

Site/Project Name: **Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension**

Site Code: **OXQUCK 08**

Site/Project Type: **Excavation & Watching Brief**

Year(s): **2008**

Accession Number: **OXCMS:2008.26**

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION Written Scheme of Investigation Watching brief risk assessment	 9 double sided sheets 6 double sided sheets	Box 1 file 1
A	PUBLICATION REPORT Norton, A. & Mumford, J. <i>Anglo-Saxon Pits and a Medieval Kitchens at the Queen's College, Kitchen Extension, Oxford.</i> OASIS form printout	 Draft text, 42 sheets 3 sheets	Box 1 file 2
B	SITE DIARY / FIELDNOTES Watching Brief Watching brief record sheets	 19 sheets	Box 1 file 3
B	PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS Excavation Levels registers Context checklists, no 200 – 342 Context record sheets, no 200 – 342 Watching brief Level registers Context checklists, no 1000 – 1069 Context record sheets, no 1000 – 1069	 6 sheets 5 sheets as numbered 2 sheets 3 sheets as numbered	Box 1 file 4 Box 1 file 5 Box 1 file 6
B	SYNTHESISED CONTEXT RECORDS Excavation Matrix for the western half of site Phased matrix Watching brief Site matrix	 1 A4 & 1 A2 sheet 2 A3 sheets 1 sheet	Box 1 file 7
B	CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS Excavation Plan record sheet Section record sheet Watching brief Plan record sheet Section record sheet	 1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 8 Box 1 file 9

B	PRIMARY DRAWINGS Excavation A4 plans A4 sections A1 plans Sketch plan Watching brief A4 plans A4 sections A1 plan	10 sheets 6 sheets 2 sheets 1 A4 sheet 11 sheets 9 sheets 1 sheet	Box 1 file 10 Roll 1 of 1 Box 1 file 11 Roll 1 of 1
C	PRIMARY FINDS DATA Excavation Finds context checklist, original & annotated Small finds record sheet Stone record sheet, original & annotated Watching brief Finds context checklist Small finds record sheet	28 sheets 1 sheet 3 sheet 2 sheets 1 sheet	Box 2 file 1 Box 2 file 2
C	SYNTHESISED FINDS DATA Pottery recording table Ceramic Building Material recording table Clay pipe recording table Glass recording table Worked stone recording table	3 double sided A3 sheets 4 sheets 1 sheet 1 A3 sheet 1 A3 sheet	Box 2 file 3
C	FINDS SPECIALIST REPORTS Medieval & post-medieval pottery report Ceramic Building Material report Clay pipe report Fired clay report Coin and jetton report Glass report Metalwork and worked bone report Slag report Architectural stone report The lithics report	5 sheets 2 double sided sheets 1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet 2 double sided sheets 2 double sided sheets 1 sheet 2 double sided sheets 1 sheet	Box 2 file 4
C	FINDS BOX / BAG LISTS Excavation Finds compendium Box contents sheets Watching brief Finds compendium Box contents sheets Please note the wood will not be deposited with the museum	2 sheets 37 sheets 1 sheet 8 sheets	Box 2 file 5

D	CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS		
	Excavation Black and white photographic record sheets Colour photographic record sheets Digital photographic record sheets Watching brief Black and white photographic record sheets Colour photographic record sheets, original & amended Digital photographic record sheets, original & amended Both sites Digital photographic index, printout	4 sheets 4 sheets 4 sheets 2 sheets 2 sheets 11 sheets 6 sheets	Box 2 file 6 Box 2 file 7
E	PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		
	Excavation Environmental sample registers Environmental transfer record sheets	2 sheets 2 sheets	Box 2 file 8
E	SYNTHESISED ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		
	Environmental sample processing record sheets Residue sorting record sheets Retained residue box lists Charcoal recording tables Animal bone database printout	9 sheets 16 sheets 5 sheets 1 A4 & 3 A3 sheets 16 A3 sheets	Box 2 file 9
E	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST REPORTS		
	Assessment of charred and mineralised plant remains The wood charcoal report Assessment of animal bones Animal bone report, final & updated Fish remains assessment report Fish remains report Shell report	6 double sided sheets 2 double sided sheets 5 double sided sheets 5 + 6 double sided sheets 3 double sided sheets 4 double sided sheets 2 double sided sheets	Box 2 file10

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Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXCMS: 2008-26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

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Index to Archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
A: Final Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
A: Publication Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Documentary	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Press and Publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>
G: Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
Oocquck 08

Box 1 File 1

Introduction

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The Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford

NGR SP 5179 0635

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 It is proposed to construct a new kitchen basement (Planning Ref: 07/02371/FUL) below and to the north of the existing kitchen at the Queen's College, Oxford (NGR SP 5179 0635). The Queen's College lies on the northern side of the High Street, and is bounded by Queen's Lane to the north and east, approximately 500 m east of the centre of Oxford. The kitchen is located in the south-west corner of the Back Quad. The college lies on the second river gravel terrace at c 62 m OD, and the underlying geology is Oxford Clay.
- 1.1.2 Following a phase of archaeological investigation (OA 2008), during which the north-eastern corner of the west range was revealed, Brian Durham (Oxford City Council Archaeologist) proposed an archaeological excavation prior to the construction of the new basement. This was followed by discussions between Joelle Derby (BGS Architects), Brian Durham (OCC), and Queen's College to establish the best methodology for carrying out the works.
- 1.1.3 The proposed excavation area measures 4 m by 16 m, and lies to the north of the existing kitchen. The western and eastern limits of the medieval west range may be revealed within the site, and any external archaeological features that lay to the west of the building may also be revealed. The western edge of the north range is likely to be seen within the east of the area.
- 1.1.4 The excavation of a lift pit is proposed in the southern part of the site, to the north of the Chapel, which will be recorded as part of a general watching brief on groundworks. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlines how Oxford Archaeology (OA) will carry out the excavation and watching brief work.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The following was prepared by OA to support the Planning Application for the new kitchen extension. Central Oxford has a general potential for prehistoric and Roman activity, which has been identified on nearby sites (e.g. Logic Lane in University College). The site lies within the walled medieval town, but in the eastern part that may have been a secondary addition to the primary Saxon town.
- 2.1.2 The medieval town plan in this area has been changed by the impact of the foundation of the Queen's College and New College. Thorald's Lane (now New College Lane) continued through the churchyard of St Peter in the East, and extended as far as the east town wall, with a turn off into Queen's College Lane. The medieval tenements fronting High Street (presumably established before the Norman Conquest) were long

narrow ones, extending back from the street for just over half the length of Queen's Lane - as they still do to the west of the college. The individual tenements are well known from college records, have been mapped by Salter, and survived in truncated form until the 18th century. The tenements on Thorald's Lane are less well understood, and their boundaries have not been identified, though there is little reason to suppose that there were not a continuous series of houses in the 12th-13th century. These included what may have been large town houses belonging to Peter Torold and the Stockwell family, and near to St Peter's church a one-time academic hall where the monks of Canterbury lived (Salter, *Survey of Oxford* (1960), 151-2).

- 2.1.3 The site immediately to the west of the college library was evaluated by OA in 1998, and found remains of late Saxon occupation at about one metre deep, c 61 m OD (Oxford City Urban Archaeological Database #407). A subsequent watching brief on test pits did not produce any further significant information (OA 2001). Excavations and observations around the perimeter have also produced evidence of earlier street levels at various depths (UAD ##230, 250, 1157, 1424).

2.2 Medieval Queen's College

- 2.2.1 Like many Oxford colleges, the process of the notional or actual foundation becoming a coherent collection of buildings was a gradual one. The site was mostly acquired in 1340-47, and the fellows of the new college (founded in 1341) must at first have occupied the existing houses. Building of the front gatehouse onto Queen's Lane began in 1352, and by the end of the century a quadrangle with chapel and hall was complete, but not yet encroaching on the High Street frontage.
- 2.2.2 The medieval college buildings are well recorded in map views by Agas (1577/88) and Loggan (1675), and in more detail in Loggan's view of the east front (1675), while the chapel plan was drawn by Loggan's pupil, Michael Burghers. The last remaining buildings were also drawn by James Green in 1751 as a conscious antiquarian record (*VCH Oxon iii*, pls at 125 & 139). These all show that the space north between the north range of the quad and New College Lane was used for orchards and garden (open in 1577 and subdivided by 1675), and outbuildings on New College Lane.
- 2.2.3 The lost college buildings can be generally located by the presence on Loggan's view of the Williamson Building, which still exists. Two key archaeological discoveries have enabled a precise location: in 1887 the chapel foundations were seen in pipe laying (UAD #1350) and these were further investigated in 1903; then in 1987 a trench in the north quad located the outer wall of the north range, and a resistivity survey outlined the west quad and library (Blair in *Queen's College Record*, VI.4 - Dec.1988).
- 2.2.4 The 1987 trench showed that the north range had a cellar, while the chapel and library siting must mean that the return from north range to west range must have passed

through the present kitchen and hall. It is to be noted that Loggan's college view clearly indicates that the west range extended out beyond the north range.

2.3 Post-medieval Queen's College

2.3.1 The 18th-century rebuilding of the Queen's College swept away all previous buildings except the Williamson Building, and gave the college a rectilinear layout based on the new High Street frontage. The new buildings were partially cellared, with a narrow wine cellar down the middle of the hall, and a cellar in the space between the hall and kitchen, but no cellar beneath the kitchen itself (as confirmed by recent explorations). The cellarage is linked to the cellars below the west range (buttery), and there is one short return to the north (just west of the kitchen) which may have given access for coal or other goods. The cellars are stone, vaulted, but with minimum architectural features of note. There is also a crypt beneath the chapel, and this was uncovered in 1976 when the coffins of former provosts were noted (UAD #743).

2.4 Recent observations

2.4.1 A series of geo-technical test pits were excavated in September 2007 to investigate the foundations for the existing College Kitchen (built 1715). Two of the test pits, excavated adjacent to the outside face of the northern wall of the kitchen, were observed and recorded by OA on the 7th and 10th September. The test pits extended to the base of the foundation which lay 2.3 m below current ground level (bgl).

2.4.2 The eastern test pit revealed the east-west aligned construction trench for the kitchen wall, which was cut 0.4 m to the north of the foundation itself and through a sequence of earlier deposits. This sequence consisted of a silty clay, overlain by a compacted gravel layer, overlain by another silty clay, overlain by a possible mortar surface, overlain by another silty clay, overlain by a mixed deposit of gravel and brown clay. This sequence, found between 1.8 m and 1.2 m bgl, can be interpreted as floors and occupation deposits within the west range. Between 1.2 m bgl and the current ground level there was a loose, mortar rich soil and rubble deposit which appeared contiguous with the backfill of the construction trench, and may be a general levelling-up deposit associated with the late-17th/early-18th century building programme at the college.

2.4.3 The sequence in the western test pit was not recorded in as much detail but appeared broadly consistent with that seen to the east. Towards the base of the sequence was a structure consisting of three limestone blocks (0.5 m thick, 0.3 m wide, length undetermined), possibly representing another floor of the range. Excavation ceased in both test pits before the base of the sequence was established.

2.4.4 The investigation work carried out in March 2008 (OA 2008) revealed layers of construction/demolition debris, cut by a foundation trench and wall that formed the

north-eastern corner of the medieval west range. A hearth and possible doorway were also recorded. A probable post-medieval narrow garden wall and a path were identified leading to the building. The northern line of the medieval north range, identified in the 1987 trench, was confirmed in service trenches and trial pits by its robber trench.

3 Strategy and Methodology

3.1 Aims of the investigation

General

- 3.1.1 General aims are to preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the proposal area, and to make available the results of the investigation.

Specific

- 3.1.2 To record any structural remains and internal features associated with the medieval north and west ranges.
- 3.1.3 To record any external features associated with the medieval north and west ranges.
- 3.1.4 To identify and record any deposits or archaeological features pre-dating the Queen's College.
- 3.1.5 To record any deposits identified in groundworks other than the basement extension.
- 3.1.6 To make available the results of the work.

3.2 Planning and research framework

- 3.2.1 The archaeological excavation will be carried out within the general parameters defined by PPG16 'Archaeology and Planning' the Oxford Local Plan.

3.3 General

- 3.3.1 Site procedures will follow standard OA practice as defined in Appendices 7 and 9.
- 3.3.2 Service plans will be consulted prior to the start of excavation. In addition the excavation areas will be scanned with a CAT scanner, immediately before excavation begins to check for uncharted services.
- 3.3.3 Any modern overburden will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket where practicable.
- 3.3.4 Machine excavation will stop at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon,

which will be cleaned by hand if necessary.

- 3.3.5 All machine work will be under archaeological control and will cease immediately if significant archaeological evidence is revealed.
- 3.3.6 Spoil excavated by hand will be stored in areas identified adjacent to the trenches.
- 3.3.7 In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered, Brian Durham (OCC) and Queen's College will be informed immediately.

4 Timetable

- 4.1.1 The basement extension excavation is scheduled to take place on 23rd June 2008, and will be carried out by a Project Officer assisted by up to three archaeological technicians. The work will take place over a period of up to three weeks. All watching brief work will be subject to the main contractors timetable. The work will be managed by Andrew Norton (MIFA). All OA fieldwork will be under the direction of Nick Shepherd, Head of Fieldwork (MIFA).
- 4.1.2 Close co-operation will be maintained with Brian Durham (OCC) to ensure adequate monitoring as works are in progress.

5 Standard Methodology

5.1 Site procedures

- 5.1.1 Site procedures will be as defined in the Appendix to this document except where detailed/amended here. All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practices as detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 5.1.2 Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken of all significant archaeological features, augmented by a digital record. Plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, section drawings of features and sample sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. The site will be related to the OS and details of the grid will be included in the report and archive.

5.2 Environmental sampling

- 5.2.1 Sampling for the retrieval of biological remains will be informed by a sampling strategy devised by Dr Rebecca Nicholson in consultation with palaeoenvironmentalist and the Regional English Heritage Science Advisor. All sampling methods will follow procedures laid out in Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH 2002) and Oxford Archaeology Sampling Guidelines.

- 5.2.2 Bulk Samples of (where possible) 40 litres will be taken from dry, stratigraphically intact and potentially datable deposits for the recovery of charred plant remains and small bones. The interpretation of both will provide information on past economic and dietary practices, and may potentially inform about the function of features. However, sampling sizes may vary following consultation with the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. The samples will be processed using a modified Siraf-style flotation system to 250 microns (flot) and 0.5 mm (residue). Additional, larger, samples will be wet-sieved to 2 mm from bone-rich deposits in order to maximise the recovery of small bones.
- 5.2.3 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.
- 5.2.4 Buried soils and sediment sequences, if present, will be inspected and recorded on site by a member of the OA Geoarchaeology Department following procedures and techniques presented in the English Heritage document 'Guidelines for carrying out assessment in Geoarchaeology' (Canti 1996).

