



New Front, St Hilda's College, Oxford

Archaeological Mitigation Report

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New Front, St Hilda's College, Oxford

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Summary

During November and December 2018, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at St Hilda's College, Cowley Place, Oxford in mitigation of the New Front redevelopment. Two late-17th-century and 18th-century ditches were revealed, that probably marked the eastern boundary of a farmstead that was first depicted on Loggan's map of 1675. The ditches were superseded by a stone wall that probably formed the boundary for the garden of Cowley House which occupied the site from the late 18th century. Several pits of later-18th- and 19th-century date were also revealed, probably associated with this garden. Additionally, two stone-lined pits and a stone-lined drain of 19th-century date were recorded, probably associated with buildings that later occupied the southern end of the garden.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Ben Ford. The fieldwork was directed by Tom Black, who was supported by Robin Bashford and BJ Ware. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Benjamin Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Beards Construction on behalf of St Hilda's College, Oxford, to undertake Stage 2 archaeological work in mitigation of the New Front redevelopment. This mitigation comprised a strip, map and sample excavation and an additional evaluative trench, along with a building survey which will be reported on separately. This work followed an archaeological evaluation (MoLA 2017) which constituted the Stage 1 archaeological work. The present archaeological work was undertaken between late November and early December 2018.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to satisfy a condition of planning permission (planning ref. 17/02537/FUL). Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a formal brief for the work, discussions between the project team (Solid Structures and JPPC Planning) and David Radford, planning archaeologist at Oxford City Council, established the scope of work required (D Radford e-mail dated 9th May 2018). Subsequently, OA submitted a written scheme of investigation that outlined how this condition was to be satisfied (OA 2018).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 St Hilda's College is bounded by the River Cherwell to the west, Cowley Place to the east, Magdalen College School to the south and Cowley Place Junior School to the north. The site is located in the central area of St Hilda's College, within the area of the demolished Milham Ford building and the Porters' Lodge building which was a two-storey extension to the south of Cowley House.
- 1.2.2 The site falls generally from c 59m OD to the east to c 56m OD adjacent to the River Cherwell to the west.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as the sedimentary Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation (Mudstone), which is overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium - clay, silt and gravel formed by rivers during the Holocene (BGS Sheet 236).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the desk-based assessment (OA 2016). For the post-medieval period the assessment was based on the comprehensive Marcus Beale's Heritage Assessment (2016)

Prehistoric to medieval (pre-1550)

- 1.3.2 Prehistoric activity has long been recognised beneath the area now occupied by Oxford, and the evidence had been reviewed by Lambrick (2012). Some Palaeolithic artefacts have been found on the southern part of the first and second River Terrace Gravels of Oxford. Within the wider Oxford area prehistoric activity is mostly concentrated on the river terrace gravels but some activity has also been found on the Oxford Clay and alluvium (ibid.).

- 1.3.3 The site lay outside the late Saxon burh of Oxford, though a settlement on the east bank of the Cherwell was probably established by the 11th century. A settlement, possibly of for Viking origin, has been found in the vicinity of the site at St Clement and a Viking burial found near Magdalen Bridge.
- 1.3.4 The late Saxon settlement to the east of the Cherwell continued to develop around the church of St Clement in the medieval period. There is some evidence that a mill (Boymill) may have existed in the vicinity of the site (Gelling 1953, 33).

Post-medieval (1550–1900)

- 1.3.5 During the post-medieval period there is likely to have been a crossing point over the River Cherwell and Milham to the west of the site. The two bridges and the path between them are clearly shown on Agas's map of 1578 (Fig. 2), though he does not show any details of Cowley Place or the ford. Loggan's map of 1675 (Fig. 3) shows a single bridge (just north of Milham Ford) and by implication the site of the ford at the south end of the properties in Cowley Place. No bridge is shown on Taylor's 1750/51 map of Oxford, or on Faden's 1789 reworking of Taylor's map, though Hoggar's 1850 map (Fig. 5) and the tithe map of 1865 (Fig. 6) clearly shows a bridge at the south-west corner of the garden of Cowley House. This bridge was no longer extant by the 1876 Ordnance Survey large-scale town plan (Fig. 7.).
- 1.3.6 The site is located outside the defensive line of the Civil War defences which would have protected Magdalen Bridge and the eastern flank of Oxford. The remnants of these earthworks are shown to the north-east of the site on Loggan's map of 1675 (Fig. 3).
- 1.3.7 Loggan's map shows that development east of Magdalen Bridge was concentrated along Cowley Road to the north of the site. It also shows that the area of the site lay partly within an enclosed property that included an orchard or garden. To the north of the site are a group of buildings. Taylor's map of 1750 shows that the area of the site at this time may have had a building on it associated with the possible orchard and farmland either side.
- 1.3.8 Cowley House to the north-east of the site was built between 1775–83 and commissioned by Dr Humphrey Sibthorpe. Davis's map of 1793 (Fig. 4) shows that the area of the site may have had several buildings on it with formal gardens to the north with paths which were associated with Cowley House. Cowley House later became part of St Hilda's College and was subsequently extended to the north and south during the later 19th and early 20th century (Rayner 1993, 7–9, 23).
- 1.3.9 The Iffley tithe map of 1847 and the Cowley tithe map of 1864 (Fig. 6) reveal more detail about the site and some of the buildings in the vicinity. In the area of the site, specifically the Milham Ford Building, are three buildings arranged in a C shape adjacent to the River Cherwell. The 1847 tithe map designated the site as plot 9 and the award notes that the plot belonged to John Greening and was in use as a house, farm and farmstead with an allotment. Hoggar's map of Oxford of 1850 (Fig. 5) reveals more detail as to layout of the formal gardens associated with Cowley House to the north of the site. The Cowley tithe map of 1864 (Fig. 6) shows the same three buildings in a C pattern as on the 1847 tithe map and with an additional three buildings to the

east. This block of buildings (plot 4) was owned by John Hedges and Elizabeth Roberts and is noted as three houses and buildings. Cowley House to the north-east of the site (plot 5) was owned by Professor Benjamin Brodie by this date as noted in the award and is listed as two houses and a garden.

- 1.3.10 The 1:500 1876 OS map of Oxford (Fig. 7) shows that on the area of the site are five buildings and a greenhouse. Three of the buildings appear to be on the same footprint as the later Edwardian Milham Ford School. Within the wider area of the site are formal gardens, likely part of Cowley House.
- 1.3.11 St Hilda's Hall was founded in 1897 by Miss Dorothea Beale and occupies land in Cowley Place. The college took over Cowley House which had been extended from its original Georgian dimensions by the previous owner Professor Benjamin Brodie.
- 1.3.12 During the early 20th century, the three buildings in the area of the site shown on Figure 7 were demolished. Raynor (1993) notes that prior to the construction of the Milham Ford School building in 1906 there was a private school on the site. During the Second World War Raynor notes that an air raid shelter was located between Milham Ford and the road. It is unknown if this was an above ground or semi sunken structure. After the war it was used by the Architecture Department of the College of Technology, Art and Commerce. In 1958 St Hilda's brought the Milham Ford Building which was in a dilapidated state. During the late 1950s several new buildings were constructed on the site to the designs of Richardson and Houfe including a new porters' lodge, five garages, a new wall and a driveway (Raynor 1993, 47, 55, 97–8).

Stage 1 Archaeological Evaluation works

- 1.3.13 The evaluation (MoLA 207) recorded several pits of indeterminate date, a large deep 17th-century pit and several treeboles. On the lawn area sloping towards the River Cherwell a stone-lined culvert of post-medieval/modern date was recorded, probably associated with the former school building in the area of the existing Milham Ford building.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

General

- i. To preserve archaeological remains in situ where possible.
- ii. To mitigate, through a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation, watching brief, evaluative trenching, recording, soil sampling and reporting on any archaeological deposits impacted by the proposal.
- iii. To determine the nature and extent of any remains present within the areas of impact.
- iv. To determine the date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- v. To report on all archaeological remains and disseminate significant archaeological results via publication in a local journal (*Oxoniensia*).

Specific

- i. To sample excavate, with agreement of David Radford, the archaeological remains within the strip, map and sample areas as shown on Figure 9.
- ii. To determine the nature and survival of remains of former post-medieval cottages by the excavation of a single trench (Fig. 9), and if present determine with the agreement of David Radford any further mitigation work that may be necessary;
- iii. To undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of new foul sewer service trenches and tree planting pits.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A number of discrete areas were identified for strip, map and sample excavation, related to impacts from the proposed stair core of the admin building (Area 1); the western half of the pavilion building (Area 2); attenuation tanks (Area 3); and the residential building (Area 4). These areas are shown on Figure 9.
- 2.2.2 In addition, sondage trenches were also excavated (as shown on Figure 9, incorporating Area 2) to determine the presence and survival of remains of former post-medieval cottages or farmhouse as depicted on late 17th and 18th century maps. If significant remains were encountered then with the agreement of David Radford further mitigation work, in the form of watching brief, strip, map and sample, or full excavation would have been necessary within the eastern half of the pavilion building. As no such remains were encountered, in agreement with David Radcliffe, further mitigation work was not required.
- 2.2.3 An intermittent watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of tree planting pits and foul service runs.
- 2.2.4 The areas indicated on Figure 9 were stripped by mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision to the first significant archaeological horizon or to natural deposits – whichever was encountered first.

