



Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street, Oxford

Historic Building Investigation and Recording

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Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street, Oxford

Historic Buildings Investigation and Recording

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Magdalen College, Oxford to undertake a programme of historic investigation and building recording at Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street. The Grade II listed terrace is located immediately west of the college and represents the development of the extramural city between the 17th and 18th centuries.

The scheme involved a watching brief to record timber framing and other previously hidden elements during the removal of render on the south and east elevations. This revealed the terrace to be arranged in chronological order from south to north. Nos. 1-3 date from the original development of Longwall Street in the 17th century and Nos. 4-7 replaced earlier buildings in the 18th century. Evidence was seen of building against former exterior elevations and of various phases of refronting and repair.

Historic research supported the investigation and showed how Longwall Street emerged following the construction of the eponymous town wall in the 13th century. Census research identified the working-class inhabitants of Nos. 1-7, many of whom were college employees, showing a continuity with university life that endures to the present day.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Magdalen College, Oxford to undertake a programme of historic investigation and building recording at Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street. The terrace is within the Central (University and City) Oxford Conservation Area and is comprised of four separate Grade II listed buildings. These are presently used by Magdalen College as student accommodation.
- 1.1.2 The scheme (ref 19/03155/LBC) involved removing render from the south and east elevations to conduct external repairs. The render was predominantly cement based and would be replaced with lime. Internal alterations were also undertaken but had little impact on historic fabric due to significant changes during a 2004 refurbishment (ref 02/00537/LBD).
- 1.1.3 The recording was undertaken as a condition of planning approval and listed building consent.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The principal aims of this report were to:
- Identify and record any significant structural features or relationships revealed by the removal of the render.
 - Observe and record any further information of the sequence of previous renders and repairs to supplement the information already identified by previous opening up work (Oliver Architecture Heritage Statement 2.11).
 - Investigate the chronology, construction and development of the buildings.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 Historic building recording was undertaken at **Level 2** as defined by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Lane 2016).
- 1.3.2 The Historic England guidance document states that Level 2 *'is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'*
- 1.3.3 Building recording focused only on the external elevations due to the loss of internal historic fabric in 2004. It took the form of an intermittent watching brief to record elements of the structures previously hidden by the render. Several visits were made to the site between 2 August 2021 and 11 January 2022.

- 1.3.4 Building recording had three main elements: a descriptive record, a photographic record and a drawn record.
- 1.3.5 The descriptive record was informed by observation and supported by research using historic maps, census data and the principal secondary sources.
- 1.3.6 A photographic survey consisting of general views and specific details was undertaken using a digital camera. Conditions were not ideal as scaffolding obscured the buildings and made some areas dark.
- 1.3.7 Existing elevations made by Oliver Architecture were used as the basis for the drawn records.

2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

2.1 Location

2.1.1 Longwall Street forms the eastern boundary of central Oxford and Nos. 1-7 are at its southern end near the junction with High Street (fig. 1). They overlook Magdalen College to the east and the section of town wall maintained by New College to the west. No. 1 is the end of the terrace, and its south elevation fronts an alley with Longwall House.

2.2 Medieval Period

2.2.1 The site ultimately occupied by Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street stood outside Oxford for much of the medieval period. It did not border the ramparts of the first Saxon burh, which probably enclosed a small area centred on Carfax, with the original east gate neighbouring the University Church of St Mary the Virgin (VCH Oxon IV, 8). Following the Norman Conquest, land to the east of Oxford was held by Robert d'Oilly, and the site may have been part of Holywell Manor in 1086. It was later in the parish of St Peter in the East. The Jewish community purchased land across the road for a cemetery from the manor in 1190, and this was appropriated in 1231 by St John's Hospital (VCH Oxon II, 158).

2.2.2 With the rebuilding of the larger circuit of town walls in the early 13th century, the site became closer to the growing settlement, and its proximity to the new east gate made it a focal point for entry into Oxford. The whole of the north-east sector of defences had a double wall and a ditch, and there was enough water in the ditch for the town to rent it out as a fishery, described in 1485 as a garden with fishponds (Salter 1924, 257). Across the road, from 1457, Magdalen College developed on the former site of St John's Hospital and built a wall around its grounds in 1467 (Steane 1998, 92). This defined the future area of Longwall Street between the walls of the town and college.

2.3 Post Medieval

2.3.1 The 1587 Agas map (fig. 2) shows the area much as it likely was in the preceding medieval period. There is an enclosed garden but no buildings on the site of Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street, which joins the east gate and is bisected by the town ditch running roughly parallel with the walls. Nothing is shown to the north of the garden outside the ditch.

2.3.2 The garden outside the walls was, like all the waste land of the town, a city property, and was at first associated with buildings at the south end of High Street between the East Gate and the corner (Nos. 56-60), described in leases from 1611 (Salter 1926, 308-9). The lease of No. 56 High Street in 1666 describes it as 'two tenements with all backsides and watercourses' (Salter 1926, 309). This matches the enclosure shown by Agas in 1587. The part outside the city wall behind No. 56 came to be leased separately: Nos. 9-17 from 1666 as a cottage and garden, later subdivided and built over, and No. 8 from 1720 as a 'piece of land' later built on (Salter 1926, 314-17). Nos. 1-8 however remained a part of the 56 High Street lease, but it is not certain whether the lessee lived on the site, or who their sub-tenants were.

- 2.3.3 According to Anthony Wood there was a proposal in 1671 to drain the ditch and build on it, though this did not happen (Salter 1926, 314). However, Loggan's 1675 map (fig. 3) does show major change, for there are buildings on the site. On the footprint of the enclosed garden is a row of buildings straddling the former town ditch, which appears to have been diverted into a narrow channel, with smaller buildings built against Bastion 16 of the town wall. Those fronting Longwall Street are generalised, but align with the present Nos. 1-7, and show how rapidly available land could be developed. There are a few more buildings to the north and the remaining area between the ditch and town wall is laid out as gardens.
- 2.3.4 When No. 56 High Street was sold by the City in 1772 on the orders of the Paving Commissioners, it appears then to have included Nos. 1-7, and little is known of its later history for some time (Salter 1926, 310). The building history of the remaining City properties further to the north can be followed in the leases, and while the property measurements are difficult to reconcile with those given in the 1772 paving survey (Salter 1920, 64) there are however measured house plans of the 1820s and 30s in the City Archives (Vellum Book Vol. I, pp.29-32).
- 2.3.5 Taylor's 1750 map (fig. 4) shows buildings now covering the southern half of Longwall Street, then called 'The Long Walk', the name it retained until 1772 (VCH Oxon IV, 476). There is a row of buildings on the footprint of Nos. 1-7 matching the 1675 map, but the space behind is now occupied by a range of buildings extending back from High Street (which may be the reason for the confusing lease descriptions).
- 2.3.6 One hundred years later, Hoggar's 1850 map (fig. 5) shows buildings completely covering the western side of Longwall Street with Nos. 1-7 clearly identifiable for the first time. The range of buildings belonging to High Street has been replaced with a garden and Nos. 3-7 have been either rebuilt or extended to the rear. Only Nos. 1-2 occupy approximately the same footprint shown on the earlier maps. There is a passageway between Nos. 6 and 7 leading to Longwall Place, a yard with three small houses built against the rear of No. 5 and Bastion 16.
- 2.3.7 Cholera arrived in Oxford in 1832 and Ormerod's 1848 pandemic map marks Longwall Street as having cases of cholera and typhoid fever, but it is not highlighted as a chiefly effected area. Acland's 1854 cholera map shows the 1849 pandemic did not impact Longwall Street, excepting Nos. 1-3 which had a case of 'choleraic diarrhoea', an obsolete term for gastroenteritis. The situation would undoubtedly have been worse had the town ditch, which ran close to the houses as an open sewer, not been removed in the late 18th to early 19th century (VCH Oxon IV, 91).
- 2.3.8 The whole of Nos. 1-5 Longwall was offered at auction in July 1865 as a freehold property (on 'instructions from the Proprietor'), and again in March 1867 with the following descriptions:¹

Lot 1.— TWO FREEHOLD DWELLINGS, being **No. 1**, Long Wall, occupied by Mr. Williamson, containing sitting room, kitchen, and cupboard on the ground floor, four rooms and attic above, with court yard, wash house, coal house, and good

¹ Stephanie Jenkins, 'Long Wall Street, Oxford': http://www.oxfordhistory.org.uk/longwall/05_06.html

pump of water outside; and **No. 2**, occupied by Mr. Upton, containing sitting room, kitchen, cellar, and side entrance, with four rooms and attic above. Rentals, £34 10s. per annum.

