



New Teaching and Residential Building, Trinity College, Oxford.

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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New Teaching and Residential Building, Trinity College, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between July and Sept 2018, Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Trinity College, Oxford to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new teaching and residential building in the college grounds (SP 5144 0657). A programme of 8 trenches was undertaken across the area to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains, as well as modern truncations likely relating to the construction of the Cumberbatch Building in the 1960's.

Evidence of 12-14th century land division, was followed by 15th century gravel quarrying. Quarrying extended into the Post-medieval period, and appears to have come to an end when the area was given over to formalised gardens, with decorative pathways, trees and borders, as shown on 18th century plans. A number of gravel paths and a possible 'tree planting pit' were identified from the Late 17th – early 18th century.

The part of Trinity College gardens within the site were remodeled and replanted, deposits associated with ground raising, and the laying of new paths were observed.

Modern truncation associated with the construction of the Cumberbatch Building in the 20th century was recorded.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Ben Ford MCIFA. The fieldwork for Phase 1 was directed by Lee Sparks, who was supported by Chris Richardson and Daniel Pond and for Phase 2 Robin Bashford with Chris Richardson. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Ben Brown. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and Geraldine Crann and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Bidwells LLP on behalf of Trinity College, Oxford to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed teaching and residential building to be located within the college grounds of their campus between Broad Street and Parks Road, Oxford.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with David Radford (Oxford City Council planning archaeologist) established the scope of work required and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. The work took place over 2 phases, the first phase comprising Trenches 1-6 between 30th July – 8th August and the second phase Trenches 7 and 8 between 10-14th August 2018. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies within the grounds of Trinity College on the west side of Parks Road, c 440 m north of the historic centre of the city and c 100 m north of the medieval City Wall. It lies within the historic parish of St Mary Magdalene.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of a block of land immediately north and north-west of the Weston Library which sits at the corner of Parks Road and Broad Street. The college buildings lie in two linked groups, one fronting on to Broad Street and the other set back in the north-west corner of the college campus. The Parks Road frontage opens onto the gardens.

1.2.3 The site lies on the south side of the large college gardens that extend from the principal college buildings around Garden Quad to the west across to Parks Road in the east. The area is currently occupied to the far east by the gardener's offices/garage and former residential house, greenhouses and storage areas, to the west of these are extensive wooded areas underlain by grass and walkways. The far western extent of the proposal area contains the northern extent of Cumberbatch Building (defining the northern edge of the Library Quad. To the south, and south-east of the site is the Weston Library, separated from Trinity College by a large stone wall. A stone wall runs along the Parks Road frontage, interrupted by two gateways flanked by stone piers (one to the gardeners' office and the other further north aligning with a central east-west access road to the college buildings around Garden Quad.

1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as lying on the second or Summertown Radley gravel terrace. The underlying bedrock geology is Oxford Clay (BGS 2018). The site is broadly level at between 62.6 – 62.8m OD in the lawn and woodland area, which rises slightly around the north end of the Cumberbatch Building to 63.1m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.2 OA has produced three versions of the Desk Based Assessment for this site (OA, 2012, 2016 and 2018). These documents detailed the historical and archaeological background, only

the pertinent Medieval and Post-medieval elements are repeated here (all references to OA numbers are from the 2018 version of the DBA)

Later Medieval Period (1066 – 1550)

1.3.3 The site is situated c 100m to the north of the medieval City Wall (OA 10) and the external City Ditch (OA 11). Parks Road (OA 12) which passes directly east of the site was formerly known as Beaumont Street and led north out of the City.

1.3.4 During the medieval period, the site lay within the precinct of Durham College, which later became Trinity College. In the late 13th century a plot of land on the west side of Parks Road was granted to the Prior and Convent of Durham, which resulted in the foundation of Durham College (VCH III, 238-9). The college acquired more land and, by the Dissolution in the mid-16th century, occupied the whole plot north of the tenements along Broad Street, between Parks Road (OA 12), Balliol College (OA 25) and St John's (then St Bernard's) College (OA21).

1.3.5 The site lies in the south-east corner of this land and may have been occupied by tenements before it was acquired by Durham College. In his survey of Oxford (1969), Salter describes two tenements (OA 1) 'over against the Austin Friars', which he marks on his map as lying in that corner (Salter 1969, 183-4 Map N1). During that period, the Austin Friars held the land on the east side of Parks Road, now Wadham College (OA 4). However, the documentary record for these tenements only continues into the early 15th century and it is not certain at what date this became part of the college. The north side of Broad Street was lined with tenements from Balliol College eastwards.

Post-Medieval Period (1550-1900)

1.3.6 Durham College was dissolved at the Dissolution and the site was granted to George Owen and William Martyn in 1553. Sir Thomas Pope bought the land and founded Trinity College (OA 2) in 1555 (VCH III, 238). Agas' Map of 1578 (Figure 3) shows Trinity College occupying a roughly square plot with a narrow access to Broad Street along the east side of Balliol College. Tenements and gardens still line the rest of Broad Street. A quadrangle of buildings is located in the south-west of the Trinity College plot.

1.3.7 Trinity College is now a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG, OA 20). The site is located within in the eastern part of the RPG. The gardens were laid out soon after the foundation of Trinity College and have always extended as far east as the Parks Road boundary. The layout of the garden became increasingly formal and was divided into three sections in the late 17th or early 18th century. The east wall, which is Listed Grade II, and its gate and piers, which are Listed Grade II*, date from this period. A more informal garden was created in the early 19th century and the design has changed little since that date. The northern part is laid to lawn with a straight path leading to the Parks Road gate. Two rows of shrubbery lie along the south side of these lawns. A sinuous path runs to the south of these, winding through more shrubbery and lawn. This area is known as The Wilderness.

1.3.8 The area outside the City Wall changed considerably in the early post-medieval period. During the Civil War in the mid-17th century both the City Ditch and City Wall were partially restored as part of Oxford's defences and in 1642-4 a new earthwork (OA 14) was constructed around the city, c 160m north-east of the site. After the war the City Ditch was gradually filled in and new houses built on the north side of the City Wall. The expansion of the town is

illustrated on Loggan's 1673 map (Figure 4). The map also shows Wren's Sheldonian Theatre, which was built in 1669. Loggan's map shows additional buildings, which were also the work of Wren, on the north side of Trinity College's original Durham Quad and some landscaping in the grounds. A very formal garden lies against the east side of the buildings. Elsewhere a network of paths can be distinguished among the trees and a gateway has been inserted on the Parks Road frontage.

1.3.9 By 1751, when Taylor produced his map (not reproduced), the Clarendon Building (OA 33) and Old Ashmolean Museum (OA 35) had been constructed on either side of the Sheldonian Theatre. There had been little change to Trinity College apart from a new landscape design for the gardens, which we know from historical sources date from 1706.

1.3.10 This is shown more clearly on William's engraving from 1732 (not reproduced), Faden's 1789 map (Figure 5) and Davies' map of 1797 (not reproduced). The garden has been divided into three sections, an allegory of the Trinity (Cruickshank 2012, 1). The northern portion is divided by a broad path, linking the new gates and piers erected in 1713 to Wren's Garden Quad. Williams shows other paths running perpendicular to this broad path. Moving southwards there are four rows of shrubbery running east-west from Parks Road to the formal garden outside Durham Quad. A second gateway has been inserted in the Parks Road wall in line with the south side of the shrubbery. The southern area has a 'block' type labyrinth of yew with sinuous paths and clearings (Matthews, 1928, 132).

1.3.11 The labyrinth was removed in 1813 (Matthews, 1928, 132). Hoggar's 1850 map (not reproduced) shows only two rows of shrubbery. To its south is a lawn crossed by a winding path, with some shrubbery along the south wall. There is also a border along the Parks Road wall. No other significant changes are shown.

Modern

1.3.12 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1876 (Figure 6) shows that there was a building in the south-east corner of the garden and within the site boundary. A third row of trees has been planted north of the shrubbery. No other changes can be detected.

1.3.13 Although Trinity College acquired some of the properties on Broad Street to its south in 1786, it did not carry out any major redevelopment until the later 19th century (VCH III, 243). The 1900 Ordnance Survey map shows the New Building on the east side of Front Quad.

1.3.14 In the 1930s the post-medieval houses at the east end of Broad Street and the south end of Parks Road were cleared to allow the construction of the New Bodleian Library (OA 3), immediately adjacent to the site and first shown on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced). The library was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The building in the south-east corner of the garden within the site was replaced by the current gardener's offices (OA 39), also designed by Gilbert Scott, but there are no other changes shown on the map.

1.3.15 Since the Second World War the site has only seen some minor alterations to the layout of the shrubbery and paths to accommodate cold frames, polytunnels, compost heaps etc.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

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

2.1.2 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine by sample trench excavation, of archaeological remains that may be present within the area of proposed impact
- ii. To avoid excavation in areas where there are known existing services
- iii. To avoid, where possible, excavation, machine-tracking and spoil storage in Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
- iv. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
- v. To produce useful technical and archaeological information to inform the planning process

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 During Phase 1 a programme of six archaeological trenches (Nos. 1 – 6) were positioned in the area to be impacted by the proposed building, these had to be placed in areas designed to minimise impact on the college grounds and the Root Protection Areas. In Phase 2 a further two archaeological trenches (Nos. 7 and 8) were positioned to the north of the Phase 1 trenches in a proposed position for a large Attenuation Tank.

2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a tracked machine fitted with toothless bucket. Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Once the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural deposits, had been exposed, any archaeological excavation that was required continued by hand.

2.2.4 A sample of each feature was excavated in each trench as outlined within the project WSI (OA 2018). Sufficient excavation was undertaken in each trench to resolve the principle aims of the evaluation. Where an exceptional number of archaeological deposits were uncovered, a sample excavation was undertaken in order to be minimally intrusive.

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 spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 Ground conditions

3.2.1 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were good (during a long hot summer), and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Of the 8 trenches excavated 7 contained archaeological remains in the form of gravel pathways, large cut features that are likely to be quarry pits, and a ditch. Modern truncation was most apparent adjacent to the Cumberbatch Building. Gravel pathways and quarry pits existed towards the south of the site, and untruncated natural gravels with the only ditch was seen in Trench 7 and 8 at the north of the site.

3.4 Trench 1 (Figures 2, 3 and 7; Plates 1 and 2)

3.4.1 Trench 1 was aligned North-South and consisted of turf overlying a sandy silt topsoil (0.38m) which in turn overlay layer of modern demolition rubble. A modern pit, [104], measuring 0.8mx0.74m was excavated in the south end of the trench. The trench was excavated where possible to a depth of 1m – 1.2m b.g.l and had been backfilled with modern concrete and brick, likely during the construction of the Cumberbatch building in the 1960's.

