed area of the Old Quad, to a depth of at least 4.60m+ below the ground level (bgl).

1.3.5 Test Pits 1-3 were located on the southern side of the Old Quad. A possible post-medieval occupation deposit was exposed at the base of Test Pit 1 (approximately 0.6m bgl). It is possible that this could be associated with back-of-plot or courtyard activity within open space between the tenements that formerly stood along Catte Street and the college buildings. Substantial demolition deposits observed within Old Quad (Test Pits 1-3, at approximately 0.2-0.3m bgl) are thought to be associated with the collapse of the tenements in the early 19th century.

1.3.6 Test Pit 4 was located to the south of the existing library and recorded post-medieval demolition material below a modern concrete layer. Test Pit 5 was located to the south of the southern range between the existing chapel and library. This test pit recorded the remains of a post-medieval wall of ashlar blocks. These extended southwards and beyond the base of the test pit. This wall may represent the remains of a building that was demolished in the late 19th or early 20th century.

1.3.7 Test Pit 6 was located within the central grassed area of the Old Quad and adjacent to the basement of the west range. This measured 1.20m by 1.20m and was excavated to a depth of 4.60m bgl and further probed to 5.20m bgl. The earliest deposit was perhaps part of a possible medieval soil horizon or fill of an undefined feature. This layer was overlain by a

garden soil and two demolition deposits with a layer of garden soil in between. The demolition deposits probably relate to demolition activity in the post-medieval period. These deposits were truncated on the western side by a construction cut for the west range brick basement which was created in the later 19th century. The upper layers comprised a garden soil and several modern service trenches.

2020 geophysical survey

1.3.8 In August 2020, SUMO Geophysics (2020) undertook a combined earth resistance and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) geophysical survey of the Old Quad of Hertford College (Fig. 3). The results of these surveys are shown with historic mapping on Figures 7-9. The key results of the GPR survey are also shown on three representative sections of the Old Quad (OA 2020b: Figures 11-13).

1.3.9 The earth resistance survey data revealed an L shaped anomaly in the centre of the quad. This may have been the result of structural remains, a ground surface or an anomaly within natural river terrace deposits.

1.3.10 The GPR survey recorded a number of features at varying depths. At the southern end of the quad a composite zone of voids and disturbed ground was recorded. This may be associated with former demolished buildings and basements. Several north-south areas of disturbance were recorded on the western side of the quad. These may be structural, relating to infilled pits or robbed out wall foundations. An area of disturbance was noted in the north-western side of the quad, which again may be the result of the demolition of buildings. The deepest anomaly was a north-south aligned pit located in the north-eastern part of the quad. This feature showed layering and extended to a depth of 2.5m. An east-west aligned shallow feature crossed the southern part of the quad, perhaps the result of a drain. A number of other discrete features and linear features were recorded throughout the quad. In several cases these were shallow in depth and associated with service hatches, therefore some of these may be relatively modern in date.

1.4 Potential

1.4.1 The potential for survival of prehistoric to early medieval archaeology and for medieval and post-medieval buildings in the area of the southern part of the Old Quad is discussed below by phase. As the proposed basement for the new development will be located across the southern part of the Old Quad, through the Library (former Chapel), and into the area of the buildings to its south the focus will be on this area.

Prehistoric to Early Medieval

1.4.2 The 2020 desk-based assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2020a) outlined the possible nature and type of archaeological remains that could extend into the area of the site from the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods.

1.4.3 It is likely that these periods of archaeological activity will be the deepest in the sequence. If present, horizontal archaeological deposits will probably sit within the first metre above the natural gravel horizon, and any discrete features (such as pits, wall foundations, wells, quarry pits etc) which may also sit within this zone are likely to extend to depths below that gravel horizon.

1.4.4 Given the different post-medieval and modern impacts in this area the potential for these remains to have survived at the site is varied (OA 2020b: Figs 11, 12 and 13). Below wall foundations for existing structures eg the Library (former Chapel) all archaeological remains are likely to have be removed. The floor levels in the existing basements in the buildings to the south of the Library (former Chapel) are about 1m above the projected height of the natural gravel and therefore have a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains to survive in this area. Archaeology from these periods has a high potential to survive below the Library (former Chapel) and within the area of the Old Quad.

1.4.5 It should be noted that discrete archaeological features (such as pits, wall foundations, wells, quarry pits etc) from each successive period of human activity will have cut through the remains from earlier periods and therefore the likelihood of survival for the older periods is progressively reduced by the human actions within each successive period.

Medieval (1200-1549)

Medieval houses fronting Catte Street

1.4.6 The remains of any medieval houses along Catte Street may have been located 10-15m west of the Old Quad. Catte Street was widened in 1823 and remains of these building may be located under the modern Catte Street. Truncated remains of the eastern boundary walls and gardens of these medieval plots may survive under the western part of the Old Quad (OA 2020b: Fig. 7). The 2020 watching brief (OA 2020c) recorded a possible medieval feature located at the base of the test pit and below the level of the natural gravels in Test Pit 6. It is possible that this was a pit in the rear garden of a medieval house plot.

Cat Hall

1.4.7 Any remains of Cat Hall are likely to be located under the later south-west wing of the quad or are likely to have been completely removed by 19th century building work. The possible location of this hall is located west and outside of the area of the proposed development.

Black Hall

1.4.8 The southern part of Black Hall may have extended north-south along the western side of the Old Quad. It is possible that the remains of stone foundations for the wooden columns of the 'paper' building here mentioned by Wood (and possibly illustrated in Loggan's 1675 engraving of Hart Hall, OA 2020c fig. 2), may be preserved under the lawn or path in the western part of the quad. Alternatively, the medieval remains may have been completely removed by the later 17th century rebuild of Black Hall. The 2020 geophysical survey recorded some north-south aligned deep features on the western side of the quad. This included one north-south feature in the area of the proposed development (SUMO 2020, Fig.23 – feature 6). It is possible that this feature may represent part of the medieval Black Hall.

Hart Hall

1.4.9 The exact dimensions of the medieval Hart Hall are unknown as the buildings in the north-eastern part of the quad were extensively rebuilt in the 16th and 17th century. It is possible part of the foundations of the medieval Hart Hall dating from *c.*1280 may be located

under the north-eastern buildings of the quad. The 2020 geophysical survey recorded a deep north-south aligned feature in the north-eastern part of the quad (SUMO 2020, Fig.23 – feature 16), but this is outside the area of the proposed development.

1550-1699

Hart Hall rebuild (1549-98)

1.4.10 The medieval buildings of Hart Hall were rebuilt during the 16th and 17th centuries. Philip Randell, was Principal of the Hall for nearly 40 years from 1549/50, and rebuilt the hall and buttery in the NE corner of the Old Quad, with a kitchen range at right-angles to it. It is possible that the building with a garden shown S of this range by Agas was Randell's own lodgings.

Hart Hall rebuild (1604-1633)

1.4.11 During the early 17th century two successive Principals undertook further building works. Principal Price built new lodgings for himself at the S end of the kitchen range; Principal Iles appears to have absorbed Randell's kitchen into his own accommodation, and provided a new kitchen to the W of the hall, with chambers over the hall and the entranceway from New College Lane. Iles is also believed to have built new chambers on the N side of the new college entranceway from Catte St. The extent of the Price rebuild of the north-east corner basements is unknown and this area may not have been completely rebuilt by Iles. The Historic Building Survey suggests that the north-east corner basements date to the 17th century (Donald Insall Associates, 2020, fig. 3.2, E1, E2).

1.4.12 Buildings on the west side of the quad were rebuilt in the 17th century and Anthony Wood describes seeing the construction of new Black Hall buildings in 1669. In 1820 several of the buildings on Catte Street fell down and the rest of this range was demolished. The foundations for these buildings are likely to be located under the existing west range or may have been completely removed by the 19th century rebuild. It is possible that the north-south features in the western part of the quad recorded by the 2020 geophysical survey may date to the early 17th century. This includes one north-south feature in the area of the proposed development (SUMO 2020, fig.23 – feature 6).

Hart Hall new gateway (1690)

1.4.13 The gateway dating to 1690 was part of the western range which fell down or was demolished in 1820. As with the rest of this western range, the foundations of this building have probably been removed by the 19th century rebuild. Demolition deposits or levelling deposits may be found at the western edge of the quad associated with this gateway.

1700-1799

Newton's rebuild 1710-1740

1.4.14 Principal Newton was a reformer who planned a new, regular quadrangle. In the event only the SE angle of this was built. The northern end of the L shaped building built by Newton (1710-1740) is extant in the south-eastern corner of the quad. The basement of the southern part of this building is also extant under the later chapel. The 2020 watching brief (OA 2020c) may have found a wall associated with this building phase in Test Pit 5. The 2020 geophysical

survey recorded a composite area of voids and disturbance along the southern part of the quad (SUNMO 2020m fig23, features 3 and 4). This disturbance may be associated with the demolition of Newton's south range (with the exception of the Old Chapel) in the early 20th century (see below). Alternatively, it may relate to the demolition of pre-17th century buildings that Newton cleared before constructing the south range buildings in 1710-1740. The other building to survive from Newton's time is his chapel (consecrated in 1716), now the college library.

1.4.15 It is possible that there were one or more walled gardens located east of the buildings fronting Catte Street in the 18th century. It is possible that the foundations of these garden walls or yards may survive below ground in the western part of the quad. A possible garden/courtyard deposit was found 0.6m bgl in Test Pit 1 during the 2020 watching brief on the west side of the quad (OA 2020c). Garden deposits were also recorded in Test Pit 6 on the west side of the quad. This garden soil was situated between two demolition events (the upper one probably dating to 1820).

1800-1899

1.4.16 In 1820 several of the buildings fronting Catte Street fell down. The buildings that fell down may have dated to the 17th century. The widening of Catte Street in 1823 required the demolition of the remaining buildings fronting Catte Street. The 2020 watching brief suggests that there is demolition material and levelling deposits present under the south-western part of the quad. Substantial demolition deposits were observed in Test Pits 1-3 at approximately 0.2-0.3m bgl. A layer of yellow silty sand 0.07-0.1m thick was recorded above the rubble layer in Test Pits 1-3. This may have been an attempt to level the site prior to the redevelopment after 1820 (OA 2020c).

West range rebuild 1822

1.4.17 The west range buildings constructed in 1822 are still extant to full height either side of the later central block. The wall and arched gateway between them were demolished in the later 19th century when the new gateway was built. It is highly likely that the remains of the wall and gateway were complexly removed before the central block was built (1887-1889).

West and north range 1887-1889

1.4.18 The western and northern range are still extant. The construction of the basement in the west range during this period would have removed most of the archaeological deposits within its footprint. The geophysical survey of 2020 recorded the area of this basement (SUMO 2020, fig.23 – feature 1).

1900-present

1.4.19 The S element of Newton's SE angle building was demolished for the construction of a new college chapel (by 1908), retaining the basement of the earlier building. By 1910 the former chapel (part of Newton's plan) had been altered to become the library. The passageway between the chapel and library was blocked up in the 1960s. A small basement was built in the 1960s as an extension to the library at the southern end of the south-range. The construction of this basement would have removed archaeological deposits within its

footprint. The level of this 1960s basement is located c.1m above the natural gravels (OA 2020b: Fig.12).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

General

2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of archaeological remains within the area to be impacted by the proposal.

2.1.2 The project took account of pertinent elements of the city and regional resource assessments and research agendas available on the web:

i. http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=553&Itemid=277

ii. http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/OxfordArchaeologicalPlan.htm

2.1.3 The general project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the nature and extent of any remains present within the trenches using sample excavation.
ii. To determine the date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence, such as scientific dating.
iii. To determine the nature and state of preservation of any ecofactual remains.
iv. To avoid excavation in areas where there are known existing services.
v. To produce a client report, and/or publish in a local journal, significant archaeological remains.

Specific

2.1.4 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

i. To establish whether a similar sequence to that revealed within the watching brief (2020) are present across the site.
ii. To test the validity of the GPR results.
iii. To further define and confirm the layout and use of any structural remains present within the site.
iv. To establish to what extent modern activity has truncated any surviving medieval remains and earlier archaeological deposits and/or features present within the site.

2.2 Methodology

Site specific methodology

2.2.1 OA's standard fieldwork methods are set out in Appendices A–E of the WSI (OA 2020a) and applied except where they varied in the methods set out below:

Machine assisted excavation

2.2.2 Trench 1 was aligned E-W and measured 10.10m long by 4m wide. Trench 2 was aligned N-S and measured 7.5m long and 4m wide.

2.2.3 The top 1m of each trench was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching/grading bucket, and this was undertaken with complete control of the mechanical removal by a qualified archaeologist. The trenches were then stepped in 1m on all sides and mechanical excavation continued to the first significant horizon or to 2 m below ground level (bgl) depending on which was encountered first.

2.2.4 In Trench 1 this was between 0.3 and 0.5m below the top step as this corresponded with a compacted gravel surface which represented a significant archaeological horizon (1.3 - 1.5m bgl). In Trench 2, machine excavation continued 1m below the top step (2m bgl). All further excavation in both trenches was by hand.

Hand excavation

2.2.5 A 5m long by 2m wide slot was located in the deeper part of Trench 1 c3m from the western end and c2m from the eastern end of the trench, and the archaeological sequence was hand-excavated to 1m below the top step (2m below ground level) before shoring was installed. The trench was then stepped in at either end to create a 3m long by 2m wide slot which was excavated to 2.8m below ground level. With the shoring adjusted appropriately, the trench was then hand-excavated to a maximum depth of *c*3.5m below ground level within a targeted slot through archaeological features.

2.2.6 In Trench 2, shoring was installed in the deeper section of the machine excavated trench to allow for the excavation of a 2m² slot which was located 2.6m from the northern end and 2.9m from the southern end of the trench. With the shoring adjusted appropriately, the slot was hand-excavated to a maximum depth of 3.9m below ground level.

2.2.7 Trench 3 was entirely hand-excavated. Shoring was installed at c1.2m below ground level and adjusted accordingly to allow excavation of the archaeological sequence to a maximum depth of 3.2m below ground level.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and environmental data are tabulated in Appendix B and C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was relatively uniform and broadly similar. The untruncated natural geology of sand and gravel was overlain by *in-situ* brickearth. This was truncated by a series of late Saxon and Norman pits, which in turn were overlain and/or truncated by medieval and post-medieval pits, deposits, structures, and surfaces. These were in turn overlain and/or truncated by later post-medieval features and deposits which were cut by modern services. These were overlain by topsoil and turf.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features and deposits were easy to identify except for some features which were excavated within the deeper narrower slots within Trenches 2 and 3.

3.3 Trench 1 (Figures 3-7, Plates 1-3)

3.3.1 Trench 1 was excavated inside the centrally grassed area within the Old Quad at the northern extent of the proposed new basement. The trench was orientated east-west and measured 10.10m long by 4m wide and was excavated to 3.50m below ground level (bgl) (60.37m OD).

3.3.2 Natural gravel (745) was encountered at 61.40m OD (2.47m bgl) and was overlain by a c0.15m thick layer of *in-situ* brickearth, 744, at 61.55m OD (2.32m bgl). The natural sands and gravels and brickearth had been truncated by a series of intercutting pits (741, 743, 750, 753 and 755) which produced pottery dating between *c* AD1075 and 1250 except for pits 750 and 755 which produced no material culture. Both of these undated pits were the first within this sequence and were heavily truncated by the pits dating from AD1075 to 1250 within this sequence. The pits in this sequence were generally sub-rounded in shape with either near vertical or relatively steep sides with flat bases, their fills appearing as a moderately soft light or mid -reddish brown silty-sand. The bases of these pits were mainly encountered at 60.50m OD (3.37m bgl) except for pit 743 which was not fully excavated beyond 3.51m bgl (60.36m OD) due to health and safety constraints within the trench.

3.3.3 Fill 739 (of pit 741) was overlain by a moderately firm dark reddish-brown sandy-silt buried soil, 738, which contained pottery dating from 1075-1250. This was encountered at 61.87m OD (2m bgl). This was overlain by deposit 737, which appeared as a moderately firm mid greyish/yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of degraded oyster shell and charcoal flexing. This was encountered at 62.19m OD (1.68m bgl) and was dated to the 13th and 14th centuries.

3.3.4 Deposit 737 was cut by construction cut 736 for a medieval stone-lined drain (735) which was orientated north-south within the centre of the trench. This was constructed from

roughly hewn limestone measuring 1.30m+ long and 0.80m wide and encountered at 61.87m OD (2m bgl). Within the central channel of the structure a very small amount of fill, 765, was encountered. This appeared a moderately soft mid greyish blue silty clay with charcoal inclusions. This was overlain by construction backfill, 734, a moderately firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt which contained pottery dating from the 13th and 14th centuries.

3.3.5 This was overlain by deposit 729, a moderately firm dark yellowish brown silty clay with degraded oyster shell and charcoal inclusions. This contained pottery dating between *c*1400-1500 and encountered between 62.43m OD and 62.23m OD (1.44m and 1.64m bgl). This was in turn overlain by a compacted mid brownish yellow gravel surface 722. This was encountered at 62.47m OD (1.40m bgl) in the eastern area and slopped down to 62.27m OD (1.60m bgl) within the western area.

3.3.6 Surface 722 was truncated by two north-south linears (724 and 726) and a single pit (721). Only one of the two linears was excavated, 724, which measured 1.10m wide and 0.13m deep with relatively steeps side and a flat base. This contained a single fill, 723, which appeared as a moderately firm dark greyish brown silty clay dating between 1400-1550. Pit 271 was also investigated and measured 0.64m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This was filled by 720 a friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone rubble inclusions and dated to 1400-1525.

3.3.7 Features 720, 724 and 726 were overlain by a garden like soil 781 (same as 795). This appeared as a moderately firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of oyster shell, charcoal flexing a sub-rounded flint gravel. This produced material culture dating between 1480-1550.

3.3.8 Garden soil 781 (same as 795) was overlain by a series of post-medieval levelling (711 and 792), mortared gravel surfaces (710, 717, 791 and 796), charcoal rich deposits (709, 716 and 797) and either demolition or construction deposits (702, 778). These all dated between 1690 to 1800 and were encountered between 63.39m OD (0.48m bgl) and 62.91m OD (0.96m bgl).

3.3.9 These deposits were truncated by a total nine intercutting post-medieval pits (703, 705, 706, 708, 713, 715, 730, 731 and 732) in the north facing section. These generally appeared as either circular or sub-rectangular in shape with steep sides and relatively flat bases with rubble fills. These were largely encountered at 63.67m OD (0.20m bgl) dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.

3.3.10 Within the south facing bulk section these were truncated by two pits (727 and 794). Pit, 727 was hand excavated and measured 4.70m wide and excavated to a depth of 2.71m bgl (61.16m OD) and was not excavated any further due to health and safety constraints within the trench. Pit 727 contained three fills with the earliest fill being a friable mid brownish white silty sand with limestone rubble throughout (757). This was overlain by a loose light yellowish white silty sand with frequent limestone roof tile fill (719). This was in turn overlain by fill 718, a friable light brownish white sandy silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone rubble. Material culture recovered from fills 718 and 719 dates from the 18th century.

3.3.11 Fill 718 was overlain by two deposits, 787 and 790, which both appeared as either a mid or dark moderately firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and sub-rounded flint gravel inclusions. Deposit 787 was overlain by a firm dark brownish grey

sandy silt, 786, which was in turn overlain by deposit 785. This appeared as a moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of mortar flexing.

3.3.12 Deposit 790 was overlain by a moderately firm mid brownish grey deposit, 789, which was overlain by a moderately firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt deposit, 788. Deposit 788 was cut by pit 733 which measured 0.92m wide and 0.80m+ deep with steep sides. This contained a single fill, 798, which appeared as a firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional to moderate inclusions of flint pebbles. This was encountered at 63.67m OD (0.20m bgl).

3.3.13 Deposit 785 and fill 798 was cut by an east-west linear, 700, which ran the length of the trench and measured 0.90m wide. This was encountered at 63.67m OD (0.20m bgl). Linear 700 contained a single fill, 701, which was a moderately firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of limestone. This was truncated by a service cut for a cast iron fire hydrant or water stop tap. This was overlain by topsoil and turf (63.87m OD).

3.4 Trench 2 (Figures 8-10, Plates 4-7)

3.4.1 Trench 2 was excavated in the southern part of the grassed area within the Old Quad and was orientated north-south. This measured 7.50m long by 4m wide and was excavated to 3.90m bgl (59.97m OD).

