



Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Littlegate Street, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation Report

December 2020

Client: Z Hotels

Issue No: 1

OA Reference No: 7828

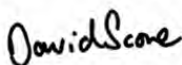
NGR: SP 51207 05841



Client Name: Z Hotels
Client Ref No.: N/A
Document Title: Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Littlegate Street, Oxford
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Report No.: 1
Grid Reference: SP 51207 05841
Planning Reference: Pre-application
Site Code: OXDEAF20
Invoice Code: OXDEAFEV
Receiving Body: Oxfordshire County Museum
Accession No.: OXCMS : 2020.72

OA Document File Location: \\10.0.10.86\Projects\o\Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre
OA Graphics File Location: \\10.0.10.86\Projects\o\Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre\010Geomatics

Issue No: 1
Date: December 2020
Prepared by: Adam Fellingham (Supervisor)
Checked by: Ben Ford (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature:



Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Director and Chief Executive
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA

Private Limited Company, No: 1618597

Registered Charity, No: 285627

Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

**Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Littlegate Street,
Oxford**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Adam Fellingham

*With contributions from John Cotter, Cynthia Poole, Ruth
Shaffrey, Annie Byard and Rebecca Nicholson.*

Illustrations by Matthew Bradley and Charles Rousseaux.

Contents

Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of work	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	4
2.1 Aims	4
2.2 Methodology	4
3 RESULTS	6
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	6
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	6
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits	6
3.4 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 6, Plates 1 and 2)	6
3.5 Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 6-8, Plates 3-6)	8
3.6 Trench 3 (Figures 5, 7 and 9; Plates 7 and 8)	10
3.7 Finds summary.....	11
4 DISCUSSION	13
4.1 Reliability of field investigation	13
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	13
4.3 Interpretation	13
4.4 Significance.....	18
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	19
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS.....	27

B.1	Post-Roman Pottery.....	27
B.2	Ceramic building material.....	29
B.3	Stone.....	33
B.4	Clay Tobacco Pipe.....	34
B.5	Coins.....	34
B.6	Metalwork.....	35
B.7	Animal Bone.....	36
B.8	Flint.....	38
APPENDIX C	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	40
APPENDIX D	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM.....	43

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
Fig. 2 Trench locations
Fig. 3 Trench 1 post-excavation plan
Fig. 4 Trench 2 post-excavation plan
Fig. 5 Trench 3 post-excavation plan
Fig. 6 North-South archaeological profile through site
Fig. 7 East-West archaeological profile through site
Fig. 8 Trench 2 sections
Fig. 9 Trench 3 sections
Fig. 10 Known and projected remains of the Blackfriars based on Lambrick (1985), MOLA (2019) and OA (2020)

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1, showing mason yard deposits 108 and 112, Section 105, looking south-west
Plate 2 Trench 1, showing possible late medieval wall 122, Section 104, looking east
Plate 3 Trench 2, showing friary wall 241 and Sk200-204, Section 400, looking east
Plate 4 Trench 2, showing cemetery soils 244-245 and Sk209-210, Section 400, looking east
Plate 5 Trench 2, showing friary wall 267 and Sk205-208, Section 201, looking south-west
Plate 6 Trench 2, showing friary wall 267 and Sk212, Section 203, looking west
Plate 7 Trench 3, showing medieval foundation packing 312 and surface deposits 304-309, Section 300, looking west
Plate 8 Trench 3, showing medieval foundation packing 333 and 335, and Sk300-301, Section 301 and 304, looking south-east

Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Z Hotels to undertake an archaeological evaluation consisting of three trenches at the site of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Oxford (NGR: SP 51207 05841). The works were undertaken in advance of a planning application.

The evaluation was undertaken over 15 days during November 2020, consisted of three archaeological evaluation trenches (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) that varied in size from 5.50m long by 2.20m wide to 8.50m long and 5.50m wide.

Trench 1 was targeted over an area of unknown medieval potential adjacent to the cemetery boundary wall of the Blackfriars. Within this area of site medieval archaeology was encountered at 56.10m OD. This consisted of two phase of construction deposits and surfaces associated with a possible mason's yard (similar to the ones recorded at Hampton Court Palace and at Rose Cottage, Burford). This was overlain by a possible late medieval wall.

Both Trenches 2 and 3 were targeted over the projected medieval walls which formed part of the porch as mapped by Lambrick (1985). Within these trenches surviving medieval remains relating to the monastic institute were encountered at 56.10m OD. These include walls forming part of a porch and later redevelopments, gravel and limestone surfaces, graves containing in-situ human remains, as well as post-dissolution garden soils. These have survived in a well-preserved state despite post-medieval and modern disturbances. The discovery of these medieval features relating to the monastic institute are considered to be nationally significant.

The presence of post-medieval tanning pits is considered to be of some significance due to, in part, further understanding of the historical landscape of the site after the dissolution of the friary.

Victorian and later activity that has been recorded within the site is considered to be of low significance.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Z Hotels for commissioning this project, and to Philip Atkins from Planning Resolution who acted as the agent. Thanks, are also extended to David Radford (LPA) who monitored the work on behalf of Oxford City Council, and to Chris Harrison, Service Manager for Action Deafness at the Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre who was generous with his time and resources.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Ben Ford MCIFA, Senior Project Manager. The fieldwork was directed on site by Adam Fellingham (Supervisor), who was supported by Robin Bashford. Survey was carried out by Ben Slader and Marjaana Kohtamaki. Digitising was carried out by Matthew Bradley and Charles Rousseaux.

Thanks, are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen 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 Philip Atkins, of Planning Resolution on behalf of Z Hotels to undertake an archaeological evaluation consisting of three trenches at the site of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, St Ebbe's, Oxford (NGR: SP 51207 05841, Fig.1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken for two principal reasons:

- a. to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions with David Radford (Archaeologist at Oxford City Council (OCC)) established the scope of the archaeological work required.
- b. To inform the projects Design Team of the archaeological constraints at the site and therefore to allow for design changes to be made that would minimise any negative impacts upon significant archaeological remains.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced (OA, 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for the work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the WSI and its' archaeological results.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located within the suburb of St Ebbe's, south of the historic centre of Oxford, and area which is now within the modern city centre. It is on the corner of Albion Place and the road formerly known as Commercial Road, which is now treated as the southern extension of Littlegate Street (Fig. 1). Within the site is a seventeenth century cottage, a nineteenth century Nonconformist Chapel, and modern buildings which together form the Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre (Munby, 2013 and OA, 2020 Fig. 21). To the east of the site is the Salvation Army 'Citadel' building and the northern half of Brooks Taylor Court (a block of sheltered accommodation flats). To the south is the site of Lucy Faithfull House, which has recently been demolished and at the time of writing lies undeveloped.

1.2.2 The site is relatively flat at a height of approximately 56m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It is situated just beyond the end of the Oxfords North-South gravel promontory on the floodplain of the River Thames, approximately 160m north of the current principal watercourse of the river. The underlying bedrock geology at the site is recorded as Oxford Clay which is overlaid by the upper floodplain gravel of the Northmoor Terrace formation (seen around the edges of higher Summertown-Radley gravels that characterise the Oxford promontory), these gravels were subsequently covered by alluvial deposition over the last 12,000 years (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 a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), (OA, 2020). Previous archaeological investigations within and near to the site are succinctly summarised below:

Excavations at Blackfriars 1961-1983

- 1.3.2 A series of excavations were initially carried out within the Blackfriars precinct during 1961, 1966, 1969 and 1972–1976 with further investigations carried out in 1983. Due to a shortage of resources, particularly for reinstatement, these investigations were restricted to the monitoring of bulk excavations and a series of small trenches rather than open area excavations (Lambrick and Wood, 1976; Lambrick, 1985). Despite this, sufficient evidence was revealed to reconstruct large parts of the precinct and to produce an indicative plan of the buildings, which was typical of Dominican and Franciscan houses with a long narrow aisleless Choir with a simple Nave with north and south aisles. The cemetery was to the north of the church and the Cloister was to the south with the Chapter House at the middle of the east range. A number of industrial and domestic structures were also identified (OA, 2020 Fig. 7).
- 1.3.3 The site was located within the western part of the precinct, which contained the western end of the church and the north aisle, the north and west ranges of the Cloister, a Galilee, a garden, and an Anchor House. Excavations adjacent to and partly within the current site (Trenches *W III*, *W IV*, *W VI* and *W VIII*, OA, 2020 Fig. 3) found that the north aisle was part of the original church and was supported by flying buttresses. The church had been extended to the west by one bay and another wall found to the west of the extension suggested the presence of a Galilee. Fourteen skeletons were found during the excavations in the north aisle and a further seven were identified within the Galilee.
- 1.3.4 To the north of the north aisle and along the eastern boundary of the site, rubble footings indicated the presence of a wall. This had not been keyed into the northern aisle, suggesting it was a later addition. This was interpreted as an Anchor House based upon a similar example from Ludgate Blackfriars in London. To the north of this another wall ran along the eastern boundary of the site and was thought to define the western boundary of the cemetery. Evidence of a porch was also found to the west of the Anchor House. The relationship between these two structures was unclear although it was suspected that the porch pre-dated the anchor house and was constructed as part of the western extension to the Nave.
- 1.3.5 The specific height at which individual archaeological features were observed was not specified in either of the reports produced for these investigations (Lambrick and Wood, 1976; Lambrick, 1985), although the natural gravels under the Nave were recorded at a depth of between 54.12m and 54.27m aOD. In trench *W V*, excavated across the Nave to the south-east of the current site, the top of the archaeological horizon can be inferred from the section drawing (Lambrick 1985, Fig. 5, 140). This indicates that it was at 55.84m aOD. Above this was nineteenth century and later disturbance to 57–57.30m aOD.

Albion Place 2007

- 1.3.6 Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Albion Place between July 2007 and April 2008 (OA, 2008). Initially sixteen test pits were monitored at the locations of concrete foundation piles. The sequence in each test pit was recorded to the level of the sterile alluvium which was recorded at depths of between

54.85m and 55.30m aOD. Within these test pits the remains of a buttress (at 55.18m aOD), the north wall (and robber trench) of the Choir (at 55.18m aOD), a stone wall associated with the southern limit of the Choir (at 55.45m aOD), inhumations (found between 55m aOD and 55.30 m aOD), post-Dissolution walls (found between 55.36m aOD and 56.18m aOD) and 19th and 20th century structures were identified. A watching brief was subsequently undertaken to monitor further groundworks, but no archaeological remains were identified.

- 1.3.7 The results of this investigation demonstrated that there was some localised variance within the plan of the priory recorded during the 1960s and 1970s investigations but in general the hypothesised layout appeared to be accurate.

Lucy Faithful House 2019

- 1.3.8 The most recent archaeological investigation to be carried out within the Blackfriars precinct was an archaeological evaluation at Lucy Faithfull House, directly to the south of the site (MOLA, 2019). This comprised the excavation of four evaluation trenches (OA, 2020 Fig. 3). Trench 1 and 3 contained structural remains associated with the friary and Trench 4 contained structural and human remains.
- 1.3.9 Trench 1 was excavated in the north-western corner of the Lucy Faithfull House site (and therefore to the south of the proposed development site) and was excavated to a depth of 2.28m below the current ground level (54.78m aOD). The northern part of the trench contained an east-west aligned wall (at 55.23m aOD) which broadly matched a wall recorded during the earlier investigations by Lambrick. A second wall, butting up against the southern side of the first wall, contained ceramic building material and was interpreted as a later wall constructed of stone reused from the Friary. It was speculated that this wall and the earlier wall created a yard or open type stone structure (workshop?) which if associated with a nearby pit containing animal horn-cores could represent a tannery established after the dissolution of the Friary in the sixteenth century. Stone was recorded in the southern part of the trench and was thought to represent the final phase of demolition of the Friary. Several Post-medieval layers were recorded across the trench and indicate that the ground was levelled or raised during the Post-medieval period.
- 1.3.10 Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 54.59m aOD. The fragmentary remains of two walls were present within the trench and both were in a poor state of preservation. The wall at the western end of the trench related the western wall of the cloister. The wall recorded to the east of this might relate to an internal wall within the west cloister range.
- 1.3.11 In the north-eastern corner of the evaluated site, a junction between two walls was identified in Trench 4 (55.27m aOD and 55.33m aOD). Both walls had been identified during the earlier investigations. Human remains thought to represent five individuals were identified, only one was fully articulated. This skeleton was found at a height of 55.45m aOD.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed 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 into account the pertinent elements of the city and regional resource assessments and research agendas available on the web:

- http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=553&Itemid=277
- <http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/OxfordArchaeologicalPlan.htm>

General aims and objectives

2.1.1 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 aims and objectives

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- I. To further define and confirm the layout of the Blackfriars buildings.
- II. To further understand the daily life within religious institutions with regards to diet, health, daily routine, and land use.
- III. To establish whether similar sequences to that revealed during previous excavations (1961-1983), watching briefs (2007) and evaluations (2019) are present.
- IV. To what extent has modern activity truncated any surviving friary remains and any earlier archaeological deposits and/or features present within the site.

2.2 Methodology

Scope of works

2.2.1 A total of three archaeological evaluation trenches (Trench 1, 2 and 3, Fig.2) were excavated within areas not covered by existing buildings at the site. Their positions

were designed to confirm, or otherwise, the presence of surviving medieval archaeological deposits and structures relating to the Blackfriars.

- 2.2.2 Trench 1 was targeted over an area of unknown medieval potential adjacent to the cemetery boundary wall. Both Trenches 2 and 3 were targeted over the projected medieval walls which formed part of the Porch and possible Anchor House as postulated by Lambrick (Lambrick, 1985).

Site specific methodology

- 2.2.3 The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Machining continued in spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, which was between 1m and 1.90m below existing ground level. Once archaeological features and deposits were exposed, further excavation of significant remains was undertaken by hand, but large modern features were partially excavated with the assistance of the mechanical excavator.
- 2.2.4 Further investigation of the deeper sequences was undertaken within Trenches 1 and 2 using a hand-auger fitted with a selection of different auger heads (predominantly Dutch and screw auger) until the top of the natural gravels were encountered.
- 2.2.5 It was agreed with David Radford (OCC) that any potential graves would have a hand excavated test slot across them to confirm whether they contained any *in-situ* human remains. If human remains were confirmed these would be left *in-situ* with basic recording to be undertaken, which consisted of plan location, levels, and photographs of each burial. Where it became evident that intercutting graves were present the potential earlier graves within the sequence were not further investigated due to the possibility of disturbing the already exposed *in-situ* later human remains.
- 2.2.6 During excavation, a large quantity of disarticulated human remains was recovered from the cemetery soils and grave fills. These were collected and reburied within the hand excavated test slot of grave cut 249.

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.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The deposit sequence within the trenches was relatively uniform and broadly similar. The natural geology of sand and gravel was overlain by thick alluvial deposits, which were in turn overlain by medieval land reclamation. This was either cut by medieval friary foundation and graves or overlain by medieval surfaces, which were in turn overlain by a post-Dissolution garden-like soils that were overlain and cut by Post-medieval deposits and features, and then modern deposits and features.

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 grave backfills which were more difficult to identify within the similar surrounding cemetery soils.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features, structures and deposits were present within Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Grave cuts and human skeletal remains were predominantly present within Trenches 2 but also less so in Trench 3. Very substantial limestone foundations were only present in Trench 2, with less substantial limestone foundations in both Trenches 1 and 3.

3.4 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 6, Plates 1 and 2)

3.4.1 Trench 1 was located on the eastern side of the site just to the north of a single garage building. The trench was orientated north-south and measured 5.50m long by 2.20m wide and was excavated to 1.80m below ground level (b.g.l) (55.03m OD).

3.4.2 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural sands and gravels (141) within the hand-augured boreholes (AH1 and AH2) in the base of the trench. This was encountered at depths between 3.44m b.g.l (53.39m OD) in the north of the trench and 3.82m b.g.l (53.01m OD) within the southern area of the trench. Gravel was overlain by alluvial deposit, 109, which varied in colour and generally appeared as either a mid-greyish-brown or a mid-blueish-grey clay.

3.4.3 The alluvium was potentially cut by either possible postholes/pits (131, 133, 135, 137 and 139). These were not investigated as three similar possible postholes/pits were investigated by hand and were determined to have been a result of impressions left by overlying deposits 107, 108 and 110. Overlying features 135 and 139 was a medieval land reclamation deposit, 110, which was encountered at 1.04m b.g.l (55.79m OD). This appeared as a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and subrounded gravel inclusions and contained pottery and ceramic building

material dating from the mid-12th to the mid-15th centuries. The remaining possible cut features and medieval land reclamation was deposit 126. This was a mixed, homogenous, deposit most likely representing a re-working of the land reclamation 110.