3.5 Trench 2 (Figures 2, 3 and 7; Plates 3, 4 and 5)

3.5.1 Trench 2 was aligned E-W and consisted of turf/topsoil (0.13m) overlying a series of surfaces and levelling layers. A possible stone pathway (210) which was overlain by a series of small levelling layers and a later gravel pathway (207). A North-South aligned modern cut [206], a possible linear, was excavated to a depth of 0.70m in the eastern end of the trench, neither gravels or the base of the feature were found. It is likely the feature relates to the construction of the Cumberbatch Building in the 1960's. The trench was truncated at the West end by a North-South data cable and along the length of its southern side by a fire alarm cable.

3.6 Trench 3 (Figures 2, 4 and 7; Plate 6)

3.6.1 Trench 3 was aligned NNW-SSE and consisted of a series of pathway and levelling layers that were truncated by a modern cut in the North end of the trench. A 0.24m thick deposit of turf/topsoil overlay a 0.18m thick gravel pathway (305). This overlay a levelling layer, (306) which in turn overlay an earlier gravel pathway (307). Modern cut [302] was excavated by machine to a depth of 2m, neither the base of the feature or natural gravels were found.

3.7 Trench 4 (Figures 2, 4 and 7; Plates 7 and 8)

3.7.1 This trench was aligned N-S and consisted of turf/topsoil overlying natural gravels at the North end. Approximately 3.20m from the Northern end, a 0.4m thick layer of sandy silt/brickearth (402) was seen. A 0.75 x 8m slot was excavated through this deposit and revealed a quarry pit [411] that was truncated on its North edge by later quarry pit [406]. A separate quarry pit, [413] was excavated to the North.

3.8 Trench 5 (Figures 2, 5 and 7)

3.8.1 Trench 5 was a 2x1.8m trench excavated by machine to a depth of 1m through a series of garden and levelling layer. A possible gravel pathway, (502) was seen in the Northern edge which overlay a 0.14m thick layer of blue-grey gravels which is likely a levelling layer relating to the modern gardens. A 0.5x0.5m sondage was dug in the middle of the trench that revealed a large, steep sided feature that extended outside the limits of the trench. Natural gravels were seen at 61.51mOD.

3.9 Trench 6 (Figures 2, 5 and 7; Plate 9)

3.9.1 This trench was a 2x1.8m, hand dug trench. Deposits at the base of the sequence, excavated through an existing flower bed through multiple levelling and pathway layers. A 0.40m thick layer of topsoil (600) overlay a possible gravel pathway, (601), which was 0.03m thick. A more substantial (0.12m) gravel layer, (603), was seen lower down suggesting that (602) was a levelling/repair layer allowing (601) to be deposited. Below (603) were a series of Post-Medieval deposits that could be the fills of a large quarry pit as seen in trench 5 although this is unclear. This trench was dug to a depth of 1.35m and a subsequent auger survey showed the natural gravels to be at a depth of 61.73mOD.

3.10 Trench 7 (Figures 2, 6 and 7; Plate 10)

3.10.1 Apparently untruncated natural gravel was encountered at c 62.30m OD. The gravel was cut by a periglacial feature (708) in the southern part of the trench, and a single E-W aligned ditch, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.22m deep, with a single reddish-brown fill (703), in the northern end of the trench. The fill of the ditch and the natural gravel were overlain by a disturbed sub-soil measuring 0.25m thick. The subsoil was cut by a large tree/root bowl (704), and filled by (705) which contained 17th-18th century finds. The fill of the tree/root bowl and the disturbed sub-soil were overlain by a thin layer of made ground (701), which was overlain by modern turf (700).

3.11 Trench 8 (Figures 2, 6 and 7; Plate 11)

3.11.1 Apparently untruncated natural gravel was encountered at c 62.30m OD. The gravel was cut by a single E-W aligned ditch, measuring between 0.55+ - 0.80m wide and 0.22 - 0.30m deep, which ran across the northernmost extent of the trench (its northern edge mainly beyond the trench limits). The reddish-brown silty-loam fill contained a few sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 12-14th century. The fill of the ditch and the natural gravel were overlain by a disturbed sub-soil measuring 0.10m thick, which in turn was overlain by made ground deposits up to 0.18m thick (801), which was overlain by modern turf (800).

Finds summary

3.11.2 The evaluation did not yield many archaeological artefacts or ecofacts, and no deposits that warranted soil sampling were encountered. The majority of the finds were post-medieval clustering around the 17th-18th century, a small collection of later, and earlier medieval finds were recovered.

3.11.3 The full artefacts reports can be found in Appendix B, and the environmental reports in Appendix C.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trenches achieved a good sample of the site area and were located as such to maximise the potential for exposing archaeological features, whilst respecting the ecological and practical constraints of the site.

4.1.2 The ground and site conditions were generally good throughout the course of the evaluation and the machining was carried out cleanly with good visibility of features and deposits in the trenches.

4.1.3 The evaluation demonstrated a presence of archaeological remains associated with medieval and post-medieval activity at the site. As such, the results of the evaluation are considered to be a true reflection of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.4 The evaluation was inspected and monitored to the satisfaction of David Radford, Archaeologist, Oxford City Council on two separate occasions during the fieldwork

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation was able to successfully identify the presence of archaeological remains and investigate the archaeological potential across the site. Whilst some trenches were able to confirm the presence of medieval and post medieval activity, others trenches were found to reflect the presence of modern disturbance to a level below the expected archaeological horizon and the expected natural brickearth 'subsoil' and natural gravel horizons.

4.3 Interpretation and Discussion

4.3.1 At the northern extent of the evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a medieval boundary ditch, probably related to agricultural land division in the northern hinterlands of the medieval city. Archaeological features in the form of gravel quarry pits were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 to the south of this earlier boundary. Quarrying started in the 15th century and continued into the Post-medieval period. Within Trenches 2, 3, 5 a series of layers were identified that probably relate to the landscaping of the university gardens in the late 17th-early 18th century, i.e the infilling of the remaining undulations from the earlier gravel quarrying, and the laying of formal pathways, along with tree planting (Trench7). Subsequent overlying deposits of loamy soils show that these early paths were remodelled in the 19th and 20th centuries. The construction of the Cumberbatch Building created some significant truncation of part, or all of the archaeological sequence near to this building.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The location and orientation of the medieval E-W orientated boundary ditch at the northern end of the evaluation provides a better understanding of land division in the area at this time. The ditch is parallel and 70m north of the large wall that divides Trinity from Weston Library, this wall probably formed the rear boundary to the tenements extending back, northwards, from the north side of Broad Street. Other larger, significant E-W boundaries are known from this period in northern Oxford.

4.4.2 The E-W medieval boundary ditch appears to delimit the extent of the later medieval and Post-medieval quarrying further to the south. The quarrying may be delineated by the large extant stone wall between Trinity and the Weston Library to the south.

4.4.3 Quarrying for gravel appears to have taken place away from the built up urban centre in Oxford, and the presence of such features here from as early as the 15th century through into the late 16th- early 18th century reflects the position of this site beyond the rear of the long tenement plots extending northwards from the north side of Broad Street. This reflects contemporary cartographic sources that represent the area as open gardens / undeveloped space.

4.4.4 The clay pipe assemblage has permitted the identification of late 17th- early 18th century deposits associated with the final infilling of some of the quarry holes, and the laying of stone and gravel paths. This was at a time of major construction works at Trinity College and a formalisation of the garden extending to Parks Road. The position of the paths broadly concurs with mid-18th century maps e.g Faden (Figure 7i). Figure 7ii the 1880s OS plan suggests that elements of the original looped garden paths of the early eighteenth century were retained in the 19th century.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Consists of turf/topsoil overlying layers of modern backfill and large concrete pieces probably construction waste (possibly an in-situ structural element). Natural gravel not encountered – probably truncated by modern construction associated with Cumberbatch Building					Length (m)	6.00
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	1.00
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil-Greyish-brown, friable, sandy silts	-	20 th C
101	Layer	-	0.20	Demolition layer. Light greyish yellow loose, gravelly sand with modern brick	Modern brick, concrete	20 th C
102	Layer	-	0.40	Brownish-grey silty loam with frequent concrete and brick backfill	Modern brick, concrete	20 th C
103	Layer	-	-	Light grey-yellow, friable gravelly sand	-	20 th C
104	Cut	0.8	0.3	Modern, sub-oval pit	-	20 th C
105	Fill	0.8	0.3	Compact-loose greyish brown gravelly sand	-	20 th C
106	Layer	-	0.2	Grey-yellow, loose gravelly sand with moderate, poorly sorted stones.	-	20 th C
107	Layer	-	0.5	Modern backfill: brown silty loam with brick/plastic fragments	1700-1800 pottery; 18-E19C clay pipe; modern brick; plastic	20 th C

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a North-South aligned modern linear. Consists of topsoil overlying multiple levelling/pathway layers. Natural gravels not seen in the trench					Length (m)	11.00
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	1.00 (with 0.70m sondage)
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil- Friable, grey-brown sandy loam	-	20 th century
201	Layer	-	0.2	Compact, orange/brown sandy gravels	-	20 th century
202	Layer	-	0.16	Pathway- firm, white mortar and mortar lumps	-	-
203	Layer	-	0.13	Compact, grey/brown silty gravels	-	-
204	Fill	0.7	0.7	Loose, brown sandy silts. Fill of [206]	c1720-1780 Pottery; c1758-1780 clay pipe; iron handle?; animal bone	18 th C

205	Fill	0.7	0.7	Compact, blue-green clay lining of [206]	c1675-1720? Clay pipe	L17-E18 th century
206	Cut	2	0.7+	N-S aligned modern ditch, likely service related to building	-	18 th century
207	Layer	1.5	0.13	Gravel pathway. Loose, yellow, sandy gravels	c1175-1400 pottery; 17C clay pipe; animal bone	-
208	Layer	-	0.5	Compact, brown sandy clay. Levelling layer?	c1580-1800? Pottery; c1650-1690 clay pipe; animal bone	L17 th century
209	Finds Ref.	-	-	Finds reference number for pottery found in (208)	c1550-1625 pottery	16 th -17 th C
210	Layer	0.85	0.11	NE-SW aligned limestone garden path/gravel path foundation layer	-	17-18 th century
211	Layer	0.65	0.2	Loose, brown, sandy silt tipped layer	c1675-1750 pottery; c1690-1720 clay pipe; mid c18 glass bottle; L16-17C CBM; animal bone	L17-E18 th century
212	Layer	0.65	0.2	Firm, orange-brown, sandy silt, tipped layer	18C clay pipe	E18 th century
213	Layer	-	-	Grey-brown, sandy silts	c1580-1750 pottery; c1690-1720 clay pipe; animal bone	L17-E18 th century
214	Layer	-	0.4	Compact, brown, sandy clay (Same as (208))	c1400-1625 pottery; animal bone	15-17 th century
215	Layer	-	0.28	Loose, brown sandy silts (Same as (211))	-	-
216	Layer	-	-	Firm, orange-brown sandy silts (Same as (212))	c1680-1800? Pottery; c1670-1730 clay pipe; mid c18 glass bottle; 15-17C? CBM; animal bone	L17-E18 th century