3.4.2 Natural sands and gravels were only encountered in a hand-augered borehole at approximately 59.37m OD (c4.5m bgl). Consequently, all the deposits excavated in the base of Trench 2 were filling a negative feature(s) given that un-truncated natural gravel was encountered in Trench 1 at 61.40m OD (2.47m bgl) with *in-situ* brickearth encountered at 61.55m OD (2.32m bgl) overlying this. The earliest deposit encountered (871) was almost certainly a pit fill (arbitrary cut number 872) and appeared to have been cut by a large feature (866) – although it is feasible that 871 was an earlier fill of the same feature. Cut 866 was filled by a series of rubble and mortar rich layers (870, 869, 868, 867, 865, 839, 838, 837, 834) which tipped predominantly from east to west. These are likely to have represented demolition material filling a large pit, as they contained large quantities of 13th and 14th centuries roof tile and other building material including medieval painted wall plaster (largely recovered from the lower fills).

3.4.3 The upper fills of this feature were sealed by a series of horizontal lenses which are likely to represent surfaces (829, 830, 831, 832, 833) and are probably the same as surfaces 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862 in the opposing section. Fill 827 was also truncated by a construction cut for an east-west aligned stone wall foundation, 874. This measured 1.80m wide and 0.30m deep and was encountered at 62.78m OD (2m bgl).

3.4.4 The surfaces were overlain by deposit 855 which was cut by a series of pits (823, 826, 828, 835) which were in turn sealed by a later series of surfaces (814, 815, 816, 817) which were likely to equate to a similar sequence in the opposite section (846, 847, 848, 849, 850).

3.4.5 The later sequence of surfaces was cut by a possible NW-SE aligned robber trench, 811, which had near vertical sides and a flat base. This measured 4.50m wide at the top and 1.10m deep. This was encountered at 63.65m OD (0.22m bgl). The earliest fill encountered was a friable light brown sandy silt with a concentration of relatively unsorted limestone and stones at the base of the fill (possibly remontants of a wall?). This was overlain by 809 which appeared as a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint gravel.

3.4.6 Fill 809 was truncated on its southern limits by a relatively shallow pit, 808, which was 3m wide and 0.40m deep. This contained three fills and was encountered at 63.65m OD (0.22m bgl). The earliest fill, 807, appeared as a friable light greyish brown sandy silt with a flint gravel inclusion. This was overlain by fill, 806, a friable light brown sandy silt with an occasional inclusions of flint gravel. Fill 806 was overlain by 805, a mid-brown sandy silt. Pottery recovered from fills 805, 806 and 807 date from the 17th century.

3.4.7 Fill 805 was cut by a possible flower bed, 802, and s brick drain, 813. Service routes and a brick soakaway was all encountered within the trench at 0.22m bgl (63.65m OD). These were all overlain by topsoil and turf (63.87m OD).

3.5 Trench 3 (Figures 11 and 12, Plates 8-9)

3.5.1 Trench 3 was excavated in the southern passageway between Hertford College chapel and the northern extent of All Souls College. The trench was orientated east-west and measured 2m long by 1.50m wide. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.2m bgl (60.91m OD).

3.5.2 The natural gravel was not encountered within Trench 3 which was excavated exclusively within negative features based on the level of the un-truncated gravel in Trench 1 which was encountered at 2.47m bgl (61.40m OD).

3.5.3 The earliest of these features was a stone-lined cess pit (cut 920; stone-lining 913/914). The earliest fills of this feature (926, 921) produced 15th-E17thC CBM and appeared to have been truncated by a cleaning cut (922). The fills of 922 (923, 912) produced no clay pipe but 14th-17thC finds were retrieved. These fills had been truncated by two pits (917 truncated by 915) which also contained no clay pipe but the fills (919, 918; 924, 909, 911, 910, 908, 907) produced finds with a 17thC TPQ.

3.5.4 The upper fills of pit 915 were overlain by a series of garden soils and landscaping/levelling deposits (906, 905, 904, 903, 902) which were cut by the construction trench (900) for the south wall of the chapel constructed in 1908. The concrete foundation directly overlay the northern retaining wall of the cess pit and was overlain by three offset stone courses below the above ground wall.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Although restricted to areas of the site not covered by existing standing buildings the distribution and size of the trenches covered an appropriate sample area of the proposed new basement development. The stratigraphic sequences within the trenches were well understood. The evaluation has shown that late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains survive within the site. Each successive phase of activity truncates the earlier phases, so that the large post-medieval pits (which are truncated by modern activity) truncate both the medieval and earlier remains, and a combination of these and the large medieval pits truncate the late Saxon remains. It is clear therefore that late Saxon levels appear heavily truncated, the medieval levels are less so, and the post-medieval have the best survival at the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The level of the untruncated natural sands and gravels and the thickness of the overlying brickearth was only recorded within one area of Trench 1, elsewhere these levels were truncated by archaeological features.

4.2.2 The position and depth, extent, condition, and date of the full sequence of archaeological structures, features and deposits were explored and recorded. This allowed to confirm and test the sequence of previous archaeological watching briefs, as well as test the validity of the geophysical survey results.

4.2.3 Many of the geophysical anomalies (resistivity) were recorded at 1.2m b.g.l or shallower, it is clear from the overall sequence these were of post-medieval origin. A strong and slightly deeper signal in Trench 1 proved to be a buried modern fire-hydrant and associated pipe. Deeper GPR anomalies explored within the trenches related to deep post-medieval or medieval pits (see Figs. 13 and 14).

4.3 Interpretation

Natural (Figs. 13-14, Plate 1)

4.3.1 The level of untruncated natural gravel was only encountered within Trench 1 at 61.40m OD (2.47m bgl) and was overlain by a *c*0.15m thick layer of *in-situ* brickearth, 744, at 61.55m OD (2.32m bgl).

4.3.2 The depth of natural sands and gravels was also recorded within Trench 2 in a hand-augered borehole and was encountered at approximately 59.37m OD (*c*4.5m bgl). Trench 3 was the only trench where natural gavels were not encountered.

Phase 1: Early medieval (Figs. 4, 7 and 13-14, Plate 1)

4.3.3 The earliest archaeological features identified during the evaluation were confined to Trench 1 where a series of intercutting pits were encountered at 61.55m OD (2.32m bgl). These largely appeared as sub-rounded in plan extending to at least 0.80m into the underlying natural sands and gravels, except for pit 743 which measured 1.20m+ deep. The general sparse nature of material culture recovered from the fills suggests that these were utilized as quarries for the underlying sands and gravels and infilled relatively quickly. Pottery recovered from the

fills were dated to 1075-1250 with some containing residual late Saxon to Norman pieces, mainly St Neots-type ware (dating between 900-1100).

4.3.4 Context 740 (pit 741), for example, produced 9 sherds of St Neots ware including 2 cooking pot rims, whilst these are most likely residual, the presence of St Neots ware within the site is typical of late Saxon-Norman occupation along main thoroughfares of Oxford. Immediately to the south-east of the site at the Provost's Garden, Queens College, a north-west to south-east aligned and heavily rutted metalled thoroughfare was recorded, possibly dating the late 9th century, and was projected to continue into Old Quad (Teague and Brown 2020). Located immediately north of the thoroughfare was occupation consisting of two timber lined sunken structures which survived until at least the latter half of the 11th century. It is possible that the two heavily truncated undated pits (750 and 755) at the bottom of the sequence of intercutting pits could date from this period and represent occupation south of the projected thoroughfare.

4.3.5 Sealing the intercutting pits was a buried soil horizon, 738, measuring 0.30m thick suggesting a significant change in use of the area, perhaps a prolonged period of cultivation. This contained pottery dating between 1075-1250 indicates this change occurred post-Conquest, possibly as a result of the Norman invasion and probably endured into the 12th century.

Phase 2: Medieval period (Figs. 5-10 and 13-14, Plates 2-5 and 7)

4.3.6 During the medieval period three academic halls have been located in the vicinity of Old Quad (Cat Hall, Black Hall and Hart Hall) and their possible locations were mapped by Salter in 1936. The Detailed Impacts Assessment undertaken by OA (OA, 2020c) has demonstrated that the academic halls located along Catte Street were probably located 10-15m west of this evaluation. It is anticipated that the features dating from this period during the evaluation are associated with garden activity most likely associated with either Black Hall or Hart Hall as mapped by Salter in 1936 (OA 2020c Figure 1 and 7).

4.3.7 The first significant deposit to be associated with garden activity from this period was encountered at 61.87m OD (2m bgl). This was a buried garden soil, 738, containing pottery dating from 1275-1400. This was 0.30m thick suggesting the continuation of a prolonged period of cultivation. Contemporary with the garden soil was a stone-lined drain, 735, that was orientated north-south through Trench 1, perhaps forming part of a boundary between Black Hall and Hart Hall.

4.3.8 The drain and the underlying garden soil were not encountered within Trench 2. It is anticipated that the drain, if continuing south, is located to the east of the trench. The garden soil 738 has most likely been removed within this area by a large rubble filled pit that measured 2.20m deep with its length and width extending beyond the limits of the trench. This most likely represents a medieval phase of quarrying for the underly gravels and infilled with rubble demolition deposits containing ceramic building material, mortar, and wall plaster (as well as pottery) dating from 1350-1550. It is possible that the rubble fills could represent the demolition of Cat Hall during the mid-15th century.

4.3.9 During the evaluation, due to health and safety constraints, it was unclear whether the underlying fill 871 (which extend 0.80m below the cut of 866) is a fill within 866 or was infilling of an earlier medieval feature dating between 1150-1350.

4.3.10 Both the drain (735) and pit (866) were sealed by buried garden soils, 729 and 863, which was overlain by a series of compacted medieval gravel surfaces (722, 829-833 and 856-862). Although these gravel surfaces were firm it was unclear whether these were formal surfaces or trampled in.

Phase 3: Late medieval and early Post-medieval (Figs. 6-10 and 13-14)

4.3.11 Surface 722 was truncated by two parallel north-south shallow ditches (724 and 726) spaced 1.30m apart. Whilst these only appeared within the western extent of Trench 1, where Phase 5 truncation was shallower, they could represent either shallow robber trenches or horticultural beds possibly forming a formal garden within Black Hall or Hart Hall.

4.3.12 Across both Trenches 1 and 2 the medieval gravel surfaces were truncated by a series of pits (721, 823, 828 and 851). Both pits 823 and 851 extended beyond the limits of the base of the trench at 2m below ground level, these most likely represent another phase of gravel extraction pits. These were sealed by a series of garden like soils (780, 781 and 855) dating from 1480-1550.

Phase 4: Post-medieval structures (Figs. 6-14, Plates 4-6 and 8-9)

4.3.13 From at least the 16th century Trench 1 and from the late 17th century in Trench 2 a series of compacted gravel and mortar surfaces, construction debris and charcoal rich layers (709-711, 716, 717, 814-817 and 846-850) were encountered between 63.47m OD (0.40m bgl) and 62.87m OD (1m bgl). Although these mortar layers were very firm it was not clear if they were deliberate surfaces or trampled debris from nearby construction activity. Trench 2 also contained an east-west aligned robbed foundation, 874, which is probably contemporary with this sequence of surfaces. Due to the layers of construction debris mixed into this sequence and the presence of a structure it could represent the continual use of this area of Old Quad as a stone mason's yard from at least the least the 16th or 17th centuries for the continual redevelopment of Hart Hall during these periods.

4.3.14 Located within Trench 3 was a stone-lined cess pit, 913 and 914, which was excavated to 3.20m bgl (60.91m OD) and extended beyond the limits of the trench. Material culture recovered during hand excavation suggests this was used during the 16th and 17th centuries. However, the structural elements of the stone-lined cess pit could be earlier in date, as it contained residual medieval pottery and ceramic building material, suggesting the structure had a longevity of life with evidence for continual re-use (ie clearing out of the fills of the stone-lined cess pit).

Phase 5: Later Post-medieval (Figs. 6-10, 13-14)

4.3.15 During the later post-medieval periods Old Quad continued to be utilised for intensified pitting across both Trenches 1 and 2, encountered at 63.65m OD (0.22m bgl). A total of fifteen pits were revealed varying in size. Pit 835 was fully investigated measuring 2.20m wide and 2.60m deep, whilst its use was unclear, it could represent a series of rubbish pits present within the site.

4.3.16 It is possible that pit 727, which measured 4.70m wide and excavated to a depth of 2.71m bgl (61.16m OD and was not excavated any further due to health and safety constraints within the trench), possibly represents a later post-medieval phase of gravel quarrying within the site and then infilled with either demolition or construction material (ceramic building

material, mortar and limestone roof tile) dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. These fills could represent either Newton's rebuild (1710-1740) or the collapse of the buildings that fronted onto Catte Street (1820).

Phase 6: Modern (Figs. 13-14)

4.3.17 Modern activity located across the site included the construction cut for the south foundation wall of the extant chapel, previously unknown brick and stone soakaway, new and disused services. These were either overlain by topsoil and turf (Trenches 1 and 2) or modern levelling and current gravel surfaces (Trench 3).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Although restricted to areas of the site not covered by existing standing buildings the distribution and size of the trenches have shown that possible late Saxon, along with medieval and post-medieval remains are present on the site, despite the degree of disturbance caused by later activity, and are shown on Figures 13 and 14.

4.4.2 The recovery of late Saxon pottery (St Neots ware) from medieval pits within the site is typical of late Saxon – early Norman occupation along the thoroughfares of Oxford, similar to that recorded south-east at the Queens College. It is possible that the two heavily truncated undated pits (750 and 755) located within Trench 1 could date from this period. This suggests that the site is located within or near to occupation activity south of the projected thoroughfare. Any surviving remains of this date present within the site would contribute to our understanding of the extent and chronology of occupation within this less well understood part of the late Saxon town.

4.4.3 The presence of archaeological deposits and features that pre-date the medieval academic halls and Hertford College in the form of relatively deep intercutting medieval gravel quarrying pits (within Trench 1) cutting from the level of untruncated natural and in-situ brickearth would add to knowledge of the form and chronology of development in this part of the Anglo-Norman town. This period was clearly formative both for the rise of Oxford as a major town, and for the emergence of the university, but remains poorly understood.

4.4.4 Historical mapping of the academic halls, Black Hall, Hart Hall and Cat Hall, has shown that the site is located at the rear of these properties which are likely to have had buildings on their street frontages. The presence of in situ garden soils, a stone-lined drain possibly used as a boundary between Black Hall and Hart Hall and compacted gravel surfaces dating from the medieval periods, as well as the late medieval/early post-medieval horticultural features possibly forming a formal garden, have furthered this understanding. Whilst these features relate to rear garden activity associated with either Black Hall or Hart Hall they have the potential to provide evidence for the way in which these areas were used, and the potential to provide useful samples of material culture and environmental remains from known academic halls. The presence of garden walls, possible boundary features and other structures in these areas will also provide evidence to assess the reliability of early views of the area.

4.4.5 Recorded across the site was evidence for post-medieval surfaces, an early post-medieval (possibly earlier) stone-lined cess pit, and a single robbed east-west aligned foundation possibly representing a stone masons' yard dating from the late 16th century (within Trench 2) with possible continual use into the 18th century (Trench 1). These features

and the potential for well-dated building debris from pits should shed further light on the development of the college during this period.

4.4.6 During the later post-medieval periods Old Quad continued to be utilised for intensified pitting (across Trenches 1 and 2) which represents the latest activity within the site. The pits represent a mix of possible gravel extraction and rubbish pits. These later post-medieval features would help to further the understanding and later developments of the college through artefactual recovery during the period when it was transformed from a failing hall to a successful college.

4.4.7 The presence of modern deposits and features present within the site are not considered to be of any significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The untruncated natural geology of sand and gravel was overlain by *in-situ* brickearth. This was truncated by a series of late Saxon and Norman pits, which in turn were overlain and/or truncated by medieval pits, garden soils, structures, and surfaces. These were in turn overlain and/or truncated by post-medieval features and deposits which were cut by modern services. These were overlain by subsoil, which was in turn overlain by topsoil and turf.					**Length at top (m)**	10
					Width at top (m)	4
					Max. depth (m)	3.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Cut	0.90	0.82+	Modern feature - stone drain?		
701	Fill	0.90	0.82+	Stone fill of linear feature 700		
702	Deposit	3.10+	0.12	Demolition/construction rubble	Pot Clay pipe CBM	1700-1750 c1690-1720 16-17C
703	Cut	2.30	0.62	Post-medieval pit		
704	Fill?	1	0.20	Possible upper fill of pit 713		
705	Cut	3.20	1.10	Post-medieval pit		
706	Cut	2.20	0.80+	Post-medieval rubble-filled pit		
707	Fill	1.64	0.36	Pit 706 fill		
708	Cut	1.60+	0.80+	Pit cut		
709	Deposit	3.10+	0.10	Charcoal rich post-medieval deposit overlying surface 710	Clay pipe Animal Bone	c1700-1760
710	Surface	3.50	0.04	Post-medieval gravel and mortar surface		
711	Deposit	3.10+	0.14	Deposit below surface 710		
712	Fill	1.70	0.60	Pit 713 fill	Pot CBM	c1580-1900 14-15C
713	Cut	1.70	0.60	Pit cut		
714	Fill	0.70	0.20	Pit 715 fill	Clay pipe Animal Bone	18-E19C
715	Cut	0.70	0.20	Pit cut		
716	Deposit	2.04+	0.10	Charcoal rich post-medieval deposit	Pot Clay pipe	1710-1760 1690-1720
717	Surface	3.10+	0.04	Post-medieval gravel and mortar surface		
718	Fill	4.70	1.60+	Rubble rich fill of pit 727	Pot	c1700-1780

					Clay pipe CBM Stone Coin Glass Animal Bone	1730-1800 15-17C 1634-1636 L17-L18C
719	Fill	4.70	0.40	Roof tile rich fill of pit 727	Clay pipe CBM Stone	18C 16-17C
720	Fill	0.64	0.26	rubble rich fills of pit 721	Pot CBM Animal Bone	c1400-1525 15-16C
721	Cut	0.64	0.26	Small post-medieval pit		
722	Surface	2+	0.04	Medieval gravel surface		
723	Fill	1.10	0.12	Fill of N-S aligned linear feature	Pot CBM Animal Bone	c1400-1550 L12-E14C
724	Cut	1.10	0.13	N-S aligned linear feature		
725	Fill	1.10	-	Un-excavated fill of N-S aligned linear feature		
726	Cut	1.10	-	Un-excavated linear feature		
727	Cut	4.70	2.18+	Large 18th-19thC rubble filled pit		
728	VOID	-	-	VOID		
729	Deposit	1+	0.30	Garden soil under surface 722	Pot CBM Animal Bone	c1400-1500 13-16C
730	Cut	0.84	0.12+	Pit cutting post-medieval surface 710		
731	Cut	0.82	0.24	Post-medieval pit		
732	Cut	2.60	0.60+	Post-medieval pit		
733	Cut	0.92	0.80+	Post-medieval pit		
734	Fill	1.70	0.80	Backfill of cut for stone drain 735 and overlying capstones of same	Pot CBM Animal Bone	1255-1400 13-16C
735	Structure	0.80	0.45	Stone -lined and capped drain aligned north-south		
736	Cut	1.70	0.80	Construction cut for stone drain 735		
737	Deposit	1+	0.40	?Medieval soil horizon	Pot CBM	1275-1400 L12-14C
738	Deposit	1+	0.30	?Medieval soil horizon	Pot	c1075-1250
739	Fill	1.20+	0.28	Re-deposited natural fill of pit 741	Pot	c1075-1250
740	Fill	1.70+	0.50	Pit 741 fill	Pot Slag Animal Bone	c1075-1250
741	Cut	1.70+	0.60+	One of a sequence of pits cutting natural in base of		

				Trench 1 sondage spot-dated to c1075-1250		
742	Fill	0.80+	0.64	Pit 743 fill	Pot Slag Fish Bone Animal Bone	c1075-1250
743	Cut	0.80+	1.20+	One of a sequence of pits cutting natural in base of Trench 1 sondage spot-dated to c1075-1250		
744	Deposit	0.28	0.12	in-situ brickearth overlying gravel		
745	Layer	-	-	Un-truncated top of Summertown-Radley gravel terrace		
746	Fill	1.10+	0.18	Pit 741 fill	Pot	c1075-1250
747	Fill	0.80	0.20	Pit 743 fill	Pot Fish Bone	c1075-1250
748	Fill	0.80+	0.30+	Pit 743 fill	Pot Animal Bone	c1075-1250
749	Fill	0.28	0.20	Pit 750 fill	Fish Bone	
750	Cut	0.28	0.20	One of a sequence of pits cutting natural in base of Trench 1 sondage spot-dated to c1075-1250 (although no finds were recovered from the fill of this feature)		
751	Fill	1.22	0.30	Pit 753 fill	Pot Animal Bone	c1075-1250
752	Fill	1.22+	0.40	Pit 753 fill	Pot Fish Bone	c1075-1250
753	Cut	1.22+	0.70	One of a sequence of pits cutting natural in base of Trench 1 sondage spot-dated to c1075-1250		
754	Fill	1	0.30	Pit 755 fill		
755	Cut	1	0.30	One of a sequence of pits cutting natural in base of Trench 1 sondage spot-dated to c1075-1250		
756	Finds reference	-	-	Finds retrieved during cleaning base of Trench 1 at c1.4m bgl and likely to originate from surface 722 or deposits immediately overlying same	Pot Animal Bone	c1400-1550
757	Fill	3.50	1.90+	One of a series of loose rubble rich fills of pit 727		
758	Fill	1.46	0.70	Pit 708 fill		

759	Fill	1.40	0.10	Pit 708 fill		
760	Fill	1.50	0.40	Pit 708 fill		
761	Fill	0.60	0.08	Pit 708 fill		
762	Fill	1.20	0.38	Pit 708 fill		
763	Fill	1.64	0.36	Same as 707		
764	Fill	1.70	0.34	Pit 706 fill		
765	Fill	0.04	0.02	Fill within channel of stone drain 735		
766	Fill	2.14	0.66	Pit 706 fill		
767	Fill	1.86	0.36+	Pit 706 fill		
768	Fill	3.34	0.30	Pit 705 fill	CBM Animal Bone	15-16C
769	Fill	2.08	0.18	Pit 705 fill		
770	Fill	2.40	0.44	Pit 705 fill		
771	Fill	2.34	0.20	Pit 703 fill		
772	Fill	2.40	0.28	Pit 703 fill	Animal Bone	
773	Fill	2	0.12	Pit 703 fill		
774	Deposit	0.90+	0.20+	?Buried soil		
775	Deposit	2.10	0.22	Buried soil		
776	Deposit	1.48	0.08	Buried soil		
777	Deposit	4	0.10	Buried soil		
778	Deposit	4	0.08	Rubble lens		
779	Deposit	0.68	0.14	Heavily truncated deposit		
780	Deposit	2	0.16	Remnant garden soil		
781	Deposit	4	0.40	Garden soil		
782	Fill	2.60	0.60+	Pit 732 fill		
783	Fill	0.84	0.12+	Pit 730 fill		
784	Deposit	4+	0.20	Topsoil		
785	Deposit	-	0.15-0.30	?Subsoil only visible within the south facing section		
786	Deposit	-	0.24	Garden soil only visible within the south facing section		
787	Deposit	-	0.44	?Garden soil only visible within the south facing section		
788	Deposit	-	0.38	?Buried soil only visible within the south facing section		
789	Deposit	-	0.20	Garden soil only visible within the south facing section		
790	Deposit	-	0.30+	Garden soil only visible within the south facing section		
791	Surface	0.90	0.04	Post-medieval surface only visible within the south facing section		

792	Deposit	1.58	0.12+	Garden soil or levelling for surface 791 only visible within the south facing section		
793	Fill	0.94	0.16	Pit 794 fill		
794	Cut	0.94	0.16	Post-medieval pit cut only visible within the south facing section		
795	Deposit	4	0.40	Same as 781	Pot	c1480-1550
796	Surface	3.50	0.04	Post-medieval gravel and mortar surface same as 710		
797	Deposit	2.26	0.08	Charcoal rich deposit under surface 710		
798	Fill	0.92	0.80+	Pit 733 fill		
799	VOID			VOID?		