6 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 OAs Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendix 11.4 applies.
- 6.1.2 Prior to any works accurate service plans will be obtained (together with relevant permissions) and services marked out on the ground.
- 6.1.3 Secure and appropriate site welfare comprising a office space and toilets will be provided by the Queen's College.
- 6.1.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of the contract.
- 6.1.5 Deep trenches, within the site, will be fenced off by Beard, with Heras fencing.
- 6.1.6 OA will comply with all relevant health and safety legislation.

6.2 Monitoring

- 6.2.1 OA will arrange a weekly monitoring visit to be attended by Brian Durham (OCC) and BGS Architects and the Queen's College.

6.3 Report and archive preparation

- 6.3.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of

excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). The site archive including finds (subject to the landowner's agreement) will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Services in an approved format.

6.3.2 Within six months of completion of the excavation, a post-excavation report will be produced. The report will be forwarded to the Queen's College and OCC. The report will be published in Oxoniensia. The content and style of the report will be as defined in Appendix 10.

- A list of specialists used by OA is presented below:

Leigh Allen	Finds Manager (Metal and bone small finds)(OA)
Paul Backhouse	Drawing Office Manager (OA)
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Environmental Manager (OA)
Liz Stafford	Geoarchaeology (OA)
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeologist (freelance)
Matt Bradley	Geomatics/Survey (OA)
Julian Munby	Architectural Historian (OA)
Nicola Scott	Archive Manager (OA)
John Cotter	Pottery (freelance researcher)
Esther Cameron	Conservator (Institute of Archaeology, Oxford)
Ian Scott	Metalwork (OA)
Louise Loe	Head of burials (OA)
Nicholas Mayhew	Coins (Ashmolean Museum)
Hugh Willmott	Glass (University of Sheffield)
Cynthia Poole	Building Materials (OA)
Rebecca Nicholson	Fish bone (OA)
Denise Druce	Carbonised plant (OA)
Denise Druce	Insects (OA)
Denise Druce	Pollen (OA)
Lena Stridd	Animal bones (OA)
Dan Miles	Worked wood/Dendrochronology (freelance)
Belfast Laboratory	C14 dating

7 General

7.1.1 Appendices 7, 9 and 11 are relevant to this project.

8 References

Blair, J 1988 in *Queen's College Record*, VI.4, Dec 1988

Canti, M G, 1996 Guidelines for carrying out assessment in Geoarchaeology'. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96

English Heritage, 2002 Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Museums and Galleries Commissions, 1991 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections

OA, 2008 The Queen's College Oxford, Kitchen Extension, Archaeological Investigation Report, unpublished client report

OAU, 1992 Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson)

Salter, H E, 1960 *Survey of Oxford*, Vol. I, Oxford Historical Society

UK Institute for Conservation, 1990, Conservation Guideline No 2

**Appendix: Oxford Archaeology (OA)
Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices**

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

7 WATCHING BRIEFS

- 7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.
- 7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.
- 7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.
- 7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- 7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.
- 7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.
- 7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.
- 7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

RECORDING

- 7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.13 A register of plans will be kept.
- 7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 7.15 A register of sections will be kept.
- 7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.

- 7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

9 AREA EXCAVATION

- 9.1 Prior to any area excavation, appropriate survey (e.g. earthwork, contour, geophysical) or sampling strategy (e.g. for topsoil artefact densities, phosphate analysis) will be undertaken prior to mechanical site strip.
- 9.2 In most cases area excavations will be stripped of topsoil and other overburden mechanically. An appropriate machine will always be used. This will normally be a 360° tracked excavator with a 1.5 or 1.8m wide toothless bucket. In other cases a JCB 3CX Sitemaster, or for work with restricted access or working room a mini-excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be employed. Lorries or dumpers will be used to move spoil to the storage areas. No machinery will be allowed to cross stripped areas.
- 9.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- 9.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden will be removed down to the significant archaeological horizon in level spits; the level of the archaeological horizon having first been established by an evaluation or by the digging of test pits.
- 9.5 Mechanically excavated spoil will be monitored in order to recover artefacts that will assist in meeting the aims of the project.
- 9.6 The resulting surface will be cleaned adequately by hand using appropriate tools.
- 9.7 A site grid covering the area of investigation will be established. The grid will normally be on a 10m spacing and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. A temporary bench mark related to Ordnance Datum will be created.
- 9.8 The sampling level of the archaeological remains that will be excavated will be determined after the initial surface clean, but will normally seek to maintain at least the following:
- All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. industrial, agricultural processing, ceremonial, funerary) will be fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
 - *Ditches and gullies*: all significant relationships will be defined and investigated. All terminals will be excavated. Sufficient of the ditch lengths will be excavated to determine the character of each individual ditch over its entire course with consideration given to possible recutting of ditches which may not have taken place over the entire length. This will be achieved by a minimum 10% sample of each ditch length (1m wide section every 10m). Should specialised deposits (e.g. localised refuse dumping, industrial wastes) be present, then more extensive excavation will take place. Sufficient artefact assemblages will be recovered to assist in dating stratigraphic sequences and for obtaining sufficient ceramic assemblages for comparison with other sites.
 - *Pits*: 100% (by number) will be half sectioned. Usually at least 50% (by number) of the pits will be fully excavated. Decisions as to which pits will be fully excavated will be made in the light of information gained in half sectioning.
 - *Post and stake holes*: where they are not clearly forming a structure 100% (by number) will be half sectioned ensuring that all relationships are investigated. Where deemed necessary by artefact context a number may require full excavation.

- For other features such as working hollows, quarry pits, etc., all relationships will be ascertained. Further investigation will be a matter of on-site judgement, but should seek to define their extent, date and function.

- 9.9 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.
- 9.10 All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts unless they are of recent origin. In these cases sufficient of the material will be retained to date and establish the function of the feature.
- 9.11 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 9.12 All known human remains will be excavated under the appropriate Home Office licence and local environmental health regulations.
- 9.13 In certain circumstances where unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects are to be found, then their recovery will be by appropriate specialists.

RECORDING

- 9.14 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 9.15 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 9.16 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 9.17 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 9.18 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- 9.19 A register of plans will be kept.
- 9.20 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50 or 1:20. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 9.21 A register of sections will be kept.
- 9.22 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 9.23 A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 9.24 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

- 9.25 A register of small finds and environmental samples will be maintained.
- 9.26 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All ironwork will be X-rayed.
- 9.27 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2". All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation.

ARCHIVING, POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION

- 9.28 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the relevant local museum, who will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements. The site archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the NAR before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon thereafter as can be conveniently arranged. The Museum will be consulted about their conditions for accepting excavated material prior to commencement of the whole project.
- 9.29 The site archive (paper and photographic record, artefacts and environmental samples) will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990 - UKIC) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 9.30 A summary report will be prepared on completion of the site archive. This will include:
- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
 - A summary of the quantities and potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data.
 - A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and post-excavation assessment.
 - A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the research aims (these should be explicitly linked to aims).
 - A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, wherever possible linking each task explicitly to the relevant method statement and indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
 - A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.
 - A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken.
 - A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- 9.31 The summary report including analysis and publication proposals will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.
- 9.32 Once the post-excavation project design has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

- 9.33 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results, but as a minimum the basic requirements of Appendix 7.1 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) will be met.

11 GENERAL

- 11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.
- 11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.
- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
 - Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
 - Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
 - Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

- 11.4 All work will be carried out to the requirements of *Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) H & S manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1991*, the OA Health and Safety Policy, and any main contractors requirements.
- 11.5 A copy of OA's Health and Safety Policy is available on request. OA will require copies of the H & S policies of all other contractors and operators present on site in compliance with *The Manual of H & S Regulations 1992*.
- 11.6 OA holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.
- 11.7 OA will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
- Damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
 - The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Oxford Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

COPYRIGHT and CONFIDENTIALITY

- 11.8 Oxford Archaeological Unit will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 11.9 Oxford Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).
- 11.10 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.
- 11.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

OA STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

- 11.12 OA shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Desk Based Assessments, etc. and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 11.13 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.
- 11.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA. For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects especially where they are part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd Edition 1991 (MAP 2) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. Agreement to then be reached, in collaboration with the local authority's archaeological representative, about what aspects will need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.

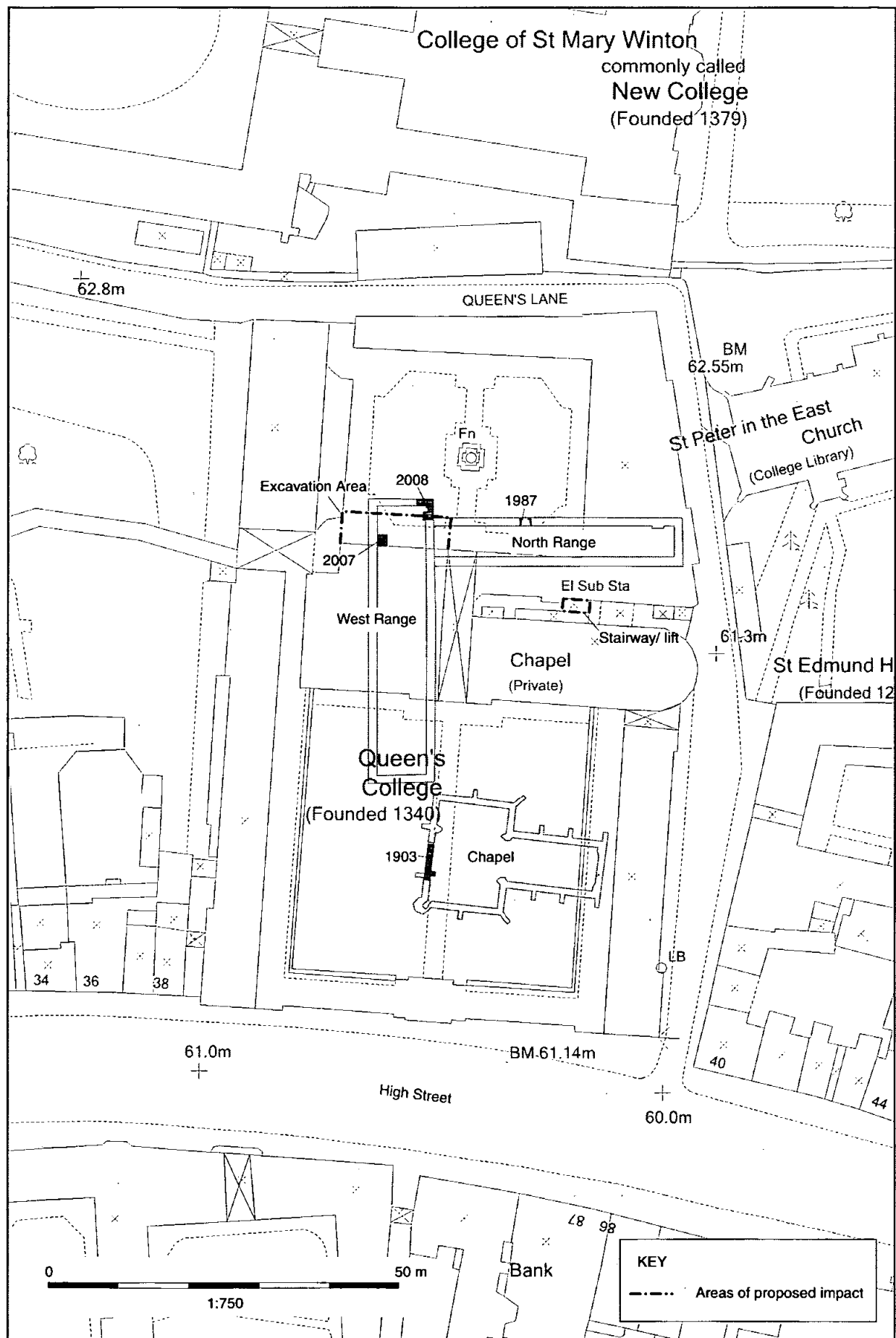


Figure 1: Site location and conjectural reconstruction of medieval college based on 1903, 1987, 2007 and 2008 excavations

**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY
RISK ASSESSMENT**

Site name:	The Queen's College Kitchen Extension	Prepared by:	A Norton		
Site code:	OXQUCK08	Approved by:	D Poore		
Invoice code:	OXQUCKEX OXQUCKWB2	Date: 16/06/08	CDM Status: Site does not fall under CDM Regulations at this time. The Principal Contractor is: Beard		
<p>Job summary: Excavation of a 4 m by 16 m trench in advance of a kitchen basement. The excavation will generally be to a depth of 2 m, but may reach 3 m in isolated areas. The archaeology will comprise the remains of a medieval range, and possibly earlier cut features. Also a watching brief on a lift pit and general groundworks. ,PO plus three technicians for three weeks. Beard will supply all fencing and plant. OA will supply shoring. Work will take place outside term time.</p>					
<p>Basis for this Risk Assessment: Follow on RA for this site</p>					
<p>First Aid</p> <p>The regulations require that your risk assessment considers the appropriate level of 1st Aid cover necessary for each site. You must consider the size of the team, the nature of the hazards present (e.g. plant on site, working in deep excavations), the remoteness from the emergency services and whether the site is shared with other contractors engaged in hazardous activities. If you feel that a first aider is required for your site please advise Nick Shepherd (Head of Fieldwork). If you are unclear about 1st Aid provision please ask Dan Poore (Health and Safety Advisor) for advice.</p> <p>If you do not need a First Aider, you will need as a minimum an 'Appointed Person', whose responsibility is to take charge when someone is injured or fall ill, and who calls an ambulance if necessary. The appointed person also looks after and re-stocks the 1st Aid box.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number of First Aiders required: 0</td> <td>Nominated First Aider/Appointed person: PO</td> </tr> </table>				Number of First Aiders required: 0	Nominated First Aider/Appointed person: PO
Number of First Aiders required: 0	Nominated First Aider/Appointed person: PO				

51616
LA/Beard

The following is a list of common risks, and suitable controls. Please review carefully, decide whether they apply to your project and complete Column 4. If Yes, add any further site specific controls that might be necessary (in Column 5), beyond those already detailed, or follow the instructions given. If No, delete or strike-through the contents of Columns 5 to 7.

If there are risks on your project that are not detailed below please add them, and appropriate controls, to the Site Specific Risk Assessment table below.