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained levelling and pathway layers down to a depth of 1m. A modern cut was machined in the North end to a depth of 2m. Natural geology not seen					Length (m)	5.00
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.00 (with 0.50m sondage)
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil-Dark brown clayey silts	-	Modern
301	Layer	-	0.20	Firm, grey-brown clayey silts with frequent stones/CBM	-	Modern
302	Cut	-	2+	Modern cut- landscaping, waste pit cut	-	Modern
303	Fill	-	2+	Soft, dark brown clayey silts	-	Modern

304	Layer	-	0.17	Fir, grey clayey silts with frequent gravels	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.18	Firm, yellow-brown gravels. Pathway	-	-
306	Layer	-	0.18	Firm, brown-grey clayey silts with infrequent gravels. Levelling layer	-	-
307	Layer	-	0.1	Firm, yellow-brown gravels. Pathway	-	-
308	Layer	-	0.21	Moderate-firm, brown-grey sandy silts with infrequent gravels. Levelling layer	-	-
309	Layer	-	0.06	Firm, yellow-brown gravels. Pathway	-	L17 th -18 th C
310	Layer	-	0.16	Firm, mid-dark grey sandy silts	c1650-1800? Pottery; c1660-1720 clay pipe	L17 th -18 th C
311	Layer	-	0.18	Grey-brown sandy silts	-	-
312	Layer	-	0.2	Brown, sandy silts with gravels	-	-
313	Layer	-	-	Light brown sandy silts with frequent stones	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained 3 quarry pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	10.00
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	1.00 (+0.80m sondage)
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
400	Layer	-	0.2	Turf layer	-	Modern
401	Layer	-	0.3	Firm, dark grey sandy silt garden soil	-	Modern
402	Layer	-	0.4	Compact, brown sandy silts with 30% gravels	c1830-1880 pottery; 19C clay pipe	19 th century
403	Layer	-	0.05	Redeposited gravels, possibly remnant of pathway	-	-
404	Fill	-	0.5	Loose, yellow-brown sandy gravels. Fill of [406]	-	M17-E18th century
405	Fill	-	0.4	Firm, brown silts. Fill of [406]	c1580-1650 pottery; c1670-1730 clay pipe; 15-18C? CBM; animal bone	M17-E18th century
406	Cut	3	0.9	Large, sub-rectangular, vertical sided quarry pit cutting [411].	-	M17-E18th century
407	Layer	0.8	0.07	Firm, yellow, sandy gravels, possible remnants of a pathway/surface	c1650-1800 pottery; 17C clay pipe; ?medieval vessel glass; 14-	17 th century

					16C? CBM; animal bone	
408	Fill	2	0.2	Loose, brown sandy silts. Fill of [411]	Animal bone	15 th century
409	Fill	2	0.85	Compact, brown sandy silts. Fill of [411]	c1350-1500? Pottery; 15-17C? CBM; animal bone	15 th century
410	Fill	0.8	0.4	Loose, yellow sand. Redeposited fill of [411]	Animal bone	15 th century
411	Cut	2	0.85+	Large quarry pit of unknown shape. Dimensions as seen	Animal bone	15 th century
412	Layer	-	-	Natural- Firm, yellow, sandy gravels	-	-
413	Cut	0.75	0.77+	Sub-oval, steep sided quarry pit	-	-
414	Fill	0.75	0.25	Soft, orange-brown sandy silts. Fill of [413]	-	-
415	Fill	0.75	0.52	Soft, dark, orange-brown sandy silts. Fill of [413]	-	-
416	Layer	0.75	0.13	Friable, dark grey, loamy silts. Possible buried topsoil	-	-
417	Layer	0.75	0.21	Compact, brown-grey, silty loam. Possible garden path	-	-
418	Layer	0.75	0.07	Compact, brown-orange, silty gravels. Remnants of a gravel path?	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains a large possible pit that extends outside the boundaries of the trench. Consists of multiple layers of levelling/pathway, overlying natural gravels					Length (m)	2.00
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	1.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
500	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil- Dark brown sandy silts	-	Modern
501	Layer	-	0.11	Brown sandy gravels	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.05	Off white/yellow gravels. Pathway remnants?	-	-
503	Layer	-	0.04	Blue grey gravels. Levelling layer?	-	-
504	Layer	-	0.07	Limestone levelling layer	-	-
505	Layer	-	0.14	Brown-grey sandy silts with frequent gravels	-	-
506	Layer	-	0.34	Compact, brown-grey sandy silts with gravels. Similar to (505)-more compacted	-	-
507	Layer	-	0.55	Brown sandy silts with frequent gravels	-	-
508	Cut	-	0.65	Steep sided feature, seen in small sondage in centre of trench. Likely quarry pit	-	18-19 century?

509	Fill	-	0.65	Soft, dark brown silty sand with infrequent gravels. Fill of [508]	18-19C? CBM	18-19 century?
510	Layer	-	-	Off white/yellow gravels	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains multiple layers of pathway/levelling deposits. overlain by garden soil. Natural not seen but found during augering					Length (m)	2.00
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	1.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey loamy silts	c1880-1925+ pottery	modern
601	Layer	-	0.03	Very compact, grey-yellow loamy gravels. Pathway remnant?	-	modern
602	Layer	-	0.04	Moderate-compact, dark grey silts	-	modern
603	Layer	-	0.12	Very compact, light yellow sandy gravels. Pathway remnant	-	modern
604	Layer	-	0.04	Moderate-compact, dark brown-grey loamy silts	-	19 th century
605	Layer	-	0.05	Very compact, light grey-yellow sandy gravels. Pathway remnants	-	19 th century
606	Layer	-	0.06	Firm, dark grey/black silty loam	-	19 th century
607	Layer	-	0.24	Very compact, dark grey, loamy silts	c1850-1900 pottery; 17C clay pipe; late c18/early c19th glass bottles; animal bone	19 th century
608	Layer	-	0.26	Friable, brownish-grey sandy silts	-	-
609	Layer	-	0.31	Firm, dark grey loamy silts	c1680-1900? Pottery; L17-E18C clay pipe; animal bone	L17-E18 th century
610	Layer/Possible fill	-	0.2	Possible fill of quarry pit? Grey-brown, soft loamy silts	c1400-1625? pottery	15-17 th century
611	Layer	-	-	Light, grey-yellow, very compacted gravels	-	-

Trench 7			
General description		Orientation	N-S
Topsoil overlay made-ground which overlay a subsoil then natural gravel. A single E-W ditch 704 ran through the northern end of the trench (extending beyond the trench limits to east and west. It was picked up in the north end of Trench 8 to the east).		Length (m)	5.00
		Width (m)	2.00
		Avg. depth (m)	0.50

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700			0.10	Topsoil	-	modern
701		-	0.08	Made Ground	-	Post-medieval
702		-	0.22	Sub-soil	-	-
703		-	0.22	Fill of 704	Animal bone	-
704	Cut	0.95	0.22	E-W Ditch	-	-
705		-	0.40	Fill of 706	c1600-1800 pottery; 17C clay pipe	17-18th century
706	Cut	1.70	0.40	Tree/Root disturbance	c1600-1800	17-18C
707	Fill	0.35	0.26	Fill of 708	-	-
708	Cut	0.35	0.26	Natural feature possibly periglacial	-	-

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil overlay made-ground which overlay a subsoil then natural gravel. A single E-W ditch 804=806 ran along north side of trench (extending beyond the trench limits to east and west. It was picked up in the north end of Trench 7 to the west).				Length (m)	5.00	
				Width (m)	2.00	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Deposit		0.11m	Topsoil	-	modern
801	Deposit	-	0.10m	Made ground	-	Post-medieval
802	Deposit	-		Sub-soil	c1250-1400 pottery	13-14 th century
803	Fill	0.55	0.22	Fill of 804	c1175-1400 pottery	12-14 th century
804	Cut	0.55		E-W Ditch (same as 806)	-	-
805	Fill	0.80	0.30	Fill of 806	c1150-1350 pottery; animal bone	12-14 th century
806	Cut	0.80		E-W Ditch (same as 804)	-	12-14 th century

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Medieval and later pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 161 sherds (2357g) of medieval and later pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of 22 contexts. Most of this is post-medieval (after c 1480 AD) but there is a reasonable amount of medieval pottery - although much of this is probably residual in post-medieval contexts.
- 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. The pottery was in a mixed condition with many fairly large and fresh sherds present, but no complete profiles, although many fairly abraded sherds were also noted.
- 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 (Table 1) and therefore only summarised below.

Description

Context	Spot-date	No	Weight	Comments
107	c1700-1800	1	7	Fresh bo (body sherd) London stoneware tankard (LONS)
204	c1720-1780	28	307	Broadly Mid 18C. 1x poss saucer base in Staffordshire white stoneware (SWSG, c1720-1780). 1x bo Staffs combed slipware dish (STSL, c1700-1780). 1x bo post-med Brill slipware dish (BRSL, c1650-1800). 4x 18C Brill-type post-med redwares (PMR). 14x sherds of L17-18C English tin-glazed ware (TGW) including rim/body chamberpot with pale blue-tinted glaze & bowl rim. 3x bos of post-med black-glazed redware (PMBL) jug = 18C. 2x sherds London brown salt-glazed stoneware (LONS, c1675-1800) incl large rim sherd from storage jar & rim from tankard. 1x small residual bo of Surrey/Hants Coarse Border Ware (CBW) = 15C. 1x small bo Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) jug with rouletted strip decoration = c1225-1400
207	c1175-1400	1	3	Small rim sherd from medieval sandyware cooking pot with small beaded rim, sooted ext. Probably Early Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAW)
208	c1580-1800?	2	30	1x fresh bo PMR, probably jar/jug with int brown glaze - 17/18C? 1x fresh bo OXAM jug with combed decoration under orange glaze with sparse green speckling - 14/15C?