Trench 2

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
The truncated natural geology of sand and gravel was cut by a series of medieval pits, which in turn were overlain garden soils, structures, and surfaces from the post-medieval period. These were in turn overlain and/or truncated by later post-medieval features and deposits which were cut by modern services. These were overlain by subsoil, which was in turn overlain by topsoil and turf.					**Length at top (m)**	7.5
					Width at top (m)	4
					Max. depth (m)	3.90
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Deposit	4	0.22	Turf and topsoil present across trench		
801	Fill	1.20	0.25	Fill of shallow feature 802		
802	Cut	1.20	0.25	Shallow cut seen in S800. Possibly a garden feature (flower bed??)		
803	Fill	0.33	0.33	Backfill of cut for water pipe(s)		
804	Cut	0.33	0.33	E-W aligned cut for water pipe(s)		
805	Fill	1.30	0.20	Fill of shallow cut 808	Jetton	1586-1635
806	Fill	2.30	0.20	Fill of shallow cut 808	Pot Clay pipe CBM Animal Bone	1480-1550/1600 17C 15-16C
807	Fill	3	0.15	Fill of shallow cut 808	Pot	c1450-1600
808	Cut	3	0.40	Shallow cut seen in S800. Possibly a garden feature		
809	Fill	1.80	0.60	Fill of possible robber cut 811		

810	Fill	4.20	1.05	Fill of possible robber cut 811		
811	Cut	4.50	1.10	Possible linear cut robbing a roughly E-W aligned wall - not recorded in opposing section		
812	Structure	0.14	0.14	E-W aligned brick drain		
813	Cut	0.45	0.50	Cut for brick drain		
814	Deposit	1.90	0.10	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits	Pot	c1225-1625
815	Surface	2.80	0.05	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits	Pot CBM	1350-1625 16C
816	Deposit	3.10	0.04	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits	Pot Animal Bone	c1480-1600
817	?Surface	3.10	0.04	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits	Animal Bone	
818	Fill	2.80	0.30	Pit 823 fill	Pot	c1400-1625
819	Fill	1.40	0.05	Pit 823 fill		
820	Fill	2.60	0.46	Pit 823 fill		
821	Fill	2	0.09	Pit 823 fill		
822	Fill	2.60	0.30+	Pit 823 fill	Pot Animal Bone	c1350-1550
823	Cut	2.60	1.10+	Cut of large pit		
824	Fill	1.60	0.80	Pit 826 fill		
825	Fill	1.40+	0.70	Pit 826 fill		
826	Cut	2.40+	1.50+	Cut of large pit		
827	Fill	0.80	0.28	Pit 828 fill		
828	Cut	0.80	0.28	Cut of small pit		
829	Deposit	0.90	0.24	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits		
830	Surface	1	0.04	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits		
831	Deposit	1	0.08	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits		

832	Surface	1.20	0.04	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits		
833	Deposit	2	0.02	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces and ?occupation deposits		
834	Fill	3+	0.30	One of a series of fills of pit 866 containing demolition material throughout	Pot CBM Animal Bone	c1480-1550 L12-14
835	Cut	2.20	2.60	Cut of pit truncating pit 866		
836	Fill	2.20	1.50	Pit 836 fill	Pot CBM Glass Animal Bone	c1350-1500 L12-14C L13-E16C
837	Fill	2+	0.24	One of a series of fills of pit 866 containing demolition material throughout	Pot CBM Mortar and wall plaster Animal Bone	c1400-1550 L12-14C Med?
838	Fill	2+	0.35	Pit 866 fill	CBM Animal Bone	L12-14C
839	Fill	2+	0.50	Pit 866 fill	Pot CBM Stone Animal Bone	1150-1250 13-14C
840	Deposit	7	0.24	Garden soil only present in W-facing S801 so appears to have been truncated by robber cut 811 in E-facing section??		
841	Fill	0.60	0.42	Pit 842 fill		
842	Cut	0.60	0.42	Cut of small pit		
843	Fill	2	1.20+	Pit 844 fill	Pot Animal Bone	c1175-1350
844	Cut	2	1.20+	Pit cut		
845	Fill	2.20	0.42	Top fill of pit 835		
846	Surface	1.70	0.07	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
847	Surface	1.70	0.06	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		

848	Surface	1.70	0.03	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
849	Surface	1.70	0.08	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
850	Surface	1.70	0.05	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
851	Cut?Fill?	2.30	1.30+	Possibly the fill of an un-excavated pit below later phase of surfaces (846-850)		
852	Fill	2.20	0.36	Pit 835 fill		
853	Fill	2	0.60	Pit 835 fill		
854	Fill	1.70	0.25	Pit 835 fill		
855	Deposit	1.10	0.34	Garden like soil mixed with redeposited surfaces?		
856	Surface	1.15	0.02	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
857	Surface	1.15	0.12	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
858	Surface	1.15	0.02	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
859	Surface	1.15	0.03	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
860	Surface	1.15	0.10	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
861	Surface	0.30	0.02	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
862	Surface	0.80	0.04	One of a series of horizontal lenses probably representing surfaces		
863	Deposit or Fill	1.70	0.35	Either a buried garden soil or possibly the top fill of pit 866		
864	Fill	1.10	0.14	Pit 835 fill	Pot CBM Animal Bone	1300-1450 L12-M15C
865	Fill	1.60	0.12	One of a series of fills of pit 866 containing demolition material throughout		
866	Cut	2+	2.20	Large pit containing predominantly building		

				material: limestone, tile, painted plaster, mortar etc etc		
867	Fill	2+	0.10	Pit 866 fill	CBM Slag Animal Bone	L12-13C
868	Fill	1.40	0.25	One of a series of fills of pit 866 containing demolition material throughout	CBM Animal Bone	L12-13C
869	Fill	1+	0.35	Pit 866 fill	Pot CBM	c1175-1400 13-14C
870	Fill	1+	0.38	One of a series of fills of pit 866 containing demolition material throughout	Pot CBM Mortar and wall plaster Stone Animal Bone	1150-1350 L12-14C Med?
871	Fill	1+	0.80	Deposit at base of trench which appeared to be cut by pit 866 - possibly the fill of an earlier feature (872)	Pot CBM Fish Bone Animal Bone	c1150-1350 L12-13C
872	Cut	1+	0.80	Arbitrary cut number allocated for feature filled by deposit 871		
873	Deposit	-	-	Natural sands and gravels recorded in hand auger hole		
874	Structure	1.80	0.30	Possible foundation wall		
875	Cut	1.80	0.30	Construction cut for 874		

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The earliest feature encountered within the trench was a stone lined cess pit dating from the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. This was truncated by later post-medieval pits which were in turn truncated by the foundations for the 20th century chapel along the northern area of the trench. This was in turn overlain and/or truncated by modern services and deposits. These were overlain by existing gravel surfaces.					**Length at top (m)**	2
					Width at top (m)	1.5
					Max. depth (m)	3.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Cut	0.40	1.50+	Construction cut for south wall of Chapel (?1908)		
901	Fill	0.40	1.50+	Backfill of construction cut over concrete foundation and offset footing		

902	Deposit	1.50+	0.35	Possible garden soil	Pot Clay pipe Glass	1790-1830 1690-1730 20C
903	Deposit	1.50+	0.12	Re-deposited sand and gravel		
904	Deposit	1.50+	0.24	Garden soil	Pot Clay pipe Mortar and wall plaster	1710-1760 1690-1720 16-19C
905	Deposit	1+	0.05	Probably a variation in the composition of deposit 906		
906	Deposit	1.10+	0.05	Layer of mortar at the top of a sequence of pit fills and possibly the top fill of the feature		
907	Fill	1.10+	0.28	Pit 915 fill		
908	Fill	1.10+	0.46	Pit 915 fill	Pot	1450-1550
909	Fill	0.45+	0.40	Rubble rich fill of pit 915	Pot CBM Stone Animal Bone	1550-1630 15-16C
910	Fill	0.40+	0.10	Pit 915 fill	Pot CBM Animal Bone	c1550-1625 L12-13C
911	Fill	0.40+	0.38	Pit 915 fill		
912	Fill	0.65	0.40	Fill of possible cleaning cut in cess pit 920	Pot	c1380-1525
913	Structure	0.60+	1.15+	Western retaining wall of stone-lined cess pit 920		
914	Structure	1+	1.25+	Northern retaining wall of stone-lined cess pit		
915	Cut	0.90+	1.60+	Early post-medieval pit truncating stone-lined cess pit		
916	Deposit	0.20	0.50	Possibly an accumulation of ??garden soil over stone-lining of cess pit, or fill of a pit beyond the edge of the trench		
917	Cut	0.50+	0.90	SW extent of a pit truncating northern wall (914) of stone-lined cess pit		
918	Fill	0.50+	0.90	Pit 917 fill	Pot	c1400-1625
919	Fill	0.26+	0.16	Pit 917 fill	Pot Animal Bone	c1225-1625
920	Cut	-	-	Arbitrary cut number for pit lined with 913 and 914		

921	Fill	0.70+	0.20+	Fill of cess pit 920	Fish Bone Oyster shell	
922	Cut	0.70+	0.90+	Possibly a cleaning cut within stone-lined cess pit 920		
923	Fill	0.16	0.50+	Fill of possible cleaning cut 922	Pot Stone Animal Bone	c1550-1625
924	Fill	0.70+	1+	Pit 915 fill		
925	Finds reference	-	-	Pottery recovered during dismantling of upper courses of structure 913	Pot	c1150-1350
926	Fill	0.20+	0.48+	Rubble rich fill butting lower courses of structure 914	Pot Stone Animal Bone	1450-1600

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Post-Roman Pottery by John Cotter

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 309 sherds (3986g) of pottery were recovered from 48 contexts. This includes a small amount of pottery from 5 sieved samples. A range of medieval wares (up to c 1480) and post-medieval wares (c 1480+) are represented.

B.1.2 All the pottery was scanned during the present assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. In general, the pottery is in a poor and very fragmentary condition, but some fairly large and fresh sherds are present from all periods.

B.1.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet in the Table below.

Site	Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
OXHECL20	709	c1700-1750	1	3	Staffs grey stoneware (STBRS) or Derbyshire-type (DERBS?) tankard bo (bo = body sherd)
OXHECL20	712	c1580-1900	1	11	Post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). Bo
OXHECL20	716	c1710-1760	1	36	Staffs white-slipped grey stoneware tankard (SWSL). Large bo with iron-dipped handle top.
OXHECL20	718	c1700-1780	20	397	Tin-glazed ware (TGW) 2x blue-tinted dish profiles with blue painted floral (Chinese?) dec, chamberpot (blue-tint glaze). PMR incl brown mottled glz. PMR bead rim storage jar. Black-glazed redware (BLACK/PMBL). English stoneware (ENGS) flagon
OXHECL20	720	c1400-1525?	5	54	1x late Brill/Boarstall ware (OXBX) bowl or poss jar bo with int clear glz. Oxbx/oxap jug rim (OXAP = Brill near-stoneware or overfired Brill). Fresh bo smallish Coarse Border ware (CBW) jar (c1350-1500) with int green glaze. Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM, c 1225+)
OXHECL20	723	c1400-1550?	8	176	7x oxbx incl flat jug base & unglazed jug bos, 1x gg (green-glazed). 1x OXY (Medieval Oxford ware) or OXAW (early Brill/Boarstall ware) cpot rim (13C?) JOINS (756)

Site	Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
OXHECL20	729	c1400-1500?	30	288	1-2x oxbx. Late oxam jugs incl gg baluster jug with splayed base; rod handle, and part of skillet rim/handle with reduc gg int. 1x OXBC (Brill Tudor Green-type) with int/ext green glz. Some 13-14C incl Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ) cpots
OXHECL20	734	c1225-1400	12	100	Fairly small sherds. 4x fresh oxam jug incl rim/spout with gg. Oxaq. Medieval Oxford ware (OXY). Cotswold-type ware (OXAC)
OXHECL20	737	c1275-1400	28	234	Fresh bos oxam jugs incl biconical jug and strip jugs. Oxam classic slashed (CS) jug handle. 1-2 poss oxam/oxbx. 1x bo oxam bottle. Oxaq cpot rim
OXHECL20	738	c1075-1250	10	98	Fresh oxy cpot rim & yellow-glz oxy pitcher bo with applied strip dec. 1x CRUCIBLE rim with trace of pulled spout - coarse grey sandy (possibly in early Ashampstead ware, OXAG? Contains rare flint). OXAC. 1x small bo St Neots ware (OXR)
OXHECL20	739	c1075-1250	7	50	3x oxy cpot bos incl small bo with thumbed strip. 4x oxac incl cpot rim. All fairly scrappy
OXHECL20	740	c1075-1250	31	262	Mostly fairly small/scrappy sherds. 7-8x OXY & early OXAG. Kennet Valley A ware cpot base (OXBF, probably joins 742?). Oxac incl cpot rim. 8-9x St Neots OXR incl 2 cpot rims
OXHECL20	742	c1075-1250	5	54	1x plain or slightly thickened everted rim (diam c120mm) from a small wheel-turned cpot, heavily sooted ext - probably OXY but quite Saxo-Norman looking (just poss Michelmersh ware OXK?? c950-1050?). 4 joining base sherds OXBF (c1050-1250, with lots chalk inclusions)
OXHECL20	742	c1075-1250	1	4	Sieved Sample. Oxac cpot base (c1050-1250)
OXHECL20	746	c1075-1250	3	28	oxy, oxbf, oxac
OXHECL20	747	c1050-1250	1	50	Large fresh cpot base coarse OXBF/oxaq (or ?Kennet Vallry chalk-tempered ware = CHALK KV, rare flint, mostly chalk)
OXHECL20	747	c1050-1250	2	10	Sieved Sample. Oxbf cpot shoulder (probably same as base in 747 above). 1x small abraded bo shelly ware -

Site	Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
					probably Late Saxon Oxford shelly ware (OXB, c800-1050)
OXHECL20	748	c1075-1250	1	11	OXY thumbed cpot rim
OXHECL20	751	c1075-1250	2	62	1x oxy. Fresh oxac wide bowl rim
OXHECL20	751	c1075-1250	5	16	Sieved Sample. Small bos: 1x glazed oxy jug. 1x oxy/early oxag? 2x oxac. 1x St Neots oxr
OXHECL20	752	c1075-1250	1	9	OXBF - v coarse cpot base (see sieved pot below for overall date)
OXHECL20	752	c1075-1250	6	76	Sieved Sample. Large fresh OXY jug/pitcher rim with yellow glz. Oxy & oxac cpot bos & bases. **1x small very abraded bo (2g) LIA/Roman grog-tempered ware** with coarse light grey/cream grog inclusions and rare organic inclusions
OXHECL20	756	c1400-1550?	12	98	1x oxbc jug neck with gg int/ext & stub of narrow strap handle. Fresh small unglazed bos from 1-2 oxam jugs. Fresh oxaw cpot rim (2 joining sherds, JOINS 723)
OXHECL20	795	c1480-1550?	6	33	Fresh oxbx incl bowl/jar rim. 1x small bo Tudor Green ware (TUDG). 2 joining rims OXAW lid (or indust vess?? Or a Roman greyware lid?)
OXHECL20	806	c1480-1550/1600?	3	19	Early PMR. Scrap Raeren stoneware (RAER) frilled jug base. Oxam
OXHECL20	807	c1450-1600?	1	2	Small thin bo early post-med redware (PMRE) jug/jar with int/ext brown glz
OXHECL20	814	c1225-1625	2	11	oxam, oxac
OXHECL20	815	c1350-1625?	1	9	oxam/oxbx jug neck cordon - late med?
OXHECL20	816	c1480-1600	2	15	Oxbx incl glazed bowl with lid-seated rim
OXHECL20	818	c1400-1625	2	10	Small unglazed bo oxbx. Collared oxbx jug rim
OXHECL20	822	c1350-1550?	1	43	Base of conical jug in oxbx/oxam. Grooved dec. unglazed. Heavily sooted from use
OXHECL20	834	c1480-1550	12	212	2x RAER jug/mug. 1x oxbx jug/jar base with int gg on floor. Oxam red lattice dec jug. Oxy. Worn Oxr
OXHECL20	836	c1350-1500?	8	66	Plain oxam incl developed oxam/oxbx flat jug base, 1x oxap. Oxac. 1x shelly late Saxon OXB. [NB 1x fresh shard late med/Tudor (?) vessel glass with applied 'prunt' decoration in this ctx]

Site	Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
OXHECL20	837	c1400-1550?	5	81	1x oxbx jug neck/handle with brown glz int/ext & rod handle. 4x plain oxam. Oxy. [Lots 13-14C CBM]
OXHECL20	839	c1150-1250?	3	46	2x fresh oxaq incl base. 1x fresh OXY thumbed cpot rim
OXHECL20	843	c1175-1350	1	36	Fresh oxaw jug base
OXHECL20	864	c1300-1450?	4	110	Fresh smallish rounded jug with late med looking sub-collared rim with pulled lip, fairly neckless with glossy reduc brown glaze allover ext - overfired oxaw or oxap (poss from c1350?). 2x oxam incl poss dish/skillet with int yellow glz (soot ext), & v thick walled bo from prob baluster jug base. 1x fresh bo OXAG glz jug (almost PMRE?) [Lots med CBM incl bo Brill gg ridge tile]
OXHECL20	869	c1175-1400	1	29	OXAW cpot rim, fresh
OXHECL20	870	c1150-1350	3	32	2x Oxaq incl cpot rim. Oxac. [Lots med CBM. Scraps painted wall plaster - med/Tudor??]
OXHECL20	871	c1150-1350	1	20	Oxaq cpot base. [Med CBM]
OXHECL20	902	c1790-1830	3	106	Bowl rim Creamware (CREA BAND) with mocha dec. English porcelain (ENPO) - v fine teacup rim with gilded dec int. Late pmr
OXHECL20	904	c1710-1760	5	86	1x rod handle from tankard or small teapot(?) in Staffs white-slipped grey stoneware (SWSL) with iron-dipped handle top. 1x fresh oxbx. Oxam. Oxy
OXHECL20	908	c1450-1550?	11	241	Mainly late med Brill OXBX jugs incl bo with allover int very glossy yellow-brown glaze (post-med looking). Large frag narrow strap handle with glossy green glaze. Oxam. A few residual 12/13C sherds incl OXY bowl rim
OXHECL20	909	c1550-1630	18	377	1x moulded base Frechen stoneware jug (FREC). 1x flat base TUDG or BORDG (green-glazed Border ware) jug. Raeren stoneware (RAER). OXBX incl jar rim. Oxam incl CS jug handle. Oxaq (c1150-1350)
OXHECL20	910	c1550-1625	5	39	FREC drink jug. Brown-glz Cistercian-type ware (CSTN). TUDG lobed cup. Oxbx/oxam
OXHECL20	912	c1380-1525	2	28	TUDG cup/jug base. Oxbx
OXHECL20	918	c1400-1625	1	16	OXBX jug with glossy TUDG-like glaze
OXHECL20	919	c1225-1625	1	2	Scrap green-glz oxam jug

Site	Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
OXHECL20	921	c1350-1500?	5	15	Sieved Sample. 2x bos gg Coarse Border ware (CBW). 1x bo unglz oxag (or PMRE?). Oxaw jug bo. 2x oxaw/oxy scraps
OXHECL20	923	c1550-1625	7	124	FREC drink jug bo. Oxbx/oxam. 1x large fresh frag yellow-glazed OXY pitcher rim with classic strap-handle with inlaid braided strip (c1075-1250)
OXHECL20	925	c1150-1350	1	12	OXAQ
OXHECL20	926	c1450-1600	1	39	Fresh PMRE jar with collared/lid-seated rim
	TOTAL		**309**	**3986**	

Table: Pottery spot dates and comment by context

Description

B.1.4 The 309 sherds of pottery have an average sherd weight of 13g, which is about normal for assemblages with a poor to medium state of preservation. The pottery is from four evaluation trenches as follows:

B.1.5 Trench 1: Total 199 sherds (weight 2160g), with an average sherd weight of 11g. This is the lowest average sherd weight from the site and probably reflects the significantly greater quantity of pottery compared to the other two trenches. It also probably reflects the higher percentage of medieval pottery here, its more fragile nature, and the longer period of time it had to become fragmented and redeposited. Pottery of the later 11th century to the 13th or 14th century is particularly well-represented here.