- 2.2.5 The exposed archaeological remains were surveyed using GPS and the resultant plan formed the basis for a site meeting with David Radford to determine the amount of sample excavation required. Once this had been agreed archaeological work continued until the required works were completed. The completed areas were handed back to the Main Contractor for construction.
- 2.2.6 Archaeological recording followed the methodology set out in the WSI.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of each area that contained archaeological remains. A context inventory can be found in Appendix A and finds reports are presented in Appendix B.

3.2 Area 1

3.2.1 Area 1 measured c 4.9m x 5.9m and was located adjacent to the eastern limit of the development area. Archaeological remains were encountered underneath an overburden of modern levelling deposits between 0.40m-0.90m deep. The natural geology was Holocene sand and gravel, observed at a height of 58.07m aOD.

3.2.2 The earliest features were three postholes, all of which were truncated by later ditches (Plate 1). Two postholes were identified on the eastern side of the area and one on the western. Of these three, two were excavated, 122 and 124 (Fig. 10, Section 100), neither of which contained any dating evidence. The postholes were heavily truncated and measured 0.27m and 0.30m in diameter and 0.18m and 0.16m deep respectively. The third, unexcavated posthole was also truncated by ditch 108.

3.2.3 Ditch 120 was north-south aligned with a narrow concave base and a flared edge at the top of its western side, giving it a distinctive profile. It measured 1.50m wide and 0.66m deep. The ditch was truncated by a later ditch (108) on its eastern side and a modern service trench on its western side. It contained only a single fill of grey-brown silty, sandy clay, probably natural silting. Clay tobacco pipe dated to 1650–1725 and pottery of possible 18th-century date was recovered from the fill.

3.2.4 Later ditch 108 was aligned north-south and measured 2.80m in width and was 0.76m deep. Like ditch 120 had a flared edge on its western side, but had a wide flat base and a straight steep edge on the eastern side. It contained a thin grey-brown silt sand fill (118) at its base, possibly derived from weathering of its western edge. This ditch had clearly been deliberately backfilled with rubble deposits (116 and 117) as well as dumps of redeposited natural sand and gravel (e.g. 115 and 112). Pottery dated to c 1670–1750 and brick fragments of 18th- or 19th-century date were recovered from rubble fill 117 and clay tobacco pipe of late-18th- or 19th-century date was recovered from later fill 111.

3.2.5 Wall 105 (Plate 2) ran parallel and immediately to the east of ditch 108 and partially truncated earlier posthole 124. Only its west edge was exposed, but it measured at least 0.65m in width and was exposed for a length of 5.80m. It was trench-built with roughly coursed unhewn and roughly hewn blocks of limestone with a sandy lime mortar.

3.2.6 Abutting the west side of wall 105 and cutting into ditch 108 was square stone-lined pit 101 (Plate 3). The stone lining was constructed with similar material and mortar to the wall suggesting the two structures were contemporary. The shaft measured 1.75m x 1.60m and was 1.20m deep. It was filled entirely with a modern rubble backfill that contained tarmac, frogged and unfrogged brick and modern window glass. Recovered from the fill was a small decorative mother of pearl buckle of probable 19th-century

or later date and a bone seal. There was a mould-like black stain, probably derived from ground water, running around the base of the stone lining, suggesting that the pit was used as a soakaway.

- 3.2.7 Also truncating ditch 108 was rectangular pit 106, measuring 1.15m x 0.76m x 0.32m. It contained a single ashy backfill from which pottery dated to 1820–40 was retrieved.

3.3 Area 2

- 3.3.1 Area 2 was located on the western edge of the development area and measured roughly 16.0m x 12.5m. It had been extensively disturbed by modern features, particularly on the south side by the recently demolished boathouse. After the removal of the topsoil, an extensive deposit of mid-dark orange-brown silty gravel (203) was revealed. This deposit was machine-excavated in two evaluative slots, an L-shaped slot to the north that partially incorporated an evaluation trench (MOLA 2017, Trench 2) and a slot extending southwards from Area 2 where the soil was seen to overlay sterile alluvium (202) at c 56.40m aOD, comprising oxidised mid-light brown clay (Fig. 10, Section 202).

- 3.3.2 Layer 203 was up to 0.76m thick and was probably deliberately deposited to raise the area above the underlying floodplain deposits. It contained no finds. It was cut by three pits (204 and 206). Pit 206, possibly circular, was partially exposed against the northern edge of Area 2 and measured at least 10.0m x 2.1m across and 0.67m in depth. It was filled with mid-dark grey silty loam (207) that contained a brick fragment, possibly dating to the 15th–16th century. Rectangular pit 204 was located immediately to the south and measured c 1.50m x 1.20m and was 0.80m deep. It contained a single fill of organic dark grey clayey silt (205) that contained pottery dating to c 1780–1830. A third pit (210) was square and located at the southern end of the south slot. It was lined with roughly hewn limestone (209) with a sandy lime mortar bond (Plate 4). It had a floor of reused broken unfrosted red brick with the same bonding material which also overlay the bricks. This surface had been stained green suggesting the pit had been used to deposit cess or was used as a soakaway. The shaft measured 1.2m x 1.0m internally and was 0.36m in depth. Its basal fills (211) comprised ashy grey sandy silt containing pottery dated to 1780–1830 which was overlaid by a thick organic deposit of purple-black silty sand (212) that contained pottery dating to c 1830–60. The pit was levelled with rubble.

3.4 Area 3

- 3.4.1 Area 3, measuring c 11.35m x 8.51m, was located south of Area 2 and on the north-western edge of Area 4. Alluvium, comprising bluish grey clay, was encountered at 57.23m OD in the southern end of the area and descended to the north-west to a height of 56.42m OD. It was overlain by demolition rubble and redeposited clay, of recent date. There were no archaeological features surviving in this area.

3.5 Area 4

- 3.5.1 Area 4 measured c 31m x 18m and was located along the southern side of development area. It had in general suffered from heavy truncation from modern construction and demolition works and a large sewer, particularly in the northern half of the area where only a thin strip of undisturbed levels survived. The level of natural in the area varied within the truncated areas in the north of the area but was recorded at a height of 57.04m OD at its highest surviving point. Within the southern part of Area 4, terrace sand and gravels (Fig. 10, Section 4b, 468, 473, 474) were exposed at a height of 57.49m OD though towards the west, closer to the river, they were overlain by alluvial clays. Here they were augured (Fig. 10, Section 4a, 445-6) which showed that the base of the alluvial clays was at c 55.60m aOD.
- 3.5.2 A slot was excavated through the strip of undisturbed levels in the northern part of the area to investigate the deposits and a possible linear feature (Fig. 10, Section 400). The linear feature proved to be service trench with an iron pipe. The earliest levels comprised deposits that were indicative of silting events with some possible dumps of redeposited natural (407-10), possibly filling a pit (411). The upper fill of this pit produced pottery dated to c 1680-1900. Truncating these deposits was a second pit, 406, possibly the construction trench for a stone-built drain (403), that was aligned approximately north-east to south-west (Plate 6). The drain was constructed with unmortared and roughly hewn limestone blocks. It contained pottery dated to c 1830-60 and clay tobacco pipe fragments of 19th-century date.
- 3.5.3 To the south and cutting natural were several large pits, three of which were investigated either by excavated slots (418, Plate 5) or were recorded in section (Fig. 10, Sections 402a-b, pits 454, 465 and 470). Pits 465 and 470 were both circular and c 0.62m in depth and filled with dark-mid grey-brown clayey sand. The earlier pit (470) contained pottery dated to c 1760-1830 in its earlier fill (471). Pits 454, 465 and 418 produced no datable material.
- 3.5.4 Overlying the pits was made ground comprising dumps of redeposited natural gravel, and clay (e.g. Fig. 10, Section 402a, 437, 446-8 and 458; Section 402b, contexts 475-8). These were cut by the brick and concrete foundations (Fig. 10, Section 402a, 440 and 460) of the recently demolished school buildings.