- 3.4.4 Deposits 110 and 126 were overlain by a probable construction debris deposit, 108, and was encountered 1m b.g.l (55.63m OD). This appeared as a loose white silty sand with frequent limestone rubble and stone dust inclusions and contained ceramic building material dating from the late 12th to 14th century.
- 3.4.5 Deposit, 108, was overlain by a friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt, 111, containing occasional concentrations of charcoal and subangular limestone fragments. This contained pottery dating from AD 1175-1400. Deposit 111 was overlain by a further construction debris deposit, 112, and was encountered 0.78m b.g.l (55.80m OD). This appeared as a loose white silt- sand with frequent limestone rubble and stone dust inclusions and contained pottery dating to the late 12th to early 15th centuries. This indicates a second phase of construction associated with the Blackfriars around the western end of the Church. Deposit, 112, was overlain by a friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt, 124 that was overlain by a limestone surface 113, a mid-whiteish brown stone dust. This surface was encountered at 0.64m b.g.l (55.94m OD). This was in part overlain by a levelling deposit, 114, for surface 115=125 a rudimentary surface of subangular limestone fragments which could be the same as similar surface 231 recorded within Trench 2.
- 3.4.6 Surface 115 appeared to be, stratigraphically, overlain by the base of either a late medieval free-standing wall or later trench built post-medieval wall 122. This was orientated east-northeast/west-southwest and was constructed from roughly hewn limestone (with some occasional partly worked limestone) with a brown sandy clay bonding. It measured 2.30m+ long by 0.55m wide and was exposed to a depth of 0.40m.
- 3.4.7 Surface 115 was also truncated by four pits (104, 116, 127 and 129), as well as a single posthole (102). The pits were generally circular in shape with near vertical sides with a concaved base. The fills were largely mid-brownish grey clayey silt containing small subangular pieces of limestone. All cut features were encountered at 0.58m b.g.l (56m OD).
- 3.4.8 The pits and posthole were overlain by a mid-brownish grey clay silt deposit, 120, which was recorded at 0.22m b.g.l (56.36m OD). This was a garden-like soil that has been interpreted as a soil accumulation after the Dissolution of the Blackfriars and is probably the same as the similar soils recorded within Trenches 2 and 3 (230, 279 and 310). Wall 122 appeared to have be overlain by this deposit in section, however, it is possible that this could be collapsed section edge from robbing that was not apparent during excavation.
- 3.4.9 Post-dissolution soil 120 was in turn overlain by a post-medieval garden soil, 121. This was a mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subrounded flint gravel and charcoal flex inclusion. This was encountered at 0.12m b.g.l (56.46m OD).

3.4.10 Post-medieval garden soil 121 was cut by the construction cut, 141, for a post-medieval boundary wall 123. This was built using roughly hewn and squared limestone with a lime mortar bonding. This ran north-south through the trench with the northern-most limits of the wall returning to the east. This was encountered at 0.10m b.g.l (56.48m OD). This post-medieval boundary wall was also recorded within Trench 2 (256). This was overlain by a relatively modern garden soil which was truncated by Lambrick's Trench *W VIII* which had revealed a north-south structure interpreted as a cemetery wall. This was overlain by modern crushed stone, which was in turn overlain by the existing tarmac surface.

3.5 Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 6-8, Plates 3-6)

3.5.1 Trench 2 was located within the eastern area of the southern carpark at the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre. The trench was orientated north-south and measured 8.50m long by 5.50m wide and was excavated to 1.88m b.g.l (55.18m OD) within the northern area and to 1.09m (55.97m OD) within the southern area of the trench.

3.5.2 The earliest deposit was the natural sands and gravels (264 and 297) within the hand-augured boreholes (AH3 and AH4) that were driven from the base of the trench. This was encountered at depths between 3.57m b.g.l (53.49m OD) in the north of the trench and 3.32m b.g.l (53.74m OD) in the south of the trench. This was overlain by alluvial deposition, 263 and 272, which varied in colour and generally appeared as either a mid-greyish brown or a mid-blueish grey clay.

3.5.3 The alluvium in the north of the trench was overlain by a medieval land reclamation deposit, 262, which was encountered at 1.44m b.g.l (55.62m OD). This appeared as a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and subrounded flint gravel inclusions. This was truncated by grave cut 261, which was orientated east-west and measured 0.52m long by 0.60m wide and was encountered 1.44m b.g.l (55.62m OD). This was truncated by later grave 234 which contained Sk200. Grave 261, fill 260, was overlain by a levelling deposit 259 for a compacted gravel surface 258. The surface appeared as a mid-orangish brown sandy gravel and was encountered 1.32m b.g.l (55.74m OD).

3.5.4 Surface 258 was truncated by grave 234, which was orientated east-west and measured 0.50m long by 0.60m wide and was encountered 1.32m b.g.l (55.74m OD). This contained Sk200 (55.24m OD) and contained three fills 235-237. The upper fill 235 was overlain by possible surface 233 (55.84m OD). This was overlain by a levelling deposit 232 for a compacted gravel surface 231. The surface appeared as a mid-orangish brown sandy gravel and was encountered 1.12m b.g.l (55.94m OD).

3.5.5 Surface 231 was truncated by grave 228, which was orientated east-west and measured 0.90m long by 0.70m wide and was encountered 1.12m b.g.l (55.94m OD). This contained Sk201 (55.18m OD) and contained a single fill 229. Graves 228 and 261 cut grave 240 (which was also truncated by grave 234), however 240 was not investigated due to the presence of Sk200 and Sk201.

3.5.6 The alluvium in the south of the trench was overlain by a medieval land reclamation deposit, 271 and 296, which was encountered at 1.44m b.g.l (55.62m OD). This appeared as a dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and subrounded

- flint gravel inclusions. This contained pottery and ceramic building material dating from the 13th and 14th centuries.
- 3.5.7 Land reclamation 296 was truncated by construction cut 242 for a medieval wall foundation, 241, which was orientated east-west. This was constructed from roughly hewn limestone measuring 3.60m+ long by 1.60m wide, with a mid-yellowish brown sandy gravel bond. Foundation 241 was encountered at varying levels between 55.16m OD and 55.80m OD due to substantial later robbing 225.
- 3.5.8 It should be noted that it is uncertain if burials Sk201 and Sk202 are earlier or later than robber cut 225. It is possible that both graves truncate, and are therefore later than, the robbing fills as is the case with later medieval graves cutting robber 266. Further to this point would be the human remains noted within robber backfill 227 (of robber cut 225 shown on Section 300/Fig.6) which could be an *in-situ* burial. However, if Sk201 and Sk202 are earlier than the robbing then it is possible that Sk202 is in part *in-situ* but may have collapsed into the open robber cut during the robbing of foundation 241 and would therefore cause the human remains to be present within robber backfill 227.
- 3.5.9 Abutting foundation 241 was a redeposited alluvial clay, 253=246. This appeared as a mid-greyish brown silty clay and was encountered at 1.56m b.g.l (55.50m OD). This was overlain by cemetery soil 245, which was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent disarticulated human bones and occasional sub-rounded flint gravel. This contained pottery dating from AD 1175-1350 and ceramic building material from the 14th to 15th century. This was cut by two east-west aligned graves containing *in-situ* human remains, 249 (Sk210) and 252 (Sk204).
- 3.5.10 Land reclamation deposit 271 within the western area of the trench was truncated by the construction cut, 282, for a medieval wall foundation, 267. This was orientated north-south through the trench and was constructed from roughly hewn limestone measuring over 3.20m long by over 1.40m wide, with a mid-yellowish brown sandy gravel bond. This was truncated by robber trench 266 and medieval graves. The medieval foundation, 267, was encountered at 1.66m b.g.l (55.40m OD).
- 3.5.11 Land reclamation 271 was also overlain by surface makeup, 270, consisting of gravel and sub-rectangular limestone pieces and was encountered at 1.20m b.g.l (55.86m OD). This was cut by three east-west aligned graves, with two containing *in-situ* human remains; 248 (Sk209) encountered at 55.41m OD and 276 (Sk208) encountered at 55.18m OD.
- 3.5.12 The north-south wall foundation, 267, (and graves 248 and 269) were truncated by robber cut 266 and was encountered at 1.21m b.g.l (55.85m OD). This contained a single fill 265 and pottery dating from AD 1150-1350 and ceramic building material from the 13th to 14th century. This appeared as a dark greyish/yellowish brown sandy silt. Robber backfill 265 was cut by five east-west aligned graves containing *in-situ* human remains. These were: 278 (Sk203), 281 (Sk205), 285 (Sk203), 287 (Sk212) and 289 (Sk212), and were encountered between 55.30m OD and 55.50m OD.
- 3.5.13 Overlying these graves was an upper cemetery soil, 244 which was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent disarticulated and occasional sub-rounded flint gravel.

This contained pottery dating from AD 1175-1400 and ceramic building material (14th to 15th century). It is possible that some of the later medieval graves mentioned above in fact cut 244 and this was missed due to similarity between the fills and cemetery soil.

- 3.5.14 Overlying the latest cemetery soil and grave cut 228 was a mid-brownish grey clayey-silt deposit, 230=279, and was encountered 1m b.g.l (56.06m OD). This was a garden-like soil that has been interpreted as a soil that accumulated after the Dissolution of the Blackfriars and would be the same as the post-Dissolution soils recorded within Trench 3 (310). This contained an Oxford trade token dated AD 1668. Garden soil 230 was truncated by a Post-medieval clay-lined pit, 293, which was not excavated due to its proximity to the southern baulk of the trench.
- 3.5.15 Pit 293 was sealed by a late post-medieval garden soil 224. This was a friable mid greyish-brown clayey-silt and was encountered at 0.88m b.g.l (56.18m OD). The post-medieval garden soil 224 was truncated by a Victorian well (254), a pit (291) and boundary wall 256. This constructed out of roughly hewn and squared limestone with a lime mortar bonding. This ran north-south through the trench with the northern most limits of the wall returning to the east. This has appeared on historic maps up to the 1970s and was encountered between 56.30m OD and 56.60m OD. The post-medieval boundary wall was also recorded within Trench 1 (123). These were either overlain by modern deposits or cut by Lambrick's Trench W IV which was in turn overlain by type 1 and the existing tarmac surface.

3.6 Trench 3 (Figures 5, 7 and 9; Plates 7 and 8)

- 3.6.1 Trench 3 was located within the western area of the southern carpark at the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre. The trench was oriented east-west measured 7.50m long by 5.50m wide and was excavated to 1.70m b.g.l (55.54m OD).
- 3.6.2 The earliest deposit was an alluvium, 302, which varied in colour and generally appeared as either a mid-greyish brown or a mid-yellowish grey clay. This was encountered at 1.86m b.g.l (55.20m OD) and was overlain by a medieval land reclamation deposit, 303, which was encountered at 1.44m b.g.l (55.62m OD). This appeared as a dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and subrounded flint gravel inclusions and contained pottery dating from AD 1250-1350. This was also recorded within Trench 2 as deposits 271 and 296.
- 3.6.3 The land reclamation was truncated by construction cuts, 312=333 (slightly off-set east to west alignment) and 335 (on a slightly off-set north-south alignment). These were filled with a compacted mid-orangish brown sandy gravel (312, 333 and 335). The fills of construction cuts 312=333 and 335 represent a compacted gravel foundation base for a wall foundation, however, no limestone foundation remained due to robbing (311) or truncation from Post-medieval pit (322).
- 3.6.4 Within the eastern area of the trench the medieval land reclamation deposit was cut by an east-west aligned grave cut, 338, which contained *in-situ* human remains (Sk301) and a single grave fill 339. The only other grave cut, 336, to be recorded within the trench stratigraphically cut the north-south gravel foundation 335. This was orientated east-southeast/west-northwest with a head niche at the western end of the cut. This

- contained *in-situ* human remains (Sk300) overlain by single grave fill 337. Both graves were encountered at between 1.91m b.g.l (55.15m OD) and 1.87m b.g.l (55.19m OD).
- 3.6.5 Within the western area of the trench the land reclamation was overlain by a series of levelling deposits and surfaces, with the first in this series being a moderately compact mid-orangish brown sandy gravel levelling deposit 304 and 305. These were overlain by the first of three successive surfaces which appeared as a compacted pale yellowish white gravel, 306, which was 20mm thick and encountered at 1.26m b.g.l (55.80m OD). This contained pottery dating from AD 1225-1400
- 3.6.6 Surface 306 was truncated by an east-west aligned robber cut 311 (for foundation 312=333). This had near vertical sides and an irregular base. This contained a single fill, 313, which was a loose light yellowish white silty sand with frequent inclusions of stone dust and mortar, as well as occasional sub-rectangular limestone.
- 3.6.7 Fill 313 was overlain by a 30mm thick surface, 307, which appeared as a compacted mid-brownish yellow sandy gravel. This was encountered at 1.22m b.g.l (55.84m OD). This was in turn overlain by a mid-greenish grey sandy silt soil accumulation 308 (possibly trample) which contained pottery dating from AD 1300-1425? and ceramic building material from the 13th to 14th century.
- 3.6.8 The soil accumulation was overlain by surface 309, which comprised of flat sub-rectangular pieces of limestone (possibly roofing material). This was encountered at 1.14m b.g.l (55.92m OD) and contained pottery from AD 1225-1400 and ceramic building material from the 13th to 14th century. Surface 309 was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clay silt deposit, 310, and was encountered 1m b.g.l (56.06m OD). This was a garden-like soil that has been interpreted as a soil accumulation after the Dissolution of the Blackfriars and would be the same as the post-Dissolution soils recorded within Trenches 1 and 2 (120, 230 and 279).
- 3.6.9 The post-Dissolution soil was truncated by a series of clay-lined Post-medieval pits (314, 317 and 322). Pit 322 was machine excavated and measured over 5.40m long, over 2.70m wide and was 0.64m deep. This had near vertical sides and a flat base and contained two fills: a clay lining with lenses of charcoal (323) and a mix deposit of mid-greyish brown and mid-yellowish brown silty sand (324). Fill 324 contained pottery dating from 1730-1800 and clay pipes dating from the late 17th to early 18th century. Two clay-lined pits recorded within the north-west area of Trench 3, 314 and 317, were not investigated due to their proximity to the limits of excavation.
- 3.6.10 These clay-lined pits were sealed by a late post-medieval garden soil, 326=325, which appeared as a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and was encountered at 0.56m b.g.l (56.50m OD). The Post-medieval garden soil 326 was truncated by 20th century pits (327, 329, 331, 340 and 343) that were relatively square in plan with near vertical side and flat bases. These were overlain by modern crush, 342, and type 1, 348, which was in turn overlain by the existing tarmac surface, 347.

3.7 Finds summary

- 3.7.1 The finds recovered from site are dominated by medieval pottery and ceramic building material which are ubiquitous of the period during use of the Blackfriars. Other finds

included metalwork, a token, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and a redeposited pre-historic flint.

- 3.7.2 Specialist reports for all material classes that were recovered can be found in Appendix B.

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 development. Within the trenches the stratigraphic sequences were well understood. The evaluation has shown that medieval remains within the site have remained relatively undisturbed by later activity.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The level of natural gravels and the thickness of the overlying alluvium was logged.

4.2.2 The position and depth, extent, condition, and date of the full sequence of archaeological structures, features, and deposits within this part of the Blackfriars Precinct was explored and recorded. The presence and form of Lambricks' inferred Anchor House and Porch were tested.

4.2.3 The position and depth of all *in-situ* inhumations within the trenches was confirmed and recorded.

4.2.4 The positions of previous archaeological trenches were also confirmed allowing the remains to be placed within the context of those former investigations (Lambrick, 1986).

4.2.5 Remains of Post-medieval industrial/artisanal activity in the form of features forming part of a wider tannery or cloth works was identified.

4.2.6 A Victorian tenement boundary wall for properties fronting onto Commercial Road (now Littlegate Street) was recorded allowing for the accurate mapping of the evaluation results to contemporary OS maps.

4.3 Interpretation

Natural

4.3.1 Although the site is currently relatively level and dry due to centuries of human occupation, including most recently 20th century landscaping for the former Baptist church, neighbouring residential properties and the current Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre the site is located on the historic floodplain and marshland (Lambrick, 1976 and 1985).