B.1.6 Trench 2: Total 50 sherds (weight 741g), with an average sherd weight of 15g. Some earlier medieval pottery (as in Trench 1), but relatively more late medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

B.1.7 Trench 3: Total 60 sherds (weight 1085g), with an average sherd weight of 18g. The higher average sherd weight here is probably explained by the presence of relatively more late medieval and post-medieval wares – which tend to survive better and weigh more.

B.1.8 The assemblage comprises ordinary domestic pottery typical of many sites in the centre of Oxford. Significant occupation/activity is attested from the later 11th century through to the 16th or early 17th century. The mid/later 17th century, however, is only very slightly represented (although clay tobacco pipe stems of this date are present from the site). Thereafter, small amounts of pottery through to the early 19th century were recovered. A wide variety of local and regional pottery fabrics - typical of this broad timespan – are listed in the spot-dates spreadsheet, but local wares predominate until the later 18th and 19th centuries. A few items, or groups, of moderate interest are highlighted below.

B.1.9 Trench 1 (752) produced a small and very abraded sherd (weight 2g) of Roman grog-tempered ware – clearly residual in this context. Stray sherds of residual Roman pottery are occasionally found on Oxford sites.

B.1.10 Two small, residual, sherds of Oxford Late Saxon shelly ware (Fabric OXB, c 775-1050) were recovered: one from Trench 1 (747), and the other from Trench 2 (836).

B.1.11 Trench 1 (presumably the lower deposits – those with 740s numbers) produced many contexts with pottery spot-dates in the c 1075-1250 range. Some of these contexts also produced a reasonable number of late Saxon-Norman sherds – mainly St Neots-type ware (OXR, c 900-1100). Context (740) produced 8 or 9 sherds of St Neots ware including 2 cooking pot rims. By now, however, these were probably residual – but the presence of St Neots ware, as here, is typical of late Saxon-Norman occupation along the main thoroughfares of Oxford and the sherds were presumably derived from nearby features of this date?

B.1.12 The main pottery fabric of the period c 1075-1250 is Medieval Oxford ware (OXY). This mostly occurs as cooking pots sherds, including a few rims. There are also at least 3 sherds of yellow-glazed jugs/pitchers in this fabric – including a large fresh pitcher rim from Trench 3 (923) with a typical strap handle decorated with an inlaid, braided, clay strip. This, however, was residual in a much later context.

B.1.13 A sandy ware (OXAG?) crucible rim, with pulled lip, was recovered from Trench 1 (738). This was associated with pottery of c 1075-1250. It showed no obvious evidence of use but was probably from a smallish, round-bottomed, crucible of the type commonly used for melting small amounts of precious metals.

B.1.14 As usual, the predominant medieval glazed ware here is Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM, c 1225-1625). This mainly occurs in the form of green-glazed and sometimes decorated jugs. The later, plainer, Brill/Boarstall fabric (OXBX, c 1400-1625), is also fairly common here. A few cooking pots and storage jars also occur in these fabrics. In general, however, the Brill/Boarstall glazed ware assemblage from this site is in a very fragmentary condition.

B.1.15 A modest amount of post-medieval wares is present from the site. The largest context assemblage of these comprises 20 sherds of c 1700-1780 from Trench 1 (718). This included two dish profiles in English tin-glazed ware (TGW) with blue-painted (Chinese?) floral decoration, also a plain TGW chamberpot, a few jars and jugs in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR), and a sherd of English stoneware flagon (ENGS). Pottery later than this is notably rare. The latest material comprises a few sherds of c 1790-1830 from Trench 3 (902) which included a Creamware bowl with banded decoration in coloured slip (CREA BAND), and the rim of a teacup with gilded decoration in fine English porcelain (ENPO).

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.16 The pottery here has the potential to inform research through re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area. It is therefore recommended that it be retained.

B.2 Clay Tabacco Pipes by John Cotter

Introduction

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 29 pieces of clay pipe weighing 202g were recovered from 9 contexts. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall fragment

count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The minimum number of bowls per context was also recorded. Most of the pipe bowls can be paralleled with the local Oxford typology based on pipes from St Ebbe's church (Oswald 1984), although this has been updated where necessary. Other bowls are identified, where possible, by codes based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London pipes typology with bowl types assigned to an abbreviated code (eg. AO22). The catalogue is presented below in Table 1.

Description

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Weight	Comments	MNV Bowls	Maker's Mark
702	c1690-1720	3	1		4	19	Bowl base - probably Oxford Type C. 3x 17/E18C stems. 1 burnt	1	
709	c1690-1720	8	2		10	76	2x bowls Type C (1 complete). Stems up to 104mm long. All fresh	2	
714	18-E19C	2			2	5	1x 18/19C stem. 1x 17C stem		
716	c1690-1720		3		3	33	3x fresh bowls Type C (2 complete, 1 profile). 1 with stem surviving to 60mm long	3	
718	c1730-1800	3	1		4	28	1x fresh complete spurred bowl with knife-cut rim = London-Type AO26 (New type c1730/40-1800) with forward-leaning spur. 3x fresh stems (17-18C)	1	
719	18C	1			1	5	Burnished stem. Fresh but poss burnt?		
806	17C	1			1	4	Stem. Abraded and spalled/flaked		
902	c1690-1730?	1	1		2	15	Bowl profile - West Country-type (AO16 but more developed/later)with large oval blocky heel, with maker's mark 'TH' in large relief letters on side of heel. Possibly for one of the Thomas Hunts of Marlborough (Wilts). See also Oswald 1984 Fig. 56.34b (very similar, from group closing c1770-80; see caption p261). Sandy fabric and good quality burnish. Trace of bottered rim. 1x L17/E18C stem	1	1
904	c1690-1720		2		2	17	1x complete Type C bowl. 1x damaged heel poss from a Type D bowl (c1750-1790)? Or a Type C?	2	
TOTAL		**19**	**10**		**29**	**202**		**10**	**1**

Table: Clay pipe catalogue by context

Discussion

B.2.2 The range of clay pipes here is fairly typical of Oxford sites. The condition is variable, but mostly good, with several complete bowls present, and stem fragments up to 104mm long. With only 29 pieces of pipe present there is a limited amount that can be deduced. The assemblage, however, has a strong late 17th- and 18th-century dating emphasis. The earliest (and commonest) bowls date to c 1690-1720. A few stem fragments may be earlier than this. There is no definite 19th-century material.

B.2.3 A single (complete) bowl of c 1690-1730 from Context (902) is of 'West Country' type and marked 'TH' on the sides of the heel. This may be the mark of Thomas Hunt – one of perhaps two or three pipemakers of this name who worked in Marlborough (Wilts) during the later 17th century and early 18th century. The first Thomas Hunt was active c 1667-1696 (Oswald, 1975, 198), but the style of the bowl here is at the very end of this range and possibly by one of his sons or successors? The later Thomas Hunt (or Hunts), like many Marlborough makers, also placed a shield-like stamp on the top of the stem which contained their name. Numerous variations of this 'Thos. Hunt' stem-mark were issued during the period c 1685-1720 (Atkinson 1965, Fig. 2.43-67). Only a trace of the stem survives on the bowl here – not enough to tell if it was ever marked. Ideally one would want to find a stem-mark and a heel-mark on the same pipe to confirm that the initials here belong to one of these Marlborough makers.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.4 The clay pipe assemblage here has some potential for further research and should be retained.

B.3 Ceramic Building Material by Kirsty Smith and Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A moderately large quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 296 fragments weighing 22.6kg was recovered from Trenches 1, 2 and 3 of the evaluation. The assemblage comprises small, medium and large sized fragments of moderately abraded medieval/early post-medieval roof tile and a small amount of floor and wall tile, with a mean fragment weight of 86g.

B.3.2 The assemblage has been recorded on an excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007) and is summarised in the table below (Table 1). The excel record includes quantification, and details of fabric type, form, evidence of use/reuse (burning etc). Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features supplemented by the use of x40 hand lens for finer constituents.

B.3.3 For a number of the contexts, several forms and fabrics were catalogued together and so estimates for the proportions of some forms such as flat and peg tile have been given below. At a later stage the CBM may be catalogued in more detail and by separate forms and fabric.

Roman CBM

Possible Roman tile

B.3.4 One piece (200g) of possible Roman tile or brick was recovered from context 864, a fill of post-medieval pit 835. The fabric of this tile was pink/orange in colour with a grey core and was 31mm thick. A small amount of redeposited Roman pottery was recorded during the evaluation and Roman tile occurs sporadically in small numbers on sites in Oxford, so this is not surprising.

Medieval-Post-medieval CBM

Roof tile (flat and peg)

B.3.5 The vast majority of the CBM from this site was medieval to post-medieval flat roof tile with a smaller proportion of peg tile. This included *c* 200 pieces of flat tile (14kg) and a smaller proportion of peg tile, around *c* 50 pieces (5kg). The majority of the flat tile originated from rectangular peg tiles with a very small proportion originating from parts of ridge tiles. The majority of the larger fragments of tile had at least one edge surviving, and the thickness of tiles ranged from 11-17mm. The peg holes were 10-14mm wide and where multiple peg holes were present, the distances from the edges varied. A number of the peg tiles had one corner and two sides preserved. Two large pieces of peg tile, (ID: 22 from context 834 and ID: 33 from context 837) had two corners and a full width surviving and these measured 180mm and 170mm wide respectively. Very few of the roof tile fragments had evidence of glaze, the handful which did included patches of green glaze (contexts 836, 837, 839), brown glaze (contexts 837, 923) and a cream/yellow glaze (contexts 838 and 870).

B.3.6 Around 75% of the roof tile comprised fabric 3B/7BB, a moderate-coarse orange-red sandy fabric. The majority of these tiles had a grey core (7BB), and a smaller portion were orange with no grey core (3B). This fabric had quartz sand and chalk grit or voids from leached calcareous material which were <1mm. This fabric is abundant in central Oxford and can be dated to the late 12th-14th century.

B.3.7 Fabric 7B was recorded in contexts 729, 734, 737, 768, 834, 836-9, 868-70, 909, 912 and 918. This fabric was a pink/pale orange colour with a buff core and uniform clay. This fabric contains medium quartz sand and fine voids or chalk/calcareous inclusions <0.5mm. Five sherds of buff/cream fabric 7A, differentiated from 7B only by its colour, were recorded in contexts 737, 834, 838 and 870. These chalk flecked fabrics date to the 13th- early 14th century. One of tile tiles from context 737 had a possible cat paw print on one side.

B.3.8 A handful of other medieval fabrics were represented in this roof tile group including fabrics 4A, 4A/B, 4B an orange fabric with cream laminations was recorded in contexts 712, 806, 908 and dates to the 14th-16th century. A rarer medieval Oxford fabric (3E) was recorded in contexts 837, 839 and 864. This light pinkish brown fabric had a dark grey core and is broadly dated as late medieval.

B.3.9 A handful of post-medieval roof tiles of 15th-17th century date were recorded in contexts 702, 718, 720 and 734. These included five sherds from contexts 718 and 734, made in fabric OXP1 a red-orange fabric of smooth and uniform fine clay with occasional large quartz grits. Two fragments from contexts 702 and 720 were made in fabric OXP3. This orange to light red fabric of fine clay contained medium-fine quartz sand, maroon iron oxide grits and calcareous grits up to 2mm. This early post-medieval fabric is similar to medieval fabric 3B/7BB and may be a finer, slightly later version of this fabric.

Ridge tile

B.3.10 The ridge tile included 24 fairly small to medium sized pieces (*c* 3kg). The majority of these fragments were too small to determine the profile of the ridge tile. The ridge tile comprised a range of fabrics also present as flat roof tile and peg tile (as described above). This included two fragments in fabric 1B from contexts 723 and 836. The fragment from context 723 was a crested ridge tile apex with abrasion to the crest. Two flat tile fragments of

fabric 1B were also recorded from contexts 834 and 837 and these were very likely parts of ridge tile as this fabric appears to have been used exclusively for ridge tiles (John Cotter pers. coms). This distinctive light orange fabric has a grey core and oolitic limestone grits and dates to the late 12th-early 14th century.

B.3.11 One ridge tile fragment from context 864 was the angled apex of a ridge tile and has a glossy copper-green glaze over the external surface. It is made in Fabric 3A, which is probably a product of the Brill/Boarstall production centre during the 14th century. This fabric contained a high density of well sorted fine-medium quartz.

B.3.12 Several ridge tiles with green glaze were made in fabric 3B/7BB including examples from contexts 837, 839, 908 and 909. Five pieces of ridge tile were recorded in 909. One (ID: 59) of these has an unusual 45-degree profile angle on the outside edge and this could be Oxford ridge tile profile Type F – a rare, angled shoulder type. Two other pieces indicated a more rounded profile (Type D).

B.3.13 One ridge type fragment in context 839 was in fabric 7A. This fragment (ID:38) had an unusual profile as it was angled 45 degrees on the underside or lower surface edge after 20mm above the bottom edge. One ridge tile fragment in context 870 was in fabric 7B.

B.3.14 Several fragments of ridge tile were in early post-medieval fabrics of 15th-17th century date including OXP1 (720, 729, 734), OXP3 (719, 815) and OXP7 (719). Fabric OXP7 is a red-orange with grey core or several grey streaks. The sand is uniform in this fabric and the fragment is dense with abundant quartz. This fabric is perhaps 15th-16th century in date.

Decorated floor tile

B.3.15 Two decorated floor tiles of 'stabbed Wessex' type made in fabric 3B were recorded in context 908 (ID:57). One featured an animal and bird design previously recorded by Haberly (1937) and the other a less common motif of a fish. Both of these floor tiles date to c. 1280-1350 and were found in the fill of pit 915, which also contained pottery dating to the 15th-early 17th century.

B.3.16 Haberly type LXXIII (or variant): This corner piece measuring 19mm thick was coated in a light brown glaze over a cream/yellow clay inlay which formed the design. The brown glaze extended over the two sides and splashes of brown glaze were present on the base. The tile was keyed with three stab marks on the base. The tile is one of a four tile design and the surviving motifs comprise a corner motif of a wavy line and part of an indented quadrant, which would have enclosed a central design of two stags and two birds, affronted in a framework.

B.3.17 Floor tile with fish design: It is possible that Haberley recorded a fragmented example of this tile design and comparable examples from Oxford are rare (John Cotter pers. comms). The design featured a fish of which its mouth, an eye and two fins are present with a line running from its mouth. The fish is set within a square frame and occupied one half of the tile and based on an example from Abingdon (Hinton 1969) the complete design comprised two fishes set head to tail with their mouths joined by a line (probably representing Pisces). A small number of examples are known from other Oxford sites including Oseney Abbey (John Cotter pers. comm.). The fabric type appeared to be 3B but only one possible stab mark appears in the broken edge. As with the other floor tile, it had light brown glaze over a cream/yellow pipe-clay inlay forming the design.

Decorated wall tile

B.3.18 One Anglo-Netherlands tin glazed wall tile was recorded in context 718 and can be dated to 1570-1640. This tile was recorded in a later context which contained pottery dating to *c* 1720-1800. The tile was 20mm thick. The tile was decorated with rural scene framed by five blue and white concentric circles with a floral corner motif. The central design is uncertain but may include the lower legs of a quadruped, possibly a horse or cow, in brown with a green and white background. Five similar tiles have been recorded by Oxford Archaeology from excavations at New College Oxford. The five tiles from New College were dated to the early 17th century and were typically thicker than later wall tiles. Wall tiles showing animals in roundels were imported from the Low Countries and then copied by early English tin-glazed wall tile factories (Cotter forthcoming). It is therefore difficult to distinguish between Netherlands and English decorated tiles of this type.

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Fabric	Spot Date
702	1	19	roof - flat	OXP3	C16-17
712	1	29	roof - flat	3B	LC12-13
712	1	10	roof - flat	4A	C14-C15?
718	1	108	wall tile	Flemish/London	1570-1640
718	1	176	roof - flat	OXP1	C15-16
719	2	395	roof - ridge	OXP7	C16-17?
719	1	176	roof - ridge	3B/OXP3	C16?
720	1	86	roof - ridge	OXP1	C15-16
720	1	60	roof - flat	OXP3	C16?
723	1	46	roof - crested ridge tile apex	1B	LC12-E14
729	1	28	roof - ridge	OXP1	C15-16
729	1	23	roof - flat	7B	C13-14
734	3	179	roof - 2 peg, 1 flat	7B	C13-14?
734	4	125	roof - flat	OXP1	C15-16
734	1	115	roof - ridge	OXP1	C15-16
737	2	166	roof - flat	7A	C13-14
737	1	116	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
737	1	21	roof - flat	7B	C13-14?
768	1	46	roof - flat	3A	C14
768	1	10	Indeterminate	OXP1	C15-16
806	1	120	roof - flat	4A/B	C15-16
815	1	188	roof - ridge	3B/OXP3	C16?
834	3	579	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
834	1	254	roof - flat	1B	LC12-E14
834	2	408	roof - peg	7B	C13-14?
834	1	397	roof - peg	7A	C13-14
836	7	446	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
836	4	229	roof - flat and one peg	7B	C13-14?
836	1	20	roof - peg	3B/7BB	LC12-13
836	1	10	roof - ridge tile	1B	LC12-E14

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Fabric	Spot Date
837	7	507	roof - flat and one peg	3A	C14th
837	3	336	roof - flat (2) and 1 peg	3E	Late med
837	1	81	roof - flat	1B	LC12-E14
837	8	730	roof - flat and 2 poss ridge	7B	C13-14?
837	6	343	roof - glazed ridge and flat gazed	3B/7BB	LC12-13
837	8	1261	roof - peg	3B/7BB	LC12-13
837	38	2809	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
838	14	1000	roof - flat	7B and 3B/7BB	LC12-13
838	1	85	roof - flat glazed	7A	C13-14
839	3	425	roof - flat and one peg	7B	C13-14?
839	2	108	roof - ridge tile/ridge tile glazed	7A	C13-14
839	7	569	roof - flat	3E	Late med
839	5	815	roof - ridge	3B/7BB	LC12-13
839	10	802	roof - peg	3B/7BB	LC12-13
839	13	1133	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
864	1	64	roof - peg	3E	Late med
864	1	234	floor tile or brick	RB - D	Roman
864	8	389	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
864	1	10	roof - ridge tile	3A	C14 - M15
867	10	525	roof - flat and 1 peg	3B/7BB/3E	LC12-13
868	17	1195	roof - 14 flat and 3 peg	3B/7BB/7B	LC12-13
869	1	112	roof - peg	7B	C13-14?
870	14	699	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
870	1	128	roof - peg	3B	LC12-13
870	1	71	roof - glazed	7A	C13-14
870	14	699	roof - flat glazed, ridge	7B	C13-14?
871	3	49	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
871	1	37	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
871	2	20	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
908	5	224	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
908	5	253	roof - glazed ridge	3B	LC12-13
908	1	84	roof - flat	4B	C15-16
908	2	385	floor tile - decorated	3B	LC12-13
909	19	1155	roof - flat, 1 ridge, 1 peg, 2 flat glazed	3B/7BB/7B	LC12-13
912	1	100	roof - flat	7B	C13-14?
918	2	120	roof - flat	3B/7BB/7B	LC12-13
921	1	15	roof - flat	3B	LC12-13
923	4	190	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13
926	6	275	roof - flat	3B/7BB	LC12-13

Table: Summary of CBM assemblage

Conclusions

B.3.19 The assemblage was moderately large in size, though many of the fragments were small and moderately abraded. Some larger fragments of medieval (or early post-medieval) roof tile include peg tile and glazed and crested ridge tile survived along with two decorated medieval floor tiles and one decorative wall tile. The earlier contexts (perhaps dating to the 13th-14th century), as suggested by CBM and pottery spot dates, include contexts 734, 737, 839, 869, 870 and 871. Context 737 is interpreted as a possible medieval soil horizon and the pottery and CBM spot dates support this conclusion. Broadly this fits with the documentary evidence which suggests three academic halls occupied the Old Quad site in the 13th-14th century including Cat Hall, Black Hall and Hart Hall. Cat Hall may have been the earliest in the south-western part of the quad and this was demolished by 1451. Black Hall was located in the central and northern part of the quad and this was built in the later 14th century and was demolished in 1669. Hart Hall was established in the 1280s by Elias de Hertford and was located east of Black Hall in the north-eastern part of the quad. Hart Hall expanded in the late 16th century and absorbed the adjacent properties including the Black Hall and the site of Cat Hall. Hart Hall was subsequently extended and rebuilt a number of times in the later 16th, 17th and 18th century. The college then suffered from underfunding and was dissolved in 1805. In 1820, several of the buildings fronting Catte Street fell down and these buildings may have dated to the 17th century. Magdalen College acquired the former Hertford College site and most of the Old Quad buildings were rebuilt in the 19th century (Smith 2020).