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	Medium	y	All staff to receive and sign for an induction based on this risk assessment and the WSI.	Fieldwork Director (i.e. Project Officer or Supervisor)	Low
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	Medium	y	Weekly Health and Safety briefings, including a toolbox talk, will be delivered by the Project Manager or their nominated representative (normally the Project Officer or Supervisor) and attended by all site staff. A record of attendance will be maintained using the form provided in the H and S pack.	Project Manager	Low
Vehicle movement	Personal injury. Vehicle/ property damage	Medium	y	Authorized drivers. Banksman for plant movement. PPE: Hi-vis vests	Fieldwork Director	Low
Vehicle security	Unauthorised use of vehicles/ vandalism	Low	y	Contractor to immobilise plant. Park in designated areas. Tools to be kept in locked OA vehicle.	Fieldwork Director / Driver	Low
Driving to and from site	Road traffic accident	Medium	y	All drivers, either of OA or of hired vehicles, must be qualified and competent to drive. Each driver must have their licence checked by Duncan Waltham (DW), OA	Fieldwork Director / Driver	Low

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				<p>Head of Logistics. Each driver must have their driving ability assessed, either by DW or as part of a MIDAS test undertaken by Bryan Matthews. Each driver must have a copy of the driver's Code of Conduct, which details their rights and responsibilities as a driver. On long journeys it is particularly important that drivers take breaks, or that driving is shared by more than one driver.</p> <p>The Project Manager is responsible for the safety of the site team once they have left the office (either Oxford or Lancaster), although this does not affect the legal responsibilities that drivers assume each time they drive for OA - see 'Drivers Risk Assessment'</p>		
Driving on site	Injury to staff and members of the public	Medium	n			
Equipment in general	Personal injury, property damage	Medium	y	No OA staff to use equipment not owned or hired by OA.	Fieldwork Director	Low
Damaged/ defective equipment	Personal injury, property damage	Medium	y	Daily inspection of equipment. Replace defective equipment where necessary, and ensure that Logistics Dept. are aware that defective equipment has been returned.	Fieldwork Director	Low
Slips, trips and falls	Personal injury	Medium	y	All access and egress routes to be clearly defined and kept as dry and free from mud as practicable (regular inspections must be undertaken to ensure this). Tools and other equipment to be kept tidy and away from defined access routes. Only manageable loads to be carried. Edge	Fieldwork Director	Low

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				protection to be installed as necessary.		
Mechanical excavator	Personal injury	Medium	y	<p>Authorised and competent driver. Driver's ability/attitude regarding safe working should be monitored, and action taken if necessary. Competent OA signaller to be used for plant work on site. Induction, Tool box talks. Monitor. PPE: hard hat, hi-vis vest, safety boots. DRIVER'S CITB TICKET NEEDS TO BE CHECKED BEFORE WORK COMMENCES</p>	Fieldwork Director	Low
Working in deep excavations	Trench collapse, falling objects, falling into trench. Personal injury.	High	y	<p>Deep excavations can be considered as any excavation which creates the potential for a significant fall or collapse of material. This can apply to excavations as shallow as 0.5 m deep. An assessment of the stability of soils for all excavations >500 mm deep MUST be made. If in doubt, do not enter, or step/batter/shore. Edge protection, to prevent falls, must also be installed.</p> <p>Deep excavations will require a Method Statement to accompany a detailed Risk Assessment (to be added below in the Site Specific Risk Assessment section if required) - detailed guidance is available on the Intranet. Deep excavations may also constitute Confined Spaces - this issue must be addressed in the detailed RA.</p>	Project Manager	Low

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Gas bottle	Fire/explosion	High	y	If using a gas bottle for the preparation of hot drinks, the bottle itself MUST be safely positioned outside the mess hut, to ensure adequate ventilation in the event of a gas leak. If the gas ring is positioned within the mess hut, it must be placed on a fire mat, in a safe position away from walls and any overhanging materials. In transit the bottle must be securely fixed within the vehicle. The bottle, ring and connecting pipe should be regularly checked for leaks. The ring and regulator should be removed from the bottle prior to the gas bottle being moved, and especially when placed in vehicle. The regulator in the crew bus should always be disconnected from the bottle before the vehicle is driven anywhere, as the motion of the vehicle will cause the bottle to leak.	Fieldwork Director	Low
Unexploded ordnance	Explosion	High	n			
Manual handling	Risk of strain injuries from incorrect or excessive manual handling	Medium	y	Induction. **Assess manual handling risks for each task. Consider alternative mechanical methods for tasks. No slinging of loads for machines by OA staff.	Fieldwork Director	Low
Harassment	Stress, personal injury	Medium	y	No harassment or bullying of any type (be it physical, verbal, sexual, racial etc) will be tolerated on any OA project. Should any member of staff encounter harassment or feel threatened by the actions of another (within or external to OA), they must report it to the Site	Project Manager/ Fieldwork Director /OA Staff	Low

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Noise	Hearing damage; tinnitus	High	y	<p>Hearing protection in the form of ear plugs, or preferably ear defenders compatible with hard hats, must be available for sites where noise is likely to be a hazard.</p> <p>As a general rule of thumb, if you are having to raise your voice to make yourself heard by someone less than 2 m away, the noise level is likely to be higher than 80 decibels. At this level it is advisable although not compulsory to wear ear defenders or ear plugs. This advice must be passed on to all staff by the person responsible for monitoring sound levels (usually the Supervisor or Project Officer). If you have to shout to be heard, the level is likely to be in excess of 85dB. At this level the wearing of ear defenders or plugs is mandatory, and must be enforced by the Supervisor or Project Officer.</p> <p>Hearing protection zones must be established on sites where noise is a problem, and appropriate PPE worn within them. In most case this zone will be the area around a working mechanical excavator.</p>	Fieldwork Director	
Sharp objects	Injury or disease	Medium	n			

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				- shelter in a vehicle.		
Soil contamination/ zoonotic hazards	Ingestion/contact with contaminated soils or bacteria within soils	Medium	y	Where no contamination is known treat as suspected anyway. Good hygiene regime. Wash face and hands (hot water and soap) before each break and at end of day. No smoking or eating on site except in designated areas. Should evidence of contamination be found (either by odour or appearance) excavation to cease and suitable advice to be sought. Relevant departments should be notified of the risk (logistics, environmental, finds, archives depts). All material (e.g. finds, records and equipment) returning from contaminated sites should be as clean as possible in order to minimise the risk of contaminants being brought back to the office or stores.	Fieldwork Director / Project Manager	Low
Livestock	Personal injury, or injury to livestock	Medium	n			
Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease), Tetanus	Contraction of serious disease	Medium	y	Induction. Issue information cards. High standard of hygiene (controls as for contaminated ground).	Fieldwork Director	Low

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Underground Services	Risk of Electrocution, gas leaks or flooding.	Medium	y	Undertake Services check through statutory bodies/clients drawings wherever possible. Competent person (defined by the HSE as someone who has received, as a minimum, training from a qualified operative) to check for unknown underground services prior to machining using a Cable Avoidance Tool ("Cat and Jenny"). Hand excavate in areas of suspected live services to locate and isolate from interference from mechanical excavation. Notify statutory bodies/clients if suspected live services are found. ALWAYS ASSUME THAT ALL SERVICES ARE LIVE.	Fieldwork Director	Low
Overhead cables	Risk of electrocution	High	y	Undertake Services check through statutory bodies/clients drawings wherever possible. Visual inspection of entire site prior to any work starting. If overhead cables present, specific risk assessment to be undertaken and entered in section below: as a minimum, goalposts to be erected for all plant movements under cables, boom restricters to be considered, all personnel to be briefed, especially with regard to use of surveying staff and erection of any towers.		
Weather	Cold/ wet weather: hypothermia/ice Hot weather: heatstroke/dehydration Electrocution	Low	y	Re-arrange fieldwork if practicable. Staff will be issued with suitable clothing and suitable footwear. Additional breaks to be taken in the event of very hot weather. Work on site to be suspended in the event of prolonged heavy rain, or when site becomes too slippery to be safely worked. Weather forecasts should be monitored and precautions taken in the event of predictions of dangerous weather e.g. high winds - shelter in a cabin or vehicle; electrical storms	Project Manager	Low

The following empty rows are for the assessment of additional risks during the course of the works WHEN ARRIVING AT THE SITE FOR THE FIRST TIME, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF THE RISKS IS UNDERTAKEN, AND THE FINDINGS/REQUIRED ACTIONS ARE RECORDED BELOW TO FORM PART OF THE INDUCTION, BEFORE WORK COMMENCES. Some risks will only become apparent once you are on site.

HAZARD	RISK	RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	CONTROLS, and DATE RISK IDENTIFIED	ACTION BY?	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)	TOOLBOX TALK GIVEN?
fumes from Machinery	Effects of fumes from mini-digger	Med.	There are two fans - one on stairwell & one in window - these should both be going. If it becomes too fume-y - to stop work & go out - or ask for a hand chg - only. Stay out of deeper excavations while machining in progress - possibly watching from stairwell. No lone working - workmen should be in attendance at all times	All -	Med.	

be in attendance at all times

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				PO/Supervisor who in turn will report it to the appropriate authority and make a record of the harassment and any actions taken. If harassment persists, OA staff will remove themselves from the site.		

ADDITIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

HAZARD	RISK	RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	CONTROLS	ACTION BY?	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Working in deep excavations	Trench collapse, falling objects, falling into trench. Personal injury.	High	Evaluation trench will be excavated to a depth of 2 m to 3 m. Hit and miss sheet piling will be used once the trench reaches a maximum depth of 1.5 m (subject to trench stability), supported by a timber frame. The ends of the trench will be stepped. Shoring will be installed by fully qualified staff, and inspected at the beginning and end of each day. Trench will be fenced off with Heras fencing. See method statement.	PO all staff	Low
Vehicle movement	Personal injury. Vehicle/ property damage	Medium	Plant (mini digger and dumper) will be within the college quad outside term time. There may be conference attendees or college staff on site, extra care should be taken when acting as banksperson for plant. College staff and visitors should be briefed on days when plant movements are expected, and appropriate signage displayed (to be arranged by Beard). See above.	PO all staff	Low

Kate Wheaton
[Signature]

13/10/08
10

[Signature]
L M PIPER

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
02/04/08

Box 1 File 2

A. Publication Report.

PDF A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Diazo~~ Copies: *B 3*
Scan

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: *[Oxfordshire]* Parish: *[Oxford]*]
Site: *[Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]*]
Site identifier/accession code may be included *OXOQCK08 / OXOcms: 2008-26*

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name *[A. Norton]*]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

ANGLO-SAXON PITS AND A MEDIEVAL KITCHEN AT THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KITCHEN EXTENSION, OXFORD

By Andrew Norton and James Mumford

With Contributions from Leigh Allen, Dr Martin Allen, Paul Booth, Dana Challinor, John Cotter, Alison Kelly, David Mullin, Dr Rebecca Nicholson, Cynthia Poole, Ian Scott, Ruth Shaffrey, Wendy Smith and Lena Strid

SUMMARY

In July 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological excavation and watching brief at The Queen's College, Oxford in advance of the construction of a new kitchen basement. The excavations revealed tenth- and eleventh-century pits that were indicative of settlement within the north-eastern quarter of the defended town, or within a suburb immediately to the east of the town's defences. The foundations of the college's fifteenth-century west and north ranges were also revealed, and the medieval kitchen was seen to lie directly below its more recent counterpart. The remains of lavish college meals were recovered from the kitchen deposits and pits within the kitchen garden. The meals dated from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries and provosts and fellows would have dined on burbot and sturgeon, and feasts of rabbit.

INTRODUCTION

The Queen's College lies on the northern side of the High Street, and is bounded by Queen's Lane to the north and east, approximately 500 m east of the centre of Oxford (Fig. 1). The college lies on the second river gravel terrace at c. 62 m OD, and the underlying geology is

Oxford Clay. The kitchen extension excavation comprised a 14 m by 4 m wide trench within the south-western corner of the back quad, and a watching brief was also carried out during the underpinning of the existing kitchen walls, and on the excavation of all ground works (Fig. 2). All overburden and eighteenth-century construction material was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, a process carried out under close archaeological supervision. Excavation proceeded to the top of the medieval college walls and associated soil horizons. All work followed procedures laid down in the OAU Fieldwork Manual.¹

Archaeological and historical background

The Queen's College lies within the eastern part of the Anglo-Saxon burh, which is thought to have been constructed at the turn of the tenth century; the town must have had fortifications at the time of the Burghal Hidage and there is no strong evidence for fortifications prior to that time.² During an evaluation and watching brief within the Provost's Garden to the west, the remains of late Anglo-Saxon occupation were observed.³ Excavations and observations around the site's perimeter have also produced evidence of Anglo-Saxon street levels.⁴

The site lay within the medieval walled town and was occupied by long narrow medieval tenements fronting the High Street, which were presumably established prior to the Norman Conquest.⁵ However, the town plan in this area has been changed by the impact of the foundation of The Queen's College and New College. Prior to the construction of the colleges Thorald's Lane (now New College Lane) continued through the churchyard of St Peter in the East, and extended as far as the east town wall, with a turn off into Queen's College Lane. The medieval tenements fronting High Street extended back from the street for

just over half the length of Queen's Lane - as they still do to the west of the college. The individual tenements are well known from college records, have been mapped by Salter, and survived in truncated form until the eighteenth century. From west to east the investigation area lay within the five tenements of Wilby Court or St Nicholas Entry, Nether Windmill, Tenement of Simon de Gloucester, St Frideswide's and Dosier's.⁶ The tenements on Thorald's Lane are less well understood, and their boundaries have not been identified, though there is little reason to suppose that there were not a continuous series of houses in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These included what may have been large town houses belonging to Peter Thorold and the Stockwell family, and near to St Peter's Church a one-time academic hall where the monks of Canterbury studied in the 1330s.⁷

The medieval college

Like many Oxford colleges, the process of the notional or actual foundation becoming a coherent collection of buildings was a gradual one. The site was mostly acquired by Robert de Eglesfield between 1340 and 1347, and the fellows of the new college (founded in 1341) must at first have occupied the existing houses.⁸ Building of the front gatehouse onto Queen's Lane began in 1352, and by the end of the century a quadrangle with chapel and hall was complete, but not yet encroaching on the High Street frontage.⁹

The medieval college buildings are well recorded in map views by Agas (1577/88) and Loggan (1675 - Fig. 3), and in more detail in Loggan's view of the east front (1675), while the chapel plan was drawn by Loggan's pupil, Michael Burghers; the last remaining buildings were also drawn by James Green in 1751 as a conscious antiquarian record.¹⁰ These all show that the space between the north range of the quad and New College Lane was used for

orchards and gardens (open in 1577 and subdivided by 1675), and outbuildings on New College Lane.