4 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The lack of evidence for remains or finds predating the post-medieval period from this phase of archaeological work and from the earlier evaluation would seemingly confirm that the area lay on the periphery of earlier settlement. The low-lying aspect of much of the site would have presumably been less favourable for habitation. However, it is possible that the three postholes revealed on the higher ground in Area 1 could be medieval or earlier in date, though there is no other supporting evidence. Also, extensive modern truncation that occurred across the site may have removed any earlier evidence.
- 4.1.2 Agas's map of 1578 (Fig. 2) suggests that the area within the vicinity of the site was open land, probably a large field or meadows, and not inhabited. Indeed, Sir Bernard de Gomme's 1644 plan of the defences of Oxford shows the site just outside the circuit of the Civil War earthworks suggesting the site had a low priority for protection. By the 1675, as depicted on Loggan's map (Fig. 3), a property occupied the site adjacent to the River Cherwell, presumably accessed from the north by a track, probably the precursor to Cowley Place. The map shows it to be enclosed to its north, east and south sides, the extents roughly corresponding to the limits of the site, with a house or other building within its northern half. The two north-south ditches in Area 1 correspond with the eastern boundary of the property and dating obtained from the earlier ditch (120) would imply a mid-17th to early 18th century date for the earliest use of this boundary. This boundary was maintained into the mid or late 18th century as the ditch had been recut on a larger scale. No evidence for the house was found though it may have lain outside the observed areas, possibly to the north of Area 4, though the evaluation found no evidence for it (MOLA 2017, Trench 3).
- 4.1.3 There appears to have been a concerted effort to raise or level the ground towards the west of the site. Although no dating evidence was recovered it was cut by a number of pits that contained late 18th or 19th century material. This could suggest that this event was associated with the later use of the site during the 18th century when it formed part of the gardens of Cowley House, which was built between 1775–83. It is possible that the shallow pits may have originally been associated with this garden and were dug, for example, for plant bedding or for trees. The formal gardens were presumably bounded by a wall on their east side along the Cowley Place frontage. Such a stone wall was revealed in Trench 1, although undated, followed the ditches that formed the boundary of the earlier farmstead. An extant wall has been recorded (OA 2003) in front of the library at St Hilda's College. The wall was interpreted as the east boundary to Cowley House, on the site of earlier tenement frontages. It was constructed with limestone ashlar blocks on the east side, and red brick on the west side.
- 4.1.4 A set of buildings first depicted on Davis's map of 1793 (Fig. 4) and more accurately on Hoggar's 1850 map (Fig. 5) existed at the south end of the gardens. These buildings were within footprint of the later Milham Ford building and all evidence for them appears to have been removed. However, it is possible that stone-lined cesspit 209 was contained within one of these buildings. Also, it is possible that the stone-lined

drain (403) in Area 4 served an access route from the forerunner of Cowley Place, depicted on these maps immediately to the north of these buildings.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
100	-	1	Layer	Natural gravel.	
101	103	1	Structure	Roughly hewn limestone blocks and creamy white lime mortar. Rough coursing. Blackened tide-mark like stain 0.2m above base and rising in SE corner.	Lining of square-cut pit- possible soakaway.
102	103	1	Fill	Very mixed mid-brown clay silt, gravel, mortar, ash, brick, stone, slate, tile etc. Lots of building material and small quantity of tarmac.	Single backfill of stone lined pit 103.
103	-	1	Cut	Square, vertical sides, flat base.	Construction cut for stone lined pit, 101, 103.
104	103	1	Fill	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel. Plan record only-unexcavated.	Construction cut backfill for stone lined pit 101, 103.
105	-	1	Structure	Limestone and mortar wall, west-face, roughly hewn and roughly coursed.	Boundary wall.
106	-	1	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base.	Pit.
107	106	1	Fill	Homogenous ashy backfill with blue and white pottery.	Single backfill of pit 106.
108	-	1	Cut	N-S Linear, steep straight sides, flat base.	Probable boundary ditch- earlier orchard boundary?
109	108	1	Fill	Loose, light orangey yellow sandy gravel.	Redeposited natural gravels. Backfill of ditch 108.
110	108	1	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel. Rare charcoal. Homogenous and sterile.	Backfill of ditch 108; Same as 111, 114, 126.
111	108	1	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel. Rare charcoal.	Backfill of ditch 108; Same as 110, 114, 126.
112	108	1	Fill	Loose, light whitish yellow gravelly sand.	Redeposited natural, backfill of ditch 108.
113	108	1	Fill	Soft, dark brownish orange silty sand with frequent gravel.	Deliberate backfill of ditch 108; Same as 115.
114	108	1	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel. Rare charcoal. Homogenous and sterile.	Deliberate backfill of ditch 108; Same as 110, 111, 126.
115	108	1	Fill	Soft, dark brownish orange silty sand with frequent gravel.	Deliberate backfill of ditch 108; Same as 113.

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
116	108	1	Fill	Loose, mixed blackish grey, whitish yellow/grey. Broken brick, tile, stone, and mortar in sandy matrix. Frequent charcoal.	Burnt demolition rubble; Deliberate backfill of 108.
117	108	1	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey. Stone rubble in a silty sand matrix. Occasional charcoal.	Deliberate backfill of ditch 108.
118	108	1	Fill	Soft/Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel.	Basal secondary deposit of ditch 108; Same as 119.
119	108	1	Fill	Soft/Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel.	Basal secondary deposit of ditch 108; Same as 118.
120	-	1	Cut	N-S Linear, steep straight sides, concave base.	Probable boundary ditch.
121	120	1	Fill	Soft, mid grey brown silty, sandy clay with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal.	Single secondary deposit in ditch 120.
122	-	1	Cut	Steep, concave, truncated cut.	Posthole.
123	122	1	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay. Homogenous and sterile.	Single secondary fill of posthole 122.
124	-	1	Cut	Circular, moderate sides, concave base.	Posthole.
125	124	1	Fill	Soft, mid grey brown sandy, silty clay with frequent gravel.	Secondary fill of posthole 124.
126	108	1	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel. Rare charcoal. Homogenous and sterile.	Deliberate backfill of ditch 108; Same as 110, 111, 114.
200	-	2	Deposit	Sticky, light blue grey clay.	Alluvium or channel fill.
201	-	2	Deposit	Sticky, light blue grey clay with organic material throughout.	Alluvium or channel fill.
202	-	2	Deposit	Mid-light, brown clay.	Colour variation of alluvium or oxidised Oxford clay.
203	-	2	Deposit	Mid-dark orangey brown silty gravel.	Silty gravel overlying alluvial sequence. Cut by C19th? Features.
204	-	2	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base.	C19th? pit. Unknown function.
205	204	2	Fill	Mixed. Predominantly dark grey clayey silt.	Single fill of pit 204
206	-	2	Cut	Subcircular? 45° sloped edges. Not bottomed.	C19th? Pit. Unknown function.
207	206	2	Fill	Mid-dark grey silty loam.	Fill of pit 206.
208	210	2	Fill	Compact, dark brown grey silty clay with frequent stones and moderate brick.	Modern backfill of pit 210.

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
209	210	2	Structure	Roughly hewn limestone, red brick, and mortar, roughly coursed pit lining. Brick floor (base?) with mortar surface. Mortar stained green.	Lining of pit 210.
210	-	2	Cut	Squarish, vertical sides, flat base.	Cut of stone lined pit. Post-Med rubbish pit.
211	210	2	Fill	Soft, mid whitish grey sandy silt. Ashy. Frequent charcoal, moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted gravel.	Basal deliberate backfill of stone lined pit 210.
212		2	Fill	Soft, dark purple black silty sand. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted gravel, and frequent charcoal.	Main backfill of 210. Bulk rubbish dump.
300	-	3	Layer	Mid bluish grey clay.	Oxford clay?
301	-	3	Layer	Mid greyish brown clay.	Oxidised Oxford clay?
302	-	3	Layer	Rubble.	Demolition rubble/crush.
400	-	4	Layer	Natural clays and gravel.	Natural. Similar to 468.
401	404	4	Fill	Soft, dark whitish grey silty sand.	Internal fill of land drain 403.
402	404	4	Fill	Firm, dark red brown and yellowy grey clayey sand and clay lumps with frequent gravel.	Backfill on stone drain capping: large lumps of clay pressed onto capping stones
403	404	4	Structure	Roughly hewn and coursed limestone drain. No bond.	Stone built land drain.
404	-	4	Cut	NE-SW Linear vertical sides, flat base.	Construction cut of land drain 403.
405	406	4	Fill	Compact, dark brownish grey. 50% angular stone in sandy silty clay matrix. Moderate gravel.	Deliberate backfill of pit 406.
406	-	4	Cut	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base.	Pit. Very diffuse.
407	411	4	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey sandy clay. Frequent gravel. Homogenous.	Secondary deposit of natural material in 411. Possible backfill/levelling deposit. Very similar to 412 and 477.
408	411	4	Fill	Firm, dark blue grey sandy clay and gravel. Frequent small shell fragments. Homogenous and sterile.	Redeposited natural secondary deposit in 411. Possibly backfill.
409	411	4	Fill	Compact, dark reddish orange silty sand and gravel. Homogenous and sterile.	Redeposited natural in 411-siltng event? Backfill?
410	411	4	Fill	Soft, dark purplish brown sandy silt. Frequent gravel.	Basal secondary deposit in 411.