B.3.20 The majority of the medieval and early post-medieval material was retrieved form early and later post-medieval pits containing rubble. This is suggestive of several general clearances of the college site where buildings may have been demolished in several stages. As discussed above the college had several intensive periods of rebuilding and extensions in the 16th-19th century. The presence of several fresh peg tiles in later contexts suggests that some or all of the college buildings were roofed with ceramic tiles during the 13th-14th century. It is possible these peg tiles may have roofed Cat Hall, Black Hall or Hart Hall.

Recommendations

B.3.21 The CBM material contains some significant and unusual examples of fabrics and forms of peg tile, glazed flat tile, ridge tile, decorated floor tile and wall tile. The majority of the medieval material was found in post-medieval contexts but include some diagnostic examples. This material can assist with the dating and has potential in analysing the character and development of the medieval academic halls and later Hertford College buildings. The material should be retained and reassessed during any further work as part of investigations at Hertford College.

B.3.22 Some of the contexts contained highly abraded material can be discarded upon completion of the project prior to archiving. These recommendations have been recorded in the excel spreadsheet.

B.4 Painted Wall Plaster and Mortar by John Cotter

Introduction

B.4.1 A combined total of 50 pieces of mortar/plaster weighing 4939g were recovered from four contexts. Three of these contexts are all fills of the same pit (Pit 866) in Trench 2. The

various fills of this pit contained demolition rubble throughout, mainly stone but also a significant amount of 13th-14th century roof tile (CBM) and a few sherds of medieval and later medieval pottery. These pit fills have been assigned to Phase III by the excavator. The fourth context is a post-medieval (Phase IV) garden soil in Trench 3. Given the small number of contexts involved, the material has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below.

Description

B.4.2 **Context (837) Possible date: Medieval to early post-medieval?** Description: 2 large (and very crumbly) pieces of mortar (weight 3504g). Both very similar and possibly from the same flattish structure which - given its coarseness and thickness - is possibly a floor surface? The pieces basically have a very coarse gravelly mortar base and an upper surface skim of white plaster. The largest piece has a maximum length of c 180mm and a max thickness of c 70mm. The underside (or base) is very rough with no original surfaces surviving. The basal unit consists of a relatively compact, grey-brown, earthy mortar packed with very coarse rounded limestone gravel or pebbles, and some angular lumps of limestone up to 50mm across. In section this rougher, darker, base has a gentle but definite hollow, or trough, near the top, which has been filled-in and levelled-up with a finer cream-white mortar with a max depth of 25mm, but tapering away from the 'trough' to just a few mm at the edges. This whiter infilling still contains some fairly coarse rounded gravel but is clearly finer than the darker base. On top of this whiter/finer layer is an even finer 'skim' of cream-white 'plaster' c 5-8mm thick. This uppermost, or outer, layer has mostly flaked-off, but two small patches of the original surface survive. These small patches of plaster have a fairly flat surface which appears to have been smoothed - though is still slightly irregular, as if smoothed by hand, or possibly by contact with a flat wooden board? However, the patches are too small to infer much more than this. No evidence of painting survives. It is possible, therefore, that the pieces could represent a chunk of plastered mortar flooring? Or they could possibly come from the inner face of a walled building? A few sherds of pottery dating to c 1400-1550, and numerous 13th-14th century roof tile fragments, came from the same context. The mortar pieces are not closely datable, in themselves, but could perhaps (like the roof tile) be medieval, and thus in use for a long period of time before destruction and redeposition?

B.4.3 **Context (867) Possible date: Medieval to early post-medieval?** Description: 7 small (and very crumbly) pieces of painted white plaster (weight 22g). The largest piece is 28mm across and 18mm thick and has traces of a red-painted line. These are almost certainly from the same section of painted wall plaster as in Context (870) below, where a fuller description is given. No pottery was recovered from (867).

B.4.4 **Context (870) Possible date: Medieval to early post-medieval?** Description: 40 smallish (and very crumbly) pieces of painted white plaster (weight 1237g). These all appear to be fragments from the same section of painted wall plaster. The largest piece is 103mm long x 75mm wide x 45mm thick and has a faint trace of reddish-brown paint towards one of its broken edges. The outer (painted) surface is dead-flat and covered with a skim of fine white plaster 2-4mm thick. At least two very thin layers of plaster were applied. The original surface is slightly yellowed, or very pale brown, in places and shows the faint parallel lines caused by plasterer's brush. Including the largest piece, a total of 13 pieces show evidence of painted red line decoration, but some of these pieces are as small as 24mm across. The best-preserved piece of decoration shows a straight line (4mm wide) in a dark red-brown pigment. No more

than one line survives on any piece, and all of these appear to be straight red lines. On one or two the line is a much fainter red-brown tone - possibly due to weathering or variation in the brush stroke? The lines do not always follow the grain of the brush strokes in the plaster beneath. One smallish piece differs in having an area of relatively light red-brown paint that survives to a width of 15mm (possibly from a painted feature larger or wider than the other lines?). The fine plaster skim sits on a base of coarse lime mortar (or render) of slightly darker tone and containing abundant rounded limestone gravel - generally well-sorted - with gravel mostly in the 3-5mm range, occasionally up to 10mm across. The context also produced 3 sherds of pottery of c 1150-1350, and numerous pieces of 13th-14th century roof tile, including glazed fragments.

B.4.5 **Context (904) Probable date: Post-medieval (16th to 19th century)**. Description: 1 piece of moulded plaster or mortar (weight 176g). This appears to be a fragment of architectural moulding from a decorative cornice – such as would be found where the top of a wall meets a ceiling, eg. in a room in a post-medieval building. The surviving fragment is roughly square with straighter/neater upper and lower (horizontal) sides - where it has detached from the rest of the cornice and the wall - and much rougher vertical edges where it has simply been broken-off. It has a maximum horizontal length of 92mm and a vertical depth of 86mm and is c 35mm thick (in cross-section). The upper four-fifths of the fragment, in cross-section, comprise something like a quarter-circle moulding which rests on (part of) a smaller square-section moulding which may have been flush with the wall? The fragment has a curved inner surface (which would have been unseen) and may have been formed around a wooden mould, as faint wood-grain impressions are visible. Alternatively, it may have been formed *in situ* around a wooden beam?

B.4.6 The moulding was made from a porous light grey plaster or fine sandy mortar/cement. The external face shows clear traces of white paint or whitewash. The internal surface also shows traces of a whiteish lime mortar or cement. In style and date the piece is broadly post-medieval. Context (904), a garden soil in Trench 3, also produced pottery of c 1710-1760.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.4.7 The painted wall plaster and mortar here has some potential for further analysis and should be retained for the time being.

B.5 Stone by Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 19 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. Of these, nine are fragments of roofing or probably roofing. They are made from Stonesfield slate type (870), sandstone (909), Forest Marble (718, 719, 926) and limestone (839, 909, 923). These stone types are typical for stone roofing in Oxford. Two small fragments of limestone are probably architectural. One piece of oolitic limestone has a flat face and part of a chamfered edge (870), whilst another fragment of fine-grained limestone has part of one flat edge. A summary table of this stone is included below, but a more detailed spreadsheet can be found in the archive.

Ctx	No	Function	Weight (g)	Lithology
718	1	Roofing	1502	Forest marble
719	1	Roofing	970	Forest marble
839	1	Roofing	192	Slightly shelly fine-grained limestone
870	1	Possible roofing	44	Stonesfield slate type
909	1	Roofing	257	Greyish brown fine-grained sandstone
909	1	Possible roofing	91	Grey limestone
923	1	Roofing	231	Fine-grained shelly limestone
926	2	Roofing	419	Forest Marble
870	1	Architectural	28	Fine-grained limestone
870	1	Architectural	23	Oolitic limestone, spar prominent with weathered out ooliths and some shell fragments. Great Oolite, Bath stone type

B.5.2 The remaining eight pieces of stone are unworked and can be discard.

B.6 Coins and paranumismatics by Anni Byard

Introduction

B.6.1 A single copper alloy coin and a jetton were recovered during the evaluation. Both were examined and details entered in a spreadsheet. A summary is presented below.

Description and Discussion

Context	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date	Description
718	Cu alloy	1	0.4	Coin	1634-36	Encrusted Royal farthing of Charles I
805	Cu alloy	1	1.2	Jetton	1586-1635	Nuremberg 'Mercury bust' jetton of Hans Krauwinckel II. Central obverse counterstamp of serif 'P'

B.6.2 An encrusted copper alloy farthing of Charles I was recovered from context 718. The farthing is a Maltravers issue struck at the Tower of London and issued between AD 1634-36 (North No. 2280-2282). The obverse reads ‘CARLOVS D G MAG BRIT’ and depicts a crowned harp while the reverse depicts a crown with two sceptres in saltire and the inscription reads ‘[FRAN ET HIB] REX’. The initial marks cannot be ascertained due to the coin’s current condition.

B.6.3 Context 805 yielded a single copper alloy reckoning counter or jetton. The jetton is a Mercury bust type (see Mitchiner 1988, 447 no. 1593) and was issued by Hans Krauwinckel II who was operational in Nuremberg AD 1586-1635. The obverse depicts the bust of Mercury facing right with the inscription ‘HANS KRAVWINCKEL IN NV’ while the obverse depictsan

imperial orb within a tressure of three arches, with the inscription 'HEIT ROTT MORGEN GOTT' ("Red today, dead tomorrow"). The obverse centre has been counterstruck with a serif 'P'. Unfortunately it is not possible to date when this counterstamp occurred.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.6.4 The assemblage is small both and objects are from stratified deposits. The Charles I farthing should be retained. It could be cleaned and conserved to enable identification of the initial mark(s) which could be of general interest however, it is a closely datable object, and such further work will add little to the site narrative. The counterstamped jetton is an unusual find and although its reuse cannot be closely dated it should be retained.

B.7 Glass by Anni Byard

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of six pieces of glass with a combined weight of 63g was recovered from three contexts during the evaluation. The glass was examined and basic details such as count, weight and date were entered into a spreadsheet. A summary table is presented below.

Context	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date	Description
718	Glass	1	4.4	Gaming piece	L PM?	Circular disk formed from a flat shard of clear glass.
718	Glass	1	26	Bottle	L 17th - L18th C?	Large shard of a green-brown probable mallet-type wine bottle
718	Glass	1	19.8	Bottle	18th C?	Heavily weathered green shard from a probable mallet / onion type wine bottle
718	Glass	1	3.2	Window	L PM?	Heavily weathered clear flat glass, probable window glass.
836	Glass	1	3.2	Beaker?	L 13th - E 16th C	Fragment of slightly opaque aqua glass with applied 'prunt'.
902	Glass	1	6.4	Gaming piece	20th century	Marble game piece with internal yellow swirl

Table: Description of small finds by context

Description and discussion

B.7.2 Context 718 yielded the highest concentration of glass with four shards (53.4g) from four individual objects. These comprise two shards from probable 'mallet' or 'onion' type wine bottles plus a small piece of probable window glass. As these pieces are fragmentary it is not possible to closely date the objects, however, they are likely to be of later post-medieval date, c1650-1800.

B.7.3 Of interest is a piece of flat, possible window glass that has been knapped into a circle, also from context 718. On one side of the weathered shard a possible concentric ring encircling the letter 'C' has been etched through the weathered patina. This piece of glass may have been repurposed for use as a gaming token or counter, and with its weathered patina is reminiscent of Chinese mother-of-pearl counters, which were only available to the very wealthy from c. 1700-1850 AD. For the less-wealthy classes, gaming counters could be made from cheap and readily available materials such as metal, wood and bone. Counters were used in gambling card games.

B.7.4 A single piece of slightly opaque aqua glass was recovered from context 836. The fragment has a 'prunt', an applied blob of glass which could be pulled upwards to form a horn or spike and which served both a decorative purpose and acted as a gripping aid. Although small this may be a fragment from a German or Low Countries *Krautstrunk* or *Berkemeyer* style beaker. Such vessels were popular from the late 13th century through to the early 16th century in England, but they are not common survivals. The diameter of this vessel is estimated at c9cm.

B.7.5 Lastly, a modern (20th century) glass marble with internal yellow swirl was recovered from context 902.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.7.6 The assemblage is small and mostly of later post-medieval date. Only two objects are recommended for retention – the glass gaming piece from context 718 and the possible late medieval beaker shard from context 836. The rest of the assemblage has been recorded in basic form and can be discarded.

B.8 Metal by Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 4 copper alloy and 13 iron objects were recovered from the evaluation. The copper alloy objects comprise 3 lace tags and a fragment from a sheet metal vessel. The majority of the iron objects are nails except for the remains of a pair of scissors.

B.8.2 Lace tags were used to prevent the ends of laces from fraying and to ease threading. They were commonly used on doublet and hose but would also have been used on girdles, for lacing bodices and tying shoes. They are common finds in medieval and post-medieval contexts. The 3 lace tags are all the same type: cylindrical or slightly tapering with a rounded tip. The edges of the thin sheet, from which they are made meet along the length of the tag, and in two cases (ctx 834 and 921) there is a rivet at the upper end to secure the tag to the lace material; the tag from context 923 is

damaged at the upper end and may also have had a rivet. This type mainly dates to the 15th-16th century.

B.8.3 A slightly curved strip of copper alloy sheet metal recovered from context 909 may be a fragment from the rim of a vessel.

B.8.4 The remains of a small pair of scissors came from context 219. The blades are missing but the pivot, the arms and most of the centrally placed finger loops survive. Scissors are known to have been in use in the medieval period but were less popular than shears. They are more commonly found in post-medieval contexts. Scissors of this size could have been used for a variety of functions from needlework and hair trimming to cloth cutting.

B.8.5 Nails were recovered from the following contexts 219, 718, 738, 909 and 921.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.6 The metalwork is in poor condition and would benefit from x-radiography. Once this has been done the complete nails together with the lace tags and the scissors should be retained. The incomplete nails can be discarded.

B.9 Slag by *Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description
740	Single piece of iron working tap slag, 17g
742	<103> Small fragment of probable tap slag, 2g
867	Single piece of probable iron working slag, 14g

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples by Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Nine bulk samples were taken as part of the evaluation at Hertford College Library, Oxford primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts. All samples came from medieval (phase I) pit fills apart from sample 106 which came from a phase II drain, sample 107 from a phase II/III pit and sample 108 from a phase III cesspit.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.3 Sample data and flot component abundance data is presented in Table 1.

Trench 1

C.1.4 Sample 100 from fill 751 of pit 753 produced a small flot. Recovered charred plant remains include damaged wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.), a hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*) and charred grass seeds (Poaceae). Recovered charcoal consists of both ring and diffuse porous types. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.

C.1.5 Sample 101 from fill 752 of pit 753 produced a small flot. Damaged charred wheat grains were recovered along with charred oat (*Avena sativa*) and a possible charred sedge seed (cf *Carex* sp.) is also present. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.

C.1.6 Sample 102 from fill 749 of pit 750 produced a poor flot. Recovered charcoal consists of ring and diffuse porous types and a fragment of hazelnut shell was also identified. Bone was recovered from the residue.

C.1.7 Sample 103 from fill 742 of pit 743 produced a small flot. Ring porous type was observed in the charcoal assemblage. Charred grain includes wheat and possible oat. Three possible mineralised earthworm cocoons were also retrieved from the flot with identification following the mineralised plant and invertebrate remains guide (Carruthers and Smith, 2020, 78). Bone, pottery and slag were recovered from the residue.

C.1.8 Sample 104 from fill 747 of pit 743 produced a small flot. Charred grain includes wheat, a possible barley grain (cf *Hordeum vulgare*) though this could just be a damaged wheat grain and oat. Other charred material includes half a small legume and hazelnut shell fragments. Bone, including fish bone, and pottery were recovered from the residue.

C.1.9 Sample 105 from fill 748 of pit 743 produced a small flot. Charcoal includes a fragment of roundwood and the charred grain consists mostly of indeterminate fragments. A charred fragment of fruit stone from the fruit of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) was also recovered. Bone was recovered from the residue.

C.1.10 Sample 106 from fill 765 of stone drain 735 produced a modest quantity of charcoal with no artefacts recovered from the residue.

Trench 2

C.1.11 Sample 107 from fill 871 of pit 872 produced a modest flot. Charred grain consists of wheat with possible oat and barley with all the grain being damaged adding uncertainty to the identifications. Other charred plant remains include grass seeds and hazelnut shell fragments. Charcoal includes ring and diffuse porous types with hazel and oak (*Quercus* sp.) being identified. Bone, including fish bone, pottery and CBM were recovered from the residue.

Trench 3

C.1.12 Sample 108 from fill 921 of cess pit 920 produced a modest flot. Charred plant remains include damaged wheat and a possible damaged dock seed (cf *Rumex* sp.). Charcoal consists of ring and diffuse porous types with oak and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) being identified. Bone, including fish, marine shell, pottery, CBM and iron were all recovered from the residue. No mineralised seeds or other mineralised material was present in the flot and no obvious mineralised concretions consistent with latrine waste ("cess") was present in the residue, although some small amorphous fragments may be of this derivation.

Discussion

C.1.13 Assessment of the evaluation samples indicates good potential for the recovery of charred material on site. The charred material is generally in good condition although grain in many of the samples was damaged or incomplete. Mineralised earthworm cocoons were recovered from sample 103 but no other obviously mineralised material was present from the sampled features. However, the presence of at least one cesspit indicates the possibility that mineralisation may be present in other areas across the site.

C.1.14 Many of the samples offer potential for radiocarbon dating (seeds). Most of the charcoal appears to derive from longer lived species.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.1.15 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete though it is not expected that they will require further work at this time.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Phase	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Notes
100	751	1	753	I	20	18	+++	++		+	+	+	7.5YR 3/3 loamy sand
101	752	1	753	I	30	25	++	++		+			10YR 4/6 loamy sand
102	749	1	750	I	8	5	++	+			+		10YR 6/6 sandy silt
103	742	1	743	I	20	14	+++	+		+		+	7.5YR 3/4 loamy sand
104	747	1	743	I	18	10	+++	++		+	+		7.5YR 5/8 silt loam
105	748	1	743	I	20	12	++	++			+		7.5YR 4/4 loamy sand
106	765	1	735	II	1.5	14	+++						10YR 3/3 loamy sand
107	871	2	872	II/III	20	32	+++	++		+	+	+	10YR 6/8 sandy silt loam
108	921	3	920	III	36	28	+++	++		+			10YR 5/4 sandy silt loam

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+).
Other charred covers: legumes, nut shell, fruit stones.
Table 1: Assessment of bulk samples.