Context	Spot-date	No	Weight	Comments
209	c1550-1625	2	83	2 separate vessels in late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXBX, c1400-1625). Includes late-looking pad base sherd from a jug or jar with transitional late med/early post-med fabric - reduced grey with thin oxidised ext surface, reduced greenish glaze allover int and traces of glaze on body ext - probably c1550+. Smaller bodysherd from a 15-16C jug with mottled green glaze
211	c1675-1750	16	110	4x PMR incl squared rim from heavily potted deep bowl with int brown glaze - probably c1675+. 6x TGW probably c1650+ incl flat discoid/pedestal base probably from a standing 'salt' (salt-cellar/condiment dish/bowl) with finger-dimpled decoration around circumference, bo dish/bowl, bos jug or jars. TGW incl 1x small rim sherd from cup/mug with purple-speckled glaze ext c1630-1680. 5x residual earlier sherds incl 16C OXBX handle; 1x worn jug bo OXBX. 1x bo OXAW strip jug with red and plain vertical strip under green glaze - 13/14C. 1x bo unglazed ?Ashampstead-type ware (OXAG, c1175-1400) basal sherd. 1x plain flaring rim from cook pot in Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ, c1175-1350)
213	c1580-1750	2	59	1x mug/cup base in PMBL (c1580+). 1x base from a tripod pipkin with broken tripod foot in green-glazed Border ware (BORDG, 1550-1700)
214	c1400-1625	1	122	Fresh sherd from pad base & lower wall of jug in unglazed OXBX. Heavily potted
216	c1680-1800?	7	145	5x fresh PMR incl hooked/beaded rim from early flowerpot (c1680+) & bo from another flowerpot; detached arched horizontal handle (sooted) probably from jar or deep bowl in pale PMR - probably L17C+; PMR dish base poss 18C? 1x BORDG dish base. 1x bo yellow BORDY dish/bowl wall
310	c1650-1800?	1	16	Body sherd post-medieval redware (PMR) with fairly buff fabric and orange-yellow internal glaze. Probably Mid 17C+
402	c1830-1880	12	139	Mixed assemblage. 1x Willow Pattern dish rim in transfer-printed whiteware (TPW, c1830-1900). Rim SWSG tankard - 18C. Handle frag Nottingham stoneware (NOTS, c1700+). 1x bo TGW jug/jar neck. 1x bo early post-med redware (PMRE) unglazed jar/jug or possibly flowerpot (JOINS 408)? 7x residual medieval: 1x fresh rim OXAG jug with slack collared rim & pulled lip - rim unglazed & decorated with white slip incl horiz band on neck and repeating vertical stripes on ext of collar coming from white band on top of rim and extending inside rim in a band. 2x bos OXBX jugs. 1x chipped rim from drip tray of coarse OXAW oil lamp with green glaze. 3x bos OXAW cspot (1 vessel?)
405	c1580-1650	25	339	Mostly medieval. Post-med = 2 sherds incl 1x unglazed bo probably L16/E17C PMR from shoulder of large ?storage jar, & 1x bo Frechen stoneware jug (FREC c1550+). Med = mostly Brill/Boarstall ware jugs: 14x OXAM incl large frag of jug handle with skewered stabbing down back (14/15C?), green-glazed jug bos incl strip jugs & yellow-glazed red lattice jug; 4x worn OXAW strip jug bos. 1x OXAG jug bo with with allover ext white slip & white strip under yellow glaze. 4x OXAQ cspot bos

Context	Spot-date	No	Weight	Comments
407	c1650-1800	15	146	1x post med sherd, the rest = medieval: 1x fresh bo (19g) PMR dish/bowl with int amber glaze - probably L17-18C. 4x bos OXAM jugs with plain green or yellow glazes - 13-15C? 5x OXAW jugs incl 13-E14C strip jug & worn rim & v worn thumbed jug base. 2x OXAW cpot bos. 3x worn Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) cpot incl beaded cpot rim
408	c1480-1600	3	22	2x fresh unglazed bos early post-med redware (PMRE, c1480-1600), the larger thicker one JOINS (402). One is thinner and probably from the neck of a jug/jar. 1x bo OXAW cpot, sooted ext
409	c1350-1500?	24	329	All medieval - mix of fresh & worn sherds. 9x OXAM jugs incl 2 rims - mostly low quality possibly incl late med OXAM/OXBX? Incl 1 fresh jug rim in Brill near-stoneware (OXAP but not quite so hard). 5x OXAQ incl abraded jug rim with handle stub. 4x OXAW jugs incl bo highly dec jug with rouletted strips & vertical bands of red slip under green glaze; also jug handle. 6x worn OXY incl 2 cpot rims (may include OXAW cpot bos?). See CBM for possible late med floor tile(?)
600	c1880-1925+	5	217	3x sherds from 2 very modern-looking PMR flowerpots incl flat base, 1 flowerpot possibly machine-made - both in an unusually dense fabric. 1x large fresh bo English stoneware with a Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST, c 1835-1900+) from something like the lower wall of a thin-walled flagon in grey stoneware with allover int glaze but no ext glaze - or possibly from an unusual form like a bucket/pail or stool pan? 1x bo residual SWSG
607	c1850-1900	8	192	3x joining large fresh sherds from large jug/pitcher in refined whiteware (REFW, c1805-1900) with a thin line of blue paint on shoulder cordon. 3x 19C flowerpot. 1x bo PMR. 1x worn bo cream OXBX basal sherd from jug/jar
609	c1680-1900?	2	34	1x fresh bo unglazed PMR in a dense flowerpot-like fabric but from a large vess with gently curving wall - possibly a large flowerpot or garden jar? 1x fresh rim OXAM jug with yellow glaze 13-15C?
610	c1400-1625?	1	4	1x fresh thin-walled basal sherd probably from a jug in OXBX (with coarse red iron oxide inclusions) with specks of glaze underside
705	c1600-1800	1	1	Small thin flat bo from the basal area of a vessel in plain white TGW
802	c1250-1400	1	35	Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM). Complete stem from an oil lamp with traces of the bowl (green glazed int) and trace of the base with typical knifing. Partial green glaze ext on stem with glazed trails suggesting inverted firing. Fairly worn
803	c1175-1400	1	1	Small worn flat bo in coarse sandy oxidised ware with greenish-brown glaze on one side. Probably OXAG (otherwise OXAW?). Possibly from jug base?
805	c1150-1350	2	16	Fresh joining bos (fresh break) OXAQ. Oxidised ext, reduced int
TOTAL		161	2357	

Table 1. Description of post-Roman pottery by context

- B.1.4 The range of pottery fabrics and vessel forms present is typical of sites along or near the main thoroughfares of central Oxford with medieval and post-medieval pottery types both well represented.
- B.1.5 The earliest pottery comprises at least three sherds of Medieval Oxford ware (OXY, c 1075-1300), including a cooking pot rim, but these are residual. A handful of other abraded sherds firmly datable to the late 12th-14th century (OXAW and OXAQ) are also residual in their contexts. The early Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAW) includes a few sherds from highly decorated jugs (probably c 1225-1350) and the base of a green glazed oil lamp - a characteristic, if rarer, product of this Buckinghamshire industry.
- B.1.6 Most of the medieval and late medieval pottery from the site comprises glazed jugs in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM and OXBX) with fabric and typological characteristics (minimal decoration) covering the period c 1350-1625. In a few instances these are the only pottery fabrics present and date the contexts they occur in (eg. Contexts 214, 409 and 610), but even in these cases the fairly poor condition of the sherds suggests that this material might be residual too. A stem fragment from a second Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) oil lamp represents an earlier form in this ware datable to c 1250-1400 (Context 802). There is certainly a reasonable quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery (up to c 1625) present on the site, but most of it appears to occur as a residual element in post-medieval contexts of the 17th and 18th centuries.
- B.1.7 The range of post-medieval pottery present (mainly after c 1650), is fairly unremarkable and typical of most pottery assemblages of this date from Oxford. Local post-medieval red earthenwares (PMR, c 1580-1900) and English (London) tin-glazed wares (TGW, mainly after c 1620) are well represented. The latest material comprises a few pieces of redware flowerpot (PMR) and commonplace Staffordshire white tablewares (TPW and REFW) of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Other types are described in Table 1 above.

Discussion

- B.1.8 The pottery here is of fairly mixed and fragmentary character and mainly of use for the dating of the site. Though containing a few pieces of typological or decorative interest, the size of the pottery assemblage (156 sherds) is a little too small to draw any firm conclusions about the nature of occupation on the site (other than domestic), or the status of its occupants over the course of several centuries and up to the modern period.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.9 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 of the present evaluation. It is therefore recommended that the pottery be retained.

B.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 141 pieces of clay pipe weighing 619g were recovered from 16 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). As the bowl forms and marks from this site can be paralleled elsewhere none has been illustrated. The catalogue is presented below in Table 1.

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Weight	Comments	MNV Bowls
107	18-E19C	5			5	25	1x slightly worn stem probably 18-E19C. 4x stems L17-E18C incl one 73mm long & burnished	
204	c1758-1780	55	5	2	62	204	5x bowl frags - broadly 18C. bowls incl 1x profile AO25 c1700-1780 burnished & poss with bottered rim (pre 1720/30). 1x profile burnished AO23 spurred West Country-style (c1690-1720). 3x more damaged 18C bowls incl heeled bowl & spur bowl & damaged rims - all probably early/mid 18C. 5x burnished pipe stems (up to 54mm long) with makers' marks stamped in a square frame on top of the stem, these comprise 4 stems with mark of BEN ABBOT a pipemaker of Ramsden, apprenticed in 1758 (Oswald 1975,189). Ramden is in west Oxon near Leafield. Also 1x stem with mark of JOHN BRADLEY of Broseley in Shropshire c1740-1760 (Oswald 1975, 90). The remainder = mostly burnished 18C stems to 65mm long - some in fine white ?Broseley fabric. 1-2 poss later 18C?? Mostly fresh, but some fairly grubby. 2x 18C mouthpieces	5
205	c1675-1720?	2			2	7	2x short stem fragments. 1 thicker and with good burnish and fairly large bore hole - suggesting late	

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Weight	Comments	MNV Bowls
							17thC to early 18C (c1675-1720?). 1x 17C stem with large bore hole. Both plain & unmarked	
207	17C	1	1		2	12	Stem with trace of a 17C heel bowl attached - second half 17C. 1 other 17C stem	1
208	c1650-1690		1		1	12	Complete bowl Oxford Type B but base missing. Burnished	1
211	c1690-1720	30	2		32	116	Complete front bowl profile Oxford Type B, unmilled, burnished. 1x complete bottered unmilled rim (no base) probably Oxford Type C (c1690-1720). Fresh stems to 95mm long, but most scrappy and short. Mostly L17C? 1 poss E18C? 1 burnt	2
212	18C	3			3	13	2x short stem fragments - probably 18C, burnished (same pipe?). 1x 17C	
213	c1690-1720	1	1		2	15	1x complete fresh bowl Ox Type C. 1x 17C stem	1
216	c1670-1730	8	2		10	59	1x near-complete bowl developed Oxford Type B (c1670-1730) with very prominent conical heel, burnished but with no surviving milling on front rim. 1x AO14 (c1660-80) or smallish Ox Type B. 2x L17-E18C stems, the rest chunky 17C stems to 73mm. All a bit grubby/scrappy	2
310	c1660-1720	1			1	9	Fresh stem fragment with good quality burnish and fairly large bore hole - suggesting late 17thC to early 18C (c1660-1720?).	
402	19C	6	4		10	75	1x small slender 19C stem frag with v narrow bore diam c1.1mm & 33mm long. The rest are 17C & L17/E18C. Includes 3x bowls developed Ox Type B (c1670-1730, 1 complete, burnished & with minimal milling on back rim) & 1 stem with stubby spur from a C or a B. 17C & L17/E18C stems	4
405	c1670-1730	4	1		5	38	1x stem with prominent conical spur - probably from a developed Ox Type B bowl. Burnished 17C & L17/E18C stems to 70mm but slightly grubby	1
407	17C	2		1	3	15	Chunky 17C stems & mouthpiece. Fairly fresh	
607	17C	1			1	6	Worn 17C stem	
609	L17-E18C	1			1	8	Chunky burnished stem from near bowl-end	

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Weight	Comments	MNV Bowls
705	17C	1			1	5	Chunky stem. Unburnished. Fresh	
TOTAL		121	17	3	141	619		17