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
411	-	4	Cut	Unknown shape and sides. Heavily truncated by sewers/drains/pipes.	All fills look like tip lines- pit/pit sequence backfilled? Same cut as 418?
412	418	4	Fill	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent gravel.	Similar to 407 and 477. Recorded from old eval trench section. Backfill/levelling or probably natural silting.
413	418	4	Fill	Compact, dark reddish orange silty sand and gravel.	Recorded from section only. Redeposited natural material. Natural silting event. Same as 414.
414	418	4	Fill	Compact, dark reddish orange silty sand and gravel.	Recorded from section only. Redeposited natural material. Natural silting event. Same as 413.
415	418	4	Fill	Soft, dark purplish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel.	Recorded from section only. Redeposited natural material. Same as 417.
416	418	4	Fill	Loose, mid orangey yellow sand and gravel.	Recorded from section only. Redeposited natural material.
417	418	4	Fill	Soft, dark purplish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel.	Basal secondary deposit. Same as 415.
418	-	4	Cut	Unknown shape, moderate sides, concave base.	Pit? Possibly one of several in area. Related to 411: extremely similar fills.
419	420	4	Structure	Rough, irregularly coursed stones. Cement bond. Crush.	Remains of a modern road to building previously occupying area of excavation.
420	-	4	Cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base.	Modern cut for road 419.
421	-	4	Cut	Unknown shape, steep sides, unknown base.	Possible pit. Likely post-med/modern
422	421	4	Fill	Friable light orange yellow sandy gravel with very frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Sole fill of possible pit 421. Intentionally redeposited natural material. Levelling?
423	-	4	Layer	Friable mid-dark brown grey sandy clay. Moderate, sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Probable made ground. Similar to fill 425 and 467.
424	-	4	Cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flattish base.	Modern drain cut. Contains drain and yellow sandy backfill.
425	-	4	Layer	Friable mid-dark brown grey sandy clay. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones	Probable made ground layer. Little visible- unclear. Similar to 423.
426	-	4	Layer	Friable dark-mid brown red sandy clay. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Unclear. Interface between 425/427? Made ground?
427	432	4	Fill/Layer	Friable mid-dark brown grey clayey sand. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Fill of unclear feature 432 beneath demolition layer 431. Possibly made ground. Similar to 425. Likely modern/post-med.

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
428	432	4	Fill/Layer	Friable mid yellow brown clayey sand. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Fill of unclear feature 432. Probably layer of made ground. Redeposited natural material.
429	432	4	Fill/Layer	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Moderate sub angular, poorly sorted stones.	Fill of unclear feature 432. Probably layer of made ground. Redeposited natural material. Horizons of 429 and 434 create sense of cut of feature, but unclear.
430	-	4	Cut	Unknown shape, steep sides, uneven base.	Possible large feature. Probably not true cut. Area of modern demolition backfill?
431	430	4	Fill	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones. Occasional brick.	Modern backfill of feature 430. Levelling deposit?
432	-	4	Cut	Unknown shape, steep sides, unknown base.	Likely not true cut. Unclear size and function.
433	-	4	Layer	Friable mid brown yellow sandy gravel. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Likely made ground. Possibly natural geology.
434	-	4	Layer	Friable mid grey brown clayey sand. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Made ground. Same as 441.
435	-	4	Layer	Friable dark black, grey clay sand. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Made ground/garden soil. Post-med/Modern.
436	-	4	Layer	Friable mid yellow brown sandy gravel. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Modern made ground.
437	-	4	Layer	Friable dark black brown sandy clay. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Made ground.
438	-	4	Layer	Friable mid-light brown yellow sandy gravel. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Modern made ground/levelling.
439	480	4	Structure	Poured concrete foundation/wall base.	Modern concrete foundation for 440.
440	480	4	Structure	Brick wall. Square/rectangular bricks, regular coursing. Cement mortar.	Modern wall on foundations 439, likely linked to standing buildings in area.
441	-	4	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand. Infrequent sub-angular and sub-rounded, poorly sorted stones.	Made ground. Same as 434.
442	444	4	Fill	Loose, mid brownish grey slightly clayey sand. 15% angular/sub-angular poorly sorted stones.	Modern backfill of drain cut 444. Contemporary with 444.

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
443	-	4	Cut	Steep, sheer sides, flat base.	Backfill: friable mid grey brown gritty sand (no context number given). Modern pipe cut.
444	-	4	Cut	Linear, steep sides, concave base.	Modern pipe cut. Possible relationship with foundations 439. Western edge of cut likely 449.
445	-	4	Layer	Friable mid greyish yellow slightly clayey sand. 2-5% poorly sorted sub-angular/sub-rounded stones	Natural? Made Ground? Seen in auger holes.
446	-	4	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand. Flint and cbm flecks, 5% moderately sorted sub-angular/sub-rounded stones.	Alluvium? Made ground?
447	-	4	Layer	Soft, friable patches, mid greyish yellow/mid brownish grey slightly clayey sand. 10% charcoal and poorly sorted sub-rounded/sub-angular stones.	Alluvium? Made ground?
448	-	4	Layer	Friable dark greyish black slightly silty, clayey sand. 10% charcoal.	Made ground. Demolition material?
449	444	4	Fill/Layer	Soft pale grey slightly clayey sand.	In western side of modern pipe cut 444.
450	444	4	Fill/Layer	Loose, friable dark blackish grey/mid yellowish grey clayey sand. 10% poorly sorted sub-angular/subrounded stones	Capping layer/final backfill over modern pipe 444.
451	-	4	Cut	Linear, straight, steep sides, narrow concave base.	Fill: Friable, pale greyish brown slightly clayey sand. Modern service pipe.
452	-	4	Cut	Linear, straight steep sides, wide flat base.	Fill: Friable mid greyish brown gritty clayey sand. Modern service pipe.
453	-	4	Layer	Friable mid brownish grey clayey sand. 10% poorly sorted rounded/sub-rounded stones.	Made ground. Deposited from east towards river. Soil erosion truncation.
454	-	4	Cut	Sub-circular, moderately sloped sides, concave base.	Possible pit.
455	454	4	Fill	Friable dark-mid brown grey clayey sand. Moderate subangular, poorly sorted stones. Occasional charcoal.	Sole fill of possible pit 454. Intentional backfill.
456	-	4	Cut	Sub-circular? steep sides, concave base.	Possible rubbish pit?

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
457	456	4	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay. Moderate blue clay inclusions. Occasional sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Sole fill of pit 456. Backfill/demolition deposit.
458	-	4	Layer	Friable dark blackish grey clayey sand. Moderate, poorly sorted sub-angular stones.	Made ground/garden soil.
459	479	4	Structure	Solid light-yellow concrete	Modern foundation for wall 460.
460	479	4	Structure	Brick Wall. Square, regular coursing, cement bond.	Modern brick wall. Evidence wall was destroyed before 439 concrete foundation poured and 440 built. 461 is demolition of this wall and foundation 459.
461	-	4	Layer	Compact light brown yellow concrete/sandy clay mix. Moderate bricks, square, poorly sorted.	Demolition layer from destruction of 459 and 460. Possibly construction cut backfill?
462	-	4	Layer	Friable dark-mid grey brown sandy clay. Moderate sub-angular poorly sorted stones.	Made ground/garden soil. Possibly modern sub soil.
463	-	4	Layer	Friable dark brown black clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Current garden soil
464	-	4	Cut	Sub-circular? Vertical sides, flattish base.	Modern feature. Mixed backfill: mid brown sandy gravel and blue clay.
465	-	4	Cut	Sub-circular? Steep sides, concave base.	Pit.
466	465	4	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown clayey sand. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Basal fill, likely natural, of pit 465. Similar to 469.
467	465	4	Fill	Friable dark-mid grey brown clayey sand. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones. Occasional charcoal.	Main fill of pit 465, possibly intentional backfill.
468	-	4	Layer	Friable light brown yellow sandy gravel. Very frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Natural gravels. Similar to 400.
469	-	4	Layer	Friable mixed mid yellow brown clayey sandy gravels. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Mixed natural. Similar to 466.
470	-	4	Cut	Sub-circular, moderately sloped sides, concave base.	Post-med pit.
471	470	4	Fill	Friable dark-mid grey brown clayey sand. Moderate, sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Main fill of pit 470.

Context	Cut No	Area No	Context Type	Description	Comments
472	470	4	Fill	Mostly friable, dark black grey sandy clay. Moderate, sub-angular, poorly sorted stones. Occasional charcoal.	Uppermost fill of pit 470. Backfill/levelling?
473	-	4	Layer	Friable light brownish yellow gravel sand. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Natural gravel layer.
474	-	4	Layer	Friable light brown yellow sandy gravel. Very frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Natural gravel layer.
475	-	4	Layer	Friable light brown yellow sandy gravel. Moderate-frequent sub-angular poorly sorted stones.	Made ground/levelling. Redeposited natural.
476	-	4	Layer	Friable light range brown clayey sand. Frequent sub-angular poorly sorted stones.	Likely made ground/garden soil.
477	-	4	Layer	Friable mid-dark grey brown sandy clay. Moderate sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Similar to 407 and 412. Levelling? Natural silting?
478	-	4	Layer	Friable, mid brown grey clayey sand. Frequent sub-angular, poorly sorted stones.	Modern made ground/levelling layer.
479	-	4	Cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base.	Construction cut of wall 460 and foundation 459. Wall of old school gates?
480	-	4	Cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base.	Construction cut for 439. Modern. Cut invisible in plan and section-filled with concrete.