C.2 Animal Bone by Adrienne Powell

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 189 animal bone specimens were recovered by hand from the site (Table 1), amounting to 2.216kg. Environmental samples were also taken from several contexts and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm, producing a further, small amount of identifiable bone. Site phasing is given as: Phase I - Prehistoric to Early Medieval, Phase II – Medieval, Phase III – Early Post-medieval and Phase IV – Post-medieval. However, the bone-yielding contexts from Phase I have ceramic spot dates of ca. 1075-1250 AD.

C.2.2 The hand-collected material was recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides (Boessneck 1969, Lister 1996, Schmid 1972), using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996, Strid). Vertebrae other than atlas were only recorded where more than half the centrum was present and only identified to size category; similarly, ribs were only recorded where the articulation was present. Bone fusion was noted and toothwear was recorded following Grant (1982). Measurements were taken, where possible, following Driesch 1976.

C.2.3 The condition of the bone fragments was recorded on a subjective scale of 0-5, where 0 is pristine, with no apparent surface alteration to the bone, and 5 is material not identifiable beyond 'bone'. Butchery, gnawing damage and pathologies were recorded on identifiable fragments only; burning, where present, was recorded on both identifiable and unidentifiable fragments. Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.

Description

C.2.4 Phase III produced the largest amount of material, followed by Phase IV; the other phase groups produced minimal amounts of bone. Bone preservation is excellent overall, such that two fragile neonatal specimens are preserved. There is very little evidence for post-depositional damage to bone surfaces from activities such as trampling or movement. Butchery marks, both chop and cutmarks, were observed on 12% of the material and gnawmarks, primarily carnivore but with one possible instance of rodent-gnawing, on 33% of the material. Burnt bone was absent from the hand collected assemblage and only occurred as a few small unidentifiable fragments in the sieved assemblage.

Table: Condition of the bone

Phase	Condition			
	0	1	2	3
I		10	3	
II		6	4	
II/III		2		
III	1	74	43	1
IV	1	36	8	
Total	2	128	58	1

C.2.5 Table 2 (hand collected) and Table 3 (sieved) show a surprisingly wide range of species given the small assemblage size. Sheep-goat, of which a few bones were identified as sheep, is the most abundant, cattle is the next most frequent and pig is only represented by a few specimens. Bone fusion data suggests primarily the presence of sub-adult or adult animals although there was a perinatal sheep/goat humerus from context **748**. A partial sheep/goat mandible from context **867** was at wear stage 'e', indicating a young adult.

C.2.6 Other mammal species only occur as one or two specimens. The presence of fallow deer (*Dama dama*), hare (*Lepus* sp.) and rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) hints at high status. A perinatal equid humerus, from the rubble pit fill **718**, is an unusual specimen in that very young horses are rarely visible archaeologically. Also noteworthy are the cat specimens from the cess pit fill (**921**), an unfused proximal humerus epiphysis and an unfused distal tibia epiphysis, probably from the same individual, the size suggesting a sub-adult animal.

C.2.7 Identified bird bones include domestic fowl/pheasant and goose (Answer sp.), a tarsometatarsus from a medium size bird and a radius from a small bird were recovered from the samples but were incomplete and not identified further.

Table: Hand collected bone, number of identified specimens (NISP) and number of bone specimens (NSP).

Phase	Context	Sheep/goat	Cattle	Pig	Equid	Fallow deer	Dog	Hare	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Bird	Unidentified	Total NISP	Total NSP	Wgt
I	740		1	1							1		5	3	8	79
	742	2	1											3	3	201
	748	1												1	1	3
	751		1											1	1	51
	Sub-total	***3***	***3***	***1***							***1***		***5***	***8***	***13***	***334***
II	729	1		1		1	1						4	4	8	94
	734												2	0	2	9
	Sub-total	***1***		***1***		***1***	***1***						***6***	***4***	***10***	103
II/III	871	1								1				2	2	33
III	720	1												1	1	23
	723	2	1										21	3	24	118
	756									1			9	1	10	38
	816	1											1	1	2	10
	817	1											2	1	3	28
	822	1												1	1	9
	834												9	0	9	51
	837	3	1										5	4	9	119
	838		1								1			2	2	13
	839										1		1	1	2	21
	867	1												1	1	16
	868									1			3	1	4	32

Phase	Context	Sheep/goat	Cattle	Pig	Equid	Fallow deer	Dog	Hare	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Bird	Unidentified	Total NISP	Total NSP	Wgt
	870		1	1									5	2	7	28
	909	2	1	1									3	4	7	224
	910												1	0	1	10
	919											1		1	1	9
	923	3								4				7	7	119
	926	5	5								2	2	14	14	28	390
	Sub-total	***20***	***10***	***2***						***6***	***4***	***3***	***74***	***45***	***119***	1291
IV	709	1											1	1	2	90
	714										1			1	1	9
	718	3			1			1	1		2		3	8	11	87
	768		1											1	1	48
	772	1									1			2	2	15
	806	1											5	1	6	38
	836	3									1		11	4	15	86
	843												2	0	2	3
	864		1										4	1	5	112
	Sub-total	***9***	***2***		***1***			***1***	***1***		***5***		***26***	***19***	***45***	488
Total		**34**	**15**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**10**	**3**	**111**	**78**	**189**	2216

Table: Identified bone (NISP) from environmental samples

Phase	Context	Sample	Sheep/goat	Cattle	Cat	rabbit	Medium mammal	Cat/hare size mammal	Bird	Amphibian	Total NISP
I	742	103	3						1		4
	747	104	1							1	2
	751	100	2							1	3
	752	101		1					1		3
II/III	871	107							3		3
III	921	108		2	2	1	1	2	5	2	16
Total			6	3	2	1	1	2	10	4	31

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

C.2.8 The assemblage as it stands has been fully recorded but does not warrant further analysis. However, it should be retained until the project is completed and considered in addition to any assemblages recovered therein.

C.3 Fish Bone by Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.3.1 Thirty-five fish bones were recovered from the dried residues of sieved soil samples from the evaluation excavations at Hertford College New Library. Samples were sieved to 0.5mm as part of the bulk sample flotation process and residues were sorted to 2mm. The fish remains were identified with the aid of the author's comparative skeletal collection and recorded on a pro-forma spreadsheet which will be available in the site archive.

Description

C.3.2 The bone is generally in good condition with some slight indication of corrosion on an eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebra from context 747 and on an eel vertebra from context 921 that may derive from digestion. The residue from context 921 also included a few fragments of corroded mammal bone and mineralised concretions which also indicate the presence of a faecal component which is consistent with the interpretation of pit 920 as a cesspit.

Table: Fish remains by taxon and context

	Context	742	747	749	752	871	921	TOTAL
	Sample	103	104	102	101	107	108	
	Phase	1	1	I	I	II/III	III	
	Spot date	c1075-1250	c1050-1250		c1050-1250	c1150-1350		
Anguilla anguilla	Eel	4	3		1	3	1	12
Conger conger	Conger eel						2	2
Clupea harengus	Herring		2	2		1	3	8
Clupeidae	Herring family					3		3
Esox lucius	Pike					1		1
cf *Trisopterus* sp.	Poor cod/pouting?					1		1
Gadidae	Cod family						5	5
Indeterminate					1		2	3

C.3.3 All the identifiable bones are vertebrae, apart from a conger eel dentary and a small gadid articular in sample 108 (921), a small eel cleithrum in sample 101 (752) and a herring supracleithrum in sample 107 (871).

C.3.4 The assemblage includes both salt water fish (herring, gadids), freshwater fish (pike) and catadromous fish (eel). It is likely that the seafish were sold as salted or pickled fish but the small pike (known as picarel in medieval times) is more likely to have been a local catch. The species present are consistent with those recovered at other contemporary sites in Oxford (eg Oxford Castle, Nicholson 2019) and indicate that fish were readily available and consumed by those who had money to purchase them in the Norman and medieval town.

Conclusion

C.3.5 It is clear that even small and fragile bones survive well in the features excavated at Hertford college and this has implications for any further excavation which will need to include a comprehensive sampling and sieving strategy to recover small bones from well dated features.

Recommendations for Retention/Dispersal

C.3.6 The fish remains are significant and well dated and should be retained in the archive.

C.4 Shell by *Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description
921	<108> three small fragments oyster (Ostrea edulis) shell, 6g

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name:	New Library, Hertford College, Oxford
Site code:	OXHECL20
Grid Reference	SP 51631 06431
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	3 weeks from the 1st of March 2021
Area of Site	TBC
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2020.64
Summary of Results:	*Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CPC* Project Services LLP on behalf of Hertford College to undertake an archaeological evaluation to inform the Local Planning Authority in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new library at Hertford College, Oxford (NGR: SP 51631 06431). The evaluation was undertaken over 15 days during March 2021 and consisted of three archaeological evaluation trenches (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) that varied in size from 2m long by 1.50m wide to 10.10m long by 4m wide. Although restricted to areas of the site not covered by existing standing buildings the distribution and size of the trenches have shown that possible late Saxon and Norman to post-medieval remains survive within the site and have remained relatively undisturbed by later activity (Figs. 13 and 14) and can be considered to be significant. Trenches 1 and 2 was targeted over an area previously investigated by archaeological watching brief and GPR results where possible archaeological features extended up to 4m below ground level. Within these trenches archaeological deposits and features dating from the late Saxon to the medieval periods and were encountered between 2.32m bgl (61.55m OD) and 1.40m bgl (62.47m OD). Residual Saxon pottery recovered from Norman quarrying suggests that occupation is either located within or near to the site. Medieval features consisted of possible gravel extraction pits in filled with demolition rubble, garden soils, a stone-lined drain (possibly used as a boundary between two academic halls) and gravel surfaces. These were overlain by late medieval and early post-medieval garden soils which were in turn overlain by post-medieval mortar surfaces with a single robbed east-west foundation wall most likely relating to a mason's yard

(16th to 18th century) These were truncated by later post-medieval quarry and rubble filled pits.

Trench 3 was located within the southern passage and immediately adjacent to the chapel foundations. A stone-lined cess pit was the only feature encountered within the trench and was excavated to 3.20m bgl (60.91m OD). Materialistic culture recovered during hand excavation suggests that this dates from the 16th and 17th centuries, however, the structural elements could be earlier in date as there was evidence for clearing out of the fills.

Untruncated natural was only encountered within Trench 1 at 61.40m OD (2.47m bgl) and was overlain by a c0.15m thick layer of in-situ brickearth.

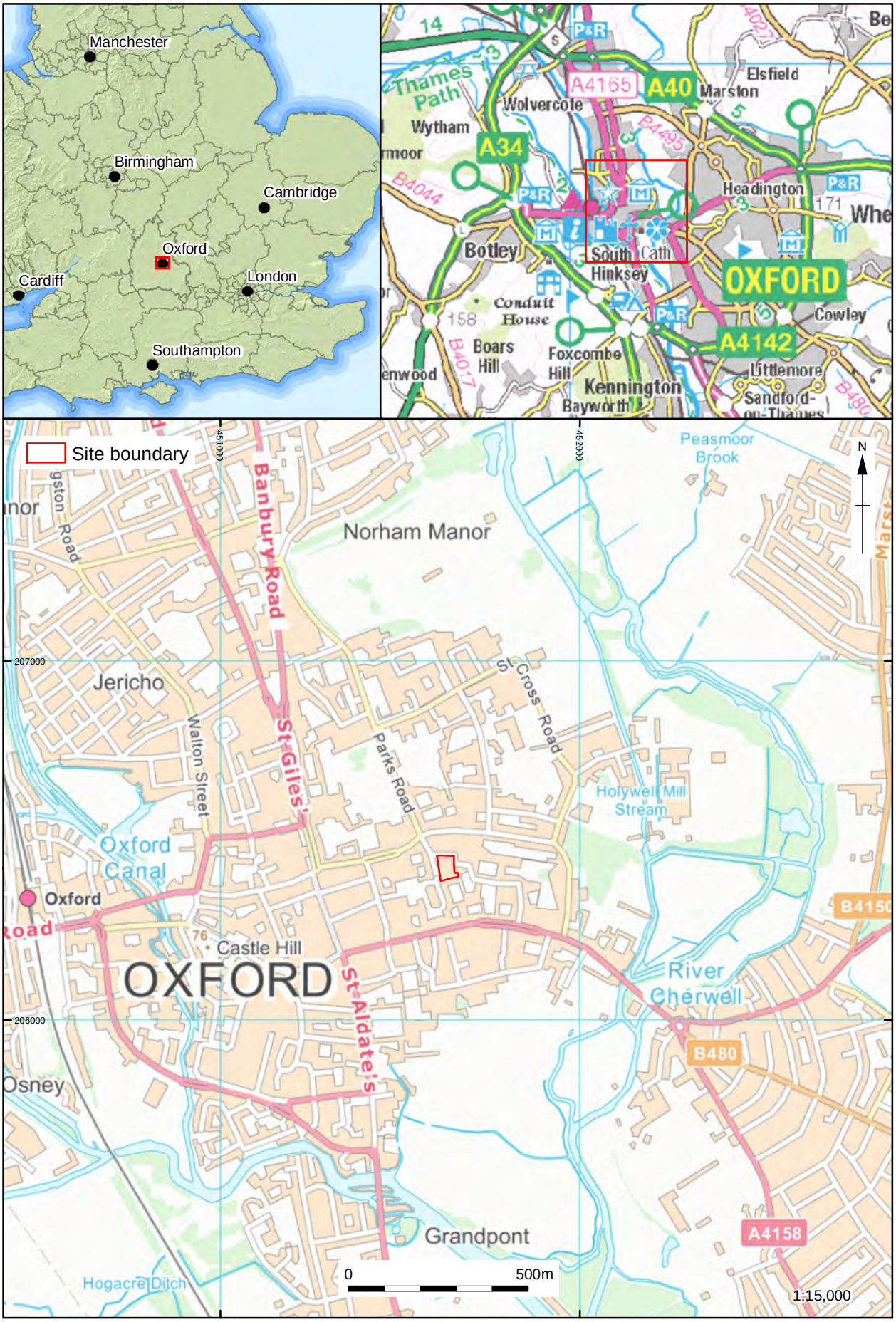

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Figure 1: Site location

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N

451595
206460

451655
206460

EXISTING BASEMENTS

EXISTING BASEMENTS

Figure 13

EXISTING BASEMENTS

Tr 1

Figure 14

Tr 2

HT 6m

EXISTING BASEMENTS

EXISTING BASEMENTS

Library (former chapel)

Tr 3

451595
206390

451655
206390

Discrete feature - possible archaeological origin

Linear feature - possible archaeological origin

Possible buried surface

Small discrete feature - uncertain origin

Possible structure

Anomalous layer

Disturbed ground

Possible high void ratio ground

Possible void

Probable reinforced concrete

Possible reinforced concrete

Moderately high resistance - possible archaeology

Low resistance - uncertain origin (area / trend)

Moderately high resistance - uncertain origin

Trench location

West range

Lift pit

New Lightwells

Marquee (food hall)

Marquee (kitchen) - to be removed

Heras fencing

0 Scale at A3 1:250 10m

Figure 2: Trench l cations

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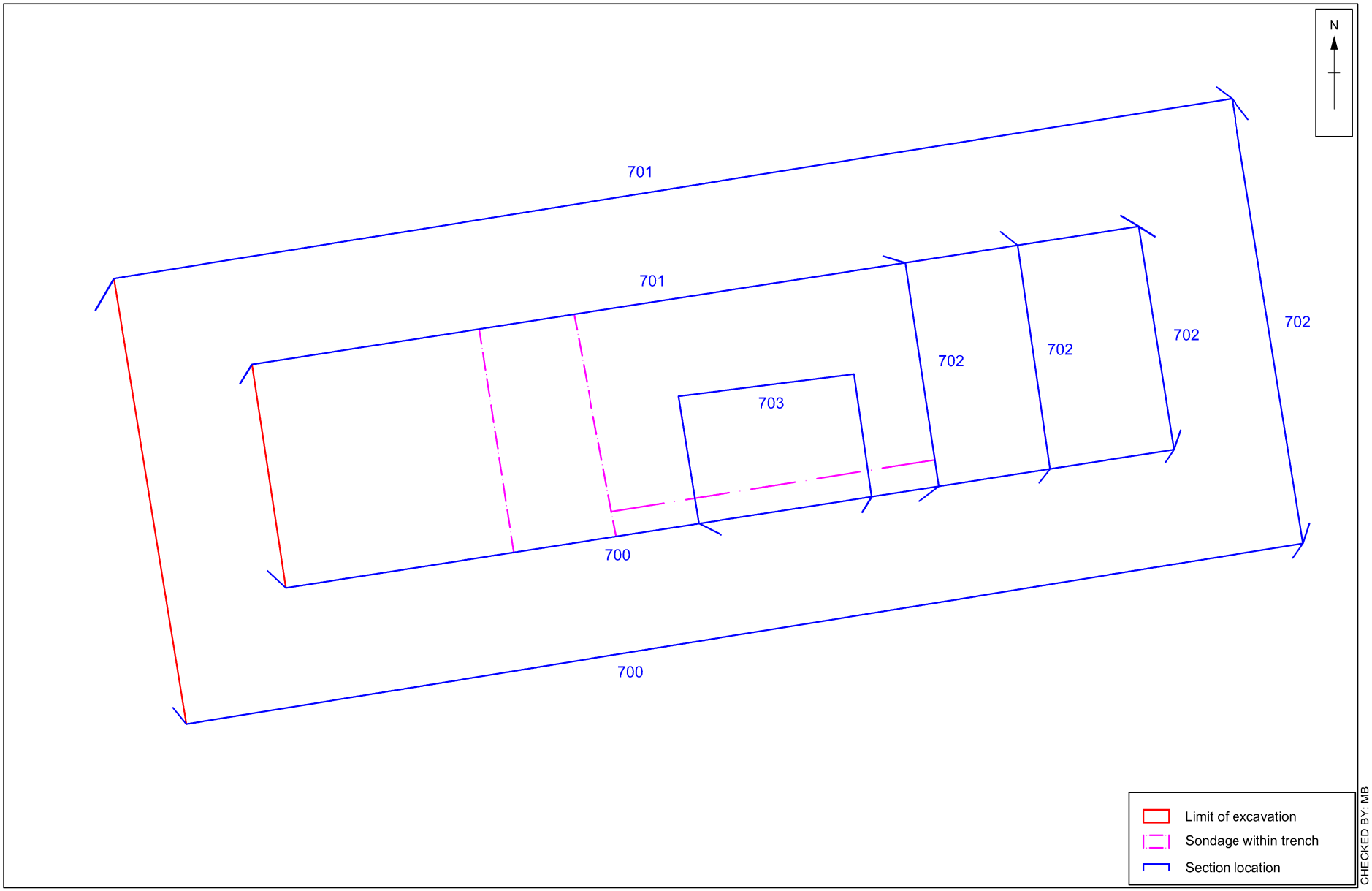