Lot 2.— A FREEHOLD DWELLING, **No. 3**, adjoining, occupied by Mr Walker, containing sitting room, cellar under stairs, detached kitchen and room over, small yard, &c., on the ground floor, and four rooms above. Rental, £19.

Lot 3.— A FREEHOLD DWELLING, **No. 4**, adjoining, occupied by Mr. Huggins, containing in the basement three cellars (with street coal-grating on the ground floor), entrance passage, good front sitting room, kitchen and closet, back kitchen, &c, in court yard; on the first floor a sitting room, front and back bed rooms, and water closet; and two front rooms above. Rental, £29.

Lot 4.— A very desirable modern FREEHOLD DWELLING [**No. 5**], occupied by Mr. Bellamy, containing in the basement three cellars (with street coal-grating on the ground floor), entrance passage, good front sitting room, kitchen and closet, back kitchen, &c., in court-yard; on the first floor a sitting room, front and back bed rooms, and water closet; and two front rooms above. Rental, £29.

(No. 5 was also described as 'Newly erected' in the 1865 sale advertisement)

2.3.9 No. 7 was offered for sale in 1878 by the executives of Mrs Sarah Gunning, together with three houses behind in 'Long Wall Place'; being described as follows:

... PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, Stone and Brick-built and Tiled and Slated, situate and being No. 7, Long Wall-street, Oxford, in the occupation of Mr. East, containing six bed rooms, sitting room, parlour, hall, and cellar, and two outbuildings at back easily convertible into Cottages. This House is excellently situated, and well adapted for *University Lodgings*, and produces an annual rental of £30.

2.3.10 These sales would seem to imply that these had ceased to be city properties by this date, if not a century before.

2.3.11 The 1:500 (Ten foot) 1876 Ordnance Survey map (fig. 6) depicts Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street in detail for the first time. There is little change since 1850, but the development of the rear extensions and Longwall Place are shown more clearly. Magdalen College School occupies Nos. 58-59 High Street and the buildings extending behind Longwall Street, including a chemical laboratory built against Longwall Place. No. 7 has an ornamental rear garden.

2.4 Modern Period

2.4.1 The 25-inch 1947 Ordnance Survey map shows little change to Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street. Magdalen College School has moved and its chapel, that neighboured No. 1, has been replaced with Longwall House. The school's infirmary and laboratory buildings remain but Longwall Place and its houses have been demolished.

2.4.2 In 1921 New College had obtained Nos. 8-20 Longwall Street from the City in exchange for some town centre properties. In 1961, Nos. 15-17 Longwall Street were demolished by New College and replaced with the Sacher Building, whose uncompromising modern style dramatically altered the streetscape and context of

Nos. 1-7. This was further exacerbated in 1968 when the college built Bodicote House between Nos. 8 and 9 Longwall Street, though it had a more vertical emphasis reflecting its immediate context.

- 2.4.3 Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street were acquired by Magdalen College over the latter half of the 20th century and annexed as student accommodation in the 1970s. Major internal alterations and the demolition of the rear elevations took place in 2004. It appears that no building recording was done, but an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by John Moore Heritage Services (Henderson 2002). A trench was excavated at the rear of Nos. 5-6 and found a stone culvert likely related to the diversion of the town ditch. The ditch itself contained a large quantity of post-medieval domestic waste. A test pit was excavated in the basement of Nos. 5-6 and found the foundations of the current building cut through a fill of the town ditch containing 17th century pottery.

2.5 Census Records

- 2.5.1 Analysis of the census data reveals the inhabitants of Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street remained broadly similar between 1841 and 1911. Most of the households were working class, in that they undertook manual labour, but some blurred the boundary with the lower middle class by employing a servant. The most common occupation by head of household was college servant, closely followed by tradespeople. However, the latter are more common if all the occupants are considered, with almost equal employment between men and women. Nevertheless, service was the most common profession for women, fourteen of whom were employed at Nos. 1-7, predominantly in the households of college servants. They were general servants, or maids-of-all-work, the lowest rank of female servant undertaking all the work in the lowest level of servant-keeping households. Most were teenagers and the youngest was only twelve.
- 2.5.2 Lodging house keeper was another profession commonly undertaken by women, presumably operating from their homes at Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street. However, only three of the thirteen recorded lodgers were in such houses, and the majority lived with tradespeople. It is plausible the lodging houses were normally occupied by university students who are invisible due to the census taking place in the easter vacation. The lodgers recorded are either elderly women or single working men.
- 2.5.3 Despite broadly belonging to the same social class, the census data shows clear disparities in wealth and status at Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street. College servants were typically able to support their household on one income and employ a servant to relieve their wives from domestic labour. They had highly coveted careers that offered good wages, stability and association with the university. Conversely, multiple members of other households worked in trades, they had no servant, and a lodger might be necessary to provide additional income. This difference in position is sometimes reflected by the buildings. For instance, Nos. 5-6 was a large house that had been fashionably refaced and was occupied by college servants, a lay clerk and a woman of independent means. In comparison, No. 1 largely retained its seventeenth century appearance and was subdivided between two families of tradespeople in 1871 and 1881. Nevertheless, the occupants of Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street enjoyed greater comfort than many other working-class households in Oxford, particularly those residing in the squalid yards and backstreets, such as the neighbouring Longwall Place.

2.5.4 The table below summarises the census data for Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street and the complete data is included in Appendix C.

Occupation of Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street by Head of Household						
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5-6	No. 7
1841	Ann Newark Milliner	Ann Parsons	John Maw College Servant	John Thatcher College Servant	Edward Haynes College Servant	Unclear Occupant
1851	Susan Beckett	Benjamin Atkins Upholsterer	Robert Glanville College Servant	Thomas Hackshaw Hairdresser	John Gardener Landlord	David East College Servant
1861	John Williamson Parish Clerk & Cordwainer	Uninhabited	James Selwood College Servant	Richard Baker Waiter	Jane Gardener	
1871	John Williamson Parish Clerk & Cordwainer	Richard Baker Lodging House Keeper	Henry Butler Cabinet Maker	Elizabeth Best	Richard Lee College Servant	
1881	& John Hind Mason	Sarah Davis Lodging House Keeper			Robert Hodgeson Lay Clerk	
1891	John Clarke Groom	Jane Ockenden Dressmaker	John Harris Assurance Agent	Samuel Hughes College Servant	Henry Knighton College Servant	Henry Butler Cabinet Maker
1901	Annie Clarke Lodging House Keeper	William Huckerby Coachman	Eliza Plummer Shirtmaker and Lodging House Keeper	Uninhabited		
1911	Jane Warner	Mary Loxley Lodging House Keeper				

2.6 Designations

2.6.1 The 1939 Inventory of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (RCHM) gave brief descriptions of Nos. 1-3 (238) and No. 4 (237). The general description of Longwall Street was 'of three storeys, timber framed and with slate-covered roofs; they were built in the late 17th century, but have been remodelled in the 18th century and in modern times'. It also notes that No. 4 'is partly of brick', and that inside No. 1 'are a few 17th-century wavy slat-balusters' (RCHM 1939, 183). The RCHM survey cards have slightly longer notes and sketch plans of the buildings, showing the diagonal central stack in Nos. 1-2 (Historic England Archive).

2.6.2 The whole row was included in the MHLG Provisional List of 1950, all at Grade II, with separate descriptions of Nos. 1-3, 4, 5 & 6, and 7, and the Magdalen block of properties (Nos. 1-7) were then included on the Statutory list of January 1954, along with the New College block (Nos. 8 -17). The 1950 description was preceded by the note that

'The houses in Longwall were not built until after 1670 and most were remodelled in the middle of C18.' (referring to *Proc. Oxford Architectural and Hist Soc. V* (1889, 206).

- 2.6.3 The new Statutory 'greenback' list of June 1972 repeated the earlier descriptions (see below, Appendix B).

3 DESCRIPTION OF 1-7 LONGWALL STREET

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This record focuses purely on the external elevations of Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street revealed by the removal of render. These are the south elevation of Nos. 1-2 and the street fronting east elevations of Nos. 1-7 (pls. 1, 34 and 53). The descriptions are divided by individual building rather than house number.