4.3.2 The height of the natural gravels was recorded within four auger holes (AH1-4) at varying depths between 53.01m OD and 53.74m OD. The change in height between the gravels suggests that the site is, at least in part, located upon one of the gravel islands similar to that recorded at the Oxford Greyfriars immediately west of the site, and at Whitehouse Road a few hundred metres to the south of the site.

4.3.3 The natural gravels within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were overlain by an alluvial sequence which was fully investigated within Trenches 1 and 2 within auger holes AH1-4. The top of the alluvium varied slightly across the trenches and was encountered at depths between 55.28m OD and 55.40m OD.

Phase 1: Pre-Blackfriars activity

- 4.3.4 Stratigraphically the earliest recorded medieval deposit within the evaluation were land reclamation deposits (110, 126, 262, 271, 296 and 303) immediately overlying the alluvium. These consistently appeared as a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and subrounded flint gravel and contained pottery dating from AD 1150-1350. These deposits were probably part of a concerted single reclamation event prior to, and perhaps acting as one of the initial activities required to prepare the area for the construction of the Blackfriars.

Phase 2: The Second Site of the Blackfriars (Figs.6-8 and 10)

Mason's Yard (Plate 1)

- 4.3.5 The medieval land reclamation deposits 110 and 126 in Trench 1 were overlain by deposit 108, a loose greyish-white silty-sand with frequent limestone rubble and stone dust inclusions. This probably represents a phase of construction within the site associated with the Blackfriars monastic buildings and is indicative of waste generated from the sawing and adzing processes used by stonemasons in the final shaping of construction stone. It is possible the area was used as a mason's yard. These deposits are very similar to those recorded at the sites of possible masons yards/lodges at Hampton Court Palace (OA, 2009) and at Rose Cottage, Burford (OA, 2008).

The 'Anchor House / Porch' structure (Plate 3 and 5-6) and initial phase of Inhumations (Plate 4)

- 4.3.6 The foundations of the Dominicans Church Choir and Nave, immediately to the southeast of the site, were substantial and cut deep into alluvial deposits, with the subsequent material used to raise the level of the overall area, e.g. the Nave being raised by 0.4-0.6m (Lambrick, 1985). It is probable that the redeposited clay/alluvium 253, recorded within Trench 2 is of a similar origin and date.
- 4.3.7 The earliest friary structures were recorded within Trench 2 (241 and 267). These are the northwards and westwards continuation of the substantial wall foundations first recorded by Lambrick (Lambrick, 1976). The evaluation evidence combined with Lambricks results confirms the existence of a small and enclosed space with internal dimensions between the foundations of c. 4m east-west by c. 6m north-south. No obvious break or gap in the foundations were observed in the sample that was revealed, however foundations could continue below potential door openings. This structure (one of an inferred pair of similar sized spaces) was interpreted by Lambrick as an Anchor House (a cell for an individual who lived an isolated life of religious observance);

*"We know that an Anchor House stood in the priory grounds and Hinnebusch (1938) suggested that it was 'probably in the cemetery just below Preacher's Bridge [... the] location of the structure in question would answer this description exactly" (Lambrick *ibid.*; 1985)*

- 4.3.8 No such continuation of the substantial wall foundations Lambrick interpreted as a Porch (forming the other one of the pair and lying immediately adjacent and to the

west of his Anchor House) were observed. Here instead less substantial wall foundations, on an alignment slightly off from that inferred by Lambrick were seen.

- 4.3.9 Whilst no formal floor surfaces survived within the eastern substantially founded structure, there was evidence for a surface levelling deposit (270). The abundance of ceramic floor tile recovered either from the grave fills or the two cemetery soils (244 and 245) may have derived from the floor to this structure, which would suggest it was made to be viewed with an important status and function.
- 4.3.10 We must also consider the presence of the human burials. A number of inhumations respected the area defined by the stone foundations (both within and without), these were neither cut by the foundation construction nor cut into their robbed out backfills. Within this group there were three phases of intercutting, the earliest of which would not predate 1262 when the Church was consecrated (O’Sullivan 2013).
- 4.3.11 The question of the function of this single small but substantially founded structure remains. The overall size and nature of the foundations, and the possibility that it had a decorated tiled floor, may be too grand for the postulated Anchor House (an Anchorite would only have needed the provisions of the necessities to be isolated from the world in their walled-up cell (Jones, 1998)). The use of the area to inter the dead also seems at odds with such a function. Taken together this evidence, combined with its position suggests that the structure is probably the Porch entrance to the Dominican Church.

Phase 3: Redevelopment of the western area of the Blackfriars (Figs. 9-10)

Mason’s Yard (Plate 1)

- 4.3.12 Construction debris deposit, 112, which appeared as a loose white silty sand with frequent limestone rubble and stone dust inclusions. This most likely represents a second phase of construction associated with the Blackfriars redevelopment of the site within the western area of the church and associated building. This second phase of construction debris shows that this area most likely continued to be used as a mason’s yard. The second phase of construction deposit, 112, was overlain by a friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt, 124.
- 4.3.13 Deposit 124 was overlain by a limestone surface 113 which appeared as a mid-whiteish brown stone dust. This surface was most likely originated due to the area being used as a stone mason’s yard. This was in part overlain by a levelling deposit, 114, for surface 115 (= 125 and could be the same as surface 231 recorded within Trench 2). This appeared as a rudimentary surface of subangular limestone fragments.

The Porch (Plates 7-8)

- 4.3.14 The relationship between the remains of the less substantial, heavily robbed, western wall foundations and the structural space formed by the more substantial foundations to its’ east was not established, however it is suggested that the off-set alignment of the western structure suggests they were added at a later date to the eastern structure.

4.3.15 The compacted gravel foundations (312, 333 and 335) recorded within Trench 3 may represent the Porch being expanded in relationship to one of the rebuilds in this area of the western end of the Church. Perhaps during the 14th century when the original Nave was extended (O’Sullivan 2013), or during the 15th century with the addition of the Galilee (Lambrick 1985). One notable similarity between these slighter walls is the their shared alignment with the Infirmary and path recorded to the south of the current site by Lambrick, which perhaps indicates these modifications belong to a contemporary construction phase.

Phase 4: Demolition of the Porch and western structure (Figs. 8-10)

Demolition (Plates 5-7)

4.3.16 The archaeological evidence recorded within the evaluation suggest that the Porch and the structure to its’ west were demolished, probably at or around the same time. Although this can not be proven the fills of the robber trenches from both structures were overlain by later surfaces and cut by the insertion of later inhumations.

Later medieval graves (Plates 5-6 and 8)

4.3.17 The final apparent phase of graves recorded within the evaluation largely consisted of intercutting graves cutting the robbing episode or truncating remains of gravel foundations. Whilst the phasing of the buildings is currently not known, it is evident that this area of the site was demolished with the intention of using this area as a cemetery.

4.3.18 Within Trench 2 a total of six graves (274, 278, 281, 285, 287 and 289) were seen cutting the north-south robber cut (266) for demolished wall 267. There is, however, one burial (Sk201) which relationship between robber cut 225 is unclear. Whilst this grave overlies the northern foundation 241, the fills of both the grave and upper robber backfill were too similar in nature to distinguish from. If this grave does truncate the east-west robbing, then it is possible that Sk202 is also within a grave cut rather than being understood to be human remains that have slumped into the robber cut during the robbing of the northern Porch wall 241.

4.3.19 The Blackfriars used the area within and without the structures to inter the dead both during the lifetime of the structures and in this phase after they were demolished. As Lambrick identified the Blackfriars remodelled the western end of their church, the demolition of the possible Porch may indicate the remodelling was associated with a new entrance, perhaps in the remodelled western façade.

Phase 5: Dissolution of the friary

4.3.20 The only deposits associated with the Dissolution of the friary were garden soils (120, 230, 279 and 310) which overlaid all associated friary deposits and features within the site. Garden soil 230 contained an Oxford trade token dating from AD 1668, which demonstrates a level of reworking of this soil horizon during a period of at least 130 years.

Phase 6: Post-medieval activity

- 4.3.21 The post-dissolution garden soil was cut by four clay-lined pits (in Trenches 2 and 3). The similarity of the clay deposit indicates all the pits were related and can be interpreted as a puddling deposit lining the features, suggesting that the use of the pits required the containment of liquids. Some pieces of bovine horn-cores were also recovered from associated soils and fill 292 of pit 293 and together this evidence suggests these features are the remains of a leather tannery. Dating material was only recovered from pit 322 and suggests these pits were in use during the late 17th century and into the 18th century which agrees with the mid-17th century token from the earlier garden soil.
- 4.3.22 Two clay lined pits recorded within the north-west area of Trench 3, 314 and 317 were only partially revealed and may be a pair of barrel pits (the clay in these cases used to water-proof earth-set timber barrel containers). Clay lined pit 322 was a much larger feature and is probably an associated 'lay-away' pit. A further clay-lined feature 293 was located in Trench 2. Collectively these probably indicate the presence of a relatively large Post-medieval tannery complex. Such barrel pit pairings and a lay-away pit complex were interpreted as a tannery or clothier's works in Reading and dated to the 16th-17th century (Ford et. al., 2012).
- 4.3.23 Similar features were recorded in recent work Lucy Faithful House immediately south of the site (MOLA, 2019). Here it was speculated that contemporary Post-medieval walls along with a retained earlier (medieval) wall created a yard or open stone structure (workshop?) which if associated with a nearby pit containing animal horn-cores could represent a tannery established after the dissolution of the Friary in the sixteenth century (OA, 2020a and MOLA, 2019).
- 4.3.24 Evidence of such industrial/artisanal remains at this once religious site calls to mind a contemporary written account by London which described that the Dominicans had a large well-wooded precinct, and that the Quire was recently rebuilt and covered with lead and urged that the property be converted by the town for use as a fulling mill (O'Sullivan, 2013).
- 4.3.25 The east-west wall 122 in Trench 1, is likely to be Post-medieval (although no construction cut was observed within the adjacent garden soils it did contained reused medieval shaped stonework, and it appears to have been extant when the Victorian property boundaries were established), and may represent the northern limits of the leather/cloth processing workshops.

Phase 7: Victorian and modern activity

- 4.3.26 The Victorian garden soils (121, 224 and 326) were cut by various pits that did not exceed 1.25m existing b.g.l (55.81m OD) throughout Trenches 1, 2 and 3. In Trenches 1 and 2 the remains of a property boundary wall ran north-south with an eastwards return at its' northern end (123=256). This wall demarcated the rear of domestic properties to the west (that fronted onto Commercial Road, now Littlegate Street) and appeared on historic maps from at least 1876 (Ordnance Survey 1:500) until 1981 when the site and surrounding area was redeveloped. Within Trench 2 a Victorian well

(255), and waste pit 291 were located adjacent to this wall within the gardens at the back of the property.

- 4.3.27 Of note was the identification of two backfilled trenches from previous archaeological excavations at the site, features 148 in Trench 1 equals Lambrick's Trench *W VIII*, and 295 in Trench 2 equals Trench *W IV*. The identification of these previous investigations, plus the location of the still extant Priory Gatehouse within the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre has allowed Lambrick's excavation plans (Lambrick, 1986) to be correctly positioned in relation to the current evaluation (see Figure 10).
- 4.3.28 This sequence was in turn overlain by various late 20th century deposits which were capped by the existing tarmac surfaces.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Previous archaeological investigations, and the presence of a medieval gateway within the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre indicates that the site lies within the precinct of the Dominicans of Oxford, just to the northwest of their Church. The Church Porch and an attached Anchor House were inferred to lie within the sites southeast corner.
- 4.4.2 The evaluation revealed substantial and well-preserved medieval remains that included foundations probably forming part of the Church Porch (although a new interpretation is offered), plus evidence for additional phases of construction and a major phase of demolition. Demolition of the Porch suggests a new entrance formed part of the remodelling of the Blackfriars Church. Multiple graves containing in situ human remains show that during these structures lifetimes, and after their demolition, the area was used to inter the dead (with the density of burial falling away sharply to the north and west within the site). The evaluation also revealed an area potentially used as a mason's yard during periods of construction.
- 4.4.3 The medieval structures, features, deposits and human remains within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 have survived in a well-preserved state despite some post-medieval and modern and the interesting sequence of change and spatial use of the Precinct they inform us about are likely to be viewed by Oxford City Councils Archaeologist as nationally significant.
- 4.4.4 The presence of post-medieval tanning pits probably of local significance due to, in part, further understanding of the historical landscape of the site during this period.
- 4.4.5 Victorian and later activity that has been recorded within the site is considered to be of low significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was the natural gravels in both hand-auger holes and was overlain by an alluvial deposit (which contained variations). This was in turn overlain by a land reclamation deposit, which was in turn overlain by two different types of limestone construction related deposits perhaps forming part of a mason's yard. At the northern limits of the trench this was overlain by either a late medieval or early Post-medieval wall. This was sealed by a lower garden soil (post-reclamation?) and was overlain by an upper garden soil which was truncated by a Post-medieval boundary wall that ran north-south and at its northern limits returned to the east.					Length (m)	5.50
					Width (m)	2.20
					Avg. depth (m)	1.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Cut	0.35	0.25	Posthole		
101	Fill	0.35	0.25	Fill of 100		
102	Cut	0.30	0.20	Posthole		
103	Fill	0.30	0.20	Fill of 102		
104	Cut	0.40	0.40	Pit		
105	Fill	0.40	0.16	Fill of 104		
106	Fill	0.40	0.30	Fill of 104	Animal Bone, Stone	
107	Structure?	-	-	Part of 108		
108	Deposit	1+	0.46	Phase 1 construction deposit	CBM Animal Bone, Stone, Metal	L12-14 th century
109	Deposit	0.80+	0.10	Disturbed top of alluvium		
110	Deposit	0.80+	0.16	Land reclamation	Pot, CBM Animal Bone	1150-1350 13-m15th century
111	Deposit	0.80+	0.24	Soil accumulation of phase 1 construction deposit	Pot, CBM Animal Bone	1225-1350 L12-14 th century
112	Deposit	0.80+	0.35	Phase 2 construction deposit	Pot	1175-1400

113	Deposit	1+	0.24	Sandy mortar bedding/levelling deposit for 115 and 125		
114	Deposit	0.70+	0.12	Variation in levelling 113		
115	Deposit	2.20+	0.04	Rudimentary limestone surface		
116	Cut	0.62	0.50	Pit		
117	Fill	0.62	0.50	Fill of 116		
118	Cut	0.75	0.10	Pit		
119	Fill	0.75	0.10	Fill of 118		
120	Deposit	2.20+	0.30	Garden soil (lower)	Pot Pin	1200-1350
121	Deposit	2.20+	0.30	Garden soil (upper)		
122	Structure	0.55	0.30	E/W wall		
123	Structure	0.50	0.40	Post-medieval boundary wall		
124	Deposit	0.50+	0.04	Silty lenses between 112 and 113	CBM Animal Bone	L12-14 century
125	Deposit	0.70	0.07	Gravel variation in 115		
126	Deposit	0.80+	0.03	Reworked land reclamation		
127	Cut	0.60	-	Pit		
128	Fill	0.60	-	Fill of 127		
129	Cut	0.85+	-	Possible grave?		
130	Fill	0.85+	-	Fill of 129		
131	Cut	0.14	-	Possible posthole		
132	Fill	0.14	-	Fill of 131		
133	Cut	0.26	-	Possible posthole		
134	Fill	0.26	-	Fill of 133		
135	Cut	0.45+	-	Possible pit		
136	Fill	0.45+	-	Fill of 135	Pot	1200-1350
137	Cut	0.46	-	Possible pit		
138	Fill	0.46	-	Fill of 137		
139	Cut	0.50+	-	Possible pit		
140	Fill	0.50+	-	Fill of 139		
141	Cut	0.50	0.40	Construction cut for 123		
142	Deposit	-	-	Natural gravels (AH1-2)		
143	Deposit	-	-	Tarmac		
144	Deposit	-	-	Type 1 and crush		
145	Fill	-	-	Fill of 146		
146	Cut	-	-	Lambrick Trench W VIII		