The lost college buildings can be generally located by the presence on Loggan's view of the Williamson Building, which still exists. Two key archaeological discoveries have enabled a precise location; in 1887 the chapel foundations were seen in pipe laying and these were further investigated in 1903; then in 1987 a trench in the back quad located the outer wall of the north range, and a resistivity survey outlined the west quad and library.¹¹

The post-medieval college

The eighteenth-century rebuilding of The Queen's College swept away all previous buildings except the Williamson Building, and gave the college a rectilinear layout based on the new High Street frontage. The new buildings were partially cellared, with a narrow wine cellar down the middle of the hall, and a cellar in the space between the hall and kitchen, but no cellar beneath the kitchen itself. The cellarage is linked to the cellars below the west range (buttery), and there is one short return to the north (just west of the kitchen), which may have given access for coal or other goods. The cellars are stone vaulted, but with minimal architectural features of note. There is also a crypt beneath the chapel, and this was uncovered in 1976 when the coffins of former provosts were noted.¹²

Recent observations

In September 2007 a watching brief was carried out during geo-technical test-pitting, to investigate the foundations for the existing College Kitchen (built 1715). In March 2008 an

evaluation and watching brief was carried out to determine the location of the West Range, and to record deposits disturbed by new service trenches.¹³ The results of these pieces of work are discussed with the results of the excavation below.

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DISCUSSION

Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval settlement (tenth to fourteenth centuries)

Late Anglo-Saxon occupation evidence was revealed within the kitchen extension trench; six tenth- or eleventh-century pits were recorded (Fig. 4), one of which (293) contained an Æthelred II (978-1016) silver cut halfpenny in its upper fill (294), in circulation from 997-1003 (see Allen below); the pottery recovered from the pits was also indicative of late tenth-century occupation (see Cotter below). The pits were probably waste or cess pits, although some may have functioned as cellar pits, being flat based and vertically sided and most likely

lay within tenements extending back from the High Street. The street frontage would have been occupied by postholed or cellared buildings and secondary buildings may have been constructed within the yard spaces. Coupled with the Anglo-Saxon evidence from the 1998 evaluation, a picture of a busy north-eastern quarter emerges.¹⁴

Cellar pits seem to be a short-lived characteristic of urban building tradition in tenth- and eleventh-century contexts throughout the country.¹⁵ Ranging in size from a few metres square to substantial rooms comparable to later medieval undercrofts, they were lined with wattle and daub or walls constructed from planks and posts.¹⁶ In Oxford cellar pits are known at Oxford Castle, Queen's Street, the High Street, Lincoln College and Cornmarket Street.¹⁷ At least four plots measuring 10 m-12 m wide and extending 65 m-70 m back from the street line were revealed at the site of the Clarendon Hotel on Cornmarket Street, with each plot fronted by a cellar pit with further structures to the rear.¹⁸

Large pits were located to the rear of the cellar pits at Oxford Castle and were used for general refuse rather than specifically cess, and The Queen's College pits may have had a similar function.¹⁹ The fish bone assemblage from cess pit 293 consisted almost entirely of eel and herring, the latter probably imported as pickled fish while the eels are likely to have been fresh and obtained locally. Bones from these fish are commonly found together in cessy deposits and were evidently regularly available and popular. Eels were trapped in quantity in the tenth and eleventh centuries and Domesday records for 1086 show the abbot's mill in Eynsham yielded 450 eels a year.²⁰ Nearby, at Oxford Castle the substantial late Anglo-Saxon fish assemblage was dominated by bones from small freshwater fish, particularly eels, and a few eel bones were also recorded from Anglo-Saxon pits at 7-8 Queen's Street.²¹ Small pike, also identified in The Queen's College cess pit fills, has been identified from Anglo-Saxon

deposits at St. Aldates while at Eynsham Abbey a range of sea and freshwater fish were recovered exclusively by hand collection from Anglo-Saxon deposits.²²

The eastern extent of the burh

It is thought that the burh's eastern limit lay to the west of The Queen's College, on the line of Catte Street/Magpie Lane, before it was extended to the east in the eleventh century, possibly as a result of renewed Danish attacks.²³ The hypothesis is based on the topography of the town, parallels with nearby towns such as Wallingford and Cricklade and the evidence of the Burghal Hidage.²⁴ However, the only archaeological evidence to support this theory is a short section of wall seen in the Clarendon Quadrangle excavation; an 'early' wall turned south-east from the line of the later medieval town wall.²⁵ There is contrasting evidence to suggest that the burh was built in one phase, and the east gate was always located at the junction of the High Street and Longwall Street; the primary street surface within the central and eastern areas of the burh are both constructed from pebbles, whilst later surfaces were constructed of gravel.²⁶ The earth ramparts revealed within the western, central and eastern parts of the burh are also of similar construction, whilst later additions to the ramparts seen within the Oxford Castle excavations comprise bulk dumped deposits rather than banded deposits of turf and soil.²⁷ The presence of late tenth-century occupation immediately to the east of the assumed town limits adds further weight to the idea that the town defences were built in one phase, or extended very shortly after their initial construction.

Alternatively the presence of Anglo-Saxon occupation at The Queen's College may provide evidence of a densely occupied suburb. Oxford thrived in the tenth century and settlement may have spilled beyond the town's defences, perhaps necessitating the need for an eastern extension in the eleventh century. On the opposite side of the High Street possible cellar-pits

and Anglo-Saxon pottery were identified at the site of the Angel Inn, during work in advance of the new Examination Schools, and pits, postholes and beamslots dated to the first half of the eleventh century were recorded further south on Logic Lane.²⁸ Such rapid expansion of late Anglo-Saxon urban settlement is known elsewhere. Evidence of suburban occupation is known in the west of Winchester, a result of population growth in the late ninth century, and rapid expansion in Lincoln in the mid-tenth century led to the development of a suburb south of the river and the spread of the town into the upper city.²⁹

Little evidence of early medieval activity was revealed, although a dog burial may have represented backyard activity within the tenement of St Nicholas Entry (see below). A stylus dating from between the late twelfth and fourteenth centuries (S.F. 17) was also recovered from a soil pre-dating the construction of the college, and may be indicative of the presence of scholars on the site prior to the foundation of The Queen's College.

The early college and west range (fourteenth to early-eighteenth centuries)

Robert de Eglesfeld began purchasing tenements in the north-east of the city in 1340, so as to provide lodgings for scholars.³⁰ Existing properties within the tenements would have provided the earliest college properties, prior to the construction of the buildings depicted by Loggan in his 1675 illustrations. The kitchen extension excavations revealed the northern extent of the west range, which predated the western limits of the north range (Fig. 5). By comparing the location of the ranges with Salter's plan of the pre-college tenement plots, it can be seen that the northern part of the west range and the whole of the north range are located within two messuages bought by William of Muskham in 1341, whilst the southern part of the west range is located within the tenement of Goter Hall and St Nicholas Entry, which were purchased in 1363 and 1359 respectively (Fig. 6). The chapel was located within

three eastern tenements; Nether Windmill (also known as Windmill Hall) was the latest purchase; a licence to hold it in mortmain was obtained in 1363 and it was formerly conveyed to the college in 1367.³¹

Despite occupation of the northern part of the site since 1352 and the tenement of Goter Hall and St Nicholas Entry since the mid-1360s, construction of the west range probably started shortly after 1399 when, following the demolition of the old kitchen (*Coquina antiqua*), one-hundred and thirty-six loads of stone from 'Hedyngton' and fifteen loads from Taynton were brought to the site for a new hall or 'special works'.³² The southern and central parts of the west range are described as the Provost's House and Dining Hall on Logan's 1675 college drawing, and the northernmost section of the range was occupied by the kitchen; a large hearth/oven and floor levels with a large quantity of associated fish bone were revealed within the kitchen extension excavations. It seems likely that the west range was the new hall, incorporating the dining hall to the south and the kitchen to the north. Summer and winter butteries are mentioned in 1392-3, as well as a storeroom (*promptuarium*) and cellar (*inferius*), but these were probably located within or below existing tenement structures.³³ As with excavations in other medieval colleges in Oxford, double-shelled oil lamps were recovered from rubbish pits in the kitchen garden. Such lamps only appear to be found on college sites, or on the sites of former academic halls, in Oxford, presumably because students needed light to study by whilst the townsfolk slept.³⁴

Within the excavations the west range was seen to be 8 m wide with an internal dimension of 5.5 m, and at least six floor surfaces and a sequence of stone and brick hearths/ovens were present; the penultimate oven (247) being constructed from 'Tudor bricks' and double chambered. The kitchen must have been a most unpleasant place to work; the early floor layers and make-up deposits surrounding the hearths were so ash- and bone-rich that when

the recovered pottery was cleaned it 'dripped' fish bones. Dog or cat faeces were also present within the kitchen floor waste below the brick hearth/oven. The make-up deposits were presumably derived from scraping up material from the kitchen floor. The floors comprised beaten earth surfaces, pitched stone surfaces and flagstone floors. Two redeposited painted floor tiles depicting eagles were recovered from post-medieval dumped deposits, and are indicative of highly decorative floors elsewhere in the college (Fig. 7). The west range roof was likely to have been covered with stone slates, which were possibly replaced with ceramic tiles in the fifteenth century. Fragmentary ceramic tiles of a previously unknown type were recovered from a soil within the kitchen garden (see below).

The 1340s college was to consist of twelve scholars or fellows, and a provost and by the beginning of the fifteenth century there were four to seven fellows living among tenements in the college.³⁵ In general the fifteenth-century kitchen would have catered for the provost and scholars as well as any visitors, it may also have provided food for the servants. In 1341 the college servants were to include a butler or steward, a cook, a kitchen boy, a baker, a brewer, a boy to mill for the brewer and baker, a barber/porter, a gardener, a washerwoman and a watchman.³⁶ Meals comprised two courses on ordinary days and three on the five main feast days.³⁷ As well as baking bread and brewing beer the college produced leeks, pepper, hempseed, grapes, herbs, beans, onions and garlic within the kitchen garden from 1415-19. There is also a record of a hen house (*domus gallinarum*) in 1394-5.³⁸ The kitchen garden occupied much of the college grounds, and the excavations showed that the area immediately to the west of the west range was used for dumping kitchen waste within pits, demonstrating at least a basic level of hygiene during the early days of the college. Probable compost heaps and ash heaps were located against the north wall of the west range. Beech dominated the charcoal assemblage recovered from the waste pits, and would have been the main fuel

source. The kitchen bought all the fuel, which it sold to members of the college for their personal use and also provided fuel for the dining room.³⁹

The west range fish bone by Dr Rebecca Nicholson and animal bone by Lena Strid

The animal and fish bone assemblages from the excavations shed further light on the eating habits of the medieval fellows and scholars. The fifteenth- and sixteenth-century kitchen floor deposits and pit fills were rich in remains from a wide range of fish, some probably preserved, and included larger and small cyprinids, gurnards, sea breams, smaller gadids, flatfish, salmon, trout, conger eel, thornback ray and pike. The ubiquity of fish bones and scales within these deposits, demonstrates that the college regularly purchased both sea and freshwater fish and probably had regular contact with merchants operating from one or more ports on the southern coast. The assemblage has many similarities with that reported from a smaller group of fifteenth- to sixteenth-century fish remains from Merton College; both contain a wide range of taxa indicative of both the variety of fish on the college menu and the availability of sea fish in Oxford at this time.⁴⁰ It is unlikely that the remains recovered from The Queen's College represent regular meals served to the *pueri* (poor boys who acted as choristers in the Chapel). Except on the greatest feasts poor boys were to 'dispute', whilst the masters sat at table.⁴¹ The weekly allowance of food for a fellow in 1348 is listed as 2s, whereas that for a *puer* is 8d.⁴² A number of the fish represented would have been well beyond their means but may have been served at high table on special occasions.

The meals of at least some of the college fellows and visitors must have been varied and at least on special occasions, lavish, as demonstrated both by the range of fish and meats represented in the college kitchen deposits. With the exception of the freshwater fish, which are not now commonly eaten in England, most of the fish are commercially available in

Oxford today. Sturgeon, however, is now extremely rare in British waters; rather than the flesh, sturgeons are better known today for their highly prized roe (caviar).

The most ubiquitous fish available during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries would have been pickled herring and dried and salted cod (and related gadids, known by a number of names, most commonly as 'stockfische'); these fish were staples of the medieval diet since they could be stored for long periods. During the middle ages the church imposed numerous 'fish days' when meat could not be eaten, so inevitably the trade in fish burgeoned in the first half of the second millennium and the trade in herrings and stockfish was particularly important.⁴³ A Magdalen College account from 1537 shows both river fish and salt fish were purchased for college meals.⁴⁴ For Lent, salt fish replaced meat in the basic Oxford college dinner from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries.⁴⁵ Eels also may have been preserved, although it is likely that eels were supplied fresh from rivers and ponds on the college estates, a probable source too of the cyprinids, perch, pike and possibly the trout. The burbot, recorded in the fill of pit 330, may also have come from local rivers, but these fish, now extinct in Britain, are thought to have originally been restricted to the rivers of eastern England.⁴⁶ In the late sixteenth century they are documented as being particularly common in the fens, but it is possible that burbot may have once been found in the Thames and its tributaries and finds of bones from this fish in late Anglo-Saxon deposits from Oxford Castle imply a local source.⁴⁷ Other fish, however, are likely to have been brought fresh from the coast - which would have entailed rapid transportation. Gurnards, sea bream and flatfishes were all probably imported as fresh fish, and given the proximity of the Thames, it is likely that fish originally came from the London markets, although The Queen's College also held estates in and around Southampton from the time of Edward III.⁴⁸ By around 1360 fishmongers in St. Aldates were selling herrings, stockfish and 'Winchelsea fish from over eighteen stalls.⁴⁹

Whether the sturgeon found in pit 330 was fresh or preserved is unclear, but either way sturgeon are usually considered to be a sign of status. Most finds are from religious establishments including Eynsham Abbey and St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester.⁵⁰ It is likely that this fish was purchased for a banquet or other special occasion. As an indication of the relative value of fish commonly represented in the Oxford samples, Dyer lists herring at 1/4d, plaice/flounder at 1/2d, large eel at 1 1/2d, perch at 2d, chubb at 4 1/2d, pickerel (young pike) at 8d and pike at 12d each in 1461.⁵¹

The floor and pit deposits were also rich in bird and fowl bones and the remains of at least eight rabbits were indicative of a feast in the late fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. Written sources from Merton College mention 40 braces of rabbits being bought for a feast in 1395, revealing the large quantities of meat that were used on a single occasion.⁵² As with urban Oxford assemblages, cattle and sheep/goat would have provided the bulk of meat. It is difficult to estimate the amount of pork, since it was often eaten preserved and filleted.⁵³ Pork may therefore have been more common than is implied by the bone assemblage. Veal seems to have been favoured, whereas sheep were almost exclusively eaten as mutton. The low number of young lambs may suggest that wool production was more important in the Oxfordshire region. The use of veal may be connected to dairy production, with excess males killed for meat. The Thames floodplain is very suitable for cattle grazing, although it's unclear if this was used mainly for fattening adult cattle before slaughter or for keeping cows for dairy production. Veal was also eaten in the urban assemblages, but to a much smaller extent.