3.2 Nos. 1-2 Longwall Street

3.2.1 The listing for Nos. 1-3 Longwall Street presumes it to be one building dating from the late 17th century. However, the exposure of the timber frame showed it to be two buildings, of which the southern half is the earliest (as suspected by the RCHM investigator in 1937). These share a pitched slate covered roof and a coating of roughcast lime render on riven laths. It is not clear which parts the modern house numbers refer to: for the purpose of this report, Nos. 1-2 is the earlier building and No. 3 the later. This conforms with the plans made prior to the 2004 alterations, which clearly show Nos. 1-2 split into two houses with a central chimney, set diagonally to heat four rooms, and with lateral staircases entered from north and south.

3.2.2 Nos. 1-2 (pl. 1) is the most visually interesting building in the terrace due to its jettied gable end fronting Longwall Street. It is a three-storey house exhibiting a typical post-medieval box frame probably of late 17th century date. The timber quality is not particularly high, it appears to be of oak (or possibly elm) mostly well squared components with posts typically 12 by 15cm, though many pieces are of a less than ideal length, giving the building a somewhat cobbled together feel. The elevation was probably always intended to be rendered. There are central and corner posts, rails at each storey and frequent studs of varying size and quality. The main timbers have mortice and tenon joints secured with pegs, while most of the studs are nailed into a continuous groove on the rails (pls. 2). Carpenters' marks in the form of Roman numerals were observed on the south and east elevations (pls. 3 to 5); none had a corresponding mark, but a pair of ticked carpenters' marks were located on the exposed section of the north elevation, probably indicating their location on that side if the building (pl. 6).

3.2.3 The **east elevation** faces the street and has regular symmetrical fenestration at each floor level. There are ten-over-ten sash windows on the ground and first floors and two pairs of six-light casement windows within common frames on the second floor. All are in flush moulded timber frames and there are shutters on the ground floor. The windows are secondary replacements, potentially of 18th century date, but they appear to respect the positions of the original fenestration.

3.2.4 The framing exposed by the removal of render is regular and forms a coherent pattern. A tie beam at the height of the eaves spans the width of the gable and interrupts the central post. Above this is a straight collar and two cambered collars. The purlins and bargeboard visible before work commenced are secondary and fake, with the true purlins hidden behind (pl. 7). On the first floor, there are curved downward braces from the corner posts to the jetty bressummer (pl. 8) and straight braces between the

- central post and mid rail (pl. 9). Above both windows, this rail is bolted to a stud with tall iron straps (pls. 10 and 11), and there was another iron strap to the central post between the windows (pl. 5).
- 3.2.5 The jetty is formed by the first-floor joists being cantilevered over a jetty bressummer and supporting a simple fascia board. The central and end joists are of thick section (c.20 by 20 cm) while the others are of thinner, but irregular sized (c.10 by 18 cm). The bressummer is scarfed towards its centre with a splayed face.
- 3.2.6 The ground floor was refaced in the late 18th or early 19th century by nailing new studs directly onto the primary face, preserving fragments of the original laths between (pls. 12 and 13). The sill beam rests on a degraded stone plinth (pl. 14) which has been partially replaced with 19th century brickwork (pl. 15). This foundation was replaced during the works and an opening beneath the north window was partially excavated. This was likely a coal chute and is blocked with 20th century bricks and cement mortar (pl. 16).
- 3.2.7 The **south elevation** fronts an alley between Nos. 1-2 and Longwall House and a central doorway at ground floor forms the main entrance into this building. This is directly beneath the central post but there is no evidence of it being truncated and the doorway appears to be in its primary position (pl. 17). It is neatly framed by two posts; the western one is truncated and sits on top of brickwork, which appears to be contemporary with the adjacent three-light casement window. At first floor, there is an eight-over-eight sash window that cannot be in its original position as it truncates the above post (pl. 18). There is a dormer with a four-over-eight sash window and a modern skylight at the second floor.
- 3.2.8 The framing exposed by the removal of render is less unified than the east elevation, however, the fundamental elements are the same. It utilises substantial posts and frequent short studs divided by rails (pls. 19 and 20). There is a curved downward brace from a post to the sill beam on the ground floor (pl. 21) and straight braces from posts to rails on the first floor. The main timbers have mortice and tenon joints with pegs and most of the studs are nailed. Only the mid rail has a groove for studs to slot into.
- 3.2.9 There is a visible distinction on either side of the central post, which looks like a former corner post, suggesting the western half could have been a secondary extension and the original building only 3.65m deep (pl. 22). However, the entrance below is primary, meaning an extension here is impossible, and the impression is likely due to the western half being significantly altered. The studs on the west side of the first-floor window are recent replacements, possibly dating to the work undertaken in 2004. Moreover, the west corner of the ground floor has been poorly replaced with brick in a stretcher bond, with slightly different brickwork underneath the window (pl. 23); both look late 19th or early 20th century and use cement mortar. The western corner post is truncated and sits on top of the brickwork. There is a scarf joint to the mid rail above the ground floor window, attaching it to a reused timber with empty mortices and a peg hole on its face (pl. 24). The west end of this timber has a half lap joint connected to the recent timbers on the first floor (pl. 25).

3.2.10 The RCHM notes on the interior, written by John Charlton in November 1937, record that 'on the first floor No. 1 has a few old splat balusters, while No. 2 has two stop-chamfered ceiling beams. There is a big central fireplace block. The roof is of single side-purlin type.' The wavy balusters are a typical late 17th-century feature, while the diagonal chimney stack is a typical feature of late 17th and early 18th-century houses, if used here with a timber frame of slightly more old-fashioned appearance.

3.3 No. 3 Longwall Street

- 3.3.1 No. 3 Longwall Street (pl. 1) is a three-storey house probably dating from the late 17th century. It is slightly set back from Nos. 1-2 and is built against it (pl. 26). At ground floor, the east elevation comprises a ten-over-ten sash window with moulded frame and shutters as well as two plank doorways immediately adjacent to each other (pl. 27). One of these provides access to the house while the other opens onto a through passage to the rear of the properties. The original entrance to No. 2 is from this passage which supports other evidence showing that No. 3 was a later addition to No. 2. Laths belonging to the former exterior north elevation of No. 3 were visible between Nos. 4-6 (pl. 28).
- 3.3.2 At first floor there are two windows: an eight-over-eight sash and a ten-over-ten sash, each of which are in flush moulded frames. At second floor there are two eight-over-eight sashes. The windows are all probably 18th century in date and broadly match those on Nos. 1-2.
- 3.3.3 The removal of render from the east elevation showed that it has a softwood timber frame of relatively common post-medieval form with narrower members than the slightly older Nos. 1-2 to the south.
- 3.3.4 The frame consists of corner posts and tall studs divided by rails at each storey, with mortice and tenon and simple dovetail joints fixed with nails. There are braces beneath the first-floor windows and between the rail and studs on the second floor (pls. 29 and 30). The east end of this rail abuts Nos. 1-2, and the west end has a pegged scarf joint, suggesting the building possibly continued in this direction (pl. 31). Another notable area is a void where the wall of No. 3 can be seen overlying the roof structure of Nos. 1-2 (pl. 32).
- 3.3.5 The ground floor has been refaced by removing some studs and adding short rails to create rectangular panels with brick nogging (pl. 33). These are bonded with lime mortar, and some bricks have traces of white paint indicating they are reused. The timbers are notched to hide the brickwork behind mortar. The sill beam has rotted, leaving some of the studs and bricks floating above the stone plinth. It is possible that all this ground-floor framing was contemporary with the brickwork, as such framing continued to be a component of brick building into the 19th century.
- 3.3.6 The house plan is of a single room cottage with a stair rising at the rear, and two rooms on each floor. No evidence was seen to suggest that the second floor was a later addition.