Table 1. Clay pipes catalogue by context

- B.2.2 The pipes are in a mixed condition. Four of the 17 bowls present are complete, or nearly complete, while some are represented only by rim or base fragments, and the longest stem fragment is 95mm long. The highest number of pieces was from Context (204) which produced 62 pieces - nearly half the site assemblage - including some of the most interesting pipes.
- B.2.3 All the pipe bowls date after c 1650 and the late 17th century and first half of the 18th century are particularly well represented. Possibly the earliest pieces are two bowls of Oxford Type B (c 1650-1690) and a very similar (slightly smaller) bowl of London Type AO14 (c 1660-1680). There are also five bowl of Developed Oxford Type B (c 1670-1730) together with two of Type C (c 1790-1720) perhaps marking the peak period of post-medieval activity on the site? The latest identifiable bowl is a London Type AO25 (c 1700-1780), a generic type spanning most of the 18th century - however the rim on this example is 'bottered' (trimmed internally with a button-like tool), a method of finishing that died-out around 1720/30 when wire-cut rims became the norm. The latter thus belongs with the early 18th-century group of pipes just listed. No wire-cut rims (post-c 1720/30) were identified but the evidence from makers' marks on stems, described below, suggest continued deposition of pipes after c 1730.
- B.2.4 In addition to bowls, the largest deposit of pipes (Ctx 204) produced no less than five stems bearing makers' marks of the mid-18th century, although none was still attached to a bowl. The marks comprise the pipemaker's name impressed within a small square frame on the upper side of the stem. Full details of these may be found in the catalogue above but can be summarised here. There are four stems with the mark of BEN ABBOT, a pipemaker of Ramsden (Oxon.), who was apprenticed in 1758, and presumably was active for some years afterwards. Ramsden is in west Oxfordshire, near Leafield. There is also one stem with mark of JOHN BRADLEY of the famous pipemaking centre of Broseley, in Shropshire, and who was active c 1740-1760. Although stems with these makers' marks have occasionally been found on other sites in Oxford, this (to the writer's knowledge) is the highest number of such marks from a single site in the city; it is remarkable furthermore that they come from a fairly small assemblage of pipes from a fairly small evaluation.
- B.2.5 The relatively high number of pipes by Ben Abbot of Ramsden - well-finished pieces with a good quality burnish and in a fine and very white clay - suggests these were quality items perhaps sold from a shop near the site? And perhaps favoured by academics or well-to-do students from Trinity College? Whatever, their concentration here throws a direct light upon the supply of pipes to Oxford in the middle of the 18th century - more so than many larger excavated assemblages from elsewhere in the city.
- B.2.6 One or two smallish stem fragments from (204) have slightly smaller stem bore diameters than the marked pieces and these might date from the later 18th century - although one would need more examples to be certain of this. As a compromise the

spot-date suggested for (204) has been widened to c 1758-1780. A single stem from Context (402) has an even narrower stem bore diameter and is the only pipe from the site that is almost certainly of 19th-century date. Pottery from this context confirms this late dating. Full details of the rest of the pipe assemblage are provided in Table 1.

Discussion

B.2.7 The pipes here, though somewhat fragmentary, are closely clustered within the period c 1650-1780, and the five marked pipes from (204) show a particular clustering in the middle of the 18th century. For a relatively small group of pipes the quality of dating provided is unusually high in character. The assemblage also provides a valuable insight into the supply chain of pipes to the city of Oxford during this period.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.8 Although catalogued to a reasonably high level, the pipe assemblage here is of unusual interest and local importance. It will almost certainly be published and possibly illustrated at some point - possibly alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area of the present evaluation. It is therefore strongly recommended that it all be retained.

B.3 Glass

By Ian Scott

Introduction

B.3.1 There are just nine pieces of vessel glass and no window glass.

B.3.2 The glass from context 211 consists of two small body sherds from almost certainly from early squat bottle forms that date from the first half of the 18th-century. The larger sherds from context 216 are from similar bottles.

B.3.3 The single sherd of glass from context 407 is de-vitrified and could be of earlier date. The sherd is too small to give any indication of the vessel form.

B.3.4 Context 607 produced two sherds from late 18th- or early 19th-century dip-moulded wine bottles, and two smaller sherds in pale green glass which cannot be closely dated.

Context 211	(1)	Wine bottle. Small body sherd, thick-walled with iridescent weathering. Probably from early to mid 18th century bottle. Green glass.
	(2)	Wine bottle. Small body sherd, thick-walled with iridescent weathering. Probably from early to mid 18th century bottle. Green glass.
Context 216	(3)	Wine bottle. Sherd from neck and shoulder of an early to mid 18th-century wine bottle. Green glass.
	(4)	Wine bottle. Small body sherd, thick-walled and weathered. Green glass. Probably from early to mid 18th-century wine bottle.
Context 407	(5)	Vessel. Very small but thick body sherd, de-vitrified. Possibly medieval, but undiagnostic to form.

Context 607	(6)	Wine bottle. Sherd from lower body and heel of cylindrical wine bottle. Dip-moulded with bulged heel. Dark green glass. Late 18th- or very early 19th-century.
	(7)	Wine bottle. Sherd from lower body of a cylindrical bottle. Probably dip-moulded. Dark green glass. Late 18th- or very early 19th-century.
	(8)	Bottle. 2 x sherds (no refit) in pale green glass from a cylindrical bottle. Not closely datable.

Table of Glass finds by Context

B.4 Metal

By Ian Scott

Introduction

B.4.1 The evaluation produced a single metal find from context 204. This was a fragment of possible handle or handle grip of iron. Although not closely datable it looks to be of more recent origin and possibly even machine made.

Context 204	(1)	Possible handle, comprising strip of iron of thick lentoidal section flattened at each end as if flanges for fixing. The flattened ends are incomplete. L extant: 93mm; Handle W: 16mm x Th: 9mm.
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Table of metal finds by context

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 8 pieces (414g) of late medieval and post-medieval CBM was recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of 6 contexts.

B.5.2 All the material was scanned during the present assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by fragment count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. The dating of broken, abraded and redeposited pieces of CBM is an imprecise art and the dates they provide should be regarded with caution.

B.5.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest CBM types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of forms and fabrics were recorded, and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. glaze, condition etc.). The range of CBM is described in some detail in the spreadsheet (Table 1) and therefore only summarised below.

Description

Context	Spot-date	No	Weight	Comments
211	L16-17C	1	234	Worn corner fragment early red brick. Unfrogged. Approx 57mm thick

Context	Spot-date	No	Weight	Comments
216	15-17C?	1	27	Worn edge frag from flat roof tile in sandy orange-brown fabric. Fairly thin, probably 15-17C?
405	15-18C?	2	47	1x small scrap soft red brick with trace of surface. 1x larger worn frag (38g) medieval cream-coloured flat roof tile - 13-14C.
407	14-16C?	1	29	Worn edge frag from flat roof tile in sandy orange-brown fabric - similar to (216) but thicker and with traces of glaze. Probably 14-16C?
409	15-17C?	1	7	Worn frag in very dense post-med redware-like fabric (PMR) with sparse flint inclusions, but probably not a pot - more likely from lower edge of a floor/quarry tile with a roughly bevelled side. The upper part has split off and is abraded. Underside is unsanded. Bevelled side has splash of brown glaze - similar to glazed floor tile. Penn/Chiltern source possible? Identification tentative - or intrusive 16-18C tile?
509	18-19C?	2	70	1x broken corner fragment from a ?quarry tile (floor tile) or possibly a brick? Good quality well-sorted but coarse sandy red fabric (unglazed) suggests more likely a quarry tile. Well made with fairly sharp angles 17-19C? or possibly 18-19C? 1x worn scrap of curved red post-medieval tile - possibly ridge tile or pan tile - probably 18-19C?
TOTAL		8	414	

Table of Ceramic Building Material by context

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bones

By Martyn Allen

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 A total of 129 refitted animal bone fragments were recovered from 17 contexts. The spot dating of these contexts ranged from AD 1150–1350 to AD 1850–1900. The condition of the material was generally good, though modern breakages had affected some bones. No signs of carnivore gnawing were found.
- C.1.2 The assemblage was analysed at Oxford Archaeology South using the in-house skeletal reference collection to aid identification. Specimens were recorded using the zones system of Serjeantson (1996). No suitable mandibles were available for age estimation from dental wear, though epiphyseal fusion of the long bones was recorded where present and age estimations made following the timings of Getty (1975). Butchery marks, burning, carnivore gnawing, and pathologies were recorded at a detailed level where they were observed. No measurements were taken.

Results

- C.1.3 Specimens identified to species accounted for 82 fragments (Table xx). A range of taxa were identified, including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat and chicken. Cattle produced the most numerous fragments (40 in total), followed by sheep/goats (29 in total). Most of the remaining bones consisted of long bone shaft, rib or vertebra fragments from large- or medium-sized mammals, the majority probably from cattle and sheep/goats.
- C.1.4 Most of the remains were from skeletally mature animals, though there was some evidence for juveniles. A pig proximal metapodial from context 211 was unfused and therefore from a very young, possibly neonatal animal. In context 405, a pig distal humerus and sheep/goat proximal humerus and ulna fragments were unfused. These derived from animals no more than a couple of years old. Juvenile pig remains were also found in context 407.
- C.1.5 Butchery marks were recorded on 19 specimens, many from the fills of pit 411 (see below). Overall, cattle and sheep/goat remains most commonly exhibited butchery marks, as did two chicken bones. Roughly half had been chopped with a heavy implement to dissect the carcass and the other half had cut marks made during meat-filleting.
- C.1.6 Most contexts containing animal bones produced only a few fragments, though a larger quantity was recovered from context 409, which along with fills 406, 408 and 410 derived from a large quarry pit (411). This feature appears to have been backfilled in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The pit contained a sizable assemblage of butchered cattle remains representing most parts of the carcass, including fragments of skull, mandible, scapula, radius, metacarpal, pelvis, sacrum, femur, tibia and metatarsal, as well as numerous ribs and vertebrae. Butchery marks

were recorded on a scapula, which had been chopped through the glenoid to disarticulate the shoulder joint, two radius fragments, one of which had been chopped horizontally mid-way through the shaft and the other had cuts marks on the shaft, and a femur, which had been chopped horizontally through the mid-shaft and either chopped or sawn through the shaft at the distal end. Nine sheep/goat fragments were also recovered from fill 409, including mandible, scapula, humerus, pelvis, tibia and metatarsal bones. Other bones in context 409 included a cat humerus, two chicken bones (including a chopped femur), a horse tooth and a pig humerus (the last poorly preserved).

Recommendations

C.1.7 Overall, the animal bone assemblage from the evaluation is fairly small, though the remains from pit 411, particularly the butchered cattle bones, provide an interesting insight into carcass processing and disposal at the site. The assemblage should be kept and, should additional work be undertaken, incorporated with any further remains that are recovered. This will enable a fuller understanding of animal exploitation and carcass disposal in the area during the late medieval and early post-medieval period.