Trench 2

General description	Orientation	N-S
	Length (m)	8.50

The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was the natural gravels in both hand-auger holes and was overlain by an alluvial deposit (which contained variations). This was in turn overlain by a land reclamation deposit, which was in turn overlain by gravel surfaces. This was truncated by three phases of graves (a total of 13 <i>in-situ</i> human remains). Two medieval walls were recorded and partly robbed. The north-south robbing was also truncated by graves suggesting that the northern east-west wall was perhaps still in use after the north-south wall was demolished. This was overlain by a post-dissolution garden like soil which was in turn overlain by post-medieval garden soils which was truncated by later pitting and the continuation of the post-medieval boundary wall recorded within Trench 1.					Width (m)	5.50
					Avg. depth (m)	Between 1.09-1.88
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
200	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
201	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
202	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
203	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
204	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
205	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
206	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
207	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
208	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
209	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
210	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
211	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
212	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
213	Deposit	5.50+	0.08	Tarmac		
214	Deposit	5.50+	0.24	Type 1		
215	Cut	4.50+	0.78	Lambrick Trench W IV		
216	Fill	4.50+	0.78	Fill of 215		
217	Deposit	-	0.10	Tarmac		
218	Deposit	-	0.06	Levelling		
219	Structure	0.60	0.80	Brick wall and concrete		
220	Deposit	5.50+	0.14	Garden soil		
221	Deposit	-	0.08	Sand and concrete		
222	Deposit	5.50+	0.08	Paving		
223	Deposit	5.50+	0.14	Levelling		
224	Deposit	5.50+	0.40	Garden soil		
225	Cut	1.50	0.75	Robber cut		
226	Fill	1.50	0.45	Fill of 225		
227	Fill	1.50	0.40+	Fill of 225		
228	Cut	0.70	0.90+	Grave cut		
229	Fill	0.70	0.90+	Fill of 228		
230	Deposit	1.40+	0.12	Post-dissolution soil	Coin (Oxford trade token)	1668
231	Deposit	1.40+	0.07	Surface		
232	Deposit	0.65+	0.04	Levelling for 231		

233	Deposit	1.40+	0.10	Surface?		
234	Cut	0.65+	0.50+	Grave cut		
235	Fill	0.65+	0.40	Fill of 234		
236	Fill	0.65+	0.10	Fill of 234		
237	Fill	0.65+	0.10+	Fill of 234		
238	Cut	0.30+	0.10	Grave cut (truncated by Victorian well)		
239	Fill	0.28+	0.50+	Fill of 240		
240	Cut	0.28+	0.50+	Grave cut		
241	Structure	1.60	0.50+	Medieval E-W wall	Stone	
242	Cut	1.60	0.50+	Construction cut for 241		
243	Fill	0.10	0.10	Construction backfill		
244	Deposit	5.50+	0.40	Upper cemetery soil	Pot, CBM Stone, Metal	1225-1400 15-16 th century?
245	Deposit	5.50+	0.30	Lower cemetery soil	Pot CBM Lace ends	1175-1350 14-15 th century
246	Deposit	3.30+	-	Alluvium		
247	Fill	0.50	0.10+	Fill of 248		
248	Cut	0.50	0.10+	Grave cut		
249	Cut	0.60	0.36+	Grave cut		
250	Fill	0.60	0.36+	Fill of 249		
251	Fill	0.65	0.20+	Fill of 252		
252	Cut	0.65	0.20+	Grave cut		
253	Deposit	0.30+	0.20	Re-deposit alluvium?		
254	Cut	2.50+	0.90+	Victorian well construction cut		
255	Fill/Structure	2.50+	0.90	Victorian well		
256	Structure	0.50	0.40	Post-medieval boundary wall		
257	Cut	0.50	0.40	Construction cut for 256		
258	Deposit	0.80+	0.10	Surface		
259	Deposit	0.80+	0.10	Levelling for 258		
260	Fill	0.50	0.40+	Fill of 261		
261	Cut	0.50	0.40+	Grave cut		
262	Deposit	0.80+	0.38	Land reclamation		
263	Deposit	0.80+	-	Alluvium		
264	Deposit	-	-	Natural gravels (AH3)		

265	Fill	1.80+	0.58	Fill of 266	Pot CBM	1150-1350 13-14 th century
266	Cut	1.80+	0.58	Robber cut for 267		
267	Structure	1.46+	0.50+	Medieval N-S wall	Stone	
268	Fill	0.64	0.44	Fill of 269		
269	Cut	0.64	0.44	Possible grave		
270	Deposit	1.60+	0.20	Surface make up		
271	Deposit	1.20+	0.52	Land reclamation	Pot CBM Worked flint	1250-1350 13-14 th century
272	Deposit	1.20+	-	Alluvium		
273	Fill	0.50	0.50	Fill of 274		
274	Cut	0.50	0.50	Grave cut		
275	Fill	0.72	0.70	Fill of 276		
276	Cut	0.72	0.70	Grave cut		
277	Fill	0.10+	0.80+	Fill of 278		
278	Cut	0.10+	0.80+	Grave cut		
279	Deposit	1+	0.28	Post dissolution soil		
280	Fill	0.30+	0.70+	Fill of 281		
281	Cut	0.30+	0.70+	Grave cut		
282	Cut	1.46+	0.50+	Construction cut for 267		
283	Fill/deposit	0.30	0.10+	Slumped grave fill within robber trench for Sk 202		
284	Fill	0.64	0.40+	Fill of 285		
285	Cut	0.64	0.40+	Grave cut		
286	Fill	0.50	0.60+	Fill of 287		
287	Cut	0.50	0.60+	Grave cut		
288	Fill	0.22+	0.50	Fill of 289		
289	Cut	0.22+	0.50	Grave cut		
290	Fill	1.46	0.70	Fill of 291		
291	Cut	1.46	0.70	19 th century pit		
292	Fill	0.94	-	Fill of 293	Animal Bone	
293	Cut	0.94	-	Tanning pit		
294	Fill	1+	1+	Fill of 295		
295	Cut	1+	1+	Same as 215		
296	Fill	0.30+	0.10	Fill of 238		
297	Deposit	-	-	Natural gravels (AH4)		
298	Fill	-	-	Fill of 267		

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was top of the alluvial deposit (which contained variations in plan). This was in turn overlain by a land reclamation deposit, which was truncated by construction cuts for two medieval walls (surviving fabrics consisted of a compacted gravel foundation levelling deposit) as well as having gravel surfaces overlying it. Both the land reclamation and the north south foundation was truncated by two <i>in-situ</i> human remains. The medieval walls were completely robbed. This was overlain by later medieval surfaces which was in turn overlain by a post-dissolution garden like soil which was in turn overlain by post-medieval garden soils which was truncated by later pitting associated with tanning.					Length (m)	7.50
					Width (m)	5.50
					Avg. depth (m)	1.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
301	Skeleton	-	-	<i>In-situ</i> human remains		
302	Deposit	-	-	Alluvium		
303	Deposit	3.50+	0.36	Land reclamation	Pot, CBM Animal Bone, Stone	1250-1350 Most 13-14th & one 15-16 th century?
304	Deposit	3.30+	0.12	Levelling		
305	Deposit	2.60+	0.10	Levelling		
306	Deposit	2.50+	0.02	Surface	Pot	1225-1400
307	Deposit	2.40+	0.03	Surface		
308	Deposit	2.70+	0.08	Silty deposit over surfaces 306/307	Pot, CBM Animal Bone, metal	1300-1425? 13-14 th century
309	Deposit	4.40+	0.06	Surface/demolition?	Pot CBM Stone	1225-1400 13-14 th century
310	Deposit	4.40+	0.20	Post-dissolution soils		
311	Cut	0.55	0.40	E-W robber cut		

312	Fill	0.58	0.22	Compacted foundation deposit	gravel levelling		
313	Fill	0.55	0.40	Fill of 311		Stone	
314	Cut	0.60+	0.15+	Tanning pit			
315	Fill	0.60+	0.06+	Fill of 314			
316	Fill	0.60+	0.15+	Fill of 314			
317	Cut	0.50+	0.25+	Tanning pit			
318	Fill	0.20	0.25	Fill of 317			
319	Fill	0.30	0.25+	Fill of 317			
320	Cut	1+	0.70	Pit?			
321	Fill	1+	0.70	Fill of 320		CBM Stone	1280-1330
322	Cut	2.70+	0.64	Tanning pit			
323	Fill	2.70+	0.64	Fill of 322			
324	Fill	2.70+	0.40	Fill of 322		CBM Pot Clay pipe Animal Bone	13-14 th century 1730-1800 Late 17 th -early 18 th century
325	Deposit	1+	0.12	Variation within 326			
326	Deposit	5.50+	0.40	Garden soil			
327	Cut	0.50	-	Post-medieval posthole			
328	Fill	0.50	-	Fill of 327			
329	Cut	0.50	0.30	Post-medieval posthole			
330	Fill	0.50	0.30	Fill of 329			
331	Cut	0.50	-	Post-medieval posthole			
332	Cut	0.90+	0.32+	Construction cut for 333			
333	Fill	0.90+	0.32+	Compacted foundation deposit	gravel levelling		
334	Cut	0.80	0.22	Construction cut for 335			
335	Fill	0.80	0.22	Compacted foundation deposit	gravel levelling		
336	Cut	0.60	-	Grave cut			
337	Fill	0.60	-	Fill of 336			
338	Cut	0.50+	-	Grave cut			
339	Fill	0.50+	-	Fill of 339			
340	Cut	0.70	0.30	Pit			
341	Fill	0.70	0.30	Fill of 340			

342	Deposit	-	0.50	Modern		
343	Cut	-	-	Animal burial		
344	Fill	-	-	Fill of 343	Pot Clay pipe Animal Bone, Metal	1805-1900 1700-1750?
345	Cut	0.58	0.22	Construction cut for 312		
346	Fill	0.50	-	Fill of 331		
347	Deposit	-	-	Tarmac		
348	Deposit	-	-	Type 1		
349	Fill	-	-	Fill of 350		
350	Cut	-	-	Modern pit		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Post-Roman Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 116 sherds (2509g) of pottery were recovered from 15 contexts. 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. The pottery is fragmentary, but some fairly large and fresh sherds are present.

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 is therefore only summarised below.

Description

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
110	c1150-1350	2	20	Fresh bos (body sherds) Kennet valley B ware/East Wilts ware (OXAQ). 1 with combed dec
111	c1225-1350	7	66	Fresh sherds early Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAW) jugs incl highly dec bos with red & white rouletted strip scheme of dec, & damaged rim. 1x OXAQ
112	c1175-1400	1	10	OXAW cook pot base
120	c1200-1350	1	10	OXAW fresh jug bo with vertical red strip dec. Yellow glazed (yg)
136	c1200-1350	1	12	OXAW fresh jug bo with spiral strip dec. Green glazed (gg)
244	c1225-1400	11	217	OXAM jug bases & plain green-glazed bos & handle. 1x OXAQ
245	c1175-1350	3	35	1x bo OXAW cookpot. 2x OXAQ, 1 with combed dec
265	c1150-1350	1	15	Fresh bo OXAQ
271	c1250-1350	14	194	Fresh sherds. OXAW highly dec jug bos with rouletted strips etc. Some OXAQ. 1x worn bo Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) cookpot

303	c1250-1350	44	760	Fresh sherds. Mainly OXAW including small frag of oil lamp base with green glaze. Highly dec jug bos. OXAW cook pots. Some OXAQ
306	c1225-1400	10	100	Fresh sherds - all OXAM jugs. Mainly 2 vess incl jug with red lattice dec & bos/base gg jug. 1x rod handle, 1x classic slashed narrow strap handle. Group date possibly L13/14C?
308	c1300-1425?	7	106	6x fresh OXAM: plain gg jug bos incl 1 with gg inside & out (late med OXBC? Or Westgate-style jug c1350-1450?). 1x rim OXAM skillet with complete tongue-like handle with folded-under terminal & traces int gg. 1x fresh bo OXAQ jug
309	c1225-1400	2	16	1x bo OXAW cookpot. 1x bo OXAM jug with red lattice dec. Both fresh
324	c1730-1800	11	940	Large fresh sherds. 1x Brill post-med slipware (BRSL) dish/bowl base with marbled slip dec incl green glaze. Large base/wall frags from fine whiteware wide bowl with bright green glaze int - possibly a post-med Brill whiteware fabric(?) or Surrey/Hants gg Border ware (BORDG). Post-med redware (PMR) wide bowl/pancheon (probably L17/18C). 1x bo Frechen stoneware jug (FREC). 2x bos OXAM (13/14C) incl strip jug
344	c1805-1900	1	8	Saucer rim in refined whiteware (REFW)
TOTAL		116	2509	

Table 1. Description of post-Roman pottery by context

Discussion

B.1.4 The assemblage comprises ordinary domestic pottery typical of the Oxford area. There is a strong 'high medieval' (13th/14th-century) dating emphasis on pottery from the majority of contexts here (13 contexts). This is characterised by the presence of glazed jugs in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM and OXAW), including several jugs in the 'highly decorated' style (c 1250-1350), but plainer, green-glazed and yellow-glazed jugs are also common. Rarer forms include a small sherd from the base of a Brill/Boarstall oil lamp, and a complete handle from a Brill skillet (frying pan), the latter possibly indicating a 14th-century dating for this context? Sherds of unglazed cooking pots in Brill (OXAW) and Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ), also point to a mixture of medieval vessels forms derived from both the kitchen and dining table. The character of the limited assemblage here is entirely consistent with other medieval pottery groups from Oxford - whether from monastic or domestic sites.

B.1.5 Only two contexts produced pottery of post-medieval date. These comprise a modest assemblage of 18th-century vessels from context (324), and a single 19th-century piece from (344).

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.6 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.

Introduction

B.1.1 Text

B.2 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 120 fragments weighing 8601g of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from trenches 1, 2 and 3, mostly found in a variety layers especially land reclamation deposits and cemetery soils. The CBM assemblage dominated by medieval roof and floor tile predominantly dated to 13th-14th centuries together with a small quantity of slightly later material of 14th-16th century date. All the tile was fragmentary, and the only complete dimension surviving was thickness, apart from one floor tile with a complete width.

B.2.2 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 detailing form, fabric and spot dates. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish and notes on significant diagnostic features. Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens and on macroscopic features. The fabrics have been assigned where possible to the Oxford fabric series for medieval tile from the Oxford region, which was originally devised for the Hamel site, Oxford (Robinson 1980) and to the related reference collection housed by Oxford Archaeology. The fabrics have been amply described in previous publications (e.g. Cotter, 2006) and are not repeated here.

Floor tile (46 fragments, 4197g)

B.2.3 Floor tile included a variety of decorated and plain examples in the 'Stabbed Wessex' tradition, which are dated to 1280-1350 and in smaller quantity Penn tiles of 14th-15th century. A small number of plain tiles may be 'Flemish type' of 15th-16th century date.

B.2.4 The bichrome inlaid and plain glazed floor tiles of stabbed Wessex type were found in greatest number in the upper cemetery soil (244) and silty deposit (308). Single fragments were also found in deposits 110, 245, 309 and 321. All are incomplete, and wear varies from moderate to very heavy, resulting in some not being identifiable as either decorated or plain.

B.2.5 The tiles measured 20-23mm thick, but heavily worn examples were as thin as thin as 12mm. One plain glazed tile had a complete width of 139mm, and three decorated tiles were estimated to have widths of 135, 139 and 150mm based on the symmetrical pattern of the decoration. Edges were all cut either vertical or bevelled and two tiles had been scored and snapped post-firing to create triangular tiles, one half size and one an eighth size measuring 70x70mm. The decorated tiles were coated in an amber/brown glaze showing

yellow over the white inlay design, which was up to 3mm thick. The glaze on plain tiles was generally a very dark brown, almost black and some had a greenish tinge. All had evidence of the stab marks on the underside, which served to key the tile when laid. Stab marks on some have been obscured by mortar. Most were the typical conical marks 5-10mm wide, and 2.5-15mm deep. A few were more hemispherical in form and one tile had two narrow rectangular stab marks like the end of a chisel 6mm x 2.5-3.5mm wide by 2.5mm deep.