3.4 Nos. 4-6 Longwall Street

- 3.4.1 Nos. 4-6 Longwall Street (pl. 34) is a three-storey 18th century house with a pitched, slate-covered roof, hipped at the south end. Prior to the removal of the cement render it was believed that No. 4 was a separate building to Nos. 5-6, principally suggested by differences in fenestration and the fact that Nos. 5-6 had channelled masonry stucco at ground floor. However, the removal of render showed that the buildings share a timber frame, and the apparent difference is due to Nos. 5-6 having been refaced (pl. 35). These differences account for the fact that No. 4 was investigated by the RHCM in 1937, and Nos. 5-6 were not, as they were thought to post-date the death of Queen Anne (1714). As mentioned above, when offered for sale in 1865 Nos. 5-6 were described as 'newly erected' which can now be seen to be something of an exaggeration.
- 3.4.2 The primary frame is of somewhat irregular construction without a clear pattern of bracing. Several tall storey posts, typically 10 by 8cm, extend beyond the line of the first-floor rail up to the second-floor stage. Frequent long straight braces span the height of each storey, including a cross brace on the first floor (pls. 36 to 38). The studs vary greatly in size, but all are rather small, and some have waney edges. The main timbers are pegged with mortice and tenon joints, but nails are used to fix common studs. Iron braces are attached to the posts between the first and second floors and are likely tied to the internal floor joists. These are possibly related to the primary building phase. One of the braces and some laths can be seen between Nos. 4-6 and No. 7 on what would have been the north wall of No. 6 (pl. 39). This appears to confirm that the construction of No. 7 post-dates No. 6.
- 3.4.3 **No. 4** has a recessed entrance with a six-panel door and blocked transom light (pl. 40). Each storey has one 19th century two-light or four-light sash window in a flush moulded frame. These are positioned slightly lower than the windows of Nos. 5-6.
- 3.4.4 The ground floor has rough brick nogging in a stretcher bond with cement mortar (pl. 41). This does not reach the corner post and the gap is partially filled with header bricks, mortar and pieces of timber (pl. 42). Another crude area is the corner for the recessed entrance to this property which is made of regular bricks rather than canted bricks. The brickwork to this part of the ground floor is lighter and a less regular colour than that to Nos. 5-6 and includes yellow bricks.
- 3.4.5 All the timbers are notched to help mortar adhere. The corner post does not join the sill beam but sits on the heavily degraded stone plinth. There is a truncated decorative bracket for a gas light between the ground and first floors (pl. 43).
- 3.4.6 **Nos. 5-6** has a recessed stepped entrance with a two-light door and transom light and a plank door to the former passage to Longwall Place (pl. 44). There are twelve-light sash windows on the first and second floors in flush moulded frames with cornices on the first floor, and slightly recessed sixteen-light sash windows on the ground floor. These have closer bricks on the north side but not the south, implying the openings might have been widened in the latter direction. All the windows seem to relate to the secondary refacing phase documented in the 1860s but may respect the original positions, excepting the northernmost window on the second floor which truncates a post.

- 3.4.7 The first and second floors have been refaced by nailing tall studs onto the primary frame (pls. 45 and 46). In places, this has preserved small fragments of the primary laths and plaster behind (pl. 47). The removal of the channelled render on the ground floor revealed red brickwork behind in a Flemish bond with lime mortar (pl. 48). This is stepped forward to match the framing above and is assumed to encase the earlier lighter brickwork behind as noted above in No. 4. The remains of the northern corner post and original passage lintel were visible, as were timbers in the doorway (pls. 49 to 51). A row of header bricks shows where a coal chute or cellar light would have been before being blocked with stone (pl. 52).
- 3.4.8 The framing of Nos. 4-6 is a good demonstration of the continuing timber-framed tradition into the 18th century, with the use of storey posts rather than jetties, and irregular long straight bracing. The refronting of the house in the 1860s may suggest that lightweight framing was not necessarily very durable.

3.5 No. 7 Longwall Street

- 3.5.1 No. 7 Longwall Street (pl. 53) is a three-storey house with a pitched, slate-covered roof and it probably dates from the mid to late 18th century. The entire east elevation was timber framed with brick panels which appeared to be contemporary. Unfortunately, the condition of the softwood members had deteriorated to such an extent that much of it crumbled away when the render was removed. In places no more than a faint imprint survived from former framing (pl. 54).
- 3.5.2 The condition of the framing was so poor because it had been externally clad in cement render with the inner side sealed with a cinderblock skin. This trapped any moisture and prevented the frame from breathing.
- 3.5.3 The framing in the east elevation was relatively simple, comprising three main posts measuring 9 by 8cm and a several tall studs, with each storey divided by a mid-rail and two or three subsidiary rails (pls. 55 and 56). The main posts are fixed to the wall plate and sill beam with mortice and tenon joints and all other timbers are nailed. To hold the heavy render, the timbers were heavily scoured and covered with protruding round-headed nails (pl. 57). Carpenters' marks in the form of Roman numbers were seen on some of the main members (pl. 58).
- 3.5.4 The brick nogging had a handmade appearance and lime mortar (pl. 59). These panels likely dated to the 18th century and were a primary component, explaining the lightness of the timber frame and absence of braces. Several brick panels collapsed as the timbers rotted and all were removed with the cement render.
- 3.5.5 No. 7 has a six-panel door and plain flat hood with iron scrolled brackets. The entrance steps have empty holes for balusters, matching a row of stones in front of the house for a corresponding set of lost railings (pl. 60). There is a ten-over-ten sash window on the ground floor and two eight-over-eight sash windows on the first floor, all in flush moulded frames with cornices. A mortice and peg hole above the south window and a mortice, peg hole and carpenter's mark above the north window show the first-floor windows are secondary (pls. 61 and 62). The two six-over-six sash windows in flush moulded frames on the second floor appear to be in their original positions and could be primary.

- 3.5.6 The poor construction of this frame, relying on brick infill rather than brick walling, shows a further deterioration in building practice in the 18th century, and where presumably cost was a factor in continuing to use insubstantial framing rather than building a brick front wall.

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has undertaken a programme of historic investigation and building recording at Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street on behalf of Magdalen College, Oxford. This entailed an intermittent watching brief to record elements of the Grade II listed buildings revealed by the removal of render on the south and east elevations. The scheme provided a rare opportunity to investigate a group of poorly understood buildings, particularly following the loss of internal historic fabric in 2004.
- 4.1.2 The removal of the render showed the buildings to be arranged in chronological order from south to north, with only Nos. 1-2 surviving from the original development of Longwall Street in the later 17th century. Nos. 1-2 and possibly No. 3 are represented on Loggan's 1675 map, but the other buildings shown were replaced by Nos. 4-7, which range from the mid to late 18th century and are not refaced older houses. Evidence was seen of building against former exterior elevations, thus proving that No. 3 was a separate building to Nos. 1-2 and No. 4 was the same as Nos. 5-6. These relationships were disguised by the render and through various phases of refacing and alteration.
- 4.1.3 The buildings had both hard and softwood box framing of varying quality that appeared to date from the later 17th to 18th centuries. This had a less regular character than would be expected in buildings surviving from earlier periods. Overall, the construction was relatively light with slender, widely spaced members and only the principal joints being pegged; common studs and other members were nailed. Although Nos. 1-2 were more impressive, the overall character of the framing was relatively crude and gave the impression that ease, efficiency and speed of construction were of greater concern than structural sophistication. Brick infill panels were used during the primary phase of construction on No. 7 and possibly the ground floor of No. 4. Moreover, Nos. 4-6 had likely original iron braces tied to the second-floor joists.
- 4.1.4 Removing the render also revealed evidence of historic refacing and repair. Nos. 1-2 and 5-6 were partly refaced in timber, and the latter had a seemingly contemporary brick reface at the ground floor. Moreover, brick was used for secondary nogging on the ground floor of No. 3 and for two phases of repair on the south elevation of Nos. 1-2. Secondary iron straps were also used to secure timbers on Nos. 1-2.
- 4.1.5 Historic research showed how Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street developed on land belonging to No. 56 High Street from the later 17th century, a date consistent with the rise in building outside the town walls. Census data revealed the occupants of Nos. 1-7 remained broadly similar between 1841 and 1911. They were predominately working class, but some blurred the boundary with the middle class by employing a servant. The most common occupation was tradesperson, with almost equal employment for men and women, followed by servant, college servant and lodging house keeper. College servants were recorded in every census and show a continuity with university life that endures to the present day.

- 4.1.6 The investigation has shown that even a rapid look at such opportunities where historic fabric is exposed can contribute to our understanding of vernacular building practices in Oxford, especially for later buildings that are less well known.

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APPENDIX B STATUTORY LISTINGS

1-3 Longwall Street [list UID: 1047212]

LONGWALL STREET 1. 1485 (West Side) Nos 1 to 3 (consec)

[Map ref] SP 5106 SE 9/399 [Date of listing] 12.1.54. [Grade] II Group Value 2. RCHM 238.