Taxa	204	207	208	211	213	214	216	405	407	408	409	410	411	607	609	703	805	Total
	1720-1780	1175-1400	1580-1800	1675-1750	1580-1750	1400-1625	1680-1800	1580-1650	1650-1800	1480-1600	1350-1500	-	-	1850-1900	1680-1900	-	1150-1350	
cattle	1			2			1	4	5		22	1	1	1	1		1	40
sheep/g oat	3		2	4				3	2	1	9						5	29
pig				1				1	2		1							5
horse											1					1		2
dog										1								1
cat											1							1
domesti c fowl	1										2							3
bird									1									1
large mammal	2		1		1		1	6	3		18							32
medium mammal	2	1		4		1		1	2		1					2		14
unidenti fied										1								1
Total	9	1	3	11	1	1	2	15	15	3	55	1	1	1	1	3	6	129

Table of animal bone fragments recorded by context with spot-dates

C.2 Environmental Samples

C.2.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the works

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APPENDIX E**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

Site name:	Trinity College, New Teaching and Residential Building, Parks Road, Oxford
Site code:	OXTC18
Grid Reference	SP 5144 0657
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	30 July 2018 - 7 September 2018
Area of Site	74.8 m ² (total evaluated area)
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Services in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2018.82.
Summary of Results:	<p>Between July and Sept. 2018, Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Trinity College, Oxford to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new teaching and residential building in the college grounds (SP 5144 0657). A programme of 8 trenches was undertaken across the area to assess the archaeological potential of the site.</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains, as well as modern truncations likely relating to the construction of the Cumberbatch Building in the 1960's.</p> <p>Evidence of 12-14th century land division, was followed by 15th century gravel quarrying. Quarrying extended into the Post-medieval period, and appears to have come to an end when the area was given over to formalised gardens, with decorative pathways, trees and borders, as shown on 18th century plans. A number of gravel paths and a possible 'tree planting pit' were identified from the Late 17th – early 18th century. The part of Trinity College gardens within the site were remodeled and replanted, deposits associated with ground raising, and the laying of new paths were observed.</p> <p>Modern truncation associated with the construction of the Cumberbatch Building in the 20th century was recorded.</p>

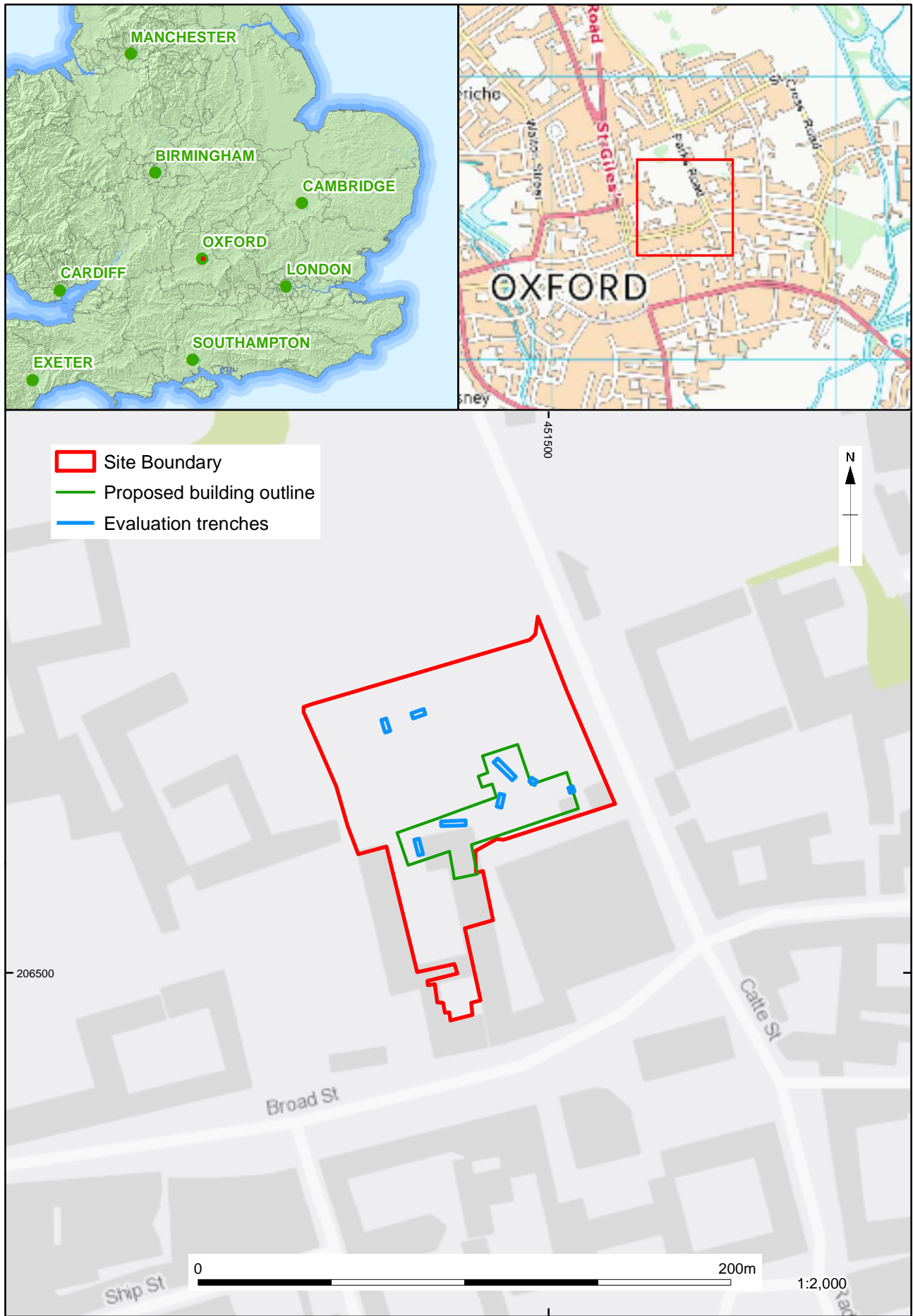


Figure 1: Site location map, showing trench locations

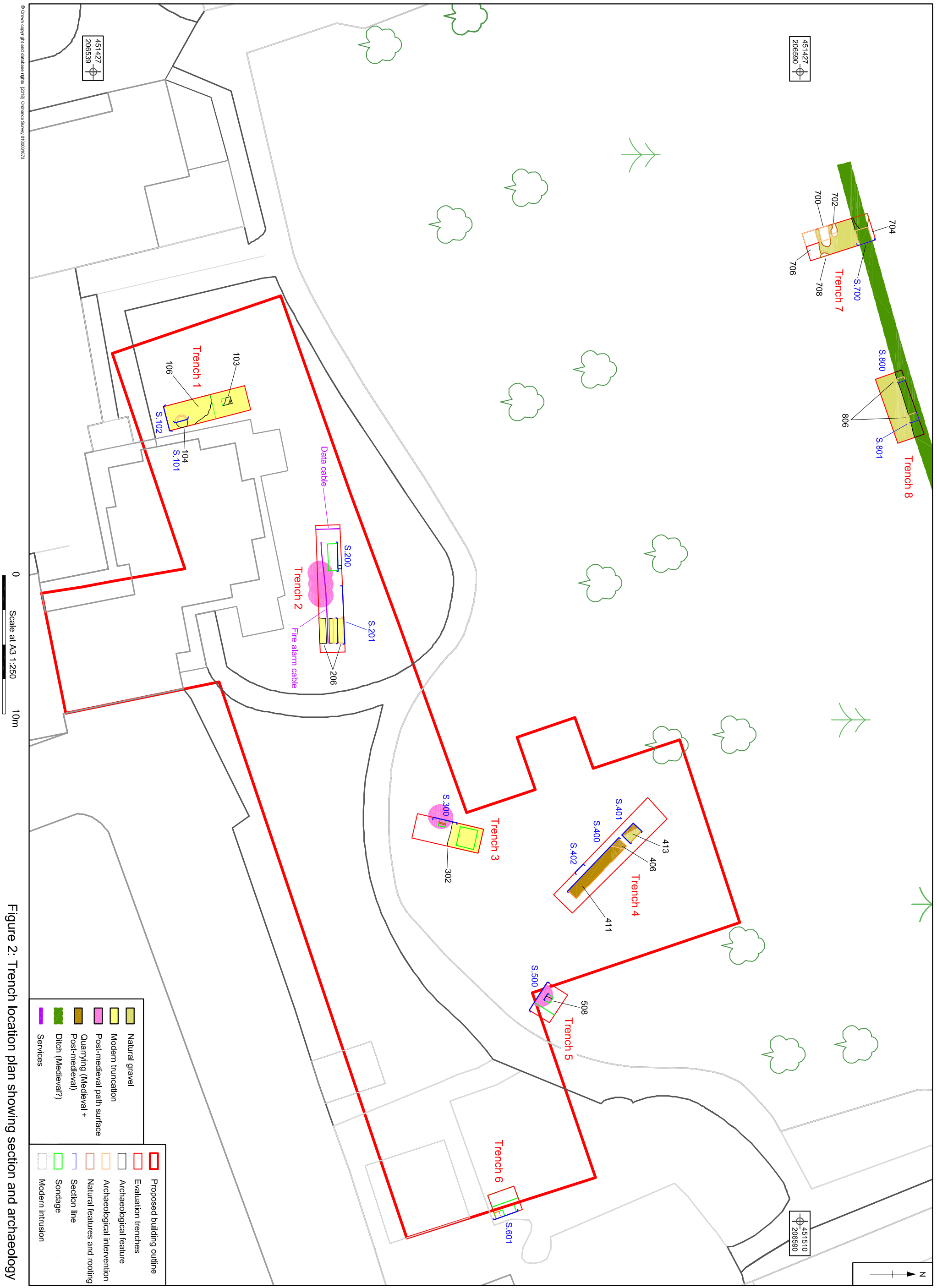
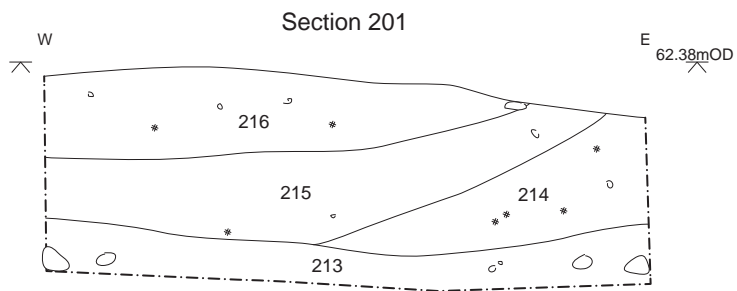
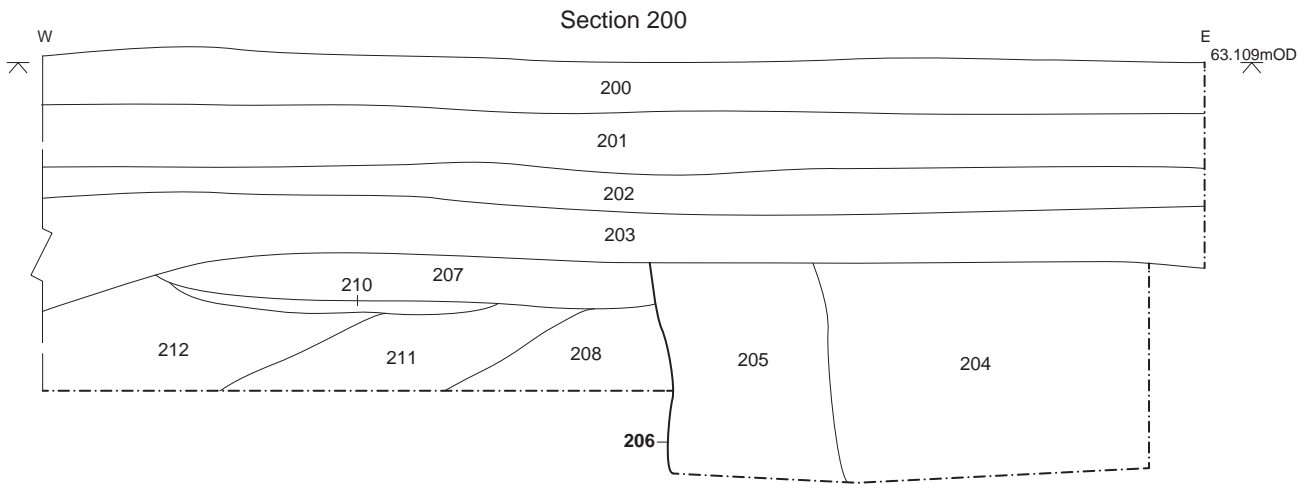
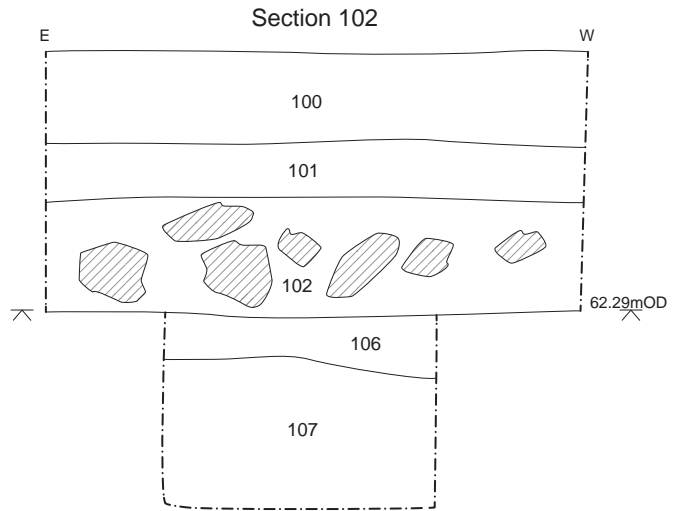
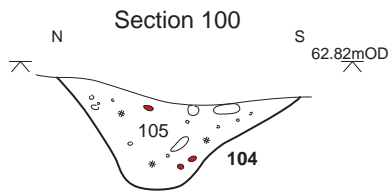