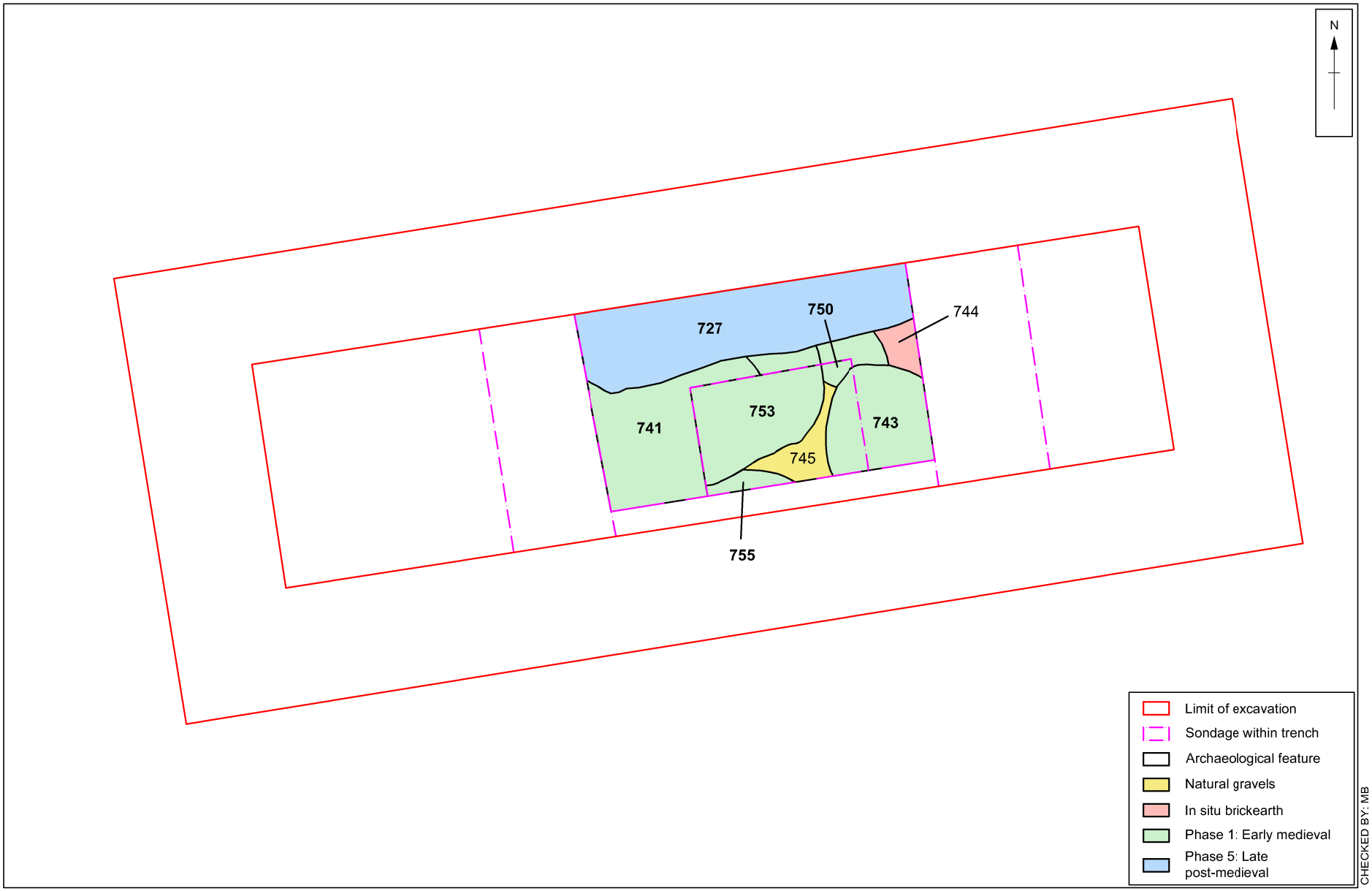
0 2m

Scale at A4 1:50

Survey Data supplied by :
OA

Figure 3: Trench 1 plan showing section locations

X:\o\Oxford Hertford College Library\010Geomatics\02 CAD\OXHECLEV_2021-03-31.dwg(Figure 4 A4)****anne.kilgour* 27 Apr 2021



0 2m

Scale at A4 1:50

Survey Data supplied by :
OA

Figure 4: Trench 1 Phase 1 features cutting gravel and brickearth

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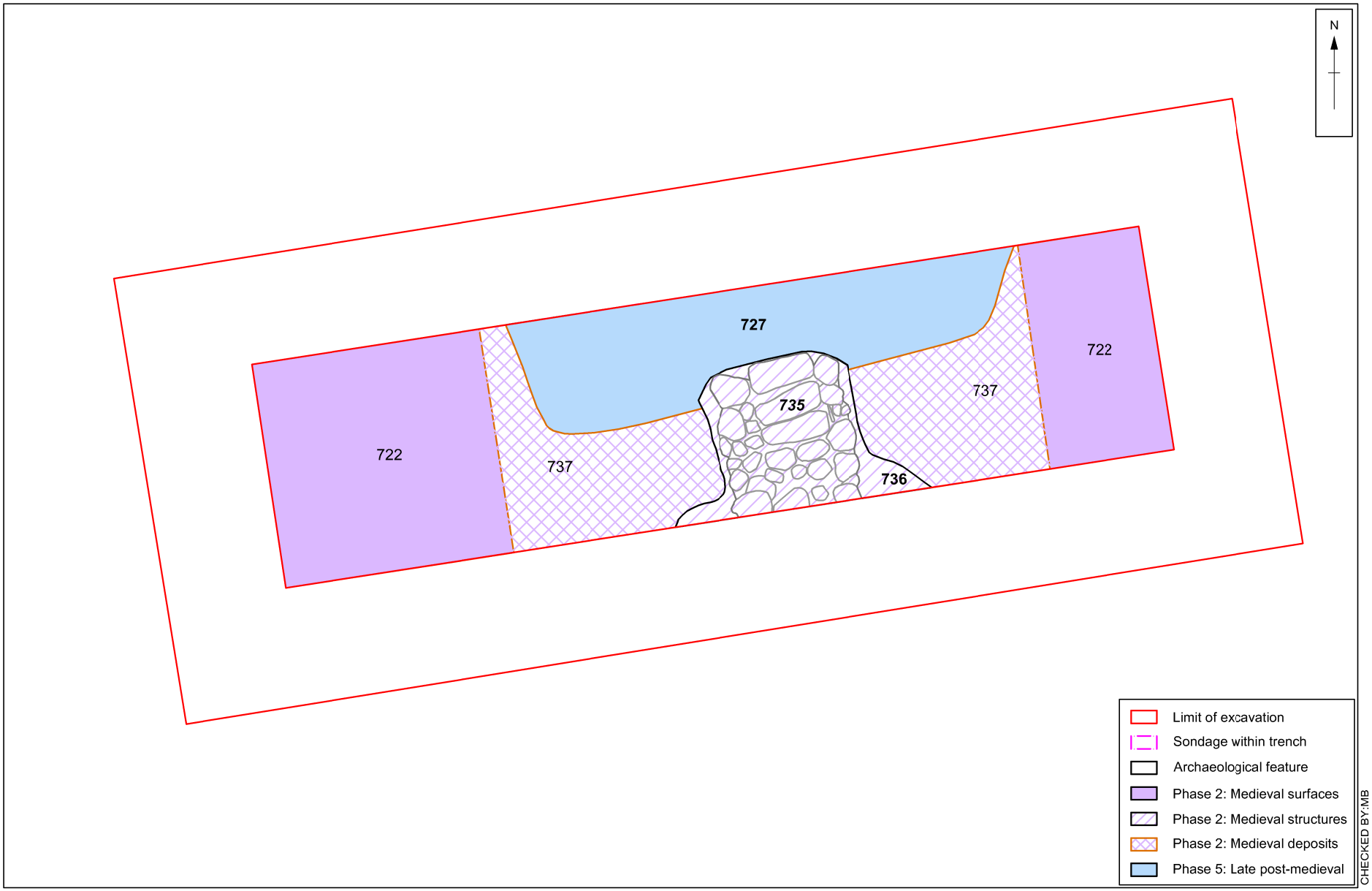

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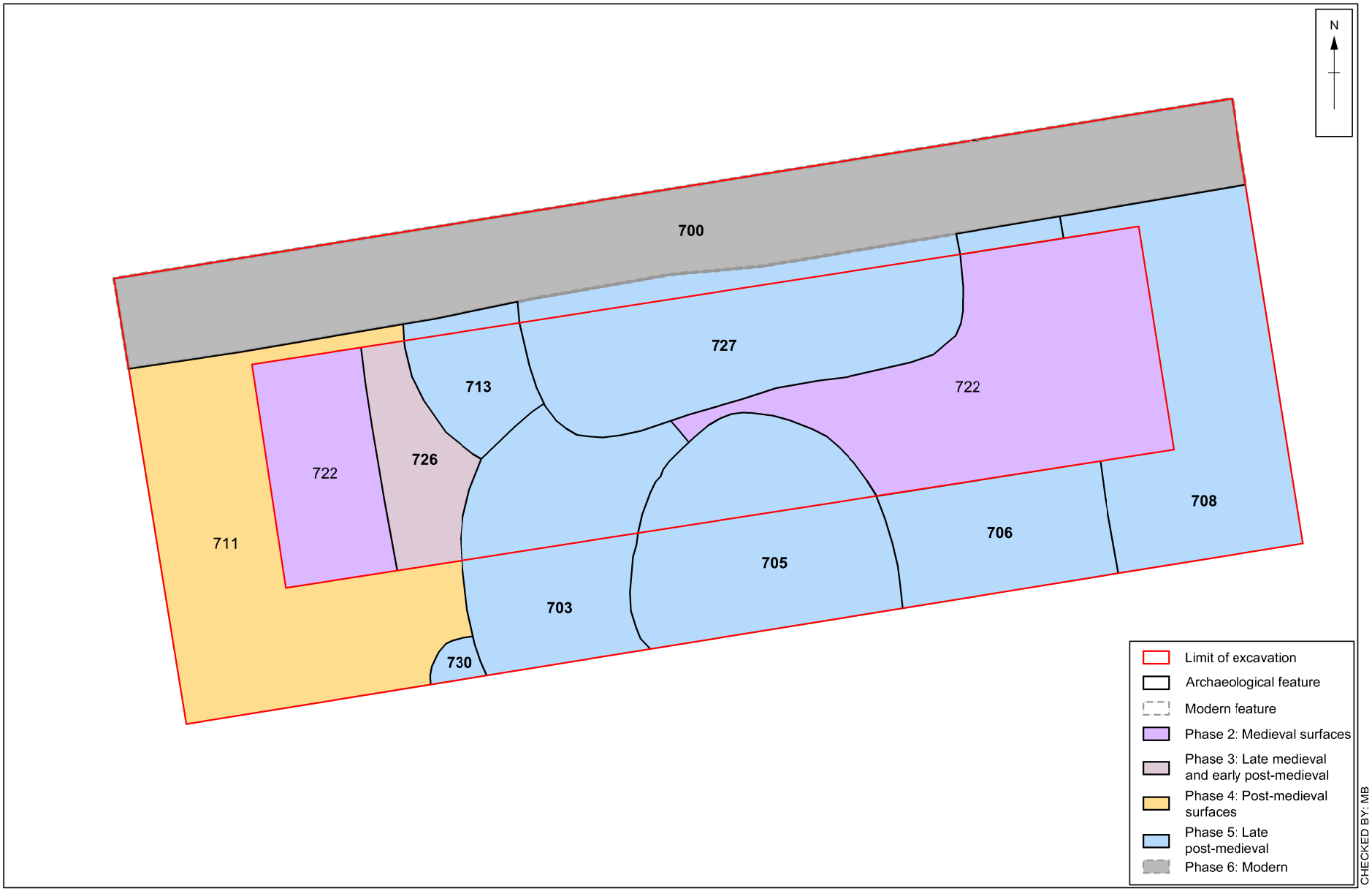
Scale at A4 1:50

Survey Data supplied by :
OA

Figure 5: Trench 1 plan of phase 2 drain structure 735

X:\o\Oxford Hertford College Library\010Geomatics\02 CAD\OXHECLEV_2021-03-31.dwg(Figure 6 A4)****anne.kilgour* 27 Apr 2021



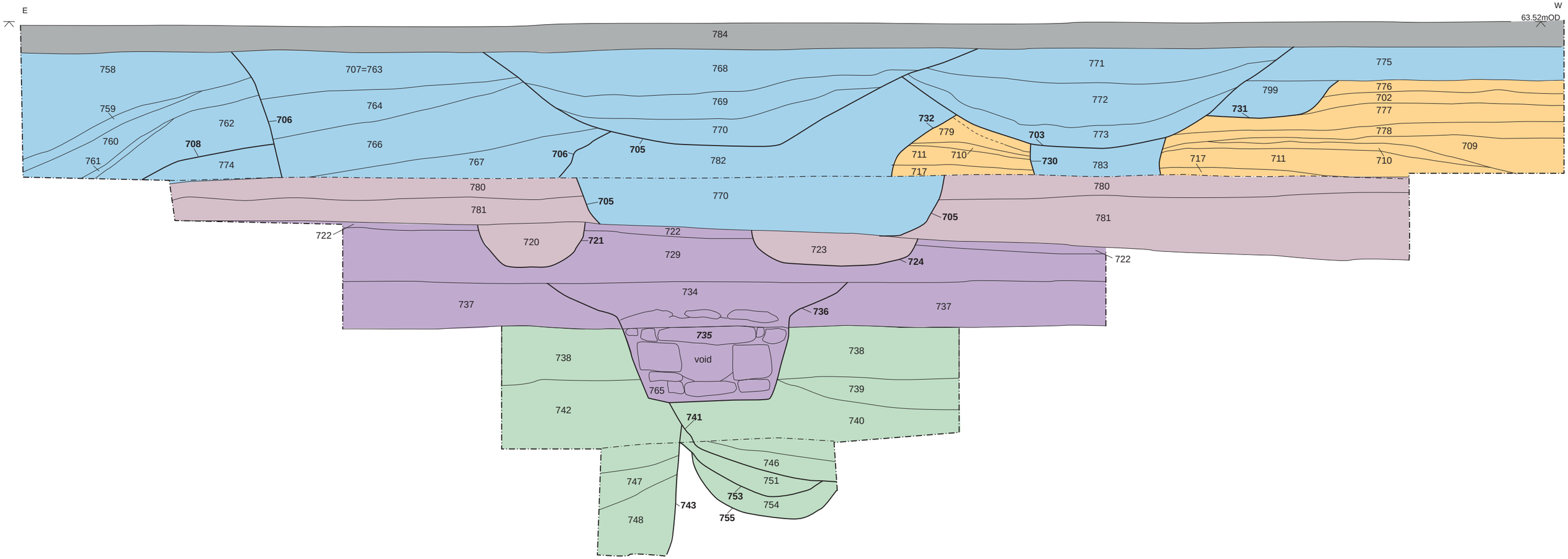
0 2m

Scale at A4 1:50

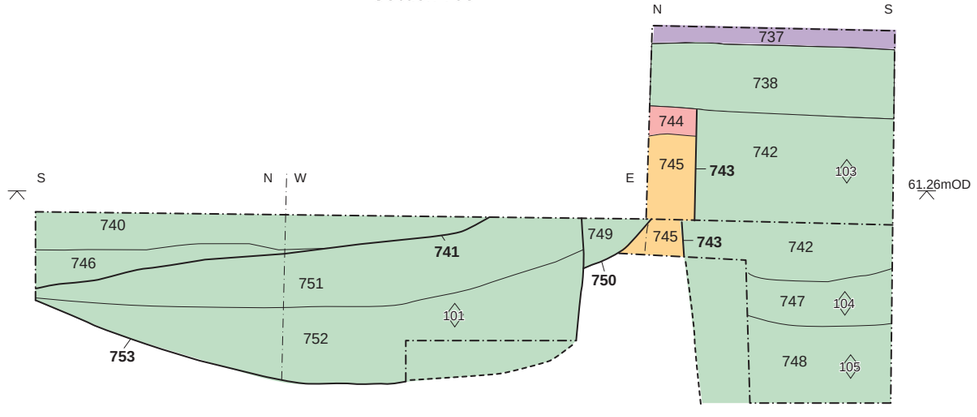
Survey Data supplied by :
OA

Figure 6: Trench 1 plan of Phase 3, 4, and 5 structures truncating Phase 2 surface 722

Section 700



Section 703



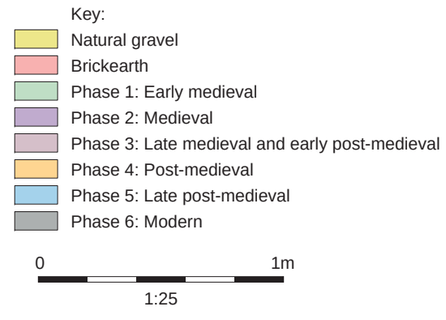
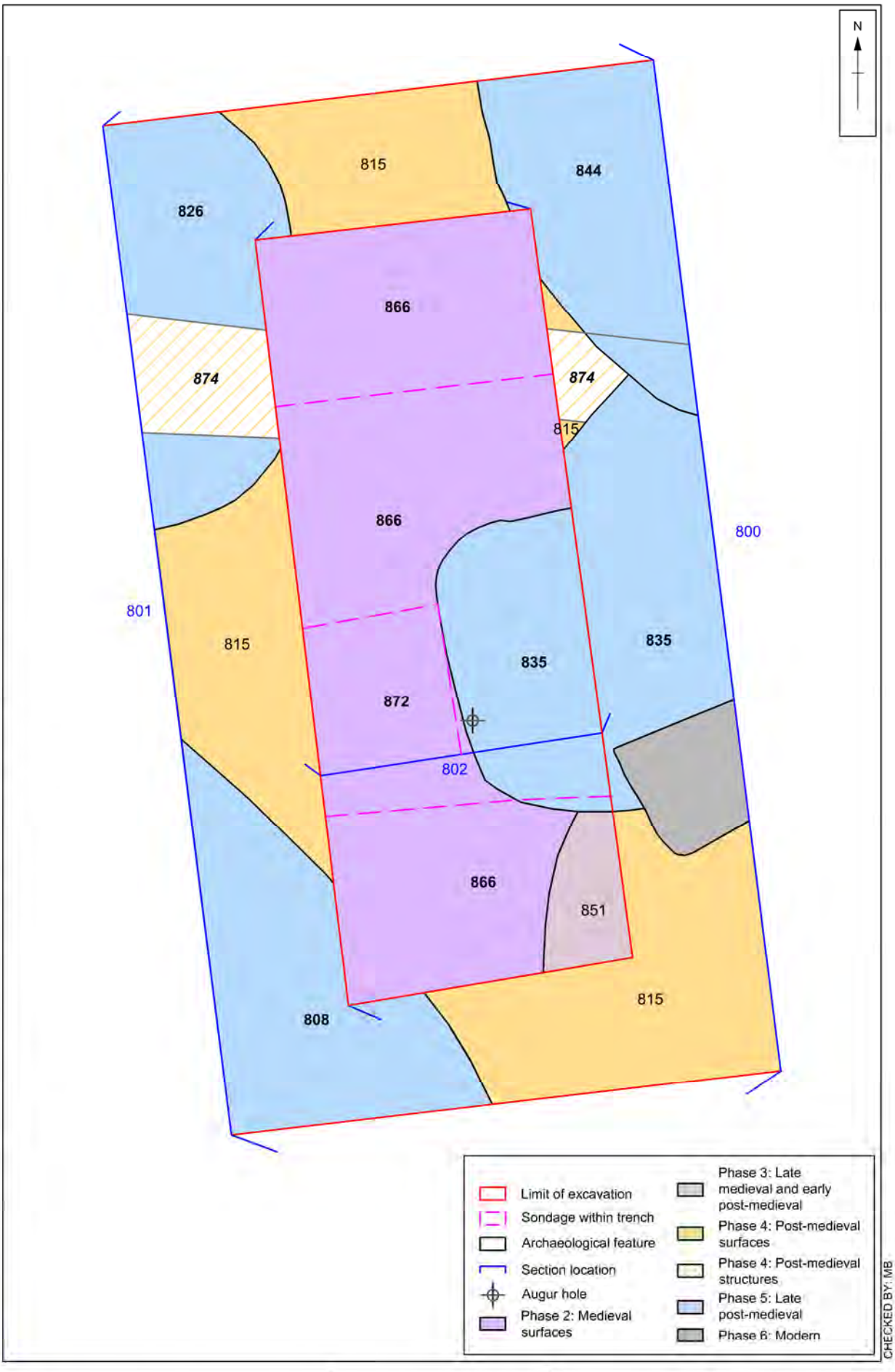


Figure 7: Trench 1 - Sections 700 and 702



Survey Data supplied by :
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Figure 8: Trench 2