Apparently 1 building, late C17. Nos 1 and 2 are of 3-storeyed roughcast timber-framing with overhang at 1st floor and 2 attic windows in 1 large gable. Cellars. Welsh slate roof. Modern red brick central stack. South elevation has a gabled attic dormer. C18 sash windows in flush wood frames, those on ground floor with shutters. Nos 2 and 3 are of 3-storeys and the doorways have C19 reeded frames. Modern red brick stacks.

4 Longwall Street [list UID: 1047213]

LONGWALL STREET 1. 1485 (West Side) No 4

[Map ref] SP 5106 SE 9/398 [Date of listing] 12.1.54. [Grade] II Group Value 2. RCHM 237.

Narrow mid C18 front of 3-storeyed timber-framing with colour-washed stucco. Moulded band at 1st floor. Welsh slate roof continuous with No 5. One plain C19 sash window in moulded wood frame to each floor. Recessed front doorway.

5-6 Longwall Street [list UID: 1047214]

LONGWALL STREET 1. (West side) 1485 Nos 5 & 6

[Map ref] SP 5106 SE 9/397 [Date of listing] 12.1.54. [Grade] II Group Value 2.

1 building. Mid C18 (probably) 3-storeyed timber-framing the ground floor being rusticated (? stone). Cellars. Welsh slate roof. C18 sash windows in moulded wood frames and cornices, the 2 on the ground floor with shutters. Recessed doorway.

7 Longwall Street [list UID: 1106303]

LONGWALL STREET 1. 1485 (West Side) No 7

[Map ref] SP 5106 SE 9/396 [Date of listing] 12.1.54. [Grade] II Group Value 2.

Mid C18 front of 3-storeyed timber-framing. Welsh slate roof. Brick stack. 2 C18 windows in moulded frames and cornices. A plain flat hood on scrolled iron brackets to front doorway which has a wood frame.

APPENDIX C CENSUS DATA FOR NOS. 1-7 LONGWALL STREET

1841 Census				
No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
1	Ann Newark	40	F	Milliner
	Susan Tibbles	14	F	
	Mary Hamp	2	F	
2	Ann Parsons	50	F	Independent means
	Jane Parsons	20	F	
	Joseph Parsons	25	M	Post office clerk
	Ann Plestard	12	F	Servant
3	John Maw	40	M	College servant
	Sarah Maw	25	F	
	James Maw	50	M	Fishmonger
	Atlas Church	21	M	Jeweller
	Argo Church	19	M	Jeweller
4	John Thatcher	60	M	College Servant
	Mary Thatcher	60	F	
	Mary Thatcher	20	F	
	George Thatcher	20	M	
5	Edward Haynes	30	M	College servant
	Charles Hedges	15	M	Servant
	Lucy Brison	25	F	Servant

1851 Census				
No	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	Susan Beckett	Head	38	
	Thirza Williamson	Visitor	15	
	Catherine Butler	Lodger	74	
2	Benjamin Atkins	Head	42	Upholsterer
	Fanny Atkins	Wife	40	
	Ann Atkins	Daughter	10	Scholar
	Benjamin Atkins	Son	8	Scholar
	John Atkins	Son	6	Scholar
	Edgar Atkins	Son	4	Scholar
	Robert Atkins	Son	1	
	Emma Gregory	Servant	17	Servant
3	Robert Glanville	Head	37	College servant
	Lucy Glanville	Wife	36	
	Robert Glanville	Son	8	Scholar
	Edward Glanville	Son	5	Scholar
	Thomas Hackshaw	Head	30	Hairdresser
4	Eliza Hackshaw	Wife	31	
	Eliza Hackshaw	Daughter	5 months	
	Mary Ann West	Servant	13	Servant
	Ann Shields	Lodger	68	
	John Gardener	Head	63	Proprietor of houses
5	Jane Gardener	Wife	65	
	Jane Gardener	Daughter	32	
	Ann Healy	Servant	18	Servant
7	David East	Head	37	College servant

	Ruth East	Wife	39	
	Joseph East	Son	14	Scholar
	William East	Son	12	Scholar
	Thomas East	Son	8	Scholar
	Sarah East	Daughter	5	
	David East	Son	3	
	Louisa Day	Servant	18	Servant

1861 Census

No	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	John Williamson	Head	46	Parish clerk and cordwainer
	Frances Williamson	Wife	43	Glove cleaner
	Frances Williamson	Daughter	19	Dressmaker
	Amelia Williamson	Daughter	15	Scholar
	Elizabeth Williamson	Daughter	8	Scholar
	Kate Williamson	Daughter	6	Scholar
	John Williamson	Son	4	Scholar
	Mary Barry	Boarder	14	Apprentice
	Mary Bolland	Lodger	66	Schoolmistress
2	Uninhabited			
3	James Selwood	Head	35	College servant
	Harriet Selwood	Wife	33	
	Harriet Selwood	Daughter	10	Scholar
	Esther Selwood	Daughter	6	Scholar
	William Selwood	Son	4	Scholar
	Julia Selwood	Daughter	10 months	
4	Richard Baker	Head	44	Private waiter
	Mary Baker	Wife	34	Dressmaker
	William Huggins	Boarder	36	Grocer's assistant
5	Jane Gardener	Head	77	Independent means
	Elizabeth Shrimpton	Servant	26	Servant
7	David East	Head	47	College servant
	Ruth East	Wife	49	
	William East	Son	22	Surveyor's clerk
	Thomas East	Son	18	Librarian's assistant
	Sarah East	Daughter	16	
	David East	Son	13	Scholar
	William Baxter	Father-in-law	73	Botanist
	Mary Simms	Servant	18	Servant

1871 Census

No	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	John Williamson	Head	51	Parish clerk
	Frances Williamson	Wife	50	
	Elizabeth Williamson	Daughter	17	
	Kate Williamson	Daughter	15	Dressmaker
	John Williamson	Son	13	Scholar
	Jonathan Hind	Head	30	Mason
	Thirza Hind	Wife	33	
	Edmund Hind	Son	4	Scholar
	Edward Hind	Son	2	

	Percival Hind	Son	4 months	
2	Richard Baker	Head	54	Lodging house keeper
	Mary Baker	Wife	44	
3	Henry Butler	Head	27	Cabinet Maker
	Martha Butler	Wife	27	
	Kate Butler	Daughter	3	
	Harry Butler	Son	2	
	Charles Grundy	Lodger	26	Curate of St Peter-in-the-East
4	Elizabeth Best	Head	63	
	Maria Best	Daughter	28	Dressmaker
	William Robinson	Lodger	28	Coachman
5	Richard Lee	Head	29	College servant
	Sarah Lee	Wife	24	
	William Lee	Son	1	
	Sarah Hill	Servant	17	Servant
7	David East	Head	57	College servant
	Ruth East	Wife	59	
	Sarah East	Daughter	25	
	William Baxter	Father-in-law	83	Botanist
	Mary Collis	Servant	21	Servant

1881 Census

No	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	John Williamson	Head	66	Shoemaker
	Frances Williamson	Wife	63	
	John Williamson	Son	24	Cabinet maker
	Jonathan Hind	Head	40	Mason
	Thirza Hind	Wife	44	
	Edmund Hind	Son	14	Compositor
	Arthur Hind	Son	12	
	Percival Hind	Son	10	
	Maud Hind	Daughter	8	
	Rebecca Marsh	Lodger	53	
2	Sarah Davis	Head	49	Lodging house keeper
	Mary Davis	Daughter	13	Scholar
	Kate Davis	Daughter	11	Scholar
3	Henry Butler	Head	34	Cabinet maker
	Martha Butler	Wife	37	
	Harry Butler	Son	12	Scholar
	Ethel Butler	Daughter	9	Scholar
	May Butler	Daughter	7	Scholar
	Louisa Butler	Daughter	5	Scholar
	Herbert Butler	Son	2	
4	Elizabeth Best	Head	72	
	Annie Best	Granddaughter	14	
	Hugh Johnson	Visitor	22	University scholar
5	Robert Hodgson	Head	33	Lay clerk
	Annie Hodgson	Wife	40	
	Mary Hodgson	Daughter	9	Scholar
	Arthur Hodgson	Son	6	Scholar
	George Hodgson	Son	4	Scholar
	Catherine Hodgson	Sister	22	Music teacher