B.2.6 The inlaid decoration was variably preserved allowing 11 fragments to be paralleled in Lloyd Haberly's corpus of medieval floor tiles of the Oxfordshire region as types XXIV/XXV, XXVI and LIX (Haberly 1937). Unidentified tiles had typical, but fragmentary, motifs of arcs/circles, foliate arcs and a possible animal body. Types XXIV/XXV are variants of the same pattern forming one of a four-tile design of a floriated cross enclosed in a quatrefoil surrounded by a dotted circle and two concentric quadrants and an annulet in the outer angles. Type XXVI is composed of a lozenge with concave sides enclosing a pointed quatrefoil. Type LIX is composed of interlocking ellipses enclosing 4 circles in each apex and a central quatrefoil daisy. These are relatively common designs in Oxford and neighbouring areas, especially the XXIV/XXV, which is recorded by Haberly as being "One of the most popular and widespread late 13th-century designs, in the Oxford area" and was found across all areas of the Blackfriars in the earlier excavations (ref) as well as at the neighbouring Greyfriars (ref). Type XXVI has also been found at the Greyfriars and is fairly common in and around Oxford, whilst LIX occurs less frequently, but has been found at the Hamel (Robinson 1980).

B.2.7 This type of floor tile is generally dated to c 1280-1350, though there is some evidence both from the Blackfriars and the Greyfriars that pavements may have been laid as early as c 1250-1260 (Lambrick & Mellor 1985, 185). The production area for such tiles is uncertain. They are made in fabric IIIB, which based on its similarity to the pottery fabric OXAG has been assigned to a source at Ashampstead, between Newbury and Reading. However, evidence for floor tile production of similar types has been found at Brill/Boarstall (Farley 2017) to the north-east of Oxford, while floor tile wasters found in Bagley wood between Oxford and Abingdon (Mellor 1994) points to a further possible source closer to Oxford. Examples of type XXIV/XXV have been found at the Boarstall production site and the character of the tiles illustrated in the Boarstall study are very similar in character to many of the floor tiles found in Oxford.

B.2.8 A single example of stamped Penn tile was recovered from layer 244. This is made in fabric IVB and is unusually thick measuring 32mm thick. This corner fragment presents a fleur-de-lys pointing into the tile corner: this is probably a development from the stabbed Wessex design (LH.LV) comprising a square with a fleur de lys springing from each corner and enclosing four square dots in the centre of the tile. Three plain glazed tiles were also made in fabric IVB in a variety of sizes based on the variable thickness of 18.5, 31 and 38mm. These had amber/brown glaze directly over the clay surface, which only survived as dribbles on the edges of two, both of which had heavily worn surfaces. Penn tiles start to replace the stabbed Wessex tiles c 1330-1350 and continue in production until the start of the 16th century.

B.2.9 Two other plain glazed tiles were unusual. One (cx 324) was made in a red sandy fabric similar to IIIB but containing additionally small cream clay and red iron oxide grits, possibly the St Giles variant (Cotter). Unlike the other floor tiles, it had flat moulded edges, that had not been cut smooth. It measured 19mm thick, had a very dark brown, near black, glaze thickly and evenly applied, and the base was unkeyed. The second (cx 244) was made in a pale

pink with pale grey core sandy fabric containing a high density of well sorted clear/milky quartz sand that is very similar to the Brill fabric used for roof tile. It measured 31mm thick, had the tiniest remains of a clear pale green glaze along the arris and was also unkeyed on the base. These tiles are probably of 14th-15th century date, based on the fabrics and absence of keying.

B.2.10 Two fragments of 'Flemish' type tiles (ctx 308) had a white slip coating the tile below the amber glaze creating an opaque yellow coloured tile. They measured 20 and 21mm thick and one had been scored and snapped to create a small triangular tile 69 by 72mm. Neither piece had any evidence of keying and though made in fabric IIIB, and the size is comparable to stabbed Wessex tiles, they have been dated as c 15th-16th century as the use of a slip is usually a later feature of floor tiles.

Roof tile (73 fragments, 4378g)

B.2.11 Rooftile formed the second major component of the assemblage. This comprises peg tile, ridge tile and flat roof tile, including both glazed and unglazed. The flat roof tile could derive from either rectangular peg tiles or ridge tiles of more angular profile, which have fairly flat sides. Whilst a greater proportion of ridge tile fragments are glazed than peg tile, it is not possible to automatically assign all glazed pieces to ridge as peg tile was only glazed across the lower exposed half and in a collection such as this only the fragments with peg holes from the upper part can be positively identified as peg tile. The flat tile ranged in thickness from 12 to 19mm and was made in fabrics VIIB, VIIIB, IIIB except for one usually thick tile 22mm thick made in a late medieval-early post-medieval red sandy fabric (labelled as type OXP1 in this assemblage) and first identified at Queen's College Kitchen (Cotter 2010, 196).

B.2.12 Peg tile was identified by the peg holes piercing the upper end of the tile. In most cases only one hole survived due to the poor preservation of fragments. Peg holes were all circular, some tapering to the base or punched at a diagonal. They measured between 11-15mm in diameter, except for one measuring 23mm tapering to 10mm and encircled by a thickened halo of clay around its base. One had a blind peg hole 11mm wide and only 6.5mm deep and may have been accidentally made by the punch in the wrong location on the tile. One flat glazed fragment is probably peg tile as it was only glazed towards one end with a thin olive/amber glaze that had an abrupt straight boundary perpendicular to the tile edge. This is typical of peg tile which was only glazed over its lower exposed end and in this case, mortar was attached to the unglazed area suggesting this was used to secure the tile and make the roof watertight. The peg tile was made in red sandy fabrics IIIB, VIIB and VIIIB.

B.2.13 Ridge tile could have either a rounded or angular profile and most commonly in Oxford had a plain apex. A number of curved fragments occurred, but it is probable that much of the flat glazed tile was ridge tile based on thickness, the character of the edges and the pattern of glaze, which was mostly splashed discontinuous not extending to edges or corners. The ridge tile measured 11-22mm thick and edges were often smoothed to a concave profile and lips of clay rounded and smoothed by hand or knife trimmed. Only a single example of a crested ridge tile was recovered (cx 244). This had a cut crest forming a line of triangular spurs separated by a curving trough between. Jope (1951) suggests cut spurs were of late 13th- to 14th-century date. Most of ridge tile was made in fabrics IIIB and VIIIB, with one example in VIIB. Most fragments produced some evidence of glaze, amber/brown or olive green in colour, though only surviving as a few splashes or dribbles on some. On the pieces where the glaze

was more extensive, it was often applied only to the apex of the tile turning to splashes or thinning and stopping short of the tile edges and in the case of the crested tile was confined to a band either side of the crest.

Brick

B.2.14 A single small fragment from context 303 made in fabric IVA/B may be from a brick. It is over 21mm thick and only retains a single rough base surface burnt of fired grey. Although there are few features to assess, it is slightly different in character to the floor tile and was therefore tentatively identified as an early brick, possibly of 15th-16th century date.

Mortar

B.2.15 Mortar did not occur as discrete fragments but was attached to some tiles. Three types were observed.

- M1 light brown, lime mortar containing frequent clear/amber medium quartz sand
- M4 cream-white lime mortar containing coarse limestone sand and grit
- M7 cream lime mortar containing quartz sand, black iron inclusions 1-2mm, and limestone derived grits up to 10mm

B.2.16 These are similar to mortar observed at other sites from medieval contexts in Oxford.

Conclusions

B.2.17 The site lies immediately to the north of the Dominican Priory of the Blackfriars and the assemblage is clearly related to the occupation of the priory. The assemblage comprises roof and floor tile and provide evidence for the character of the buildings in this area of the establishment. It is possible building material derives from buildings associated with the Priory gatehouse. The assemblage suggests any buildings in the area were roofed with ceramic peg tile capped by plain ridge tile, much of it glazed in shades of amber/brown or olive-green. The low density of crested ridge tile may indicate it was used to a very limited degree. The roof tile assemblage is very homogenous in character in terms of fabric and tile quality. The majority of the tile is made in fabrics IIIB/VIIBB, and date to 13th-14th century.

B.2.18 The floor tile is also predominantly of 13th-14th century date and is comparable to floor tile recovered elsewhere from the Priory (Lambrick and Mellor, 1985, 179-86). The combination of decorated and plain tiles suggests blocks of decorated tiles were separated or defined by lines or frames of plain tiles. The occurrence of triangular tiles indicates some areas were laid at a diagonal to the wall line. The heavy wear on much of the stabbed Wessex floor tiles indicate that they were *in situ* for a considerable period and were probably not replaced during the life of the monastery, except where repairs were essential. The smaller quantity of both decorated and plain tiles from Penn/Chilterns production area is indicative of the need for repairs but is insufficient to suggest reflooring on any scale.

B.2.19 There is no evidence of building material that is later than the early 16th century.

Recommendations

B.2.20 The assemblage provides dating evidence for the site and contains material of intrinsic research interest in relation to the Dominican Priory (Blackfriars). A selection of the more

significant pieces should be retained as part of the archive and recommendations for discard have been made in the archive record.

B.3 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.3.1 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. Any complete original dimensions were recorded, and the stone was weighed, assigned to a stone type and to a functional category.

B.3.2 All the stone is structural in nature. A substantial piece of dwarf column was found in context 321. It is made from a shelly oolitic limestone and is reddened from exposure to heat.

B.3.3 A total of eight pieces of stone have been classified as roofing (with perforation) or probable roofing (no perforation but slabby material of the right sort of stone types). The stone roofing has been made using shelly, or shelly oolitic, Jurassic limestone, which is typical of medieval and post-medieval roofing in Oxford, although often found alongside Stonesfield slate type sandstone.

B.3.4 Building stone samples are of spar prominent limestone (108), an oolitic/pisolitic limestone (241, 313) and a medium grained sandstone, probably from the Oxfordshire Lower Calcareous Grit. All these stone types are commonly seen in Oxford.

Table 1: structural stone

Context	Wt (g)	Function	Notes	Lithology
106	813	Roofing	With perforation. A little damaged but largely complete. Lower edge is flat, sides are approximately straight and top is rounded, with perforation central	Hard shelly limestone
108	2251	Building stone sample	With one flat face	Spar prominent oolitic limestone
241	1565	Building stone sample		Oolitic/pisolitic limestone
244	553	Roofing	Fragments from two separate stones, each with a circular perforation. No maximum dimensions can be ascertained as all the edges of both stones are damaged. One is burnt/reddened	Shelly oolitic limestone
267	2654	Building stone sample		Medium grained sandstone with some polished grains. Probably from the Lower calcareous grit
303	149	Burnt	Reddened amorphous lump	Shelly Jurassic limestone

303	98	Possible roofing	Small undiagnostic fragments	Oolitic limestone
309	1447	Roofing	Fragments from two separate stones, each with a circular perforation. No maximum dimensions can be ascertained as all the edges of both stones are damaged	Shelly oolitic limestone
309	762	Probable roofing	>180mm long	Shelly Jurassic limestone
313	1857	Building stone sample		Oolitic/pisolitic limestone
321	3871	Column	Burnt/reddened. 180mm long x 120mm diameter	Shelly oolitic limestone

B.3.5 Samples of each stone type should be retained in case of future research on stone exploitation patterns in Oxford. The dwarf column should be retained. All other stone can be discarded. Full details of retention recommendations can be found in the data sheet.

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By John Cotter

Description

- B.4.1 Five pieces of clay pipe weighing 26g were recovered from two contexts. Given the small amount these have not been separately catalogued but are fully described below.
- B.4.2 **Context (324) Spot-date: Late 17th to Mid-18th century?** Description: 3 pieces (weight 15g). Fresh pieces of 'chunky' early-style stems up to 67mm long. 1 with narrower bore diameter of c 2.2mm, and good quality burnish, probably late 17th- to mid-18thC. The other 2 are 17thC.
- B.4.3 **Context (344) Spot-date: c 1700-1750?** Description: 2 pieces (weight 6g). Fresh pieces of 'chunky' early-style stems up to 37mm long. 1 with narrower bore diameter of c 2mm, and fair burnish, probably first half of 18thC. The other is 17thC.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.4.4 The pipes here are really only of use for dating and have little potential for further analysis. As they have been adequately recorded, they could be discarded if so desired.

B.5 Coins

By Anni Byard

Introduction

- B.5.1 One copper alloy coin was recovered from the post-dissolution garden soil (context 230).

Description

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description	References
230	Cu alloy	1	0.7	Token	1668	Oxford trade token	Leeds no. 83 Norweb 3718c

Table 1. Description of metalwork by context

B.5.2 The coin is a farthing trade token, part of an issue of unofficial coinage struck by cities and businesspeople between 1648-72. The obverse depicts a shield bearing the goldsmith's arms with the legend 'WILL [ROB]INSON 1668' around the outer edge. The reverse depicts a floral spray in the centre with the letters 'W M' beneath 'R'. Around the outer edge is the legend 'GOVLDSMITH IN OXON' [sic].

Discussion

B.5.3 In his study on Oxford Trade Tokens and their issuers, E.T Leeds (1923) records that William Robinson was apprenticed in 1659 and over the next eight years spent his apprenticeship under two masters, Samuel Wilkins, goldsmith, and later Daniel Porter. Upon release from his apprenticeship Robinson in turn enrolls an apprentice of his own, but who in turn was transferred in 1671 to Daniel Porter. Leeds suggests that Robinson left the city around this time as he is not further encountered in any historical records.

B.5.4 Trade tokens were issued by enterprising individuals due to dire shortage of small change in the later 17th century. Cities like Bristol and Oxford were among some of the first to issue this unofficial coinage, and its use in facilitating small, everyday transactions gained popularity and many businesspeople began issuing their own pennies, halfpennies and farthing tokens, usually advertising their profession. Their circulation is usually quite restrictive to within a few miles of the town or city in which they were issued. Trade tokens were unpopular with the crown after the restoration of the monarchy, which had no control over their production or circulation, or indeed, revenue. Trade tokens were decreed illegal by Royal Proclamation in 1672 and no more were issued.

B.6 Metalwork

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 12 metal objects were recovered from the evaluation they comprise 3 copper alloy objects and 9 iron objects. The copper alloy objects are a pin and two incomplete lace tags. The iron objects are mostly nails except for one irregularly shaped fragment of sheet.

B.6.2 The fine wire pin from context 120 is long and slender (L:39mm) and has an incomplete spiral wound head. This type of pin is commonly found in Late Medieval and Post Medieval contexts and was used to secure light clothing and headdress. The two lace tags (SF 2) from context 245 are both incomplete (L:24mm and 32mm) and corroded. Lace tags were used to prevent the ends of laces from fraying and to ease threading. They were commonly used on doublet and hose as well as shoes but would also have been used on girdles and for lacing bodices. They are often found in association with fine wire pins.

B.6.3 The 8 iron nails/nail fragments were recovered from contexts 108, 244, 308 and 344. They are all small nails, the complete examples range in length from 42-89mm. The irregular fragment of iron sheet came from context 244.

B.6.4 The metal finds are of low potential, they are all types of object that are commonly found on Late Medieval and Post Medieval sites.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.6.5 Although only a small assemblage the metalwork should be retained and considered alongside any assemblage from future excavations at the site.

B.6.6

B.7 Animal Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

B.5.5 A total of 192 animal bone fragments weighing 3.987kg was recovered from the site all which was collected by hand. Features on the site were dated based on associated ceramic finds. The great majority of the bone came from post medieval contexts.

B.5.6 All material was recorded to assessment level with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides. Bone condition was recorded on a semi-quantitative scale of 1 (as fresh) to 5 (extremely poor, corroded and crumbly). Where condition was difficult to score (eg burnt bone and teeth) condition was recorded as 0. A significant number of bones were complete enough to permit measurement, and the quantity of these, as well as the numbers of bones which could provide ageing information, were burnt, gnawed, butchered or exhibit pathologies, were noted. Full records will be available with the site archive.

Description

B.5.7 Bone preservation is variable, but the bones from most contexts, especially 292, 324, 344 are well preserved and include some complete and measurable items.

B.5.8 Notable elements of the assemblage include the hind limbs of a large adult dog in 19th century context 344, as well as part of a femur (fused proximal end) from a much smaller dog and bird bones including domestic fowl (tibiotarsus), partridge (coracoid, humerus, tibiotarsus), and a large corvid, probably crow (carpometacarpus). A partially complete scapula is either from a large caprine (sheep/goat) or deer.

B.5.9 Complete cattle horncores, from longhorn cattle, were recovered from contexts 106, 292 and 324, where they have clearly been detached from the skull presumably for horn-working. Two calf bones, including a femur with fine cuts to the shaft also came from post-medieval context 324. Context 108 includes a cattle mandible with a mandible wear stage of 44 (after Grant 1982) indicative of an old adult animal (Halstead 1985). Other butchery evidence includes heavy cleaver chops to cattle limb bones in several contexts, in each case related to dismemberment or portioning.