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 32 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 514g were recovered from 11 contexts. All of this appears to be post-medieval in date (after c 1480). An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed (in Excel), following standard procedure, for the whole assemblage and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Additional details, including vessel form, part, decoration, condition etc., were recorded in a comments field. Full details remain in the archive. As better parallels exist elsewhere, no material was illustrated. Fabric codes for the medieval wares (in this case the single code OXBX) are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery types is summarised in the Table 1 below.

Fabric	Common Name	Date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
OXBX	Late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware	1400-1625	1	4	Ctx 412, fill of Pit 418
PMRE	Early post-medieval redwares	1480-1600	1	28	Ctx 412, fill of Pit 418
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1525-1750	1	12	
BORDG	Border ware with green glaze	1550-1700	1	12	
PMBL	Post-medieval black-glazed redwares	1580-1750	1	5	
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1580-1900	3	59	
LONS	London stoneware	1670-1850	2	42	
ENGS	English stoneware	1670-1900	1	11	
ENPO	English porcelain	1745-1925	1	6	
CREA PNTD	Creamware with painted decoration	1760-1800	1	2	High quality mug c 1780-1820
CREA DEV	Developed Creamware	1760-1830	10	110	
PEAR TR	Transfer-printed Pearlware	1780-1840	6	116	
TPW	Transfer-printed whiteware	1780-1900	2	103	Dishes c 1830-1860?
PMR SLIP	Slipped redware	1800-1900	1	4	c 1780-1830? Staffordshire?
TOTAL			32	514	

Table 1. Breakdown of pottery types in roughly chronological order

Summary

- B.1.2 The pottery is in a fairly fresh but fragmentary condition. It mainly comes from the fills of boundary ditches and pits, although 12 sherds were recovered from pit 106 (107). Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all are typical of the post-medieval types commonly found in Oxford. Its main value therefore is largely confined to the dating it provides for the site sequence.
- B.1.3 The earliest material comprises just two sherds of pottery of c 1480–1600 from context 412, the backfill or natural silting of pit 418. These date the start of the sequence here to very early on in the post-medieval period. One of these is a profile sherd from shallow dripping pan in early post-medieval redware (PMRE), a combination of form and fabric typical of Dissolution period sites in the city (c 1530–50). The other piece in this context is a small body sherd from a green-glazed jug in late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware, a fabric that continues into the early post-medieval period (OXBX, c 1400–1625). A number of other features produced pottery types suggesting a late 17th- to 18th-century dating (LONS, PMR, PMBL, FREC, BORDG) and also a fresh clay pipe stem of about this date. Two thirds of the assemblage (22 sherds, including ENGS and ENPO) comprises pottery fabrics and forms dating from the later 18th and 19th centuries, mainly mass-produced tablewares from the Staffordshire and Leeds potteries. Creamwares and transfer-printed Pearlwares of c 1770–1830 comprise the majority of these. Two sherds of blue transfer-printed whiteware dishes (TPW), with designs datable to c 1830–60, appear to be the latest pieces in the sequence.

B.2 Clay tobacco pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction

- B.2.1 Five pieces of clay pipe weighing 14g were recovered from three contexts. These have not been separately catalogued but are described below.

Context (111) Spot-date: Late 18th to early 19th century

- B.2.2 Description: Three stem fragments (8g). All fairly fresh. The longest is 50mm long. Comprises one slender stem fragment with a narrow stem bore diameter, probably late 18th/early 19th century. Two other stem fragments are probably 18th century.

Context (121) Spot-date: c 1650-1700/25

- B.2.3 Description: One fairly fresh stem fragment (4g). Chunky 17th-century style stem fragment (32mm long) with a large stem bore diameter and a good quality burnish.

Context (403) Spot-date: 19th century

- B.2.4 Description: One stem fragment (2g). Slightly abraded. Length 30mm. Slender 19th-century style stem.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

- B.3.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to eight fragments weighing 2926g was recovered for the most part from ditch 108 in Area 1 together with a small piece of brick from pit 206 in Area 2. All is post-medieval in date ranging from the 15th to 19th century. The assemblage is broken, and, in most cases, the only complete dimension is thickness, but the pieces are not heavily abraded.
- B.3.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record includes quantification, and details of fabric type, form, surface finish, forms of flanges, cutaways and vents, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features supplemented by the use of x20 hand lens for finer constituents.

Description

Roof tile (4 fragments, 544g)

- B.3.3 This consisted entirely of flat rectangular peg tile, made in two similar fabrics, which have probably developed out of the medieval Oxford fabric type IVA/B. Two fragments were made in a pale pink-buff diffusely laminated clay containing frequent fine-medium milky quartz and low density of red and cream argillaceous inclusions <3mm. These tiles measured 15-16mm thick and one was pieced by a semi-blind peg hole measuring 16mm in diameter with a small hole 7x5mm made by the nail or peg through the skin of clay at the base. It is centred 29mm from the top and 44mm from the left-hand side edge. These pieces probably date from the 15th – 16th century. The two remaining pieces of peg tile were made in an orange clay laminated with clean clay bands and cream streaks and contained a moderate density of poorly sorted quartz sand. These pieces measured 12 and 13mm thick and one corner fragment was pierced by a circular peg hole measuring 15x13mm tapering to 11mm at the base. A slightly thickened halo of clay 28mm in diameter had formed on the base surface encircling the peg hole. It was centred 24mm from the top and 46mm from the left-hand side. These pieces may be slightly later in date, possibly 16th-18th century.

Bricks (4 fragments, 2382g)

- B.3.4 The broken fragment of brick from pit fill 207 probably derives from an early post-medieval brick possibly dating to the 15th-16th century. No complete dimensions survive but it is made from a very coarse sandy fabric containing frequent quartz sand 1-2mm and red-maroon ferruginous clay/ironstone grits 2-15mm, and rare cream clay lumps up to 15mm. The brick fragments from ditch fill 116 had a regular even finish and were made in a red-orange coarse sandy clay, similar to Oxford medieval fabric IIIB. One of the fragments measured 60mm thick and the other had a width greater than 115mm. Most of the surfaces had been burnt and blackened and one stretcher face was very worn and fire damaged. A light brown coarse sandy mortar adhered to

the surfaces. The half brick from ditch fill 117 had a neat regular finish and was made in a cherry red fine sandy fabric, that had been slightly overfired resulting in vitrified surfaces. It measured 68mm thick and 115mm wide and is of 18th-19th century date.

Conclusion

B.3.5 The CBM ranges in date throughout the post-medieval period including pieces from 15th-16th century up to the 19th century. The burning and wear on the brick fragments from context 116 suggest that it had been used originally in a fireplace or chimney. However, the burnt surfaces and also the broken edges are covered in mortar, indicating subsequent reuse, as is also the case with the brick from context 117. The secondary use may have been as some sort of mortared foundation, where the incompleteness of the bricks was of no consequence.

B.4 Metal, worked bone and mother of pearl finds

By Leigh Allen

B.4.1 A seal, a buckle and an iron strip were recovered. Both the seal and the buckle came from context 102 (modern rubble backfill of stone lined pit 103) which contained brick and modern window glass and is almost certainly demolition from the cottage buildings seen on the tithe map of 1865.

B.4.2 The seal has an ornate lathe-turned bone handle and a discoidal iron seal matrix. The face of the seal is covered in rows of small raised bobbles and would have made a simple impression on a wax seal, to authenticate a document or to fix it closed.

B.4.3 The rectangular buckle frame is made from mother of pearl and is a delicate, decorative piece. It has the remains of a central bar and an ornate outside edge. The corner panels each have three incised grooves in them giving them the appearance of leaves. During the 17th century accessories made of mother of pearl saw a rise in popularity and by the beginning of the 19th century the button making industry in particular was using nearly 300,000 pounds of oyster shell annually. The tradition of the pearly Kings and Queens in London began in 1875.

B.4.4 The iron strip from context 207 is broken at both ends and has a thin rectangular section.

B.4.5 It is recommended that the iron strip can be discarded.