Animals associated with a high-status diet, such as deer, swan and heron, are present in small numbers, which is also true for Merton College. Lincoln College is more similar to urban

Oxford assemblages, with small numbers of deer and no high-status birds. In the post-conquest period, deer hunting was a prerogative of the nobility. It is unclear whether the deer remains in the college assemblages derived directly from estates, or whether they were bought from butchers in Oxford, who in turn had bought the meat from gamekeepers from the estates.⁵⁴

The north range (fifteenth to early-eighteenth centuries)

The north range was 12 m wide and cellared so that floor level was 1.5 m below that of the west range (Fig. 2). The range was divided into two parts by a central wall, and room divisions were also evident. The north wall was rendered and a stone floor was evident in section to the south, but no evidence of the cellar's use could be determined; although it is possible that it was used as a cold store for the kitchen.

A carved stone roof-boss depicting a figure holding a shield displaying the rebus of Robert Langton, was recovered from the fabric of the eighteenth-century kitchen wall, within the footprint of the north range. The stone had been re-used but feasibly originated from the west or north range. The figure's head has been lost but the carving (Fig. 8) depicts a figure wearing a possible academic gown, the initials R L and a shield with Langton's rebus - a barrel (tun/ton) upon which is carved a long note (lang). Robert Langton was a nephew of the Provost Thomas Langton (1487-1496), and was incepted as Doctor of Civil Law in 1501.⁵⁵ In 1517 he enlarged the chapel and also beautified the library and provost's chambers.⁵⁶ His coat of arms was displayed over the Provost's parlour, and is now mounted on the SCR gallery.⁵⁷ Within the College Chapel Langton's rebus can be seen in the upper right corner of a stone, which also has a void for a brass depicting Langton.⁵⁸

The later college (1710 onwards)

Demolition of the west side of the college quad commenced 12th November 1709 and the first stone of the west wing was laid in February 1710.⁵⁹ The medieval garden levels were seen to be overlain by dumps of construction debris, in particular a c. 0.5 m thick layer of limestone chippings/dust was used to raise the ground level. The west and north ranges were levelled, and following the removal of its floor, the north range cellar was infilled. Stones originating from the medieval structures were re-used in the fabric of the eighteenth-century kitchen foundations. A nineteenth-century well (1001) was uncovered within the basement to the east of the present kitchen, and it is possible that this represented the location of a medieval precursor (Fig. 2).

RESULTS

Stratigraphic summary

Anglo-Saxon and early medieval (911 to 1399)

Within the excavation site natural gravel (235) was revealed at 59.9 m OD and was overlain by a 0.2 m thick layer of reddish loess (supra-natural - 230). The deposits were cut by six pits that measured between up to 2 m wide and 2 m deep prior to truncation (Fig. 4). The pits were truncated by medieval pitting and structures and their form was difficult to ascertain. However, the deeper pits (232, 293, 298 and 336) were generally sub-square or rectangular, north-south aligned, vertically sided and flat bottomed. The pits contained Cotswold type ware and St Neots ware pottery, which is indicative of a date range of c. 900-1100 for the pits.

Pit 293 was the best preserved and was filled with dumps of redeposited supra-natural and topsoil, the lowest of which were greenish hued and indicative of cessy deposits (294, 297 and 320; Fig. 9). The upper fill (294) contained an Æthelred II (978-1016), silver cut halfpenny, in circulation from 997 to 1003. A relatively large assemblage of eel and herring bones were recovered from the primary fills of the pit (297 and 320). Pits 232 and 298 were similarly shaped to pit 292 but filled with dumps of silty clay. The pits may have originated as quarry pits, but it is not inconceivable that they formed cellar pits - being vertically sided, flat based and rapidly filled.

Pits 295 and 304 were more irregularly shaped with concave bases and sloping sides, they were filled with single dumps of redeposited supra-natural (296 and 305) and are likely to have been dug to excavate material to infill cess pits or similar (Figs 9 and 10). The animal bones recovered from the pits included sheep/goat, pig, dog, horse and deer.

The fills of the pits were overlain by a probable garden soil (286), which may have lain to the rear of late eleventh-century tenements fronting the High Street. A pit (289) and a shallow hollow (291) were cut through the soil, measuring between 0.3 m and 0.8 m wide, 0.1 m and 0.4 m deep, and filled with redeposited garden soils (290 and 292) they were probably planting holes or garden features. A scorched charcoal and mortar rich reddish silty sand (284) overlay the garden features, and contained eleventh- to thirteenth-century pottery and a similarly dated stylus (S.F. 284). A dog burial was also present within the layer. The layer probably represented a demolition layer or construction horizon associated with the medieval college.

A layer of silty clay containing stone roof tile fragments (119) was recorded within the evaluation trench to the north of the main excavation area, and may have represented construction debris or demolition material from a structure within an earlier tenement plot.

The medieval college kitchen (1399 to 1710)

The foundations of the medieval west range (cut 287, fill 288) truncated the garden soils, demolition deposits and the Anglo-Saxon pit fills to the east. The northern, western and north-eastern walls of the west range were constructed from ragstone and limestone blocks in a gravelly mortar (101 and 210). The walls measured between 0.75 m and 0.95 m in width, with an offset courses of stone at the base creating a total width of up to 1.4 m. The wall survived to a height of 1.4 m, including its offset foundation, and its lowest courses were constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks measuring c. 0.8 m by 0.6 m by 0.3 m. The surviving upper five courses were constructed from smaller blocks and were faced. A recess forming a chimney base, or less likely a small doorway, was noted at the internal north-east corner of the structure (101).

The construction trenches for the wall was backfilled with soil and stones (118) and included OXAM fabric pottery with a date range from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The walls formed a hall measuring 5.3 m wide and over 6 m long, the southern part of the range presumably extending to the south of the existing kitchen beyond the observable area.

Floor deposits (Figs 2 and 10; Section 302)

A sequence of floor deposits and repairs were observed within the west range, the earliest floor level was a compacted silty floor measuring up to 0.1 m thick (285), which contained pottery dating from 1200-1600. The floor was overlain by a 0.15 m thick sand and gravel levelling deposit (283) below a 0.1 m thick sand and mortar floor (342). A limestone hearth (272) was located at the western end of the floor; it was constructed from stone blocks measuring 0.3 m by 0.2 m and laid end to end, with a 0.1 m thick layer of silty sand dumped within it (268). The levelling layer was overlain by a 0.06 m gravelly mortar surface (260), which presumably functioned as the hearth floor. The absence of scorching may suggest that any fire was within a brazier. An ash and charcoal rich deposit (262 - N.I.) lay directly in front of the hearth, which contained numerous oyster shells; a result of the hearth being cleaned out.

Adjacent to the hearth, a 0.05 m deep hollow (281 N.I.) was filled by and overlain by a compact dark silty floor (269). The floor was 0.03 m thick and ash and bone rich, and was likely to have represented several raking out episodes from the hearth. A second hollow (271 N.I.), also adjacent to the hearth, was revealed in the surface of these deposits, filled with a bone rich reddish silt that contained late-fifteenth to mid sixteenth-century pottery (270).

Floor 269 was cut by the foundation trench for the north range (see below), the fills of which were overlain by a mortar and gravel base (255) for a pitched limestone cobble surface on an intermittent mortar bed (252). The stones measured c. 0.2 m by 0.2 m by 0.05 m, and were seen in patches throughout the west range, and a fifteenth-century jetton was recovered from the surface. Pitched stones (134) within the north-east corner of the range were worn and a fine sooty deposit filled the voids between the stones. It is likely that the ashy deposits here derived from the nearby hearth within the corner of the building (101). Surface 252 had been

repaired in places; a patch of flat cobbles (253) was observed amongst the pitched stones and ashy deposits that filled voids between the stones (261).

The pitched stone floor and hearth 272 were overlain by a bone and ash rich levelling layer (250), below a brick hearth (247) on a mortar bed (Fig. 11). The brick hearth was up to 1 m wide, and constructed from handmade early Tudor bricks measuring 0.23 m by 0.11 m by 0.05 m. The bricks were overlain by a make-up layer (248) and mortar base (214) for a second brick hearth or oven (211). The later oven measured 2 m long and 1 m wide and was constructed from seventeenth- or eighteenth-century bricks laid on their edges in a running bond; many of the bricks were blackened by fire and cracked from heat. The inner face of the medieval hall wall (210) was abutted by five courses of bricks in a running bond, which formed the back of the oven. A 0.4 m wide brick plinth was set into the centre of the oven's base, and divided the structure into two.

The mortar base for the oven extended into the central area of the range, where stone slabs formed part of a floor (213). The slabs measured between 0.35 m by 0.34 m by 0.04 m and 1.03 m by 0.64 m by 0.05 m; imprints of removed slabs were evident in the mortar and three stone slabs survived in the north-east corner of the range (125; Figs 6 and 11).

A stone-built drain was located to the north of the oven and may have been contemporary (257; Fig. 5). The stone structure was constructed from roughly hewn limestone and ragstone blocks, and formed a 3.1 m long and 0.37 m wide curvilinear channel that cut through the foundations of the west wall of the range (210). The entrance to the channel was a square opening (0.56 m by 0.47 m) formed from ashlar blocks set within the kitchen's floor. A stone slab at the base of the opening sloped down to the west, and led to a roughly hewn limestone base 1.1 m below ground level. It is likely that the drain emptied into a culvert within the

kitchen garden (see below). Layers of reddish and black silt (263 and 264) were revealed within the channel. A second shallower channel (259 - N.I.) was partly exposed in section and set into the top of channel 257. It comprised a limestone block base and surround, but was disturbed by modern services.

The north range (Fig. 6)

Floor 269 was truncated by the construction trench for the west wall of the north range/the later eastern wall of the west range. The wall (216) was 1.5 m wide, 1.3 m high and similarly constructed to the west range walls. The eastern face of the wall and any floor was robbed during the construction of the eighteenth-century college, but facing stones were evident in the lower courses of the wall. A 0.2 m wide offset foundation course was observed below the lowest facing stone at 59.05 m OD, 1.45 m below floor 269. The internal face of the northern wall of the cellar was observed in a narrow exploratory trench, designed to define the extent of the structure. The wall survived to a height of 1 m and was rendered with 0.05 m of painted plaster. A second section of the northern wall was observed during John Blair's 1987 excavation, into which a window was set.⁶⁰ A report on the 1987 trench can be found in the appendices.

The southern and internal walls of the north range survived beneath the eighteenth-century college and were observed during a watching brief on the underpinning works (Figs 2 and 12). The southern wall (1031) was revealed in section (Fig. 12); measuring 1.2 m wide and 1.9 m high, it was constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks and faced on its northern side. It was abutted by a limestone slab floor constructed on a rubble base (1030). The base of an internal dividing wall (1000/1022) was observed in the centre of the range. It survived to a height of 0.5 m and was faced on its northern side; no evidence of render was seen on

either of the walls. A north-south aligned wall (1020) abutted the southern face of the dividing wall of the north range (1022). The wall was constructed from roughly shaped limestone blocks measuring up to 0.35 m wide and bonded with a sandy mortar. The wall was over 3.4 m long, 0.9 m wide and up to 1.1 m high and presumably formed footings for a division within the north range. Similarly constructed walls (1008 and 1025) survived to the west of wall 1022 and in section on the north side of wall 1022, possibly forming other internal divisions.

The kitchen garden and orchard (Fig. 5)

Four pits measuring up to 1.3 m deep and up to 3 m wide were recorded immediately to the west of the west range (275, 278, 313 and 330). The pits were filled with dumped silts and clays that contained waste from the kitchen.

A north-south aligned culvert (266) was located within the northern part of the exposed garden area. The culvert was constructed from two courses of limestone blocks measuring c. 0.85 m by 0.46 m by 0.12 m, and had an internal width of 0.3 m and external width of 0.9 m. It was capped with limestone slabs and sloped down towards the High Street. The upper pit fills and culvert construction trench fill had been reworked and formed part of a garden soil seen throughout the area (229 - N.I.). The soil contained a large quantity of fragmentary fifteenth- or sixteenth-century ceramic roofing tiles, of a type previously unknown in Oxford (see Cotter below). Limestone blocks were set into the soil and formed a surround between a flower bed and edge of a gravel path; the stones measured c. 0.16 m by 0.07 m by 0.05 m.

Soil deposits (111 and 114) were observed abutting the northern face of the west range (101); layer 114 contained pottery of OXY fabric, dated from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. The deposits were cut by a north-south aligned construction trench for a 0.3 m wide sandstone wall (102). The stones were roughly hewn and bonded with reddish brown clay. Wall 102 abutted the north-east corner of wall 101 and appears to have functioned as a garden divide, although it cannot be seen in Loggan's 1675 drawing. A footpath constructed from tightly packed sandstones (100), extended northwards alongside garden wall 102.

Dumped deposits forming a spoil or compost heap were observed to the west of garden wall 102. The heap was formed from soils containing thirteenth- to fifteenth-century pottery (113) and twelfth- to eighteenth-century ceramic building material (CBM - 121). Dumps of mortar, stone and beech charcoal (108) were also present.

The eighteenth-century college (early-eighteenth century onwards)

Within the back quad a sequence of dumped deposits overlay the ornamental gardens (Fig. 13). A soil layer (5), containing pottery of late seventeenth century date, lay beneath a c. 0.25 m thick dump of limestone debris (4), which contained seventeenth- to eighteenth-century pottery, redeposited CBM and clay pipe dated c. 1690-1720. The limestone layer is likely to have derived from the construction of the library in 1692-5. A similar sequence of deposits was observed during the excavation of a lift pit on the southern side of the chapel, demonstrating that the entire site was 'made up' prior to the removal of the medieval hall walls. The earlier construction/levelling deposits (4) were cut by a robber trench (6) over the north wall of the north range that was 1.95 m wide and over 0.6 m deep. The gravelly fill of the trench contained fourteenth- to seventeenth-century CBM and seventeenth- eighteenth-century clay pipe fragments (3). The robber trench over the northern wall of the west range

was less well defined, its fills merging with the fills within the infilled hall. Pieces from a fourteenth-century Penn/Chiltern decorated floor tile were recovered from the wall robber-trench fill (124; Fig. 7).

The eighteenth-century hall was cellared and constructed within one large foundation trench that was subsequently backfilled with dumps of mortar, limestone, gravels and silts. All floor deposits associated with the medieval west and north ranges were removed, but upstanding medieval walls below the level of the new cellar floor were left in situ. Stone from the medieval walls was re-used in the eighteenth-century wall footings, most notably a carving of Robert Langton, placed within the footing of a brick party wall below the chapel (Fig. 8). The backfill of the construction trench contained clay pipe fragments dating from 1690 to 1720, which correspond with the known construction date of the current kitchen. Outside the footprint of the new hall the medieval ranges were infilled with mixed dumps of redeposited supra-natural, limestone chippings, gravel and mortar.