Table 1: Number and weight of fragments

Context	No. of fragments	Weight of bone (g)
106	2	367
108	10	300
110	5	47
111	12	90
124	3	38
292	1	264
303	91	1177
308	1	18
324	27	1436
344	38	250

Table 2: Numbers of bones identified to taxon, by context

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Dom. fowl	Goose	Other
106	2							
108	1	1						
110		1						
111			1			1	1	
124								
292	1							
303	12	4	1				3	
308	1							
324	8	2						
344					28			3 partridge, 1 large corvid
Total	25	8	2	0	28	1	4	4

Conclusions

B.5.10 Bone is clearly present across the site and is well preserved. The presence of cattle horncores in several contexts is likely to relate to a nearby tannery: the horncores are likely to represent waste material after skins and horns had been removed for craft

purposes. It is also possible that the calf bones recorded from context 324 relate to the preparation of calf skin.

B.5.11 The assemblage has been recorded to assessment level only and measurements have not been taken, so while little can be read into such a small assemblage the results would be worth considering alongside any assemblage from future excavations at the site and full analysis would be warranted at that time.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.5.12 The bone includes a fair number of measurable items and should be retained in the archive.

B.8 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.5.13 A single struck flint was recovered from these works. The piece was a core preparation flake formed from chalk flint. Unfortunately, the piece is undiagnostic. Excavations in Oxford have regularly recovered flint from various periods of prehistory and this flint is yet another example of the background scatter of lithic activity here.

B.5.14 Any further works in this area should expect to recover minimal additional flintwork.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date Range
271	Flake	Core preparation	Undiagnostic hard-hammer struck flake from chalk source	

Methodology

B.5.15 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACBMG 2007 Ceramic building material, minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication

Allen, T, Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Anderson-Whymark, H, Parker, A, Robinson, M, and Jones, G, 2015 *Opening the wood, making the Land; The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, Vol 1*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **38**

Anderson-Whymark, H, 2015, the flint, in Allen, T, Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Anderson-Whymark, H, Parker, A, Robinson, M, and Jones, G, *Opening the wood, making the Land; The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, Vol 1*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **38**

Bamford, H., 1985 *Briar Hill: excavation 1974-1978*, Northampton: Northampton Development Corporation. Archaeological monograph **3**

Bradley, P, 1999 The worked flint. In A. Barclay and C. Halpin. Eds. *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **11**: 211-227.

British Geological Survey (BGS), 2020, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Cotter, J, 2006 Ceramic Building Materials in Poore, D, Score, D and Dodd, A, Excavations at No. 4A Merton St., Merton College, Oxford: The Evolution of a Medieval stone house and tenement and an early college property, *Oxoniensia* **71**, 211-341

Cotter, J.P. 2010 'The Ceramic Building Material', in A. Norton and J. Mumford, Anglo-Saxon Pits and a Medieval Kitchen at The Queen's College, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **75**, 165-217

Farley, M. 2017 'The Production of Medieval Decorated Floor-tiles at Boarstall, with a note on Boarstall's Late Medieval Map', *Records of Bucks Vol.57* (2017)

Haberly, L, 1937 *Mediaeval English Paving Tiles*, Oxford

Harding, P, 1990 The worked flint, in *The Stonehenge environs project*, (ed J C Richards) London, English Heritage

Healy, F, 1988 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hil, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the seventh to second Millennia BC, *East Anglian Archaeological reports* **38**

Hohler, C, 1942 Medieval paving tiles from Buckinghamshire, *Rec Bucks* **14**, 1-49, 99-132

Inizan, M.-L, Reduron-Ballinger, M, Roche, H and Tixier, J, 1999 *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques, CNRS, Nanterre

Jones, E. A., 1998, The Hermit and Anchorites of Oxfordshire, *Oxoniensia* **63**, 51-77

Jope, E.M, 1951 The development of pottery ridge tiles in the Oxford region, in *Oxoniensia* **16**, 86-8

Lambrick, G, and Woods, W, 1976, Excavations on the Second Site of the Dominican Priory, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **41**, 168–231

Lambrick, G, 1985, Further Excavations on the Second Site of the Dominican Priory, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **50**, 131–208

Leeds, E T, 1923. Oxford Tradesmen's Token. In H E Salter (ed.) *Surveys and Tokens*, Oxford. Oxford Historical Society.

Mellor, M., 1994 'Oxfordshire Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region' *Oxoniensia* **59**, 17-217

Munby, J, 2013, *Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Littlegate Street, Oxford: A Heritage Assessment*

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA), 2014, London medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, Museum of London Archaeology, <http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes> (Accessed 11 Jan 2019)

MOLA, 2019, *Lucy Faithfull House, 8 Speedwell Street, Oxford. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished client report

Mellor, M, 1994, Oxfordshire Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region, *Oxoniensia* **59**, 17-217

Oxford Archaeology (OA), 2001, *Rose Cottage, Church Lane, Burford, Oxfordshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, unpyblished client report

OA, 2008, *Land at Albion Place Oxford. Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, unpublished client report

OA, 2009, *Resurfacing Works, Base Court, Hampton Court Palace, Surrey. Post Excavation Assessment*, unpublished client report

OA, 2020a, *Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Littlegate Street, Oxford, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpublished client report

OA, 2020b, *Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Littlegate Street, Oxford, Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished client report

Onhuma, K and Bergman, C A, 1982 Experimental studies in the determination of flake mode, *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, London* **19**, 161-171

Poole, C. forthcoming Ceramic Building Material, in St Aldates

Poole, C. forthcoming Ceramic Building Material, in Queen's College

Radford, D, n.d., *State of Archaeological Interest No. 33: Blackfriars 2nd Site*

Radford, D, and Oxford Archaeology, 2015, *Assessing and Mapping Significant Heritage Assets in a Medieval University City, Oxford*

Robinson, S, 1980, The tile, in N. Palmer A Beaker burial and medieval tenements in The Hamel, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **45**, (1980), microfiche 2.D09-D14

Saville, A., 1980 On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools, *Lithics* **1**, 16-20.

Serjeantson, D. (1996). Animal Bone. In: Needham, S. and Spence, T. (Eds). *Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede*. London : British Museum Press. pp.194–223.

von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Harvard University.

APPENDIX D**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM**

Site name:	Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Oxford
Site code:	OXDEAF20
Grid Reference	SP 51207 05841
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	15 days in November 2020
Area of Site	***
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Services in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS : 2020.72

Summary of Results: Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Z Hotel to undertake an archaeological evaluation consisting of three trenches at the site of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre, Oxford (NGR: SP 51207 05841). The works were undertaken in advance of a planning application.

The evaluation, which was undertaken over 15 days during November 2020, consisted of three archaeological evaluation trenches (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) that varied in size from 5.50m long by 2.20m wide to 8.50m long and 5.50m wide.

Within all trenches surviving medieval remains relating to the monastic institute of the Blackfriars were present. These include walls forming part of a porch and later redevelopments, gravel and limestone surfaces, graves containing *in-situ* human remains and a mason's yard within Trenches 1. These have survived in a well-preserved state despite post-medieval and modern disturbances. The discovery of these medieval features relating to the monastic institute are considered to be nationally significant.

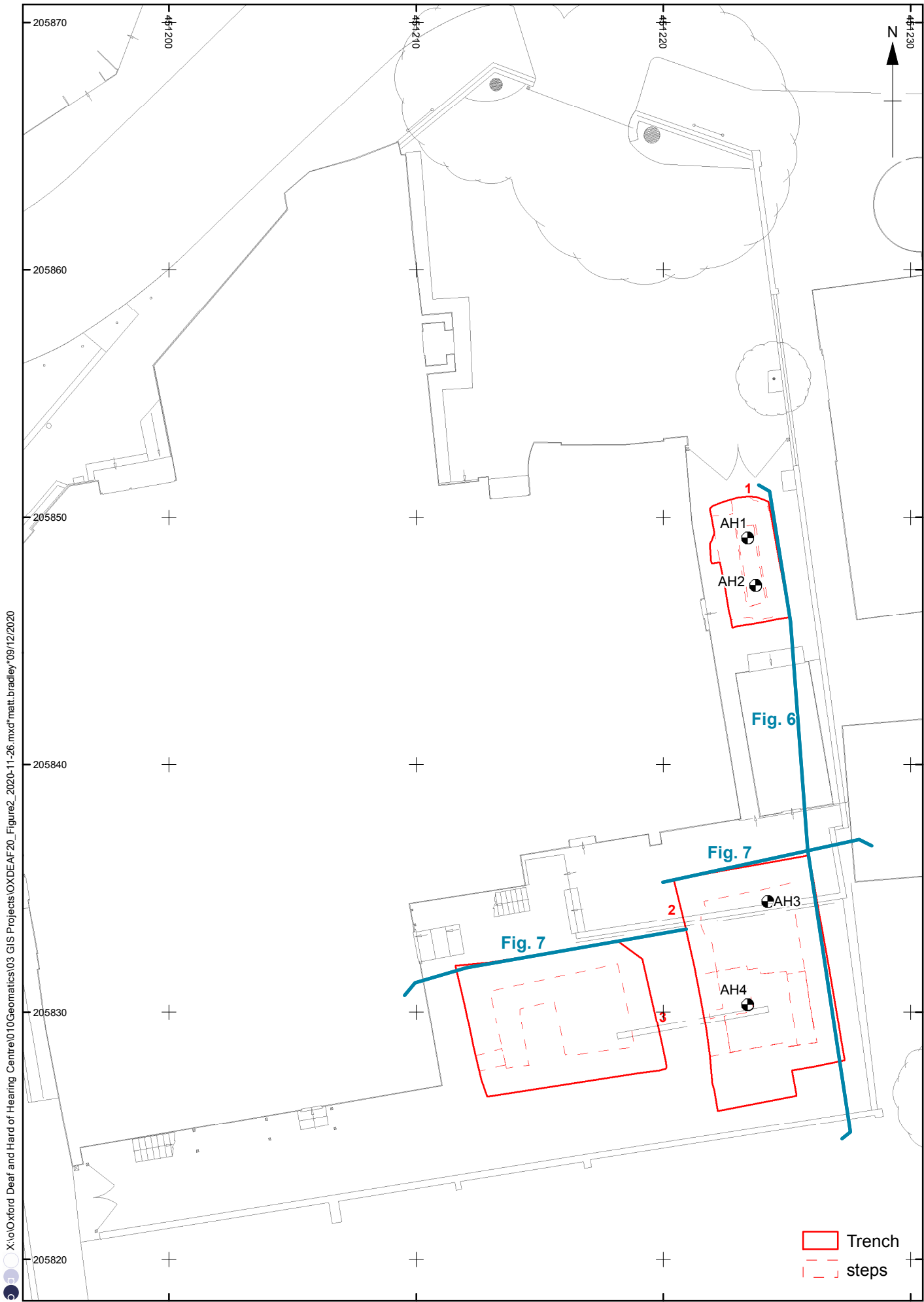
The presence of post-medieval tanning pits is considered to be of some significance due to, in part, further understanding of the historical landscape of the site after the dissolution of the friary.

Victorian and later activity that has been recorded within the site is considered to be of low significance.



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

Figure 1: Site location



X:\Oxford Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centre\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\OXDEAF20_Figure2_2020-11-26.mxd matt.bradley 09/12/2020