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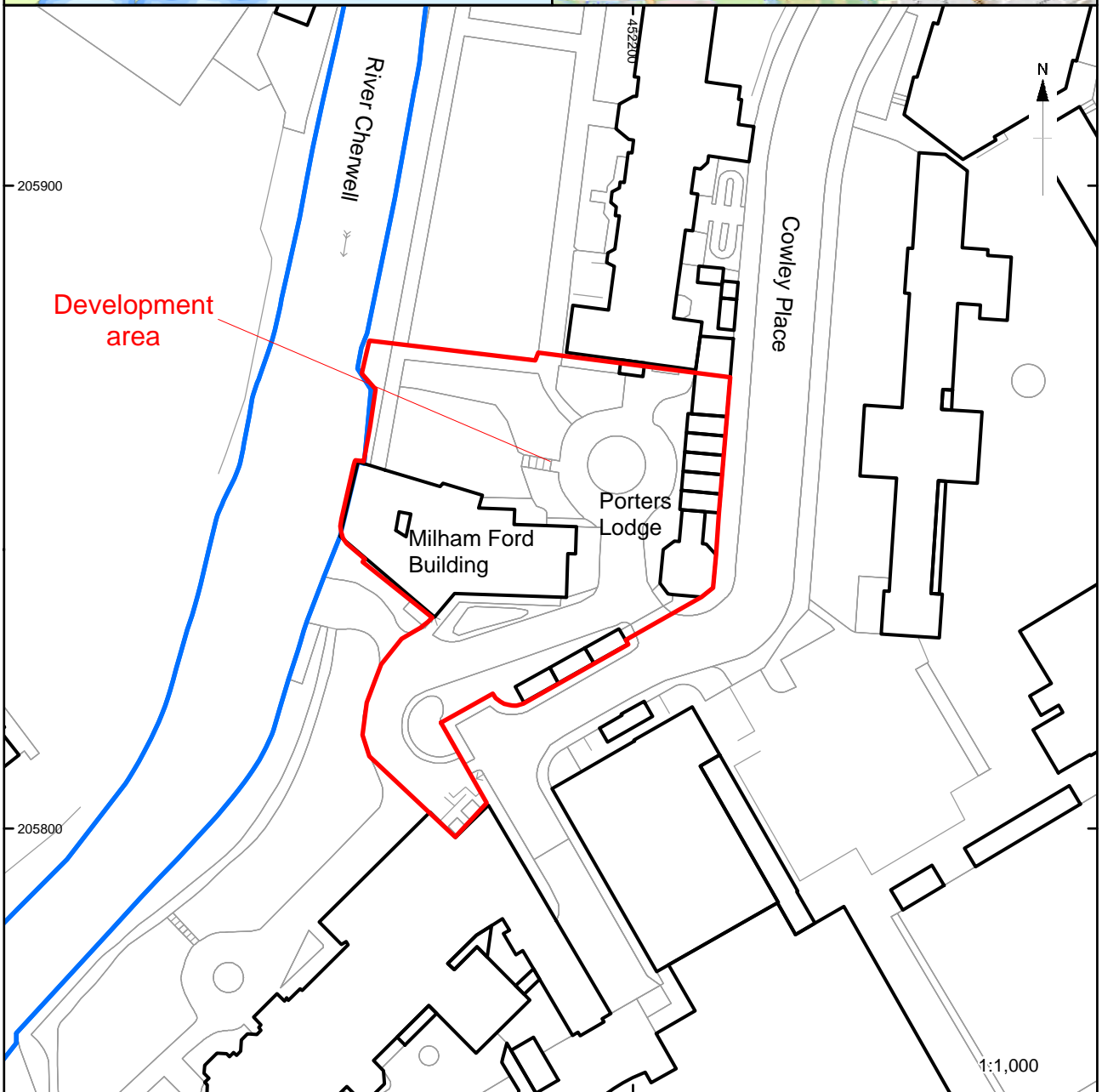
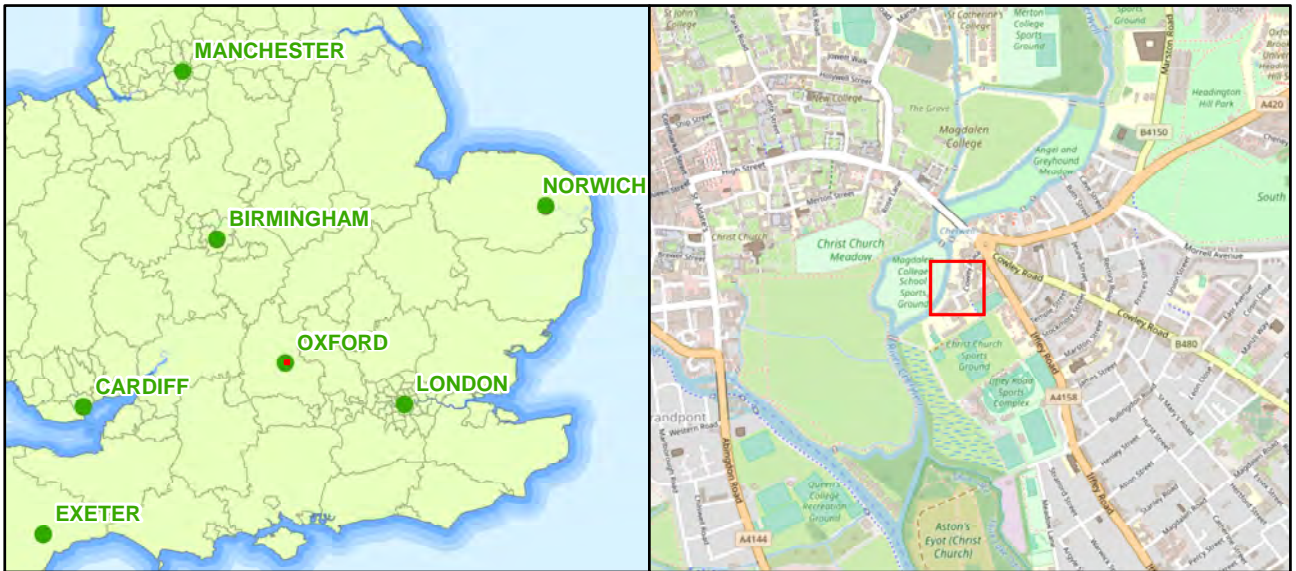
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APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	New Front, St Hilda's College, Oxford
Site code:	OXHA 18
Grid Reference	SP 5218 0584
Type:	Archaeological Mitigation Report
Date and duration:	November-December 2018
Area of Site	0.28ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2018.126.
Summary of Results:	During November and December 2018, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at St Hilda's College, Cowley Place, Oxford in mitigation of the New Front redevelopment. Two late-17th-century and 18th-century ditches were revealed, that probably marked the eastern boundary of a farmstead that was first depicted on Loggan's map of 1675. The ditches were superseded by a stone wall that probably formed the boundary for the garden of Cowley House which occupied the site from the late 18th century. Several pits of later-18th- and 19th-century date were also revealed, probably associated with this garden. Additionally, two stone-lined pits and a stone-lined drain of 19th-century date were recorded, probably associated with buildings that later occupied the southern end of the garden.



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Figure 1: Site location





Approximate site location

Figure 2: Agas's map of Oxford 1578



Figure 3: Loggan's map of Oxford, 1675 (with inset view of the site)