7	David East	Head	66	College servant
	Ruth East	Wife	69	
	Sarah East	Daughter	34	

1891 Census

No.	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	John Clarke	Head	62	Groom
	Eliza Clarke	Wife	58	
	Walter Clarke	Son	24	College servant
	Annie Clarke	Daughter	22	
2	Jane Ockenden	Head	39	Dressmaker
	Ellen Ockenden	Sister	38	Dressmaker
	Charles Ockenden	Brother	34	College Servant
	Kelly Ockenden	Sister	31	Servant
3	John Harris	Head	33	Assurance agent
	Eliza Harris	Wife	35	
	Charles Harris	Son	7	Scholar
	Florence Harris	Daughter	5	Scholar
4	Samuel Hughes	Head	33	College servant
	Cicely Hughes	Wife	35	
	Rowland Hughes	Son	9	Scholar
	Emily Hughes	Daughter	4	
	Elizabeth Deadman	Servant	13	Servant
5-6	Henry Knighton	Head	47	College porter
	Emily Knighton	Wife	46	
	George Fuller	Nephew	12	Scholar
	Elizabeth Shorter	Servant	16	Servant
7	Henry Butler	Head	47	Cabinet maker
	Martha Butler	Wife	47	Lodging house keeper
	Kate Butler	Daughter	23	
	Harry Butler	Son	22	College servant
	May Butler	Daughter	17	Milliner's assistant
	Louisa Butler	Daughter	15	Pupil teacher
	Herbert Butler	Son	12	Scholar
	Rose Butler	Daughter	9	Scholar
	Charles Butler	Son	7	Scholar
	Arthur Butler	Son	8 months	

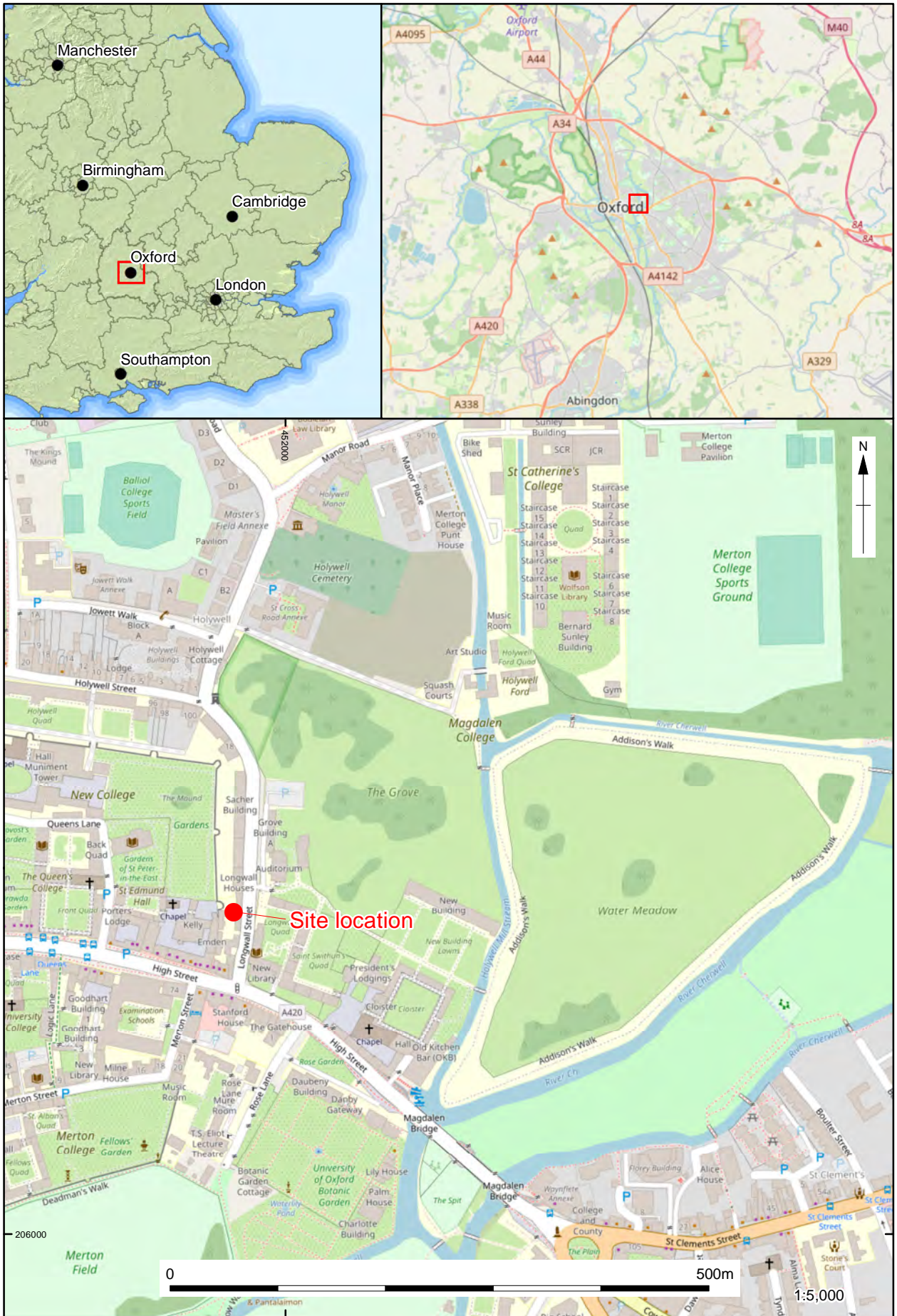
1901 Census

No.	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	Annie Clarke	Head	28	Lodging house keeper
	Helen Fox	Lodger	56	
	Philip Fox	Lodger	25	Schoolmaster
	Kate Hiles	Servant	14	Servant
2	William Huckerby	Head	48	Coachman
	Mary Huckerby	Wife	49	
	Mary Huckerby	Daughter	21	
	Joseph Huckerby	Son	19	Electrical wires(?) man
	Robert Huckerby	Son	16	Bookbinder
	William Huckerby	Son	10	

	Charles Friston	Boarder	45	Tailor's cutter
3	Eliza Plummer	Head	59	Shirtmaker
	Margaret Walker	Boarder	56	Schoolmistress
	Matilda Surrett	Niece	35	
5-6	Emma Knighton	Wife	56	Lodging house keeper
	Emily Fuller	Niece	8	
	George Fuller	Nephew	22	Printer
7	Henry Butler	Head	57	Cabinet maker
	Martha Butler	Wife	57	
	Kate Butler	Daughter	33	
	Harry Butler	Son	32	College servant
	May Butler	Daughter	27	Draper's assistant
	Rose Butler	Daughter	19	Milliner's assistant
	Charles Butler	Son	17	Post office clerk
	Arthur Butler	Son	10	
	Beaton Grey	Boarder	43	Clerk

1911 Census

No.	Name	Relation to head of household	Age	Occupation
1	Jane Warner	Head	75	Private means
	Frank Chamberlain	Nephew	28	Waiter
	Albert Chamberlain	Nephew	26	College cook
2	Mary Jane Loxley	Head	58	Lodging house keeper
	Mary Rolfe	Visitor	48	Private means
	F. G. Belkrap	Visitor	64	Private means
3	Eliza Plummer	Head	69	Lodging house keeper
	Rose Plummer	Daughter	42	Secretary
	Matilda Surrett	Niece	45	Lodging house assistant
	George Sims	Lodger	59	Organist and music teacher
5	Henry Knighton	Head	67	College servant
	Alice Pratt	Servant	29	Housekeeper
7	Henry Butler	Head	67	Cabinet maker
	Martha Butler	Wife	67	Lodging house keeper
	Kate Butler	Daughter	43	Assistant at home
	May Butler	Daughter	37	Drapery buyer