0 1:200 @ A4 7.5 m

Figure 2: Trench locations

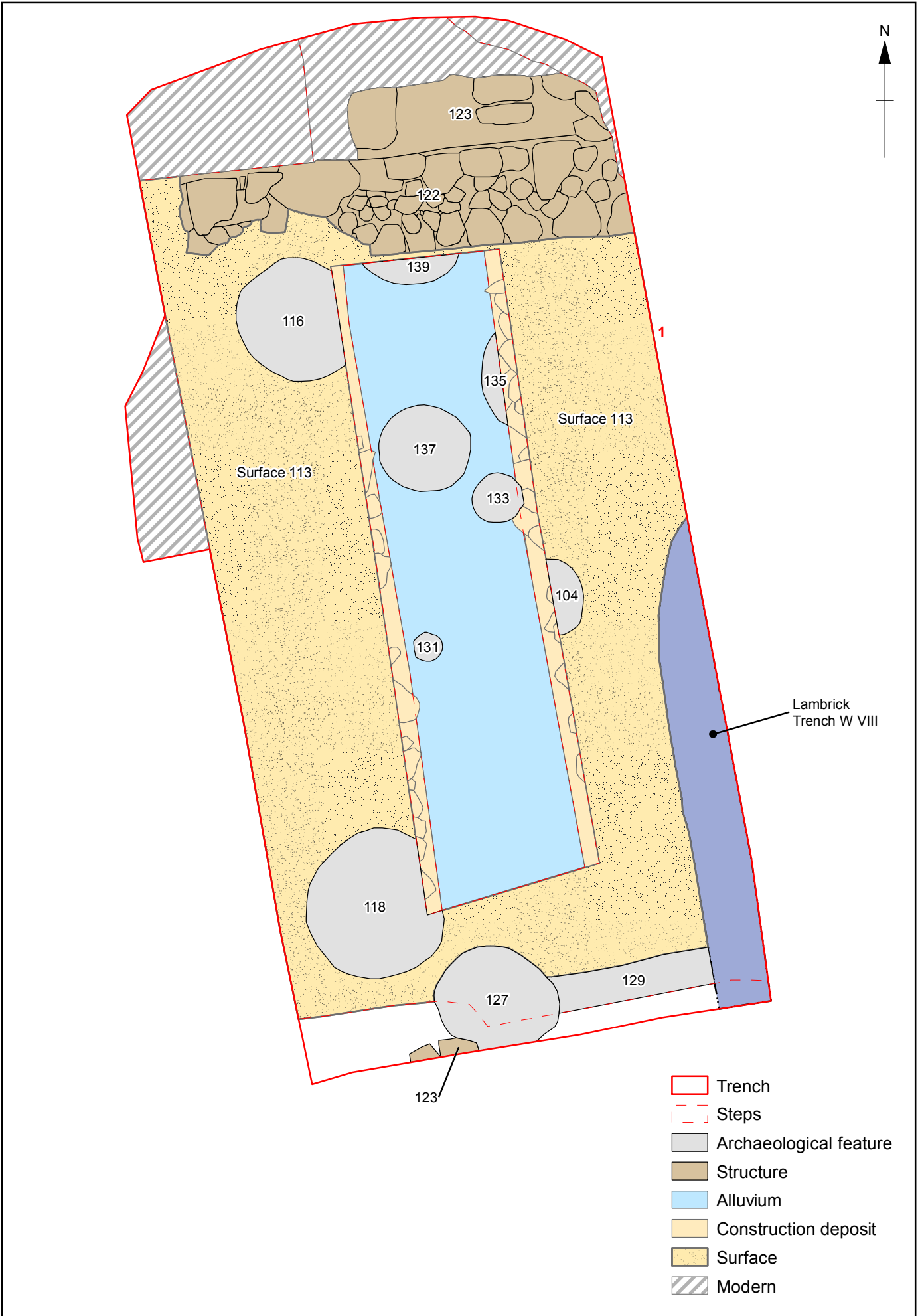


Figure 3: Trench 1 post-excavation plan

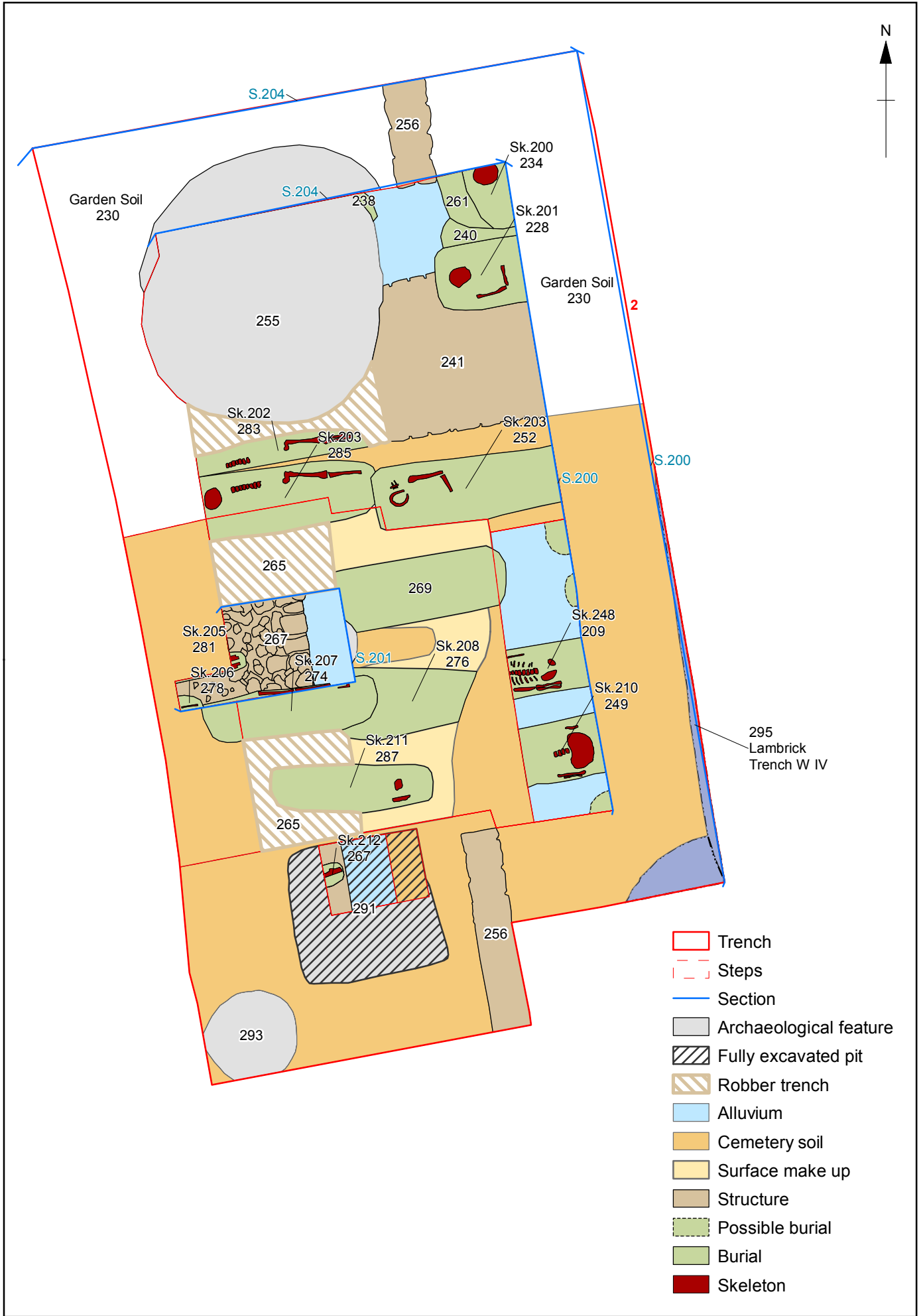


Figure 4: Trench 2 post-excitation plan

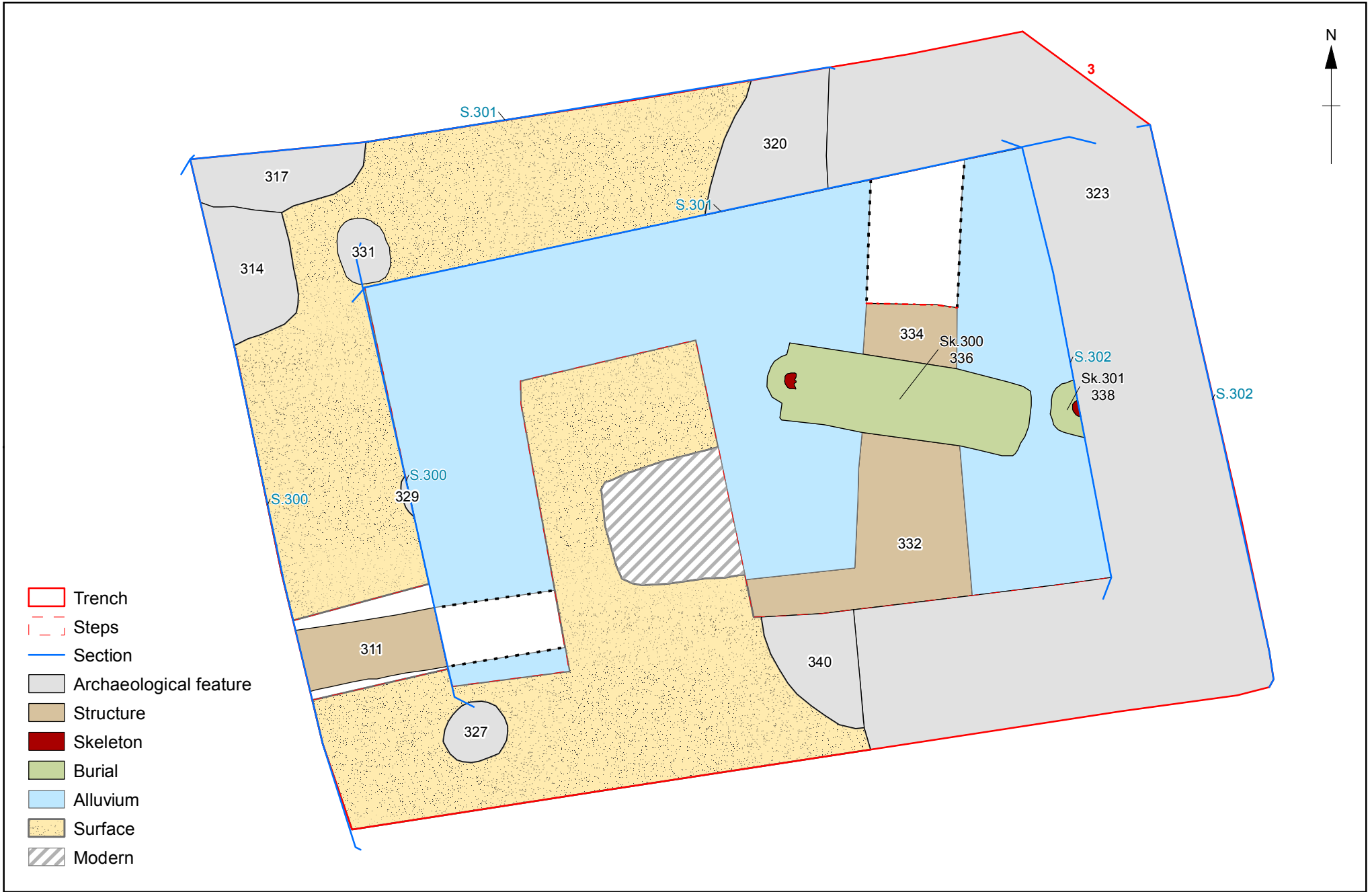


Figure 5: Trench 3 post-excavation plan

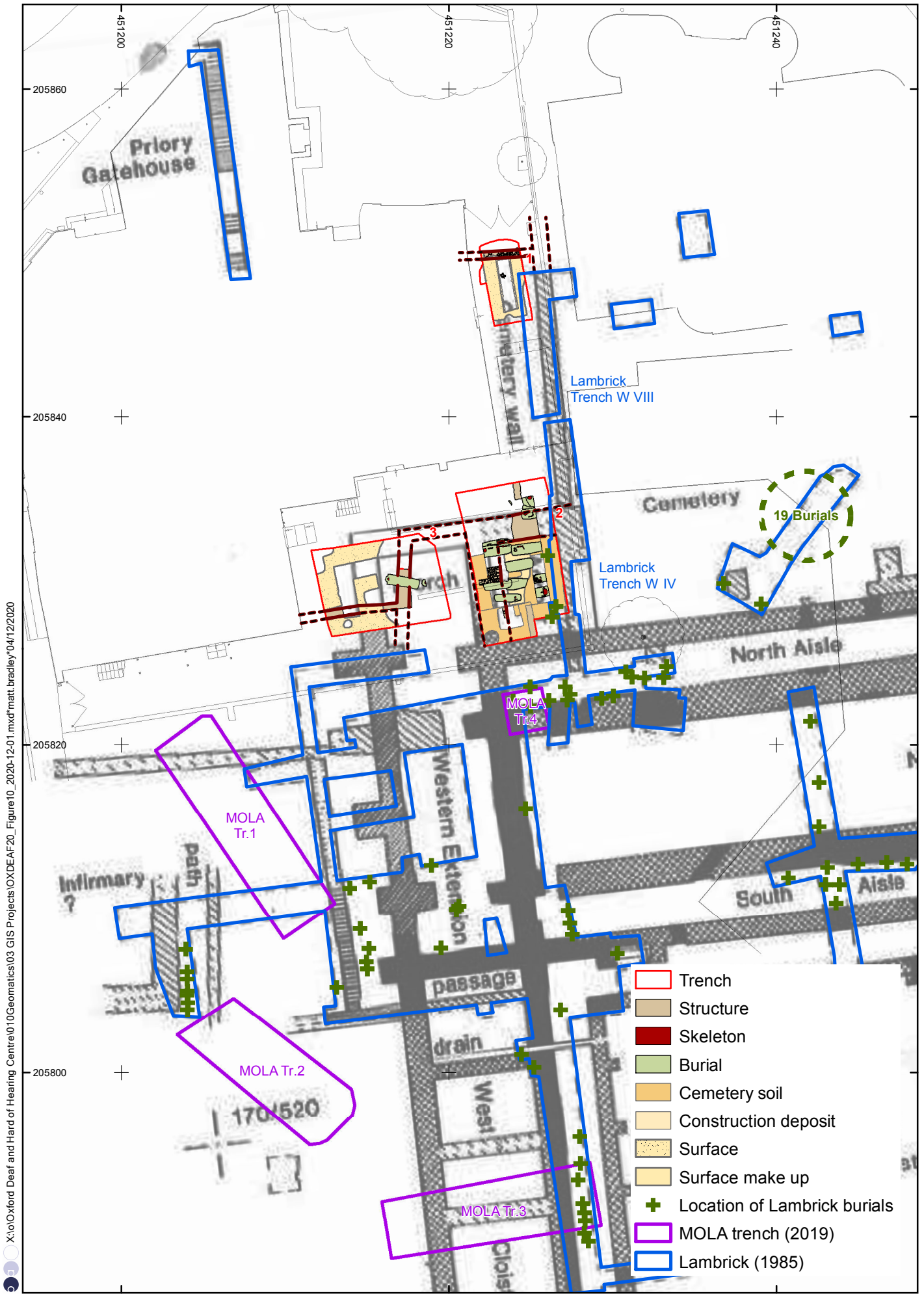


Figure 10: Known and projected remains of the Blackfriars based on Lambrick (1985), MOLA (2019) and OA (2020)

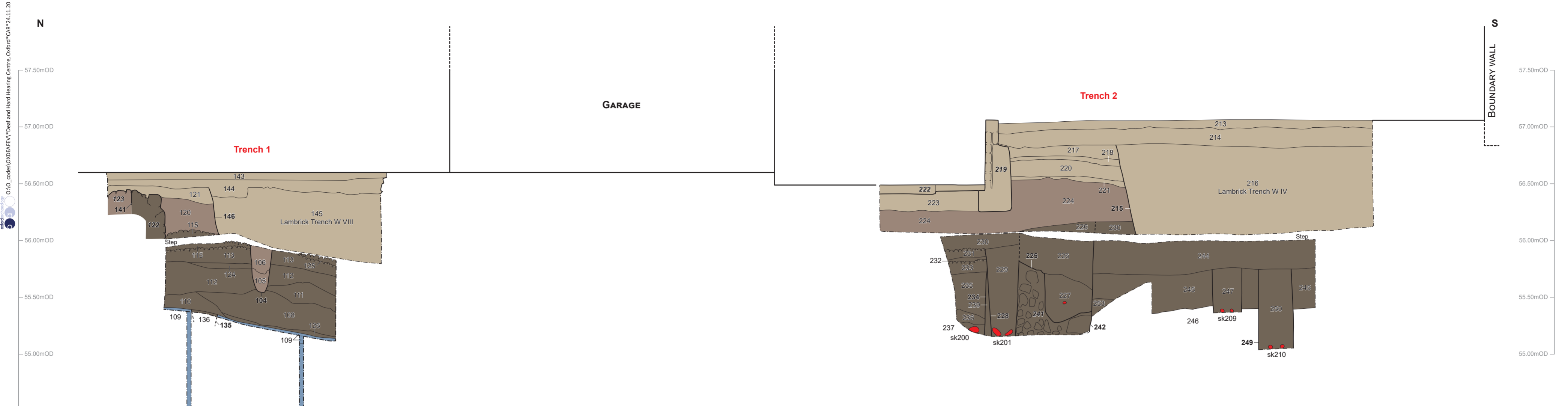


Figure 6: North-south archaeological profile through site

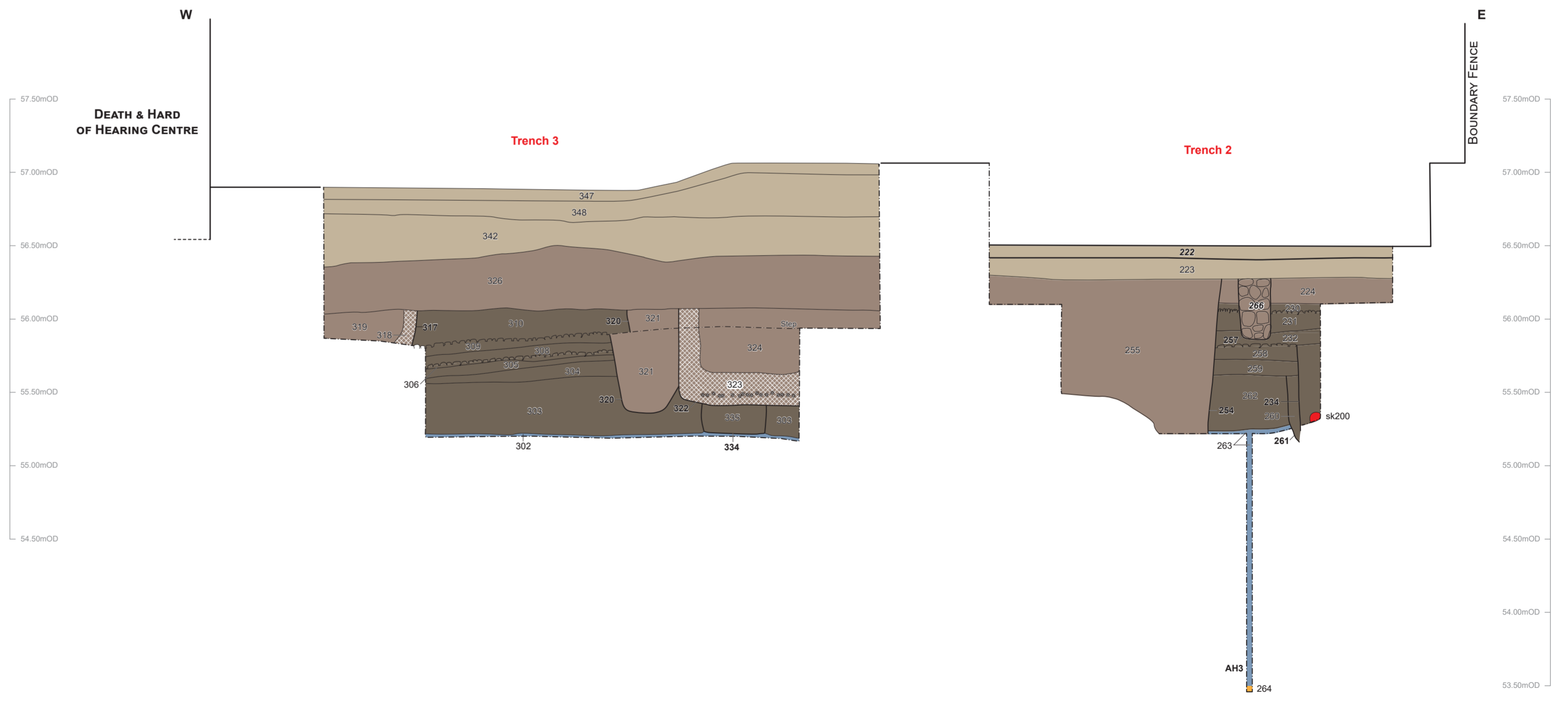


Figure 7: East-west archaeological profile through site

1:50

Scale @A2

1m

2m

Archaeological/natural deposits

- Modern
- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- Natural gravel
- Alluvium
- Human remains
- Clay