A well (1001; Fig. 2) survived beneath the floor of the eighteenth-century hall. It had an internal diameter of 0.9 m and its lowest courses were constructed from nineteenth-century bricks below unbonded limestone blocks. A circular wooden construction board survived at the base of the well. The well was capped with a limestone block and must have gone out of use following a change in function of the cellared room.

POST-ROMAN POTTERY by John Cotter

A total of 301 sherds of pottery weighing 4.731 kg. were recovered. Apart from four residual sherds of Roman pottery, 20% of the pottery by sherd count and 17% by weight is of late

Anglo-Saxon date, 61% of the pottery by sherd count and 55% by weight is of medieval date with the remainder being post-medieval. The pottery is in a fairly mixed and quite fragmentary condition with some abrasion visible on some of the softer late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval sherds. The Anglo-Saxon and medieval assemblage includes many quite large fresh sherds including near-profiles of more robust smaller vessel forms (lamps, skillets). The post-medieval assemblage includes many large fresh sherds as well as a few potentially reconstructable vessel profiles. The range of fabrics and vessel forms present is fairly typical of sites along or near the main thoroughfares of central Oxford with the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods all well-represented. Nearby sites along the High Street with a comparable range of late Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval material include 113-119 High Street and Logic Lane with its late Anglo-Saxon pits.⁶¹ In its high medieval and late medieval vessel types, including a significant number of Brill/Boarstall ware oil lamps (perhaps connected with places of study?), the assemblage has more than a little in common with pottery recently published from the Classics Centre, St Giles and Merton College.⁶² Apart from a sherd of English porcelain no obvious nineteenth-century pottery was recovered.

Given the availability of good published parallels for most of these types in the city, coupled with the relatively small size of the present assemblage and its variable condition, what follows is simply a quantified list of the various fabrics present and a summary report focusing on the more significant or interesting aspects of the assemblage.

Methodology

An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed, following standard procedure, for the whole hand-excavated assemblage, and spot-dates produced for each

context. A much smaller collection of sieved pottery was simply scanned and spot-dated. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight. Quantification by rim EVEs (measurable rim percentage) was not considered worthwhile. Details of vessel form, part, decoration and any other features of note were recorded in a comments field. Full details remain in archive. As better parallels exist, none of the material was illustrated.

Pottery fabrics

Medieval pottery fabrics were recorded using the system of codes developed for the Oxfordshire County type series.⁶³ Post-medieval pottery fabrics were recorded using the codes of the Museum of London, which can be applied to most post-medieval types in south-east England.⁶⁴ The types and quantities occurring at The Queen's College are listed below in roughly chronological order.

ROM: Miscellaneous Roman pottery, c. AD 43-410. (4 sherds, 53 g.).

OXR: St Neots-type ware, c. 850-1100 (mainly c. 950-1075 at Oxford). South-east Midlands. (29 sherds, 297 g.).

OXAC: Early Medieval Oxford ware ('Cotswold'-type calcareous gravel-tempered), c. 875-1250 (mainly c. 1050-1225 at Oxford). Central and north-west Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire. (30 sherds, 526 g.).

OXBF: Late Saxon-Early Medieval South-West Oxfordshire ware (flint- and sand-tempered), c. 875-1250 (mainly c. 1050-1250 at Oxford). (2 sherds, 15 g.).

OXZ: Stamford ware, c. 850-1150. Lincolnshire. (1 sherd, 6 g.).

OXK: Michelmersh ware, c. 950-1050. Hampshire. (1 sherd, 6 g.).
 OXBQ: North French/Flemish grey ware, c. 900-1100. (1 sherd, 4 g.).
 OXY: Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware (sand-tempered), c. 1075-1300. Oxfordshire. (16 sherds, 160 g.).
 OXAQ: Early-Late Medieval East Wiltshire ware (flint and algal limestone), c. 1150-1350. (11 sherds, 207 g.).
 WORC: Worcester-type sandy glazed ware, c. 1175-1400. Worcestershire. (1 sherd, 9 g.).
 OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, c. 1225-1625. Buckinghamshire. (106 sherds, 1429 g.).
 ANDA: Andalusian lustreware, c.1250-1450. Import, Spain. (2 sherds, 25 g.).
 OXBB: Minety ware, c. 1225-1525 (at Oxford), Wiltshire. (1 sherd, 31 g.).
 OXBG: Coarse Border ware, c. 1350-1500. Surrey/Hampshire. (1 sherd, 14 g.).
 OXBX: Late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware, c. 1450-1625. Buckinghamshire. (28 sherds, 557 g.).
 TUDG: Tudor Green ware, c. 1375-1550 (mainly c. 1450-1550). Surrey/Hampshire. (4 sherds, 8 g.).
 OXBC: Brill/Boarstall 'Tudor Green' copies, c. 1375-1550. (5 sherds, 44 g.).
 RAER: Raeren stoneware, c. 1475-1550. Import, Germany. (2 sherds, 14 g.).
 FREC: Frechen stoneware, c. 1525-1750. Import, Germany. (3 sherds, 99 g.).
 BORD: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, c. 1550-1700. (2 sherds, 73 g.).
 BORDG: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, green-glazed, c. 1550-1700. (1 sherd, 68 g.).
 BORDB: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, brown-glazed, c. 1650-1700. (1 sherd, 2 g.).
 PMRE: Early post-medieval red earthenwares, c. 1480-1600. (7 sherds, 140 g.).

PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, c. 1550-1900. Local, including Brill (Bucks.). (6 sherds, 144 g.).

WEST: Westerwald stoneware, c. 1590-1750. Import, Germany. (1 sherd, 4 g.).

TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, c. 1575-1825. London, Bristol etc. (15 sherds, 170 g.).

CHPO: Chinese porcelain, c. 1600-1900+ (mainly c. 1725-1900). Import, China. (1 sherd, 3 g.).

BRILL: Red earthenware, Brill-type, c. 1650-1800. Buckinghamshire. (8 sherds, 306 g.).

LONS: London stoneware, c. 1670-1900. (8 sherds, 245 g.).

STMB: Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed earthenware, c. 1680-1800. (1 sherd, 57 g.).

STBRS: Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware, c. 1690-1730. (1 sherd, 10 g.).

ENPO: English porcelain, c. 1745-1925+. (1 sherd, 5 g.).

Summary by period

Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval

The earliest phase of the site (Phase 1) comprises five late Anglo-Saxon pits which produced a total of 44 sherds (539 g.) of pottery (pits 232, 293, 295, 298 and 304). Overall these almost certainly date within the period c. 950-1050/75, although they could arguably date solely to the later tenth century. The predominant pottery fabrics here are St Neots-type ware (OXR) and Early Medieval Oxford ware (or 'Cotswold'-type ware, OXAC). The latter has a broad dating in Oxfordshire and the Cotswolds area of c. 875-1250 but in Oxford is more typical of the period c. 1050-1225.⁶⁵ St Neots-type ware likewise is broadly dated from c. 850 or c. 900 to c. 1100 in the south-east Midlands but in Oxford has a main currency of c. 950-1075.⁶⁶ The presence of a small plain sherd of wheel-thrown Michelmersh ware in Pit 295, beneath the

larger pit assemblage in pit 293 and also beneath pit 304, if correctly identified, provides further evidence of a post-c. 950 dating. This Hampshire import, rare in Oxford, dates to c. 950-1050. One of the Michelmersh kilns has recently been dated by archaeomagnetism to c. 965-1030.⁶⁷ The concurrency of the two main wares here in roughly equal quantity, plus the Michelmersh sherd, makes a date in the first half of the eleventh century perhaps rather more likely.

The St Neots-type ware vessels from the pits comprise a few jar rims and heavily sooted jar body sherds, plus rims from two wide bowls with classic St Neots inturned or bifid rims. The Early Medieval Oxford ware (OXAC) vessels comprise jars/cooking pots only, some with thumb-decorated rims. The main forms in both wares are similar to those from the tenth/eleventh-century pits at 113-119 High Street.⁶⁸ Pit 232 produced a vertical-sided or 'top hat'-shaped jar in OXAC, considered to be an early form in this ware and usually dated tenth-eleventh century. The same pit however also produced the only two sherds (from two vessels) of flint-tempered OXBF - Late Saxon-Early Medieval South-West Oxfordshire ware, which could date the pit closer to c. 1050. Pit 293, the largest of the pit assemblages, produced a small shoulder sherd from a jar in OXAC with rare stamped decoration consisting, apparently, of a horizontal row of cross-in-circle stamps (two partially surviving, diameter 12 mm.) under an incised horizontal line - perhaps the upper of a pair enclosing the stamps? Remarkably, a smaller sherd from a second vessel with identical stamped decoration (though probably from a different die) was recovered from sieved material in pit fill 297. This style of stamped decoration is fairly common on late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery in England although there is no exact parallel for this on Early Medieval Oxford ware in the published typology of this ware - although a vessel with sunburst stamps is illustrated.⁶⁹ However, cross-in-circle and other stamp designs were common on Michelmersh ware and other late Saxon pottery in Wessex.⁷⁰ A few sherds of OXAC from later contexts have traces

of simple incised line decoration. The only other broadly contemporary fabric present in the late Anglo-Saxon pits was a small sherd of North French or Flemish grey sandy ware (OXBQ, pit 293). A worn sherd of late Roman Oxfordshire ware (c. AD 240-400) was also recovered from pit 293.

The early medieval assemblage (c.1050-1250) comprises the usual limited range of fabrics found in Oxford including, as before, OXAC jar/cooking pots now joined by Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) present as both unglazed jars/cooking pots and yellow-glazed pitchers and possibly tripod pitchers. An early medieval pit (pit 289) produced a sherd of late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval Stamford ware (OXZ, c. 850-1150). This ware has been found on several other sites in central Oxford normally occurring as yellow-glazed spouted pitchers, but represented here by an unglazed sagging base sherd from a thin-walled jar (or unglazed area of a spouted pitcher) with external sooting.

Medieval, late medieval and post-medieval

The high and late medieval assemblage is dominated, as usual, by products of the Brill/Boarstall ware industry (OXAM). These mainly comprise glazed jugs, both plain and decorated but all in a fairly fragmentary state. Less common forms include three OXAM bottles - possibly for culinary use (oil containers/dispensers?), a small late medieval bowl/condiment dish, and the base of a cooking pot with internal green glaze and heavy external sooting. Most interesting are parts of no less than four OXAM double-shelled oil lamps (pit fills and dumped layer 209, 280 and 300), an unusually high number given the relatively small size of the excavated assemblage. These small distinctive vessels have a solid wheel-thrown pedestal rising from a drip-tray and supporting a small dish with a small pinched spout to hold the wick, which floated in the oil. Most examples are green-glazed.

Three of the examples here are represented only by the damaged robust stem fragments with - in one case - traces of the dish and tray attached (209, 280). The fourth example though is almost a complete profile with only the rim edges from its dish and tray missing, but otherwise very fresh. Better preserved examples of this form, thought to be mainly of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date, have been published from many sites in Oxford including, most recently, a collection of at least 16 lamps from Merton College and smaller numbers from other collegiate sites.⁷¹ Blinkhorn argues convincingly that the unusually high consumption of lamps at Merton College was a reflection of the large-scale use of this vessel type by the inhabitants of the college.⁷² It is equally likely that the relatively high number of lamps at The Queen's College is also reflection of its academic function.

A single sherd has tentatively been identified as thirteenth-fourteenth century Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (WORC, context 205), only the second sherd of this ware to be identified in the city, the other being from Rewley Abbey.⁷³ This is from a jug body in a reduced fabric with a cloudy greenish-brown glaze and with traces of red slip decoration. A very rare medieval pottery type, for Oxford, from context 229 (a late medieval garden soil) is the footring base of an Andalusian lustreware (ANDA) dish or bowl with thin walls and decayed traces of cobalt blue painted decoration - possibly floral? This probably dates to the fourteenth century and may have been carried overland from either Southampton or London. These white early tin-glazed vessels with metallic lustre decoration (now decayed) and blue painting would have been highly prized possessions and reflect a site of some status. A vessel form probably connected with the late medieval kitchen here is a wide dish-like redware skillet or frying pan from a pit fill (280). This has almost exactly the same form as late medieval/early post-medieval skillets in Dutch redware - in this case with a flanged rim, short slightly flaring walls and possibly a flat base with traces of thin clear glaze internally. It probably once had a tongue-like side handle (now missing). The sooted exterior confirms its

use as a cooking vessel - much like a modern frying pan. Despite the resemblance to Dutch forms the coarser sandy red fabric with grey core most probably identifies it as a very early example of a local or regional post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE) dating to c. 1480-1550. These appeared over much of southern England during the sixteenth century but the continuing predominance of the late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware industry, with its buff-creamy fabrics, as late as the early seventeenth century deferred the large-scale appearance of post-medieval redwares in Oxford until as late as c. 1640. Nevertheless very small amounts of this type of ware were evidently reaching Oxford before this date.

The post-medieval assemblage is small but fairly fresh and comprises the usual range of domestic wares found in the city including eighteenth-century tin-glazed chamberpots and stoneware tankards from London and Staffordshire. Apart from a single sherd of nineteenth-century English porcelain the ceramic sequence appears to end in the eighteenth century, when the medieval kitchen was demolished. Large fresh sherds from the fill of a drain here (contexts 258 and 263) included a London stoneware tankard with the crowned 'AR' excise mark of Queen Anne (1702-1714) which may date from this rebuilding phase.

The pottery from the evaluation

A total of 12 sherds of pottery weighing 234 g. were recovered from six contexts during the evaluation.⁷⁴ The material was all medieval and post-medieval in date. Of note was a Brill/Boarstall ware dripping pan profile (wall trench fill 118). This would have been used for collecting fat or dripping from spit-roasts. Although this ware has a broad date range (c. 1200-1600) it is unlikely that the pieces here belong to the latter part of this range.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL by John Cotter

A total of 240 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 26.943 kg. were recovered. These range in date from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth century. Most of the material (by sherd count) appears to be late medieval or early post-medieval. The latest material is represented by just a few scraps of nineteenth-century brown salt-glazed drainpipe and brick scraps of similar date. The condition of the thirteenth to fourteenth century (pre-college) material was generally fairly worn. The later material, though fragmentary, was generally quite fresh. A full catalogue remains in archive.