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Figure 1: Site location

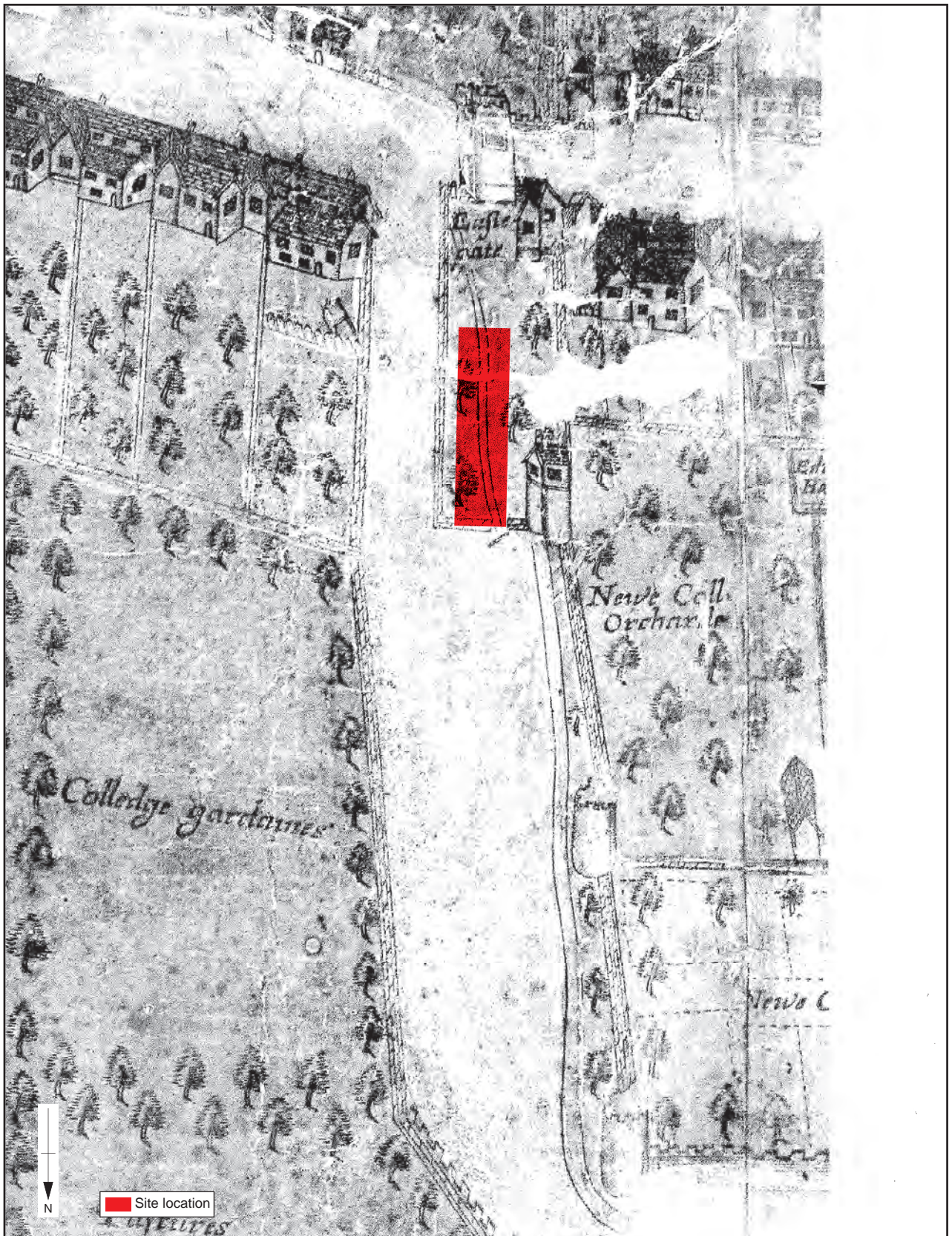


Figure 2: Agas's 1587 map



Figure 3: Loggan's 1675 map

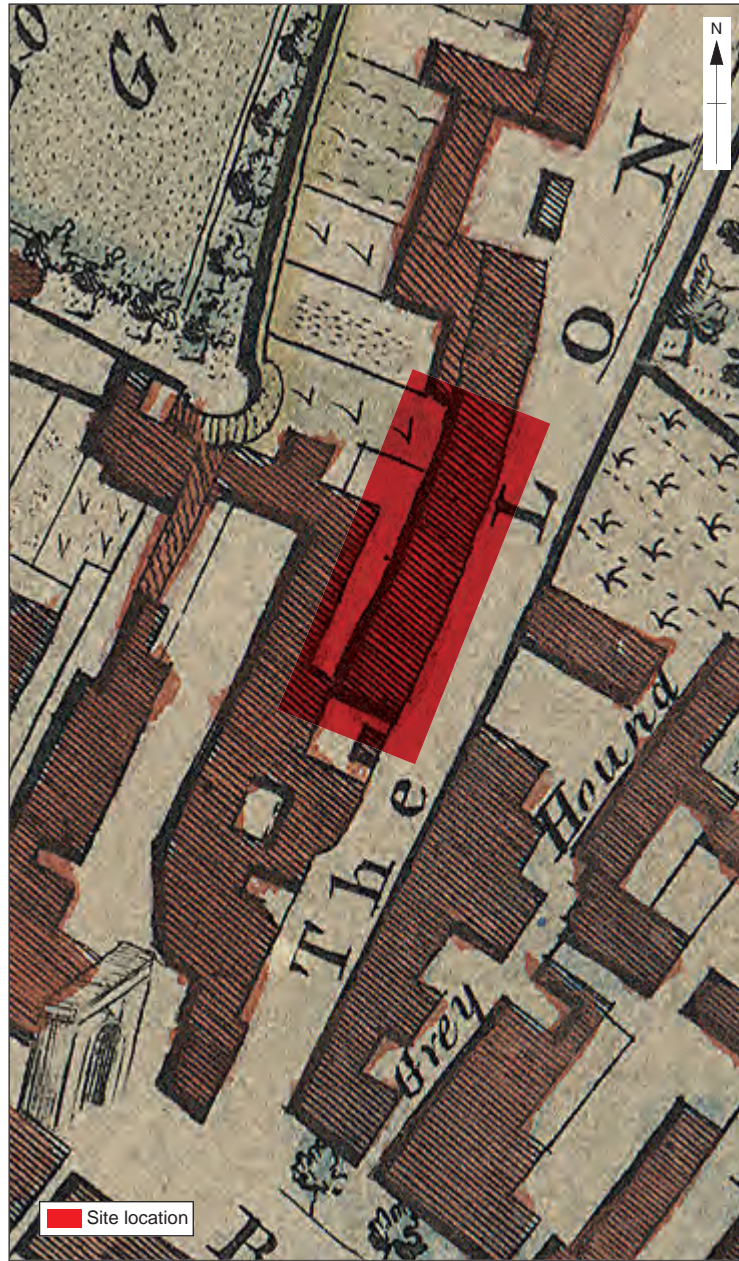


Figure 4: Taylor's 1750 map

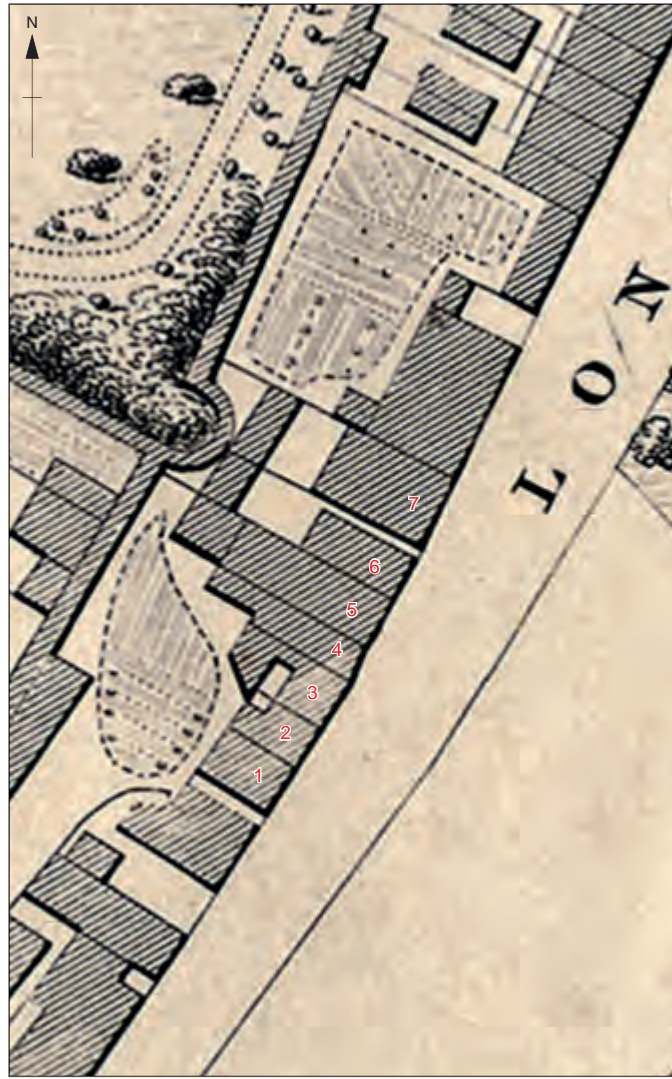


Figure 5: Hoggar's 1850 map

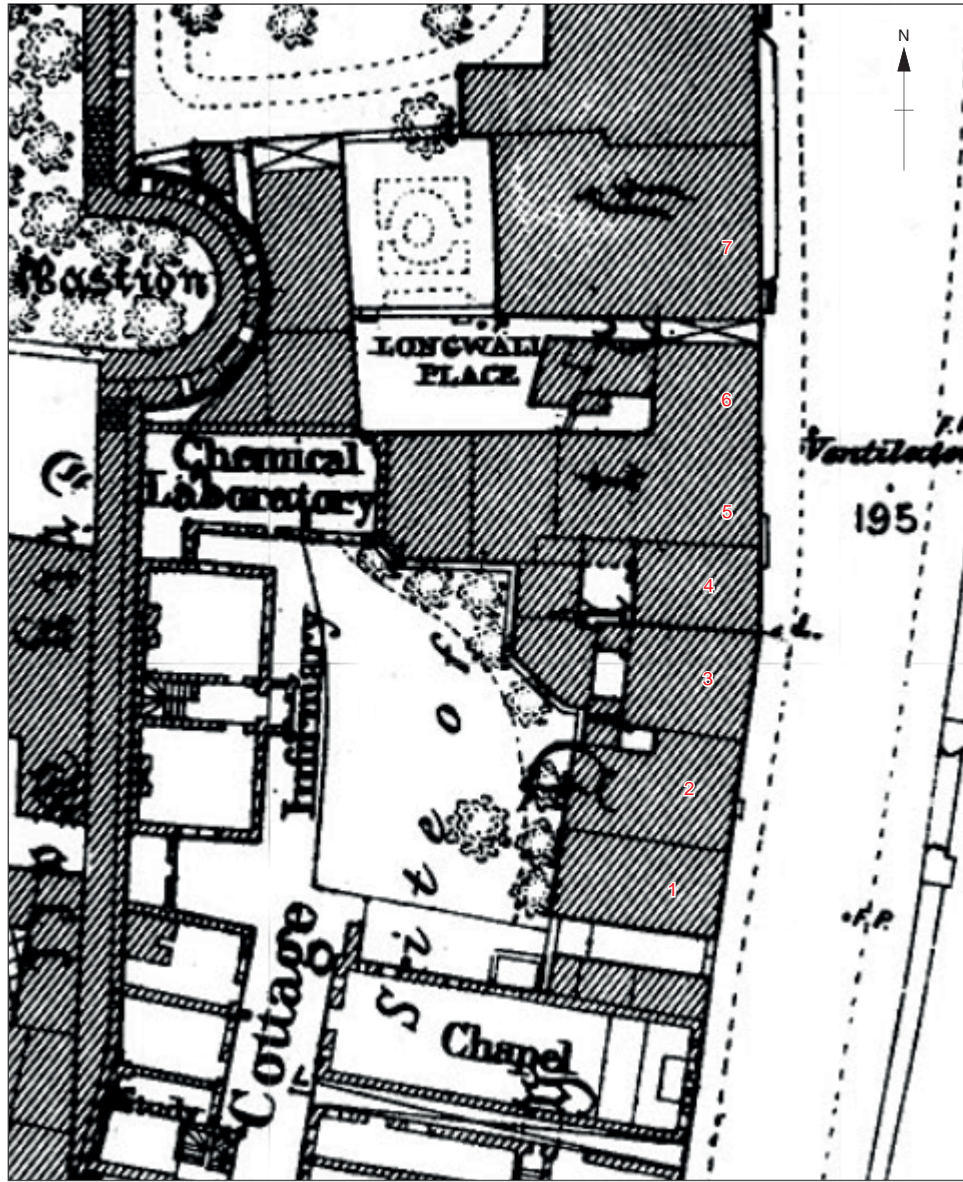


Figure 6: 1876 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map



Figure 7: South elevation of Nos. 1-2 Longwall Street



Figure 8: East elevations of Nos. 1-7 Longwall Street with later refacing timbers not shown



Plate 1: East elevation of Nos. 1-3 Longwall Street before work commencing



Plate 2: Studs fixed into a groove at first floor level of Nos. 1-2



Plate 3: Carpenters' mark on the south elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 4: Carpenters' mark on the east elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 5: Strap and carpenters' mark on east elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 6: Pair of carpenters' marks on the north elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 7: Fake purlin on the gable of Nos. 1-2



Plate 8: Northern brace on the east elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 9: Braces on the east elevation of Nos. 1-2 at second floor level



Plate 10: Strap above the southern first floor window of Nos. 1-2



Plate 11: Strap above the northern first floor window of Nos. 1-2



Plate 12: The refaced ground floor of Nos. 1-2



Plate 13: Refacing on the ground floor of Nos. 1-2



Plate 14: Stone plinth of Nos. 1-2



Plate 15: Secondary brick plinth on the northern side of Nos. 1-2



Plate 16: Blocked probable coal chute of Nos. 1-2



Plate 17: Entrance to Nos. 1-2 on the south elevation



Plate 18: East elevation of Nos. 1-2 with truncated post above first floor window



Plate 19: East elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 20: East elevation of Nos. 1-2 at second floor level



Plate 21: Brace on east elevation of Nos. 1-2



Plate 22: East elevation of Nos. 1-2 at first floor level



Plate 23: Brickwork on the western half of the ground floor on Nos. 1-2



Plate 24: Scarf joint and mortices above ground floor window of Nos 1-2