Section 800

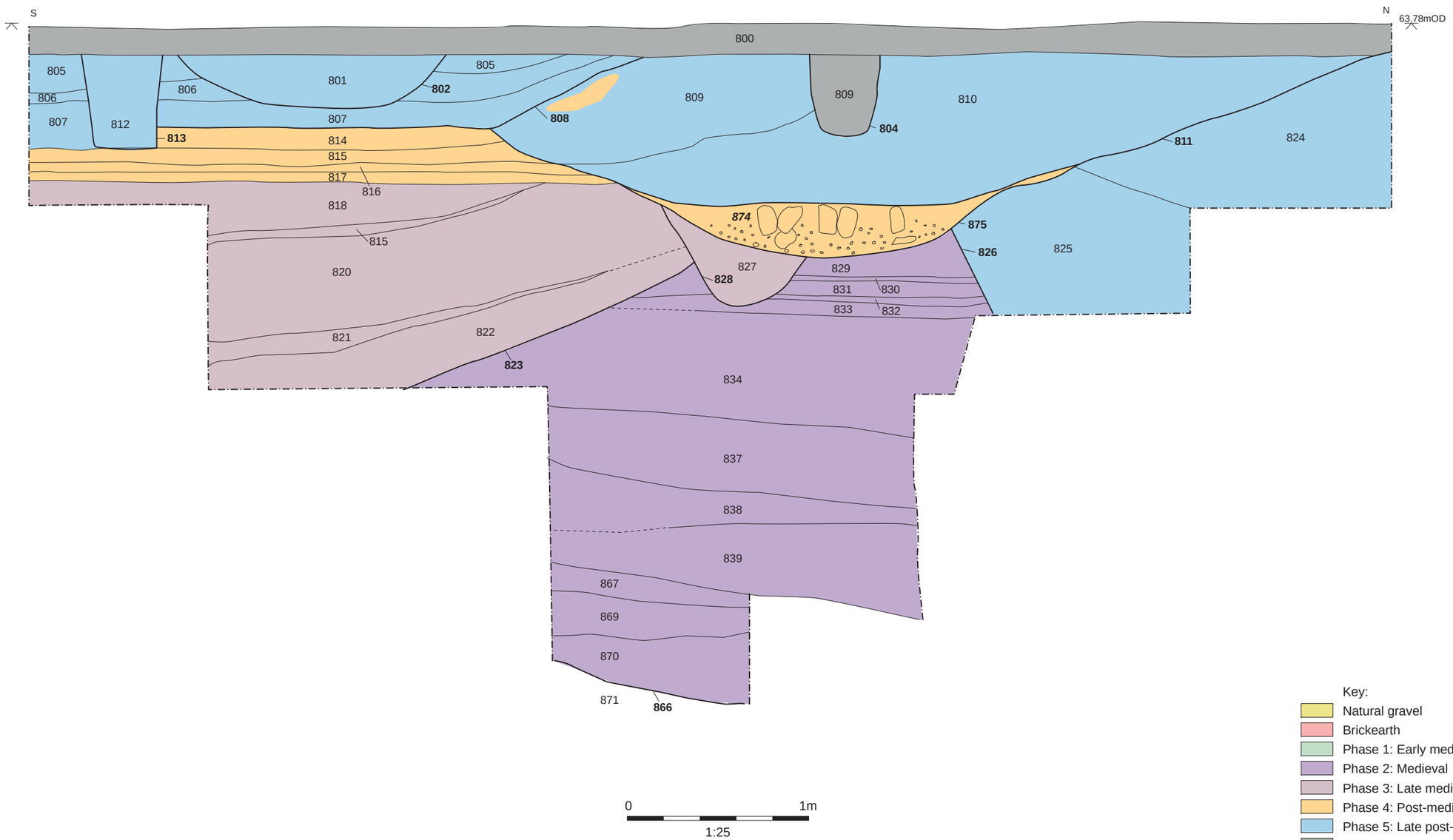

Figure 9: Trench 2 – Section 800

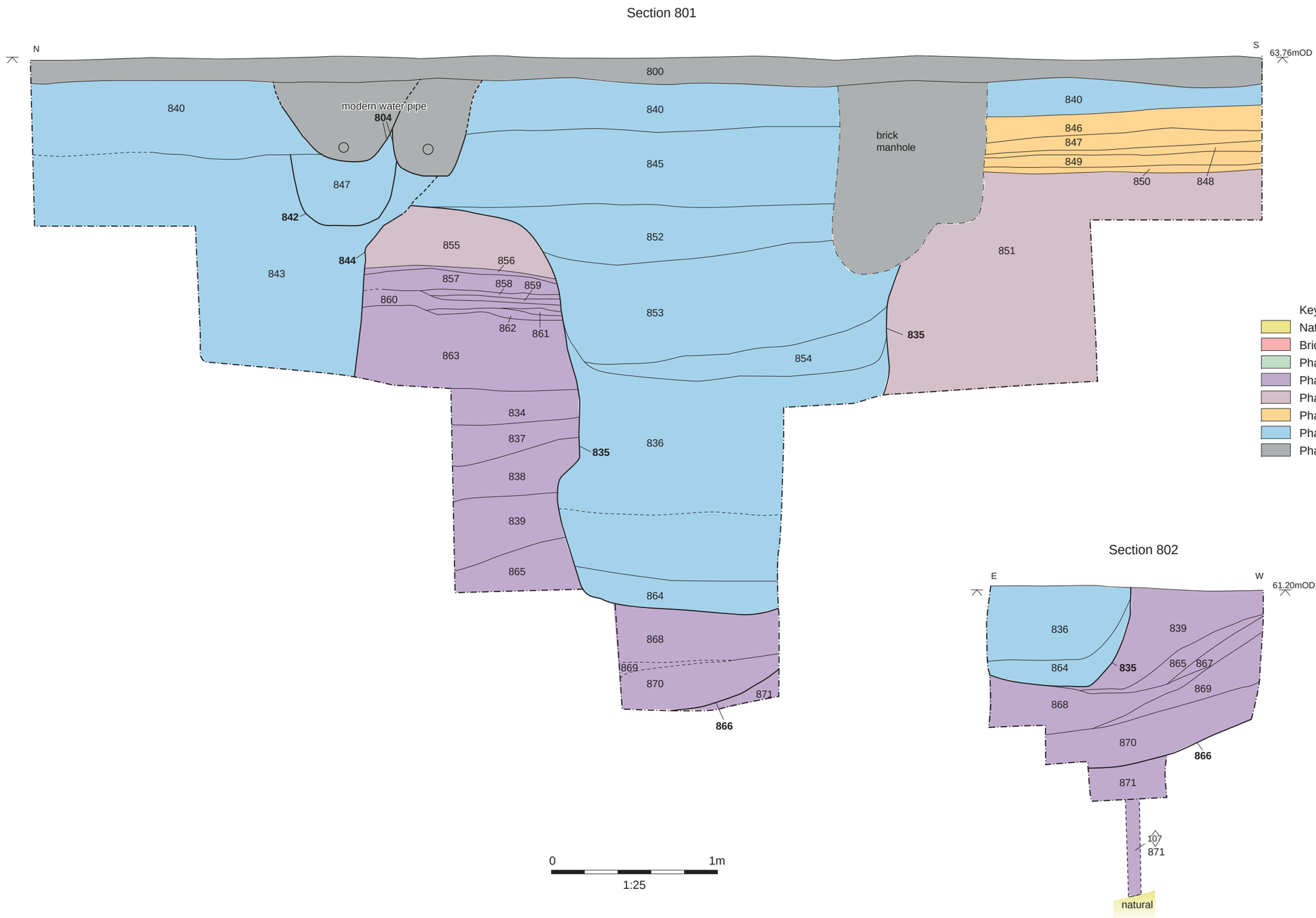

Figure 10: Trench 2 – Sections 801 and 802

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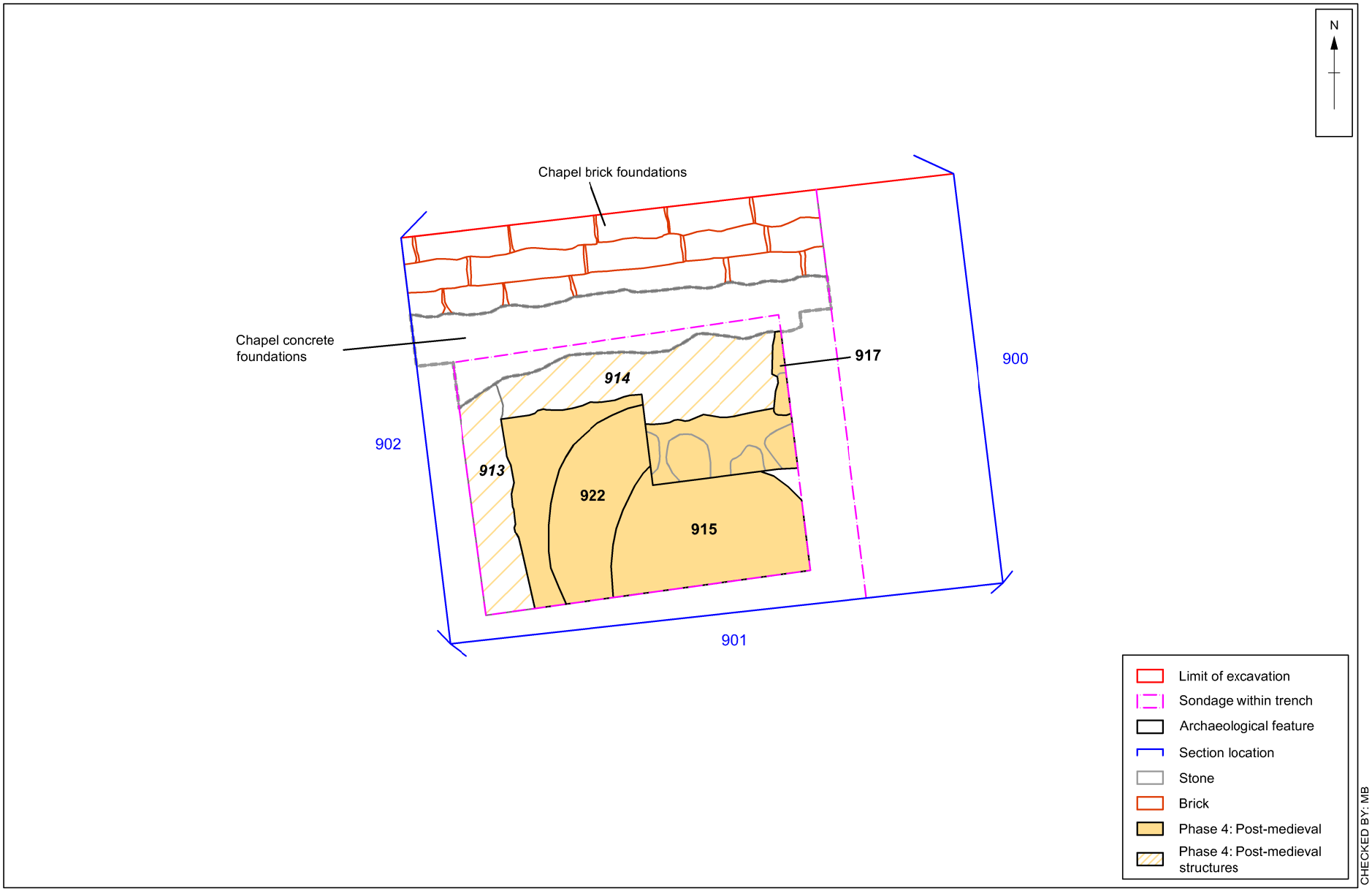


0 1m

Scale at A4 1:20

Survey Data supplied by :
OA

Figure 11: Trench 3 post excavation plan

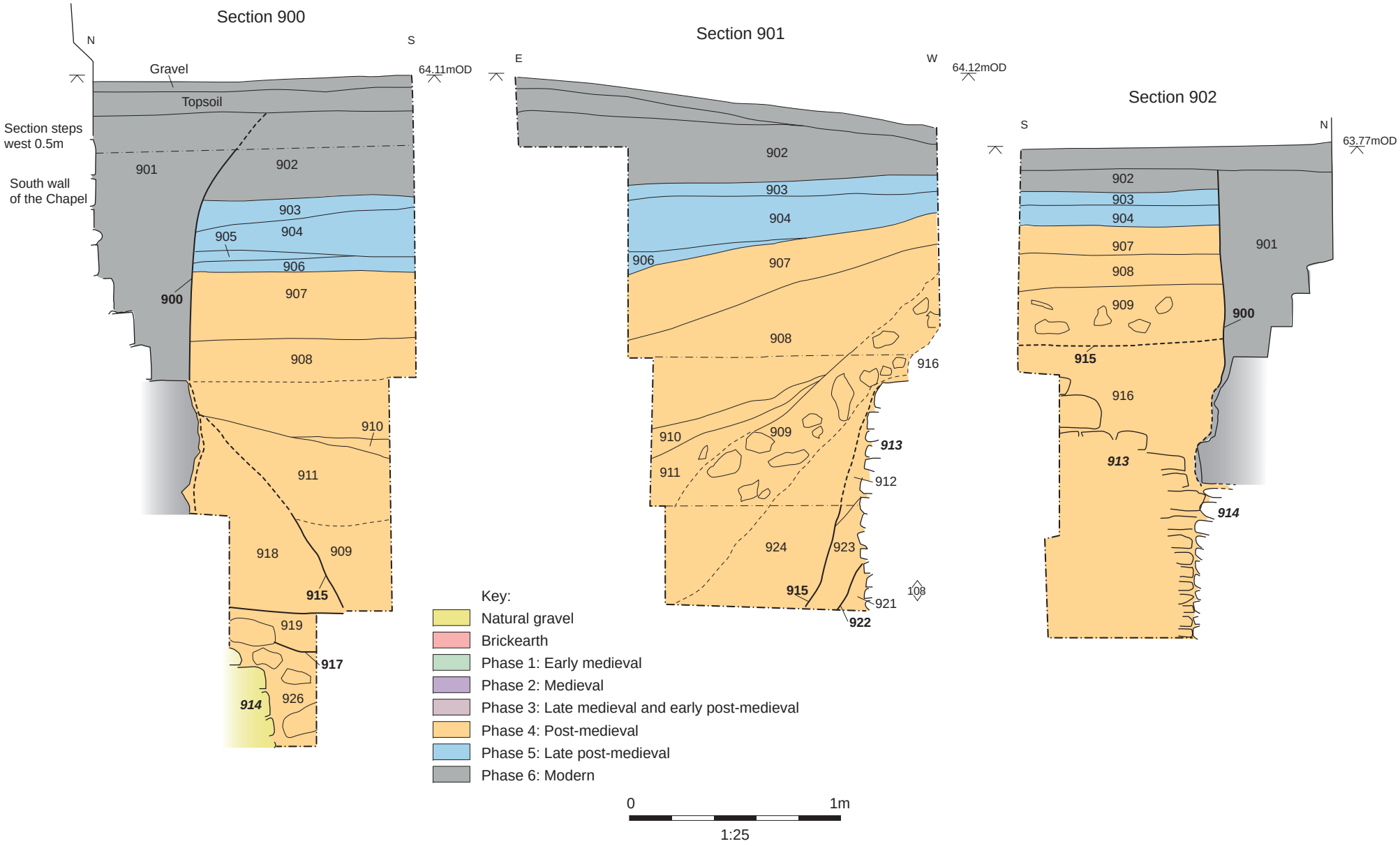
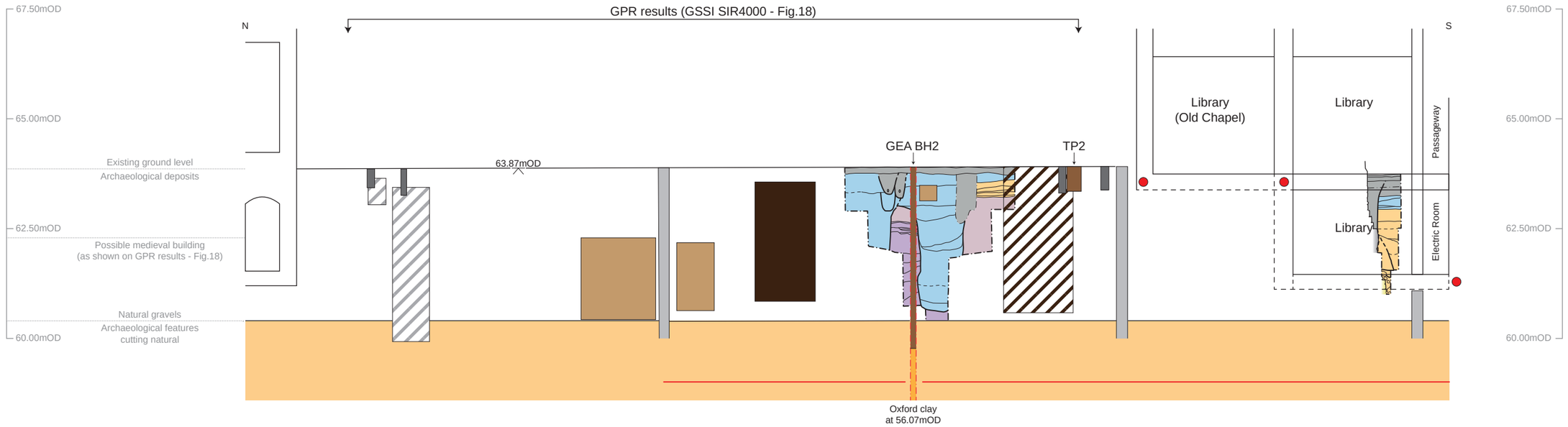
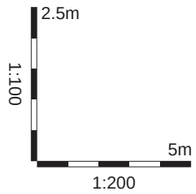


Figure 12: Trench 3 – Sections 900, 901 and 902





- Limit of investigation
- Service route
- Possible service route
- Disturbed ground
- Archaeological deposits
- Possible structure
- Natural gravel
- Projected line of untruncated natural gravel
- Projected line of undersided of new slab
- Possible high void ratio ground
- New pile
- To be confirmed

Sections key:

- Phase 1: Early medieval
- Phase 2: Medieval
- Phase 3: Late medieval and early post-medieval
- Phase 4: Post-medieval
- Phase 5: Late post-medieval
- Phase 6: Modern

Figure 13: Representative north-south section through the Old Quad

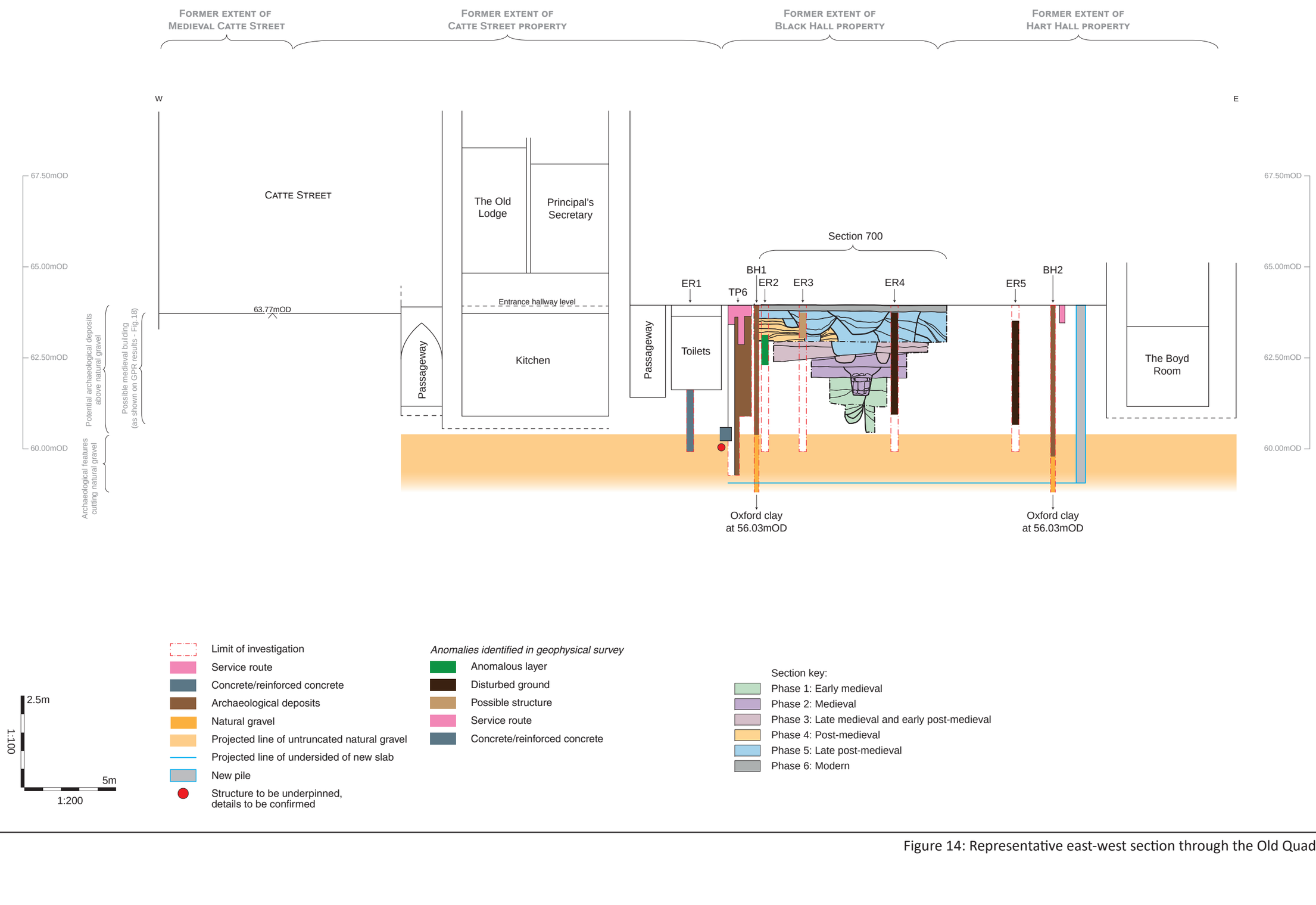


Figure 14: Representative east-west section through the Old Quad (north)

Plate 1: Trench 1, Phase I pits cutting gravel and brickearth, looking south

Plate 2: Trench 1, stone drain 735, looking south

Plate 3: Trench 1, stone drain 735 with capstones removed, looking south

Plate 4: Trench 2, Section 800 at 2m below ground level, looking east

Plate 5: Trench 2, Section 801 at 2m below ground level, looking west

Plate 6: Trench 2, pit 835 part-excavated cutting fills of 866, looking north-east

Plate 7: Trench 2, base of pit 866 at 3.90m below ground level, looking north-west

Plate 8: Trench 3, Section 900 at 1m below ground level, looking east

Plate 9: Trench 3, post-excavation, looking east

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