Typically the bulk of the CBM comprised plain or flat rectangular roof tile with a pair of circular nailholes near the upper end (peg tiles). These comprised 190 fragments (13.640 kg). No complete examples or even complete widths were recovered. Medieval roof tiles in Oxford occur in a limited range of fabrics. A much larger assemblage of roof tiles has recently been published from Merton College where the range of fabrics is discussed in more detail.⁷⁵ Nearly all the tiles from The Queen's College occur in unglazed orange-red (oxidised) sandy fabrics (Fabric IIIB, or similar). A very few pieces show evidence of glaze typical of medieval tiles. However most medieval tiles in Oxford seem to have been unglazed - as here. Typical medieval (mainly thirteenth to fifteenth century) tiles here are recognisable by their coarse sandy fabric, irregular manufacture and worn condition. A very few pieces of worn, residual, thirteenth to fourteenth century tile in a pink fabric (Fabric VIIB) were identified. The bulk of plain roof tiles from The Queen's College, however, while possessing the usual orange-red fabric colour are quite different from typical Oxford medieval tiles in being significantly thicker, and produced to a much higher standard. These also have a much finer sandy fabric and are more post-medieval looking but, despite this, the stratigraphic and associated pottery dating evidence suggests a fifteenth- to early sixteenth-century date. These

are all of such similar character that it quite likely they all come from the same tiliary and perhaps all derive from the same late medieval roof or roofing episode. This specific type of tile does not seem to have previously been recognised from Oxford and appears therefore to be a completely new type. For the present they can be referred to as 'thick late medieval roof tiles', pending further discoveries - although they may even transpire to be a unique batch ordered for a specific roofing or re-roofing programme at The Queen's College at some date in the late medieval period.

Considering this new type in slightly more detail, they are hard-fired with orange-red surfaces and often with a sharply defined broad grey core - similar to some late medieval/early post-medieval redware pottery fabrics in southern England. A few examples are over-fired with grey surfaces. Apart from the smoother fabric their most distinctive characteristics are their thickness and finishing. Most medieval roof tiles in Oxford fall within a 12-15 mm. thickness range. These tiles however fall within a range of 14-21 mm. thick and 18-19 mm. thick tiles are quite common - well above the usual thickness for both local medieval and post-medieval roof tiles. Thicker fragments might initially be mistaken for ridge tiles but none shows evidence of curvature, in fact they are remarkably flat and regular, and many pieces have circular nailholes confirming their identification as plain roof tiles. The tiles appear to have been carefully finished while in quite a dry leather-hard state - the sides have been cut or trimmed with a knife or similar blade creating neat sharp edges and corners, the undersides of the nailholes have been neatly trimmed around to remove any surplus clay. Here and there on both the smoother upper surface and the sanded underside, there are often traces of knife-finishing or shaving-off of surplus clay to create a neater flatter product. Nailholes are neatly circular and larger than usual (17 mm. diam). Unfortunately no pieces are large enough to determine the original tile widths or lengths or how far apart the pair of nailholes was positioned. One piece, unusually, has a standard nailhole and a smaller second nailhole (10

mm. diam) which appears to have been bored post-firing 56 mm. away from the other. The largest surviving piece is a corner fragment surviving to a length of 213 mm.+ and a width of 110 mm.+.

The largest context assemblage of these tiles is a group of 73 fragments (5367 g.) from a late medieval kitchen garden soil (229) containing late fourteenth- or fifteenth-century pottery, including a sherd of imported Andalusian lustreware (see pot report above). In a few other contexts the tiles are associated with pottery of c. 1475-1550 including a Raeren stoneware mug rim in context (268) stratified below a cobbled floor which produced a fifteenth-century French jetton (252). A date from the fifteenth to the early sixteenth century for these thicker tiles thus seems highly probable. The largest piece (context 283, mentioned above) is from a mid fifteenth-century kitchen layer. Whether this group of thick tiles represents the original kitchen roof of c.1400 or a later 15th-century replacement we cannot say for certain - one cannot even be certain that they derive from the kitchen roof rather than some other part of the college but the former does seem to be the most likely origin. Whoever commissioned these unusually thick tiles clearly intended them to last for many years. In their thickness they might have been a ceramic replacement for the stone tiles used to roof many of Oxford's medieval and post-medieval college buildings. The published accounts for The Queen's College do not appear to mention ceramic roof tiles (although stone 'slaters' are mentioned). One can only presume, given their size and weight, that the tiles were produced fairly locally. Future excavations will hopefully throw more light on the nature of this newly identified late medieval type. Samples have been added to the Oxford medieval tile fabric reference collection. Although thick late medieval tiles continued to turn up in post-medieval contexts (either from a still extant roof or as redeposited material) only one piece of fairly definite smooth post-medieval type roof tile was identified (253).

Ridge tile (17 pieces, 999 g.). These are medieval thirteenth to fourteenth century and perhaps fifteenth-century types, mostly quite worn, and nearly all of which appear to be residual. Several pieces with rounded crests occur in a pale brown oolitic limestone-tempered fabric (Fabric IB), some with traces of greenish glaze. This type is thought to have come from north-west Oxfordshire.⁷⁶ The other pieces are in local red sandy fabrics, some of them with a green or a clear glaze. Some of the latter may be contemporary with the early college.

Floor tile (3 pieces, 663 g.). These comprise two possible products of the Penn/Chiltern tileries, including a decorated tile, and one plain glazed tile. The latter is an edge fragment from a thick (33 mm.) late medieval-style quarry tile in a ?burnt grey sandy fabric, with a traces of blackish glaze and a single surviving circular keying stab on the underside. A fifteenth to sixteenth century date is likely (context 279, a rubbly dumped deposit). The other two tiles are residual in post-medieval contexts. The first is a fragment from the edge and centre part of a decorated medieval floor tile 25 mm. thick. This has almost exactly the same fabric, glaze and printed white slip eagle design as a more complete decorated tile found during the evaluation (see below and Fig. 7). The fabric of the more fragmentary piece (context 209), however, is more heavily streaked with thin lenses and swirls of white clay or marl against a salmon-pink background. It also contains moderate fine and coarse pellets of red-brown iron-rich clay. Although the design appears to be identical to the larger tile - with a right-facing eagle's head - there appears to be a beak-like projection of white slip on the left side of the eagle's head as well, but more downturned, possibly suggesting an imperial-style double-headed eagle (although it only has a single head despite the possible presence of two beaks). Traces of the corner quatrefoils also survive. The more complete tile from the evaluation (context 124, the fill of a wall robber trench; Fig. 7), is 132 mm. wide and 23-25 mm. thick and has bevelled sides. The design is printed in white slip under a clear glaze and shows a crudely executed right-facing eagle with outstretched wings. In the surviving upper

corners are large quatrefoils with a discontinuous border that arcs over the eagle's head. There is no exact parallel for this design in the extensive published typologies for Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire floor tiles, although its pink streaky fabric suggests a Penn/Chiltern source and therefore a 14th-century date.⁷⁷ It has been suggested that the eagle design is a debased version of The Queen's College coat of arms with its three eagles, and this seems possible especially in view of the apparent uniqueness of the design. Although these two tiles might belong to the c. 1330-1380 production period of classic Penn tiles, the design is unusually crude and the fact that it is unparalleled might also suggest that it belongs to a later derivative industry. The accounts of The Queen's College record the tiling of the newly-enlarged chapel in 1519, probably under the auspices of Robert Langton a provost and benefactor of the college.⁷⁸ Floor tiles published from the chapel of The Queen's College include tiles with the rebus of Robert Langton and others with a crudely executed lion, so there can be little doubt that the tiles date from this period.⁷⁹ Whether the eagle tiles here could also be this late remains a possibility. Unfortunately very little is known about the source of these early sixteenth-century decorated tiles, or how they can be safely distinguished from the earlier Penn types.

The other (third) possible Penn/Chiltern tile (context 239) is a near-complete cut triangular floor tile - originally square but broken into two triangular tiles along a deeply scored diagonal line made before firing. This has exactly the same pink streaky fabric as the tile just described (209). The upper surface is covered with a uniform white slip showing bright yellow under a clear glaze. The sides are knife-cut and bevelled. Although chipped the original side width was an estimated 130 mm. wide with a long (diagonal) base width of 170 mm. The thickness is 29 mm. which makes it comparable to late medieval quarry tiles.

Brick (10 pieces, 11.034 kg.). These include two complete light brown early Tudor bricks removed as samples from a hearth (247), and two other complete bricks possibly of seventeenth/early eighteenth-century date from a replacement hearth (211), plus scraps of nineteenth-century brick (details in archive).

Miscellaneous CBM (20 pieces, 607 g.). Mostly small undiagnostic pieces of medieval tile and a few pieces of nineteenth-century stoneware drainpipe (details in archive.).

THE STONE BUILDING MATERIALS by John Cotter and Ruth Shaffrey

Stone building material comprises 12 pieces weighing 8925 g. from two dumped contexts (107 and 121). These represent a minimum of eleven stone roofing tiles that are present as large fresh pieces, in one or two cases complete or nearly complete. None shows evidence of mortar but some show limey percolation deposits from years of exposure and weathering, although none shows evidence of marked exposure or wear. They are mostly of grey or yellowish limestone of various grades, roughly hewn, although one appears to be in a fine grey sandstone. Most appear to be of rectangular or sub-rectangular shape, probably with a rounded upper end with a centrally placed, neatly bored, circular nailhole. Measurable widths are in the range 160-200 mm. Lengths are in the range 180-290+ mm. but the longest examples are incomplete. Thicknesses vary from 11 to 25 mm. with the latter thickness being fairly common. Nailholes are 9-11 mm. in diameter. One smaller tile is roughly teardrop-shaped with the nailhole at the narrower end. This had a length of 210 mm., width of 160 mm. and is 20 mm. thick. Size variability is common in stone tiles as different sized tiles were made for different areas of the roof, with the smallest at the top and the largest at the bottom. One is of similar working to a roof-stone but is rather thick and may have been more appropriate as a wall course or a floor stone, although it shows no evidence of having been

used for either. Traditionally stone roofing tiles or 'slates' of this type are said to come from the Stonesfield quarries in north-west Oxfordshire. Their use in Oxfordshire is documented from the late twelfth up until the early nineteenth century.

ARCHITECTURAL STONE by Alison Kelly

Introduction and methodology

A total of 16 fragments of architectural worked stone were recovered from dumped deposits or were re-used within later works. All worked stone was fully recorded and entered into a worked stone spreadsheet for further analysis. Information recorded included moulding type, cut marks, mortar, paint traces and graffiti.

Nature of the assemblage

The majority of stonework was in a fragmentary state and early in date, but was found in later phase contexts and had evidently been reused, with several pieces having mortar traces on worked surfaces. All samples were of limestone with variation in the colour and shelliness. The individual types can not be conclusively identified by further research, but it can be assumed that the majority of the stone originates from quarries close to Oxford as transportation costs would have been high.⁸⁰ Stone for carving may have been sought from further afield as a smooth grain with less inclusions would be preferred for carved details.

The college stone usage

The main Oxford stone used in the construction of Oxford buildings in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries was supplied from Wheatley and later, Headington. Dressings were made

using Taynton and Burford stone, although the latter decayed poorly and needed frequent replacement. Archives of the college show purchases of stone for the Chapel (built 1378-9) including 'Qwetylae' (Wheatley), Thanthon' (Taynton) as well as stone from the stone yards at Oseney Abbey.⁸¹ Headington stone was also used with the purchase of 136 loads of 'Hedyngton' stone for the construction of a Hall in 1398-9.⁸²

The eighteenth-century college buildings were constructed between 1713-21 and were of Headington freestone and Burford stone. Burford stone was used for dressings and in 1714 a large quantity was purchased and part transported to site by boat.⁸³ The stone did not weather well and in the nineteenth-century much was replaced by Bath Stone.⁸⁴ Some, probably interior, stone paving is of Bladon stone and documentary sources place orders for this in the accounts of 1713-1715; a different type of Bladon stone was also used for stone dressings.⁸⁵ Other stone used by the college included Bibury, a great oolite freestone, and the cupola over the gateway on High Street was replaced in 1909 with one of Portland Stone.

Description of the assemblage

A full record of the stone is available in archive, for the most part the assemblage comprised re-used stonework in the medieval college's stone surfaces, a hearth (214) and the fill of a stone drain (259). The stone from the bedding for the hearth may have originally formed part of a sill or drip course.

Found within the eighteenth-century kitchen wall (context 1015) is a large piece of a carved stone roof-boss measuring 370 x 170 x 340 mm, which depicts a figure holding a shield displaying the rebus of Robert Langdon, who was a Doctor of Civil Law in 1501 (Fig. 8). The head has broken off but the cloaked figure can clearly be seen. The shield displays the

initials 'RL' and his rebus, which is a barrel with a long note on. The whole piece has a moulded background and the face of the arms has limewash traces and small score lines/claw marks. The sides are rougher in finish with visible chisel marks. The top of the arms is angled back towards the rear and one corner is rounded with the opposite corner squared. This coat of arms possibly dates to c. 1517 and was probably located within the west or north range. Traces of a creamy mortar can be seen on the worked faces.

Also of interest were a possible door jamb recovered from the medieval western wall of the West Range (210; S.F 17), and a large block (310 x 200 x 200 mm) of window tracery, with rebates on inside edges for glass, that was reused within a nineteenth-century well (1001).

METALWORK by Leigh Allen

Introduction

A total of 94 metal objects were recovered from the investigations, which comprise 28 copper alloy objects, 64 iron objects (including 49 nails or fragments from nails) and 2 lead objects. The copper alloy and lead objects are in reasonable condition although many objects are corroded. The ironwork is in very poor condition; the objects are heavily corroded and fragmentary and very little of the original metal survives.

The copper alloy assemblage includes 3 coins/jettons (see below) which have been identified by Paul Booth (Roman) and Dr Martin Allen (post-Roman).

Methodology

The objects have been visually examined and have been categorised using a range of standard reference reports. The whole assemblage has been x-rayed in order to aid identification. The assemblage includes a number of small miscellaneous fragments of strip or sheet (mostly recovered during the environmental sample processing) which have not been included in this report; a full catalogue is held in the archive. There are 8 copper alloy and 64 iron objects that are identifiable and the items of note are discussed below.

Late Anglo-Saxon

A total of 4 identifiable objects were recovered from late Anglo-Saxon contexts, a coin and 3 nails. The coin (SF 20) from context 294 (the upper fill of late Anglo-Saxon pit 293) has been identified by Dr Martin Allen (see below).