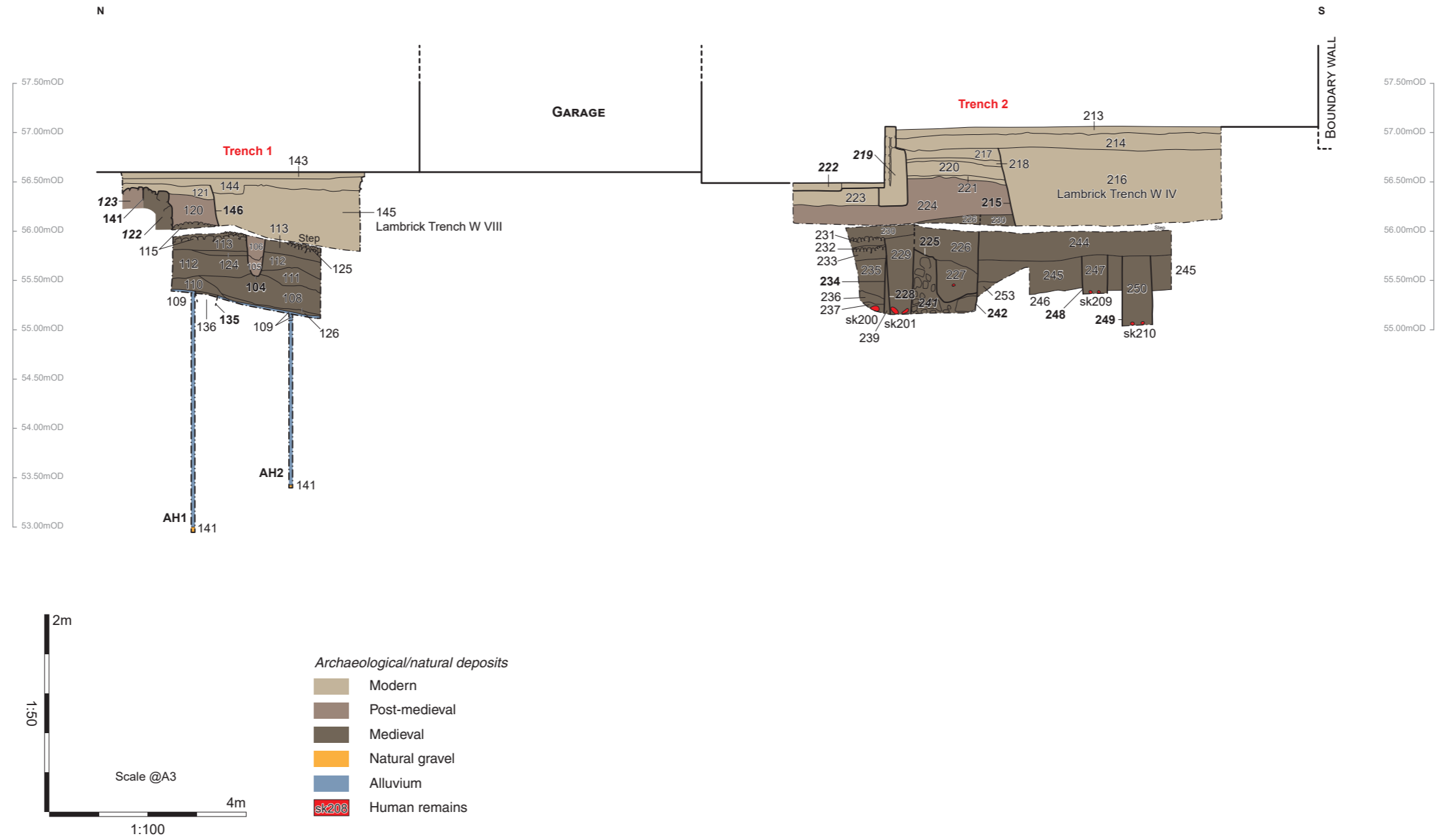


Figure 6: North-south archaeological profile through site

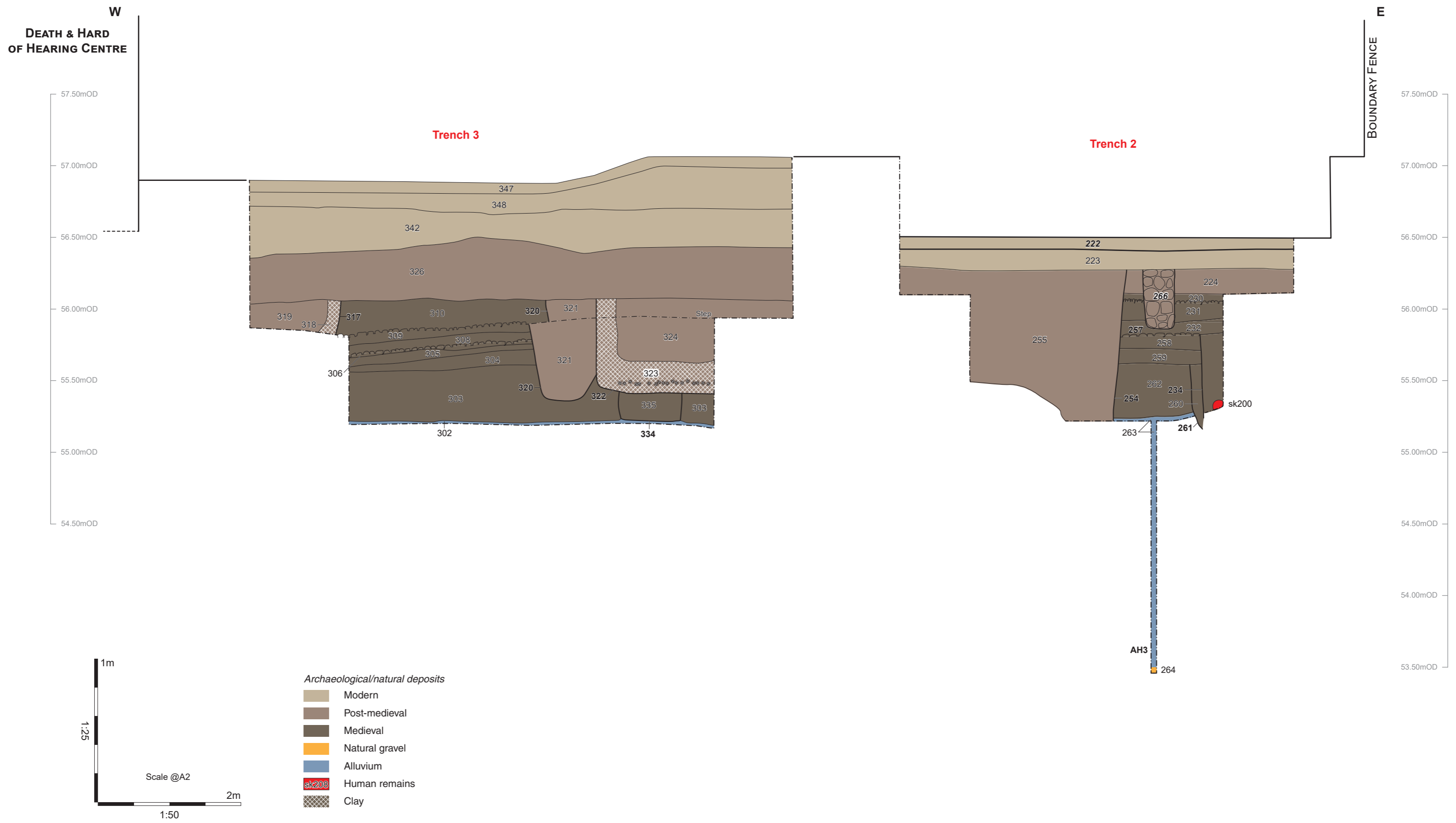
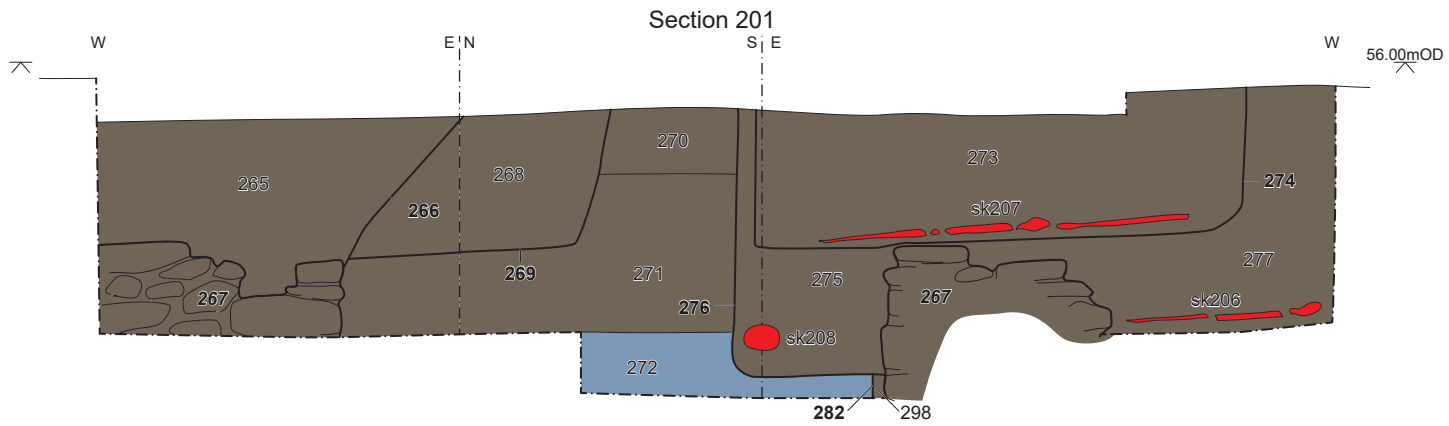
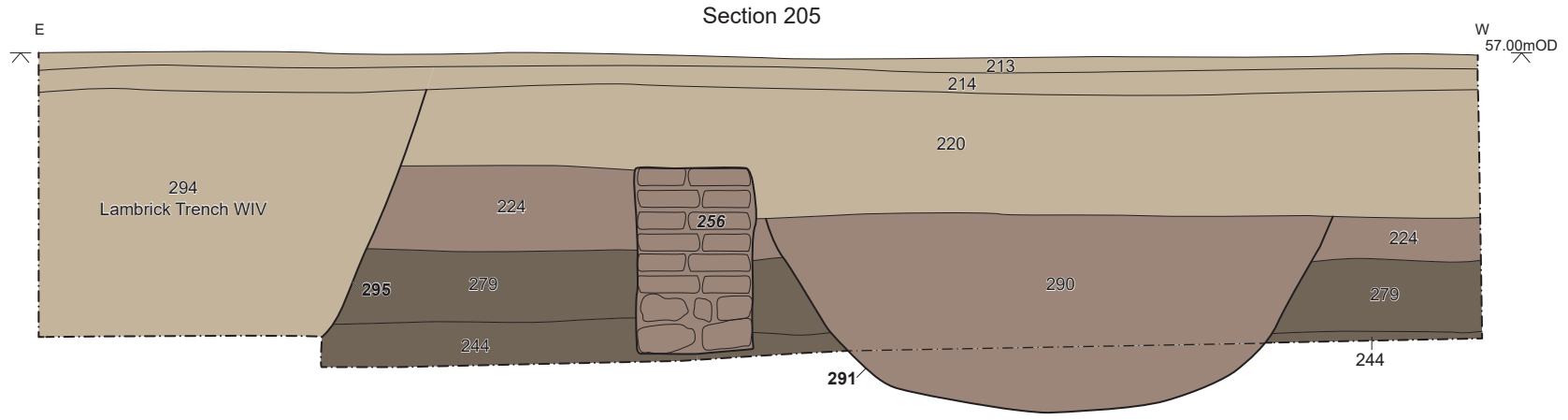


Figure 7: East-west archaeological profile through site



Archaeological/natural deposits

- Modern
- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- Alluvium
- Human remains

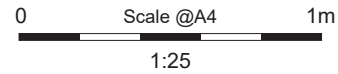


Figure 8: Trench 2 sections

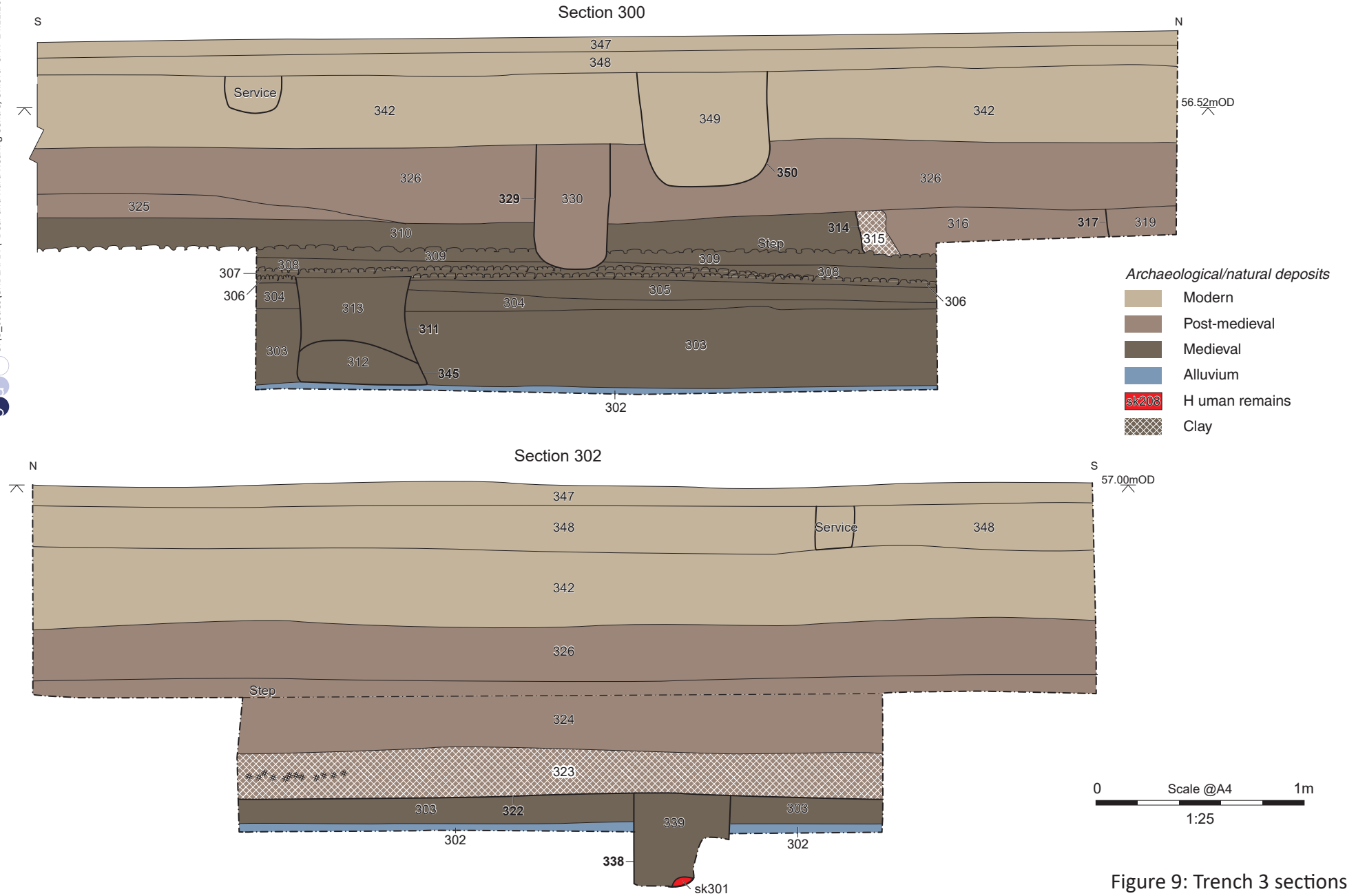


Figure 9: Trench 3 sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, showing mason yard deposits 108 and 112, Section 105, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, showing possible late medieval wall 122, Section 104, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 2, showing friary wall 241 and Sk200-204, Section 400, looking east



Plate 4: Trench 2, showing cemetery soils 244-245 and Sk209-210, Section 400, looking east



Plate 5: Trench 2, showing friary wall 267 and Sk205-208, Section 201, looking south-west



Plate 6: Trench 2, showing friary wall 267 and Sk212, Section 203, looking west



Plate 7: Trench 3, showing medieval foundation packing 312 and surface deposits 304-309, Section 300, looking west



Plate 8: Trench 3, showing medieval foundation packing 333 and 335, and Sk300-301, Section 301 and 304, looking south-east



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX20ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*