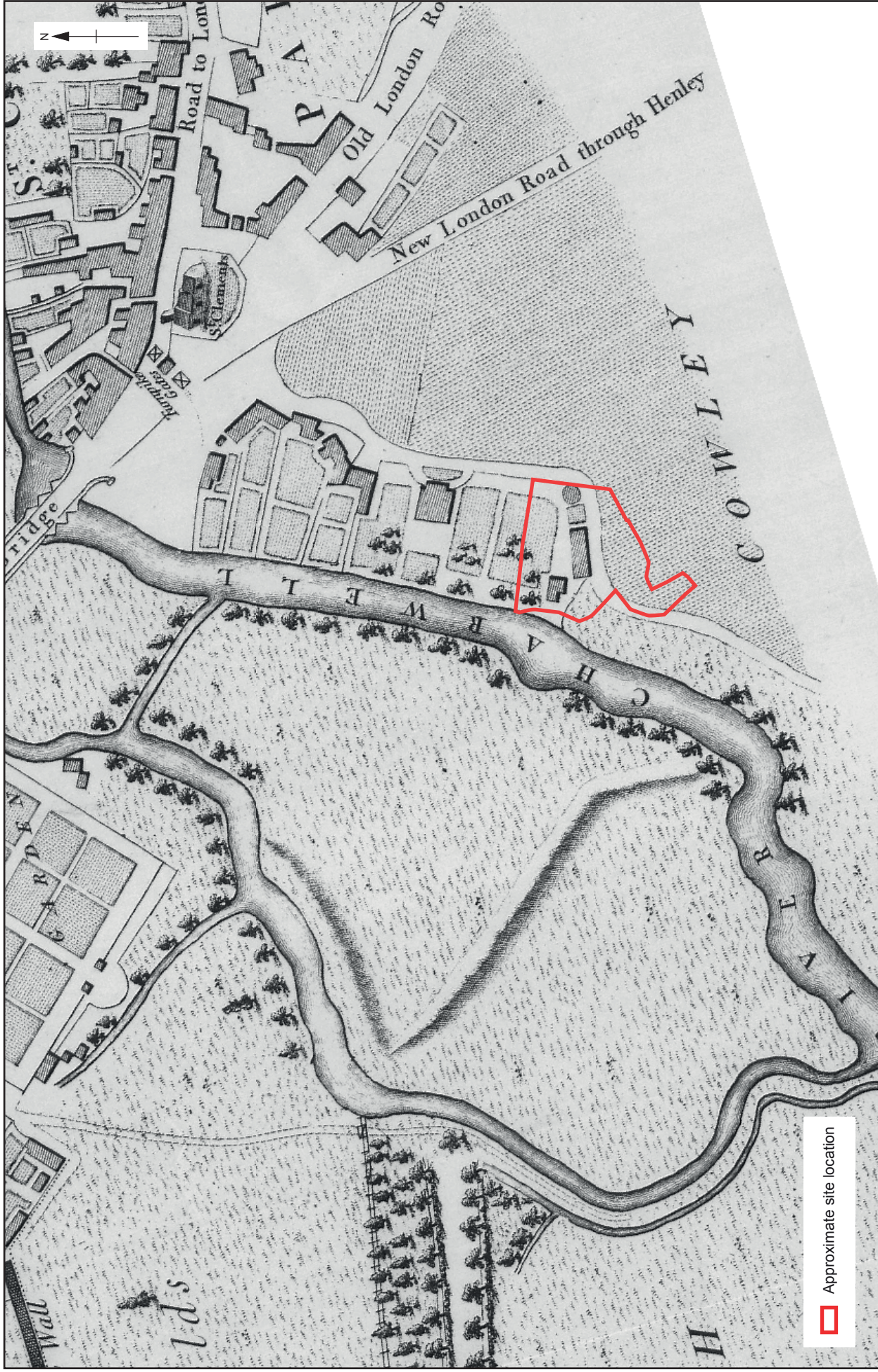


Figure 4: Davis's map of Oxford, 1793



Figure 5: Hoggar's map of Oxford 1850



Figure 6: Cowley 1865 Tithe map (Oxford History Centre, 112/M)