Plate 25: Peg hole and half lap joint above ground floor window of Nos. 1-2



Plate 26: Change from Nos. 1-2 to No. 3



Plate 27: Ground floor of No. 3



Plate 28: Change from No. 3 to Nos. 4-6 with laths in between



Plate 29: Southern half of the first floor of No. 3



Plate 30: Second floor of No. 3



Plate 31: Scarf joint at northern end of rail on first floor of No. 3



Plate 32: Wall of No. 3 overlying the roof structure of Nos. 1-2



Plate 33: Brick reface on the ground floor of No. 3



Plate 34: East elevation of Nos. 4-6 Longwall Street before work commencing



Plate 35: Primary framing of No. 4 and refacing of Nos. 5-6



Plate 36: Cross brace on first floor of Nos. 5-6



Plate 37: First floor of No. 4



Plate 38: Bracing on the first floor of No. 4



Plate 39: Iron brace and laths between Nos. 5-6 and No. 7



Plate 40: Entrance to No. 4



Plate 41: Brick nogging on the ground floor of
No. 4



Plate 42: Rough brickwork between Nos. 3 and 4



Plate 43: Truncated gas lamp bracket between the ground and first floors of No. 4



Plate 44: Entrance to Nos. 5-6



Plate 45: Refacing on the first floor of Nos. 5-6



Plate 46: Refacing on the second floor of Nos. 5-6



Plate 47: Laths preserved behind the reface of Nos. 5-6



Plate 48: Ground floor of Nos. 5-6



Plate 49: Remains of northern corner post of Nos. 5-6



Plate 50: Original passage lintel between newer timbers on Nos. 5-6



Plate 51: Framing behind the brick reface of Nos. 5-6



Plate 52: Block coal chute or cellar light on the northern side of Nos. 5-6



Plate 53: East elevation of No. 7 Longwall Street before work commencing



Plate 54: Imprints of lost rails of No. 7 on concrete



Plate 55: First floor of No. 7



Plate 56: Second floor of No. 7



Plate 57: Scouring and nails on the framing of No. 7



Plate 58: Carpenters' mark on the first floor of No. 7



Plate 59: Brick panels on the second floor of No. 7



Plate 60: Stone settings for lost rails of No. 7



Plate 61: Peg hole and mortise above first floor south window of No. 7



Plate 62: Peg hole, mortise and carpenters' mark above first floor north window of No. 7



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