Figure 2: Trench location plan showing section and archaeology

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-  Stones
-  CBM
-  Charcoal
-  Concrete



Figure 3: Trench 1 and 2 sections

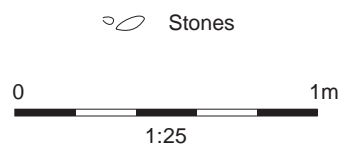
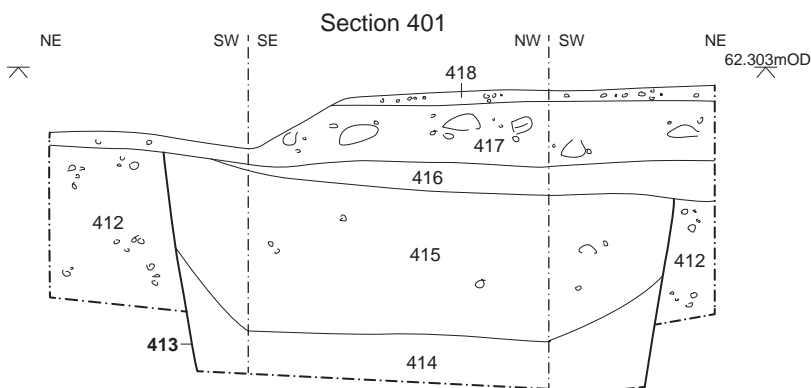
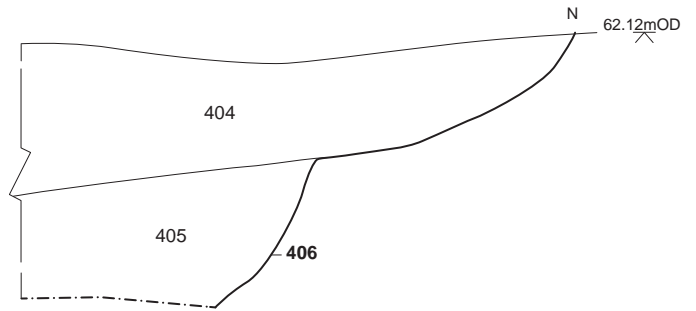
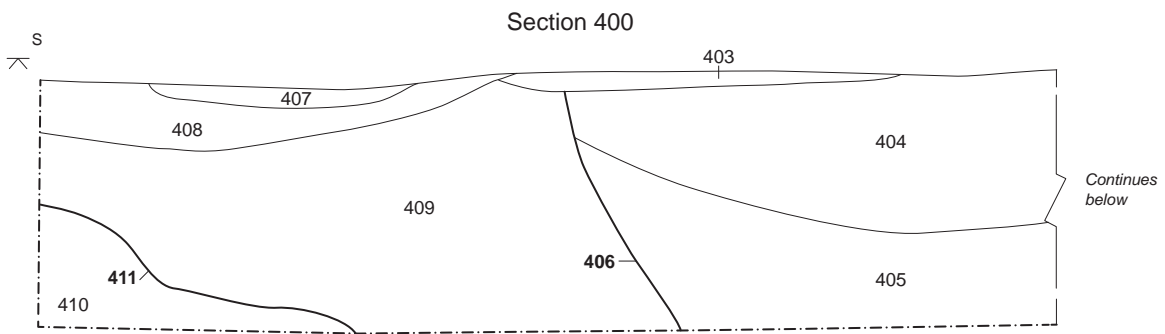
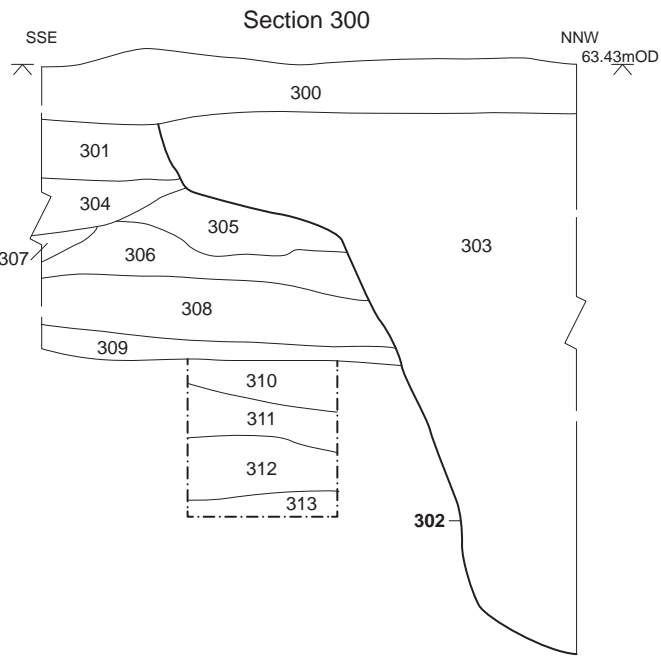


Figure 4: Trench 3 and 4 sections

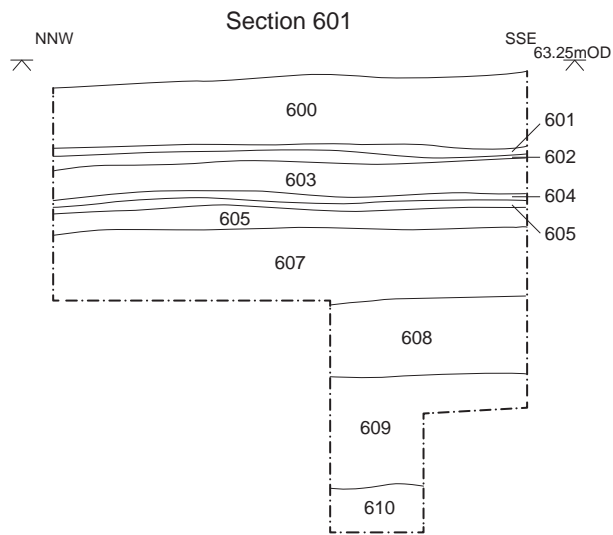
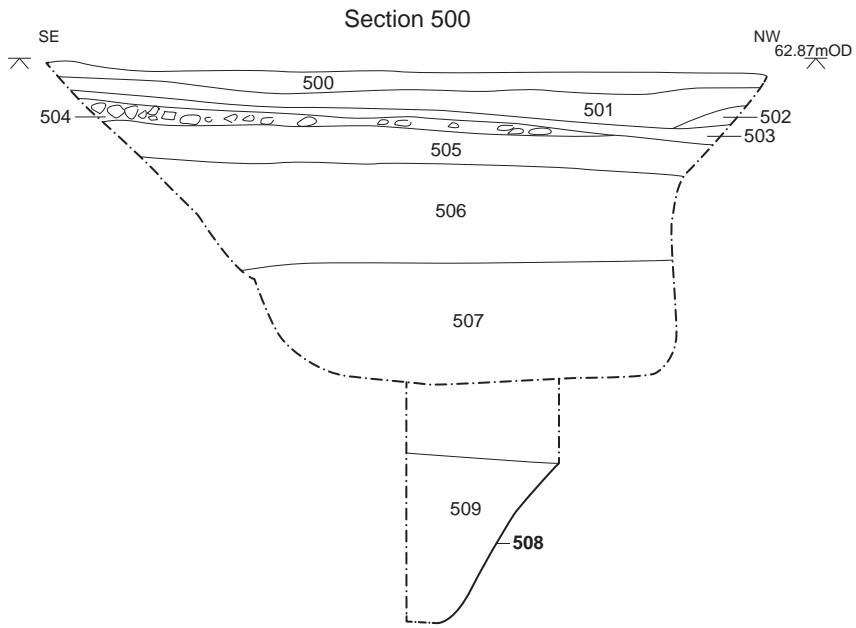