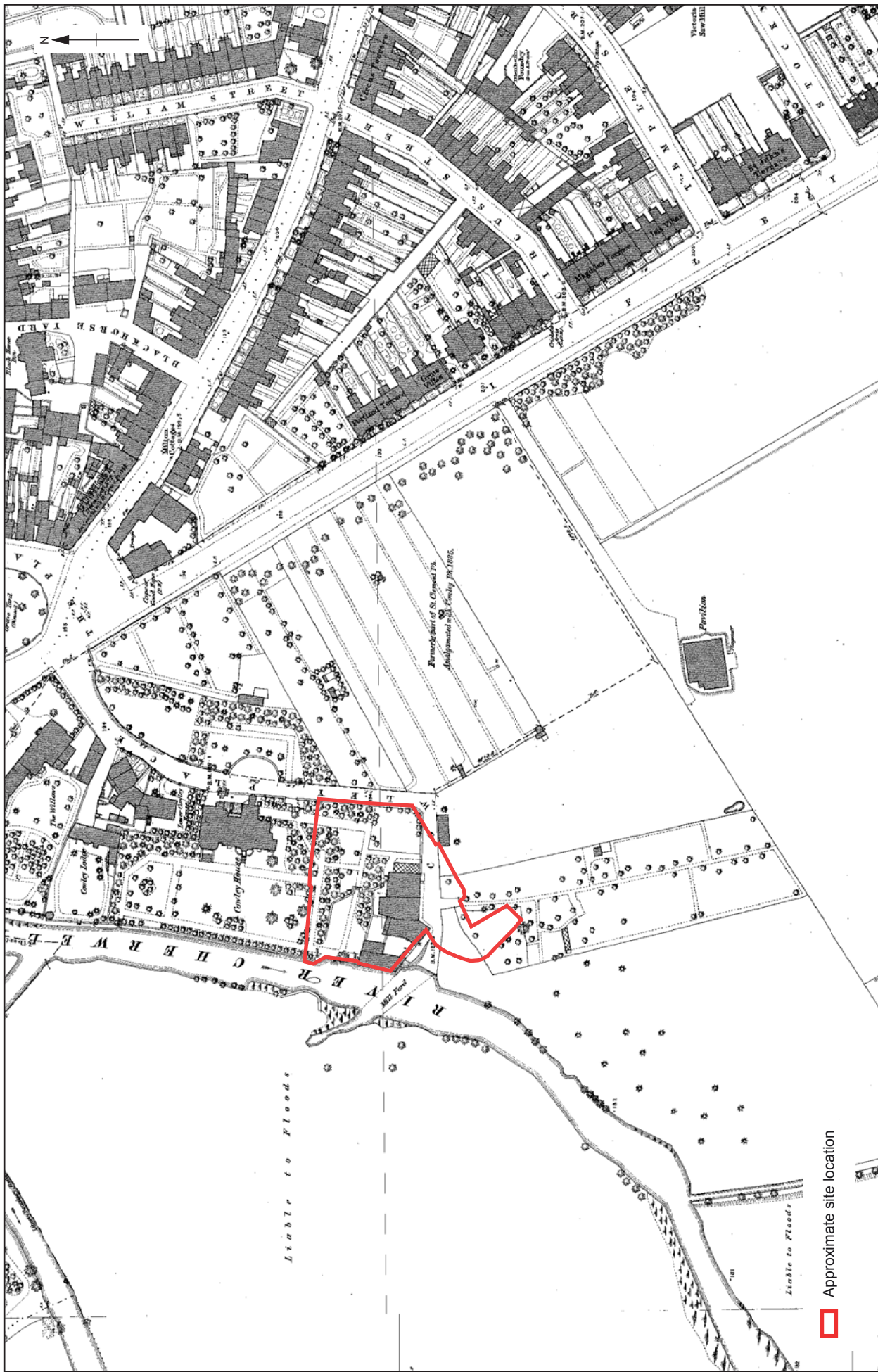


Figure 7: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 Map, 1876

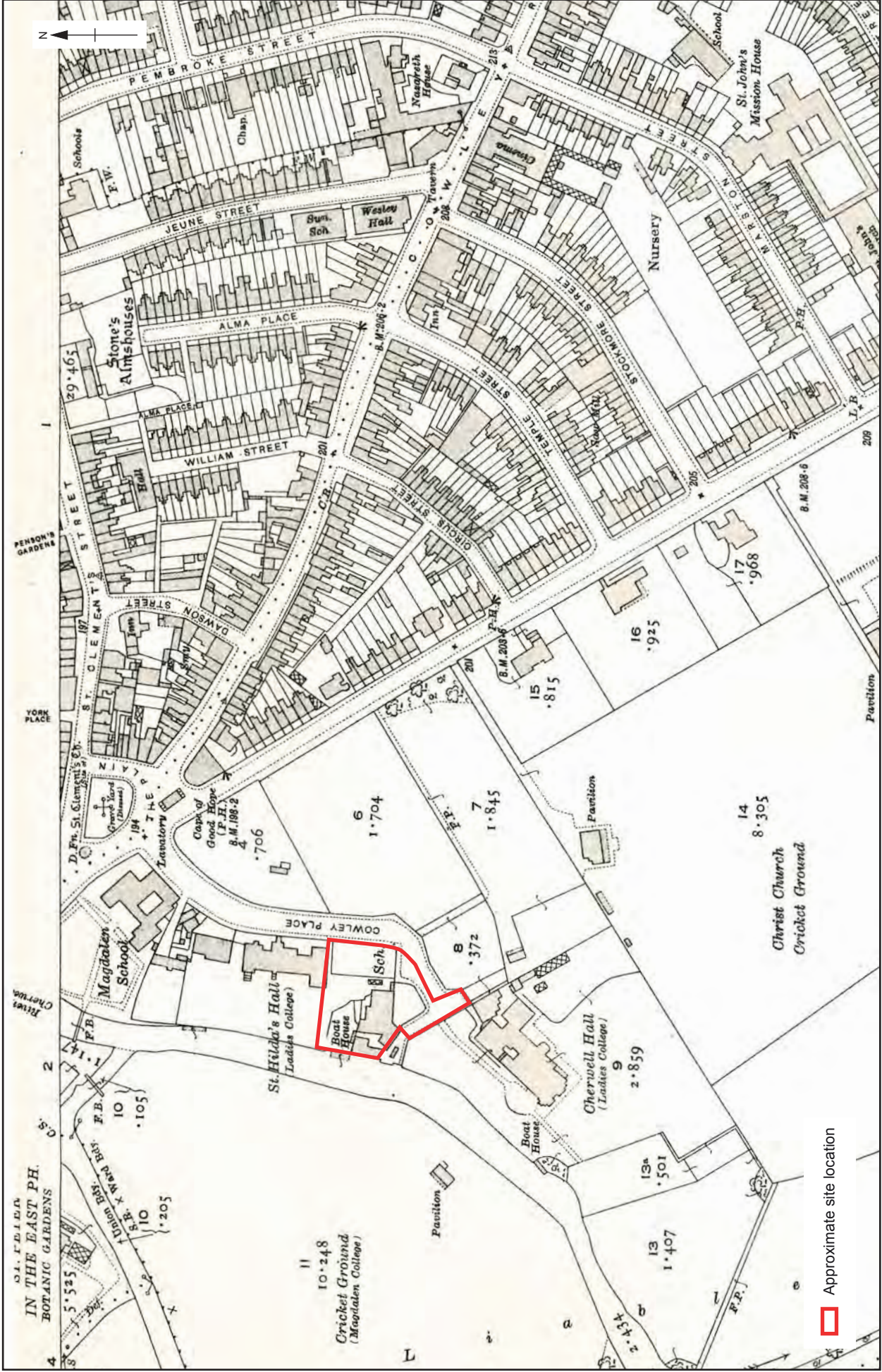
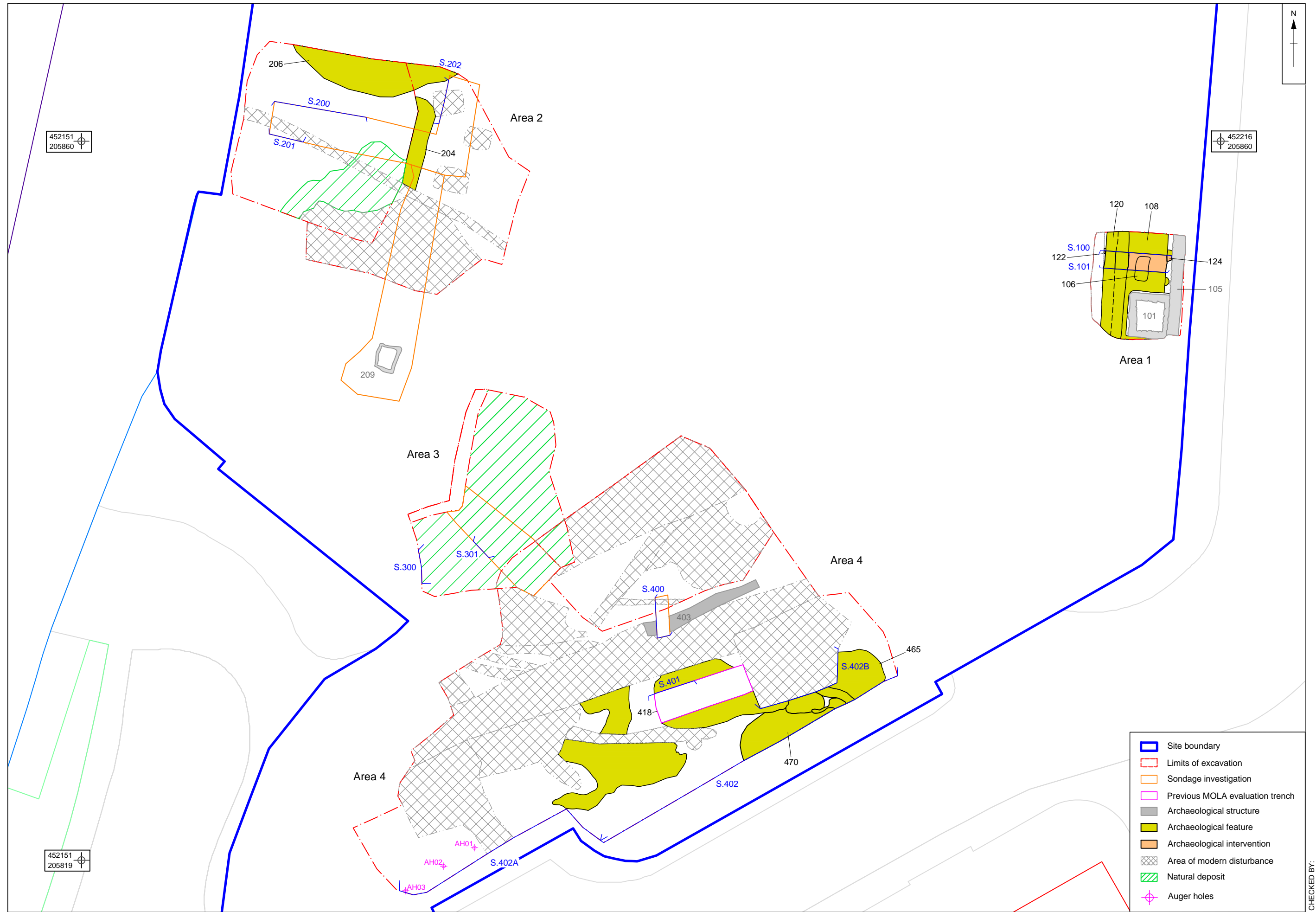


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Berkshire VI.3, 1:2500 (1921) (OHS)



CHECKED BY:

- ▬ Site boundary
- - - Limits of excavation
- ▬ Sondage investigation
- ▬ Previous MOLA evaluation trench
- Archaeological structure
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological intervention
- Area of modern disturbance
- Natural deposit
- ⊕ Auger holes

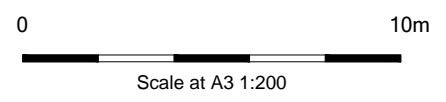


Figure 9: Site plan

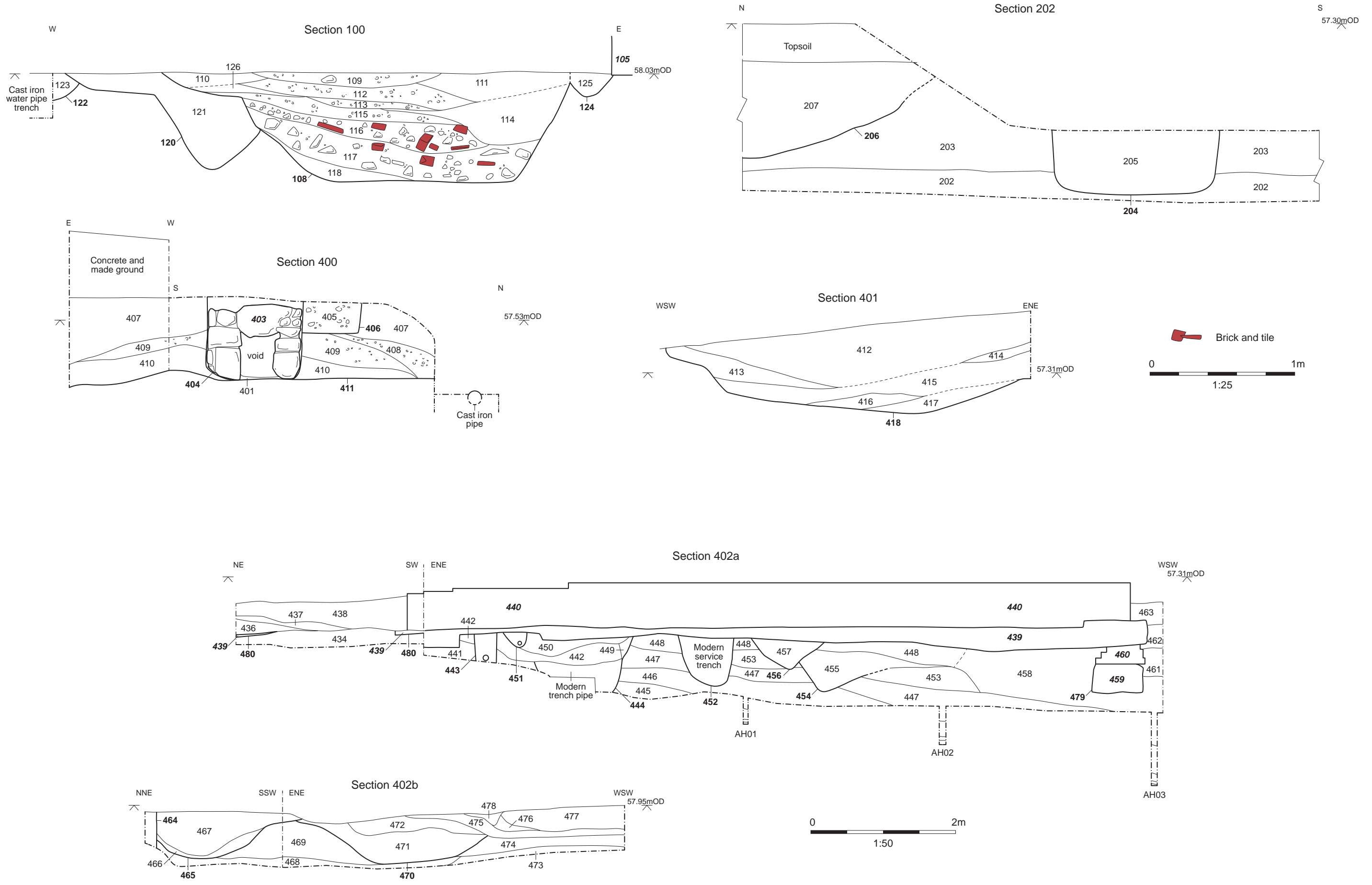


Figure 10: Selected sections



Plate 1: Ditches 108 and 120, view NW



Plate 2: Area 1 under excavation, showing boundary wall 105 and stone-lined pit 101, view SW



Plate 3: Stone-lined pit 101, view W



Plate 4: Stoned-lined pit 209, view ESE



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