Figure 5: Trench 5 and 6 sections

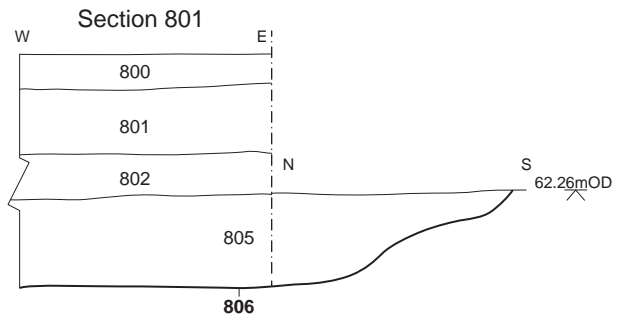
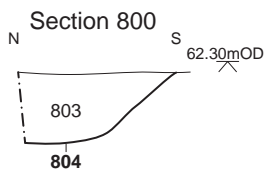
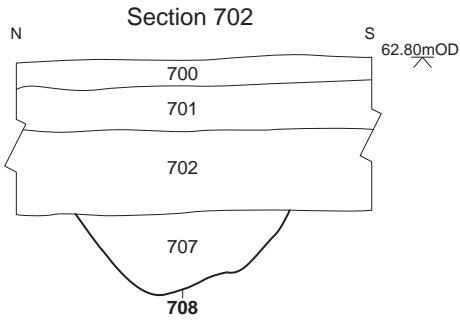
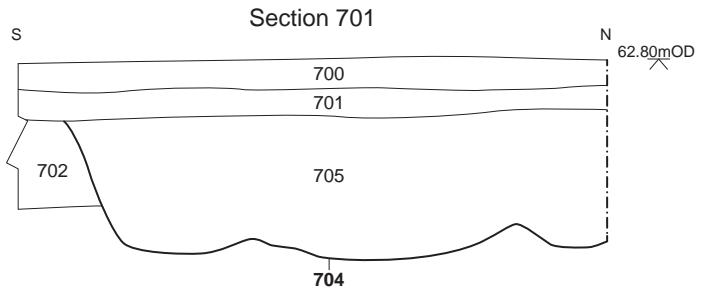
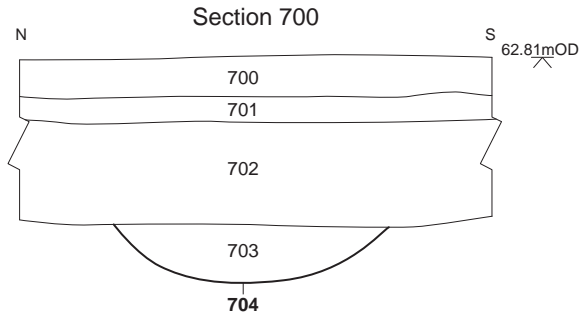
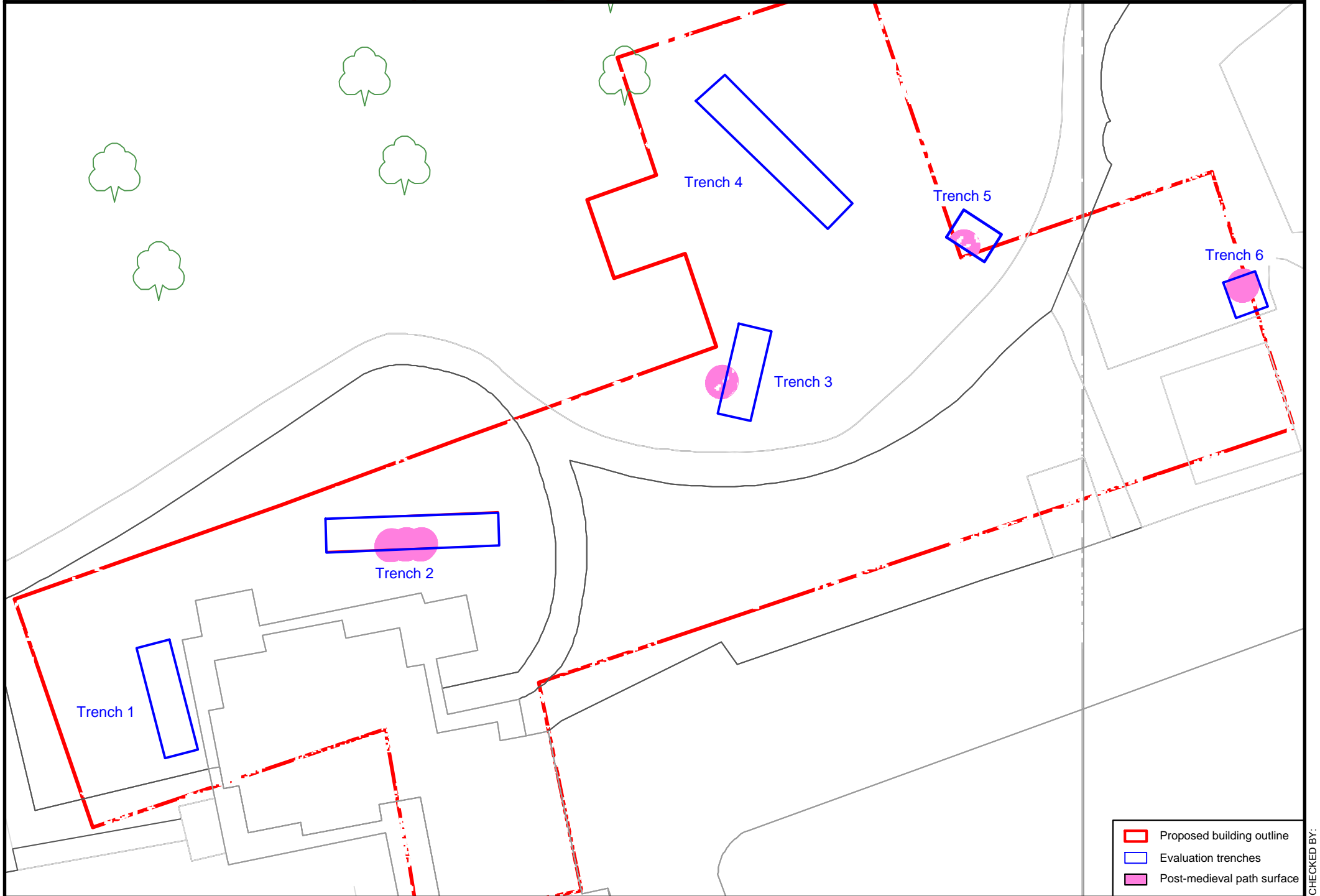
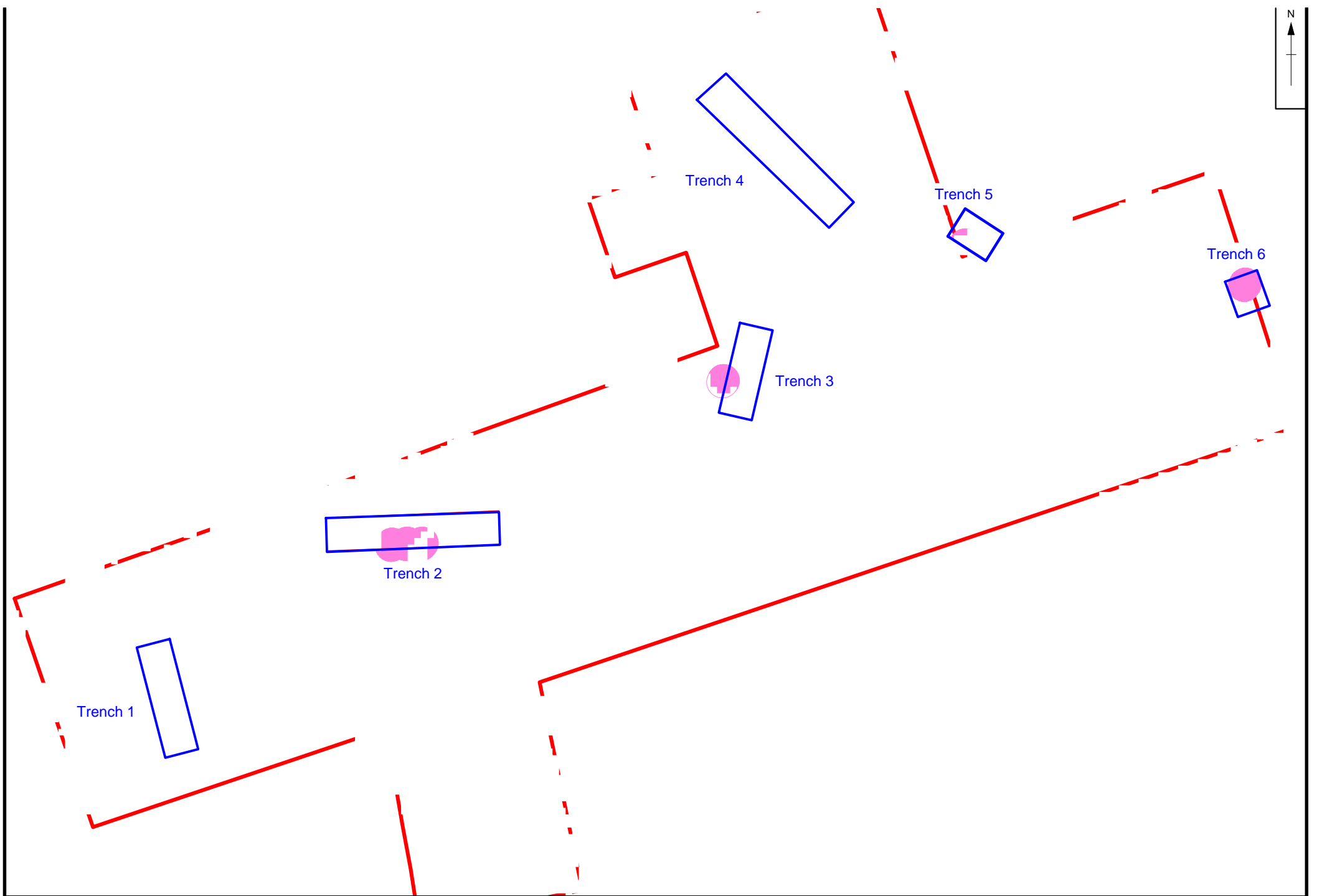


Figure 6: Trench 7 and 8 sections



0 10m
Scale at A3 1:250

Figure 7: Trenches located on historic maps (i) Faden 1789, and (ii) 1st edition OS 1880

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Plate 1: Trench 1, general view looking North
prior to excavation



Plate 2: Trench 1, section 102 looking South



Plate 3: Trench 2, showing modern cut 206 and cables



Plate 4: Trench 2, showing surface 210 looking north



Plate 5: Trench 2, section 200 showing gravels surfaces cut by modern feature 206 looking north



Plate 6: Trench 3, section 300 looking west showing modern cut 302



Plate 7: Trench 4, general view pre-excitation looking north



Plate 8: Trench 4, section 400 through quarry pits looking west



Plate 9: Trench 6, section 600 showing gravel surfaces looking east



Plate 10: Trench 7, general view looking south, ditch 704 in foreground



Plate 11: Trench 8, general view looking west, showing ditch 806



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