Eleventh to fourteenth centuries

Three copper alloy objects were recovered from medieval pre-college contexts, a coin, a stylus and a strap loop. Paul Booth has identified the coin (SF 18) which is Roman (see below); it came from context 285 (a fourteenth-century make-up layer). A complete copper alloy stylus (SF 17; Fig. 14) was recovered from context 284 (a pre-college soil layer). It has a broad triangular spatulate head and a shaft that tapers to a point. The shaft is decorated with incised grooves around it at the centre point on the shaft and at the junction with the head. Post-Roman styli can be distinguished from Roman styli in that the latter tend to have narrow spatulate heads, slender moulded shafts and are generally made of iron. Styli with broad spatulate ends were introduced in the Anglo-Saxon period but continued in use into the twelfth century when they were generally replaced by styli with T-shaped erasers.⁸⁶ The strap

loop (SF 19) was recovered from context 288 (fill of a mid fourteenth century construction cut). The loop, rectangular with two opposed internal projections, is designed to hold down the loose end of a belt or strap which projects beyond the buckle. The lack of a central bar may be to allow straps with mounts on them to pass easily through the loop. This form of strap loop dates from the late twelfth to the late fourteenth century.⁸⁷

Fig. 14.2 Stylus, copper alloy, complete. Stylus with a triangular spatulate head and decorative grooves around the shaft, SF. 17, ctx 284, L: 132mm

The early college

The majority of the metal objects from the site were recovered from the medieval/early post-medieval college deposits. The 56 identifiable objects include 4 copper alloy objects and 52 iron (including 49 nails). The copper alloy objects comprise a jetton, a skimmer handle socket, a fragment from a sheet metal vessel and a lace tag. The iron assemblage, excluding nails, comprises fragments from a blade, a horseshoe and a looped hasp.

Dr Martin Allen (see below) has identified the jetton (SF14) recovered from context 252 (a fifteenth- to seventeenth-century stone floor). The skimmer handle socket (SF 12; Fig. 14) came from context 253 (a fifteenth- to seventeenth-century repair to the stone floor), and comprises two plates that would have been riveted to the edge of the skimmer, the upper plate is curved so that the end of a long wooden handle could be inserted. Skimmers were used for removing items from stew pots and superseded flesh hooks at the end of the medieval period.⁸⁸ A fragment from a sheet metal vessel (SF 23) was recovered from context 280 (fill of a sixteenth-century pit) The sheet is irregularly shaped and has a rolled edge (probably the

rim). Complete sheet metal vessels are seldom recovered from site as they would have been highly valued objects compared to ceramic and wooden examples. This is demonstrated by the repair patches that were used on vessels to extend their useful lives. Large pieces of sheet metal could also be offered for resale to smiths for recycling.⁸⁹ The lace tag (SF 15) came from context 274 (a sixteenth- to seventeenth-century make up layer). These small cylinders of copper alloy sheet were designed to stop the ends of cords or laces from fraying. In the absence of buttons and zips, laces would have been used to secure all manner of clothing as well as shoes and boots. Lace tags are generally recovered in large numbers from medieval and post medieval contexts.

The majority of the iron objects are nails, just under half of the nails came from context 270 (fill of hollow in floor 269) dating to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Fragmentary pieces of a horseshoe, a blade fragment and the upper part of a looped hasp were also recovered.

Fig. 14.1. Skimmer handle socket, copper alloy, incomplete. Handle socket from a skimmer. Consists of two riveted plates the upper plate curved. SF. 12, ctx 253, L: 107mm.

The later college

A small number of objects, including nails and miscellaneous fragments of copper alloy and lead, were recovered from modern college contexts.

The assemblage recovered from The Queen's College Kitchen is relatively small and in poor condition, with the notable exception of the stylus and the skimmer handle socket that have

survived complete. The stylus recovered from its early medieval context hints at the use of buildings for academic purposes before the formal foundation of the college. The skimmer handle socket, the sheet metal vessel fragments and the possible blade fragment are the only metalwork evidence for the use of the site as a working kitchen. Other than this the assemblage is for the most part made up of nails and miscellaneous fragments recovered from pit fills, floors and make up layers.

ROMAN COIN by Paul Booth

A single Roman coin (SF 18) was recovered from context 285 (a fourteenth-century make-up layer) it is an Antoninianus of Victorinus AD 268-270.

POST-ROMAN COIN AND JETTON by Dr Martin Allen

A corroded Æthelred II cut halfpenny of the *Long Cross* type (issued c. 997-1003), Huntingdon mint, moneyer Edwine, was recovered from an Anglo-Saxon pit fill (294), and was identified by X-ray. Coin hoard evidence indicates that coins of the *Long Cross* type were effectively removed from circulation soon after the end of their period of issue in c. 1003.⁹⁰ In addition a fifteenth-century copper-alloy jetton was recovered from a college floor level (252). Full details are available in archive.

WORKED BONE OBJECT by Leigh Allen

A fragment from a simple double-sided bone comb was recovered from context 248 (sixteenth- or seventeenth-century make-up layer for a brick oven). The fragment is from one end of the plain H-shaped frame. The frame has a flat section tapered at the edges and with fine and coarse teeth. Crudely cut incised lines act as guidelines for the cutting of the teeth. Combs of this form are post-medieval in date.⁹¹

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES by John Cotter

A total of 162 pieces of clay pipe weighing 1005 g. were recovered; their condition was generally quite fresh with several complete bowls present. Bowl shapes have been compared to those published from St Ebbe's, Oxford (Oswald 1984).⁹² Most of the bowl types are common Oxford types datable to c. 1650-1690 and to c. 1690-1720.⁹³ Two residual bowls of c. 1630-1650 were also recovered. The latest bowl dates to c. 1730-1780. Apart from burnishing on the bowls and stems of most examples, and milling on the rims of the 17th-century examples, the assemblage was plain with no makers' marks present. A full catalogue is held in archive.

GLASS By Ian Scott

The glass assemblage comprises 37 sherds of glass recovered from dumped deposits, including 31 sherds of vessel glass and 6 sherds of post-medieval window glass. The assemblage is dominated by sherds from wine bottles, most of which are sherds from early bottles dating from the mid seventeenth to the mid eighteenth centuries. Although there are changes in the shape of wine bottles through this period they are generally characterised by thick walls and broad round or squat bodies. Gravel path 208 produced five sherds of late

seventeenth or early eighteenth century date, including a large sherd with a seal which reads: '[Th]omas Swift Oxon'. Thomas Swift is known from wine bottle seals from Broad Street, Oxford and was thought to occupy No.47 Broad Street.⁹⁴ Other clearly identifiable pieces of vessel glass are two sherds from late seventeenth- or eighteenth-century phials or pharmaceutical bottles and a very badly weathered, possible wine glass fragment from soil horizon 229. A full catalogue is available in archive.

FIRE CLAY by Cynthia Poole

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered from two sieved samples: one fragment (3 g) from a sixteenth-century pit fill (context 280) and two fragments (5 g) from a fifteenth or sixteenth century floor (context 269). Neither sample can be assigned to any form or function, though they are likely to derive from a hearth or oven structure.

LITHICS by David Mullin

A narrow blade with utilisation along one lateral margin, a long end scraper of Neolithic date and burnt flint weighing 263g were recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts. The scraper is noteworthy, as few flints of this date have been recovered from the city.

ANIMAL BONE by Lena Strid

Introduction

The animal bone assemblage was collected from Anglo-Saxon and medieval pits, floors and dumped deposits (Table 1). The bones were recovered through hand collection during excavation and from wet sieving of bulk samples sieved to 0.5 mm. The sieved fragments

constituted 80% of the total number of fragments, but only 15% of the total fragment weight. Although the majority of the sieved fragments could not be identified to taxa, they were a good source for small fish bones and bones from small birds and mammals.

A full record of the assemblage, documented in a *Microsoft Access* database, can be found in the site archive.

INSERT TABLE 1

Methodology

The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology using standard methodologies, full details of which can be found in archive. For zoning, Serjeantson (1996) was used, with the addition of mandible zones by Worley (forthcoming).⁹⁵ An attempt to distinguish pheasant from domestic fowl on coracoid, femur and tarsometatarsus was carried out using Cohen and Serjeantson and Erbersdobler; nevertheless, no bones could be identified as pheasant.⁹⁶ The condition of the bone was graded on a 6-point system (0-5). Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Results

The Anglo-Saxon Assemblage

The Anglo-Saxon assemblage was in a good condition, with the 71.4% of the bones having 'excellent' (Grade 0) or 'good' (Grade 1) preservation and 28.2% of the bones having 'fair' (Grade 2) preservation. Burnt bones were absent, suggesting that meat was usually boiled rather than roasted. Only 9.2% of the bones showed gnaw marks from carnivores, most likely dogs. This suggests that the bones were disposed of fairly rapidly and in a manner to avoid opportunistic scavenging.

The assemblage consisted of 434 bones, of which 41.9% could be identified to taxa. Domestic mammals dominate the assemblage, which is common for most sites during the Anglo-Saxon period.⁹⁷ Sheep/goat is the most common taxa, both in numbers of fragments (NISP) and in Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI).

In general, sheep/goat and cattle are the most common taxa from Anglo-Saxon sites in Britain.⁹⁸ Which animal is predominant usually depends on environmental factors, especially for rural sites. Cattle are more suited for grazing on wetland pasture than sheep, and are thus generally more common on sites near floodplains. However, urban settlements necessitate trade, and depending on the population's dietary preference and socio-economic status, the urban meat markets may be supplied by animals driven long distance, as well as animals from the immediate environment. While cattle would have grazed on the Thames flood plain, sheep were probably brought in to Oxford from surrounding villages.

Due to the relatively low numbers of bones per taxon, it is difficult to establish butchery patterns for the major domesticates. The ten ageable sheep/goat mandibles in the Anglo-Saxon assemblage from The Queen's College showed a wide range of slaughter ages, from 1-2 year olds to 4-6 year olds. No peaks could be established, suggesting a mixed economy based around both meat and wool. Dairy products may also have been utilised, but was not

the focus of the sheep/goat husbandry. For cattle and pig, the results are tentative due to small sample sizes. The fusion data for the cattle bones suggest sub-adult and adult cattle were slaughtered. Pigs, on the other hand were, as is usual, mainly slaughtered at a young age. Two pig jaws show an age at death of 0.5-1 year, whereas most of the long bones are unfused, indicating juvenile or sub-adult individuals.

The remaining domestic species, horse and dog, were, with the exception of the dog burial in context (284), found in small numbers. This is common for urban assemblages, apart from those from tanyards or other animal-related industrial sites. The above-mentioned dog burial consists of bones from the torso and upper limbs. A further two bones were found in the construction cut fill for the medieval kitchen foundations, which truncated the burial.

Leg bones from red/fallow deer and roe deer indicate that venison formed a small part of the diet. The presence of a female roe deer skull suggests that butchery of hunted game took place nearby.

The avian assemblage comprises five bones of domestic fowl and three of goose. It is not certain whether the goose bones belong to greylag goose or its domestic form. None of the bird bones are juvenile, and local rearing cannot be confirmed, but it is likely that fowl were kept in the town. Chickens are omnivorous and are easily kept in backyards, whereas geese require larger areas for grazing and were usually kept outside towns in the medieval period. Both taxa were utilised for meat, eggs and feathers. Goose wing feathers were an important material for quills.⁹⁹

Butchery marks were recorded on 44 bones. Several vertebrae from medium and large mammals were split axially, indicating the practice of suspending the carcass and dividing it into left and right sides. This practice became common in the mid eleventh century and it has been suggested that it's connected to sturdier construction methods, allowing for house beams to take the weight of a heavy cattle carcass.¹⁰⁰ Axial splits were also recorded for two sheep skulls and two pig mandibles, but it's not certain whether this is related to the above-mentioned butchery practice or to a separate portioning of the heads for filleting or cooking. Disarticulation was carried out with heavy cleavers and knives at three tarsal joints of cattle, one knee joint of pig and one carpal joint, one mandible and one neck region of sheep/goat. Cutmarks indicative of filleting were recorded on the shafts of a cattle humerus and a sheep/goat tibia. Filleting and portioning were also recorded on ribs from medium and large mammals. A cattle metatarsal and humerus were split longitudinally, in order to extract marrow for use in cooking. A cattle and a sheep skull had their horn cores chopped off, indicating utilization of horn sheaths for horn working.

Pathological conditions were evident on three bones. Minor exostoses were found anteriorly on a cattle tarsal bone (navicular-cuboid). These are likely to be linked to muscle strains, deriving from use of the animal for traction.¹⁰¹ A sheep/goat metatarsal displayed a bony ridge anteriorly on the proximal part of the shaft. This condition may be connected to animals walking on very hard surfaces or from changes in physical activity due to foot rot and similar diseases.¹⁰² A sheep horn core had a small thumb print depression on the medial part of the horn core. This condition is associated with malnutrition and milking stress, although the aetiology is still unclear.¹⁰³

The few faunal assemblages in Oxford that are dated to the Anglo-Saxon period are usually rather small. They are found in the south, north and central parts of the town. The Queen's

College site is the only one (so far) from the eastern part of Oxford. Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the other assemblages, although it is difficult to establish a precise intra-species ratio, as there are several assemblages with a high percentage of butchery waste from these species, believed to be dumps from nearby butchers.¹⁰⁴ Minor numbers of horse, dog and deer are present. Domestic fowl and goose dominate the avian remains. With the exception of possible domestic goose, the only wild birds present in the published assemblages from Anglo-Saxon Oxford comprise single bones from mallard/domestic duck, partridge, gull and crow/rook.¹⁰⁵

The medieval (post-Conquest) assemblage

The bone preservation within the later medieval deposits was very good, with 25.2% of the bones having excellent preservation (Level 0), 46.2% having good preservation (Level 1) and 28.5% having fair preservation (Level 2). In general the bones from the floor deposits were better preserved than those from the pits, suggesting rubbish pits were left open and bones were affected by the weather and to some extent scavengers. Gnaw marks were recorded on 33 bones from both pit fills and floor deposits, most caused by dogs. One bone with rodent gnaw marks, and two with gnaw marks from small dog or cat were found in the kitchen floor deposits. The overall scarcity of gnaw marks indicates that dogs and cats rarely had access to food waste in the kitchen or its waste dumps.

Burnt bones - ranging from charring to calcination - were rather rare. Charring of bones usually indicates roasting - a relatively fuel-demanding and labour intensive cooking method, more suitable for young animals than adult ones.¹⁰⁶ A survey of transcribed medieval recipes show a preference for using meat, including poultry, in pies and stews rather than roasts.¹⁰⁷

Indeed, most of the 106 burnt bones are small indeterminable fragments, suggesting repeated heating of bones fallen into the hearth.

The medieval assemblage consists of two different groups: kitchen floor deposits and external pits. The species representation is similar, suggesting that the pits were used for kitchen waste disposal. However, the pits do contain a larger number of lower leg bones from rabbits and domestic fowl than the floor deposits. Indeed, 90% of the rabbit remains in the pits comprise bones from the head, feet and lower legs, as opposed to 54% in the floor deposits. It would seem that table waste from domestic fowl and rabbits were mostly disposed of elsewhere, either in pits outside the excavation area or off-site.

Of the larger domesticates, bones from both meat-rich (torso and upper-legs) and meat-poor (head, lower legs and feet) body parts were present in both floor deposits and pits. The pig remains were generally evenly distributed between meat-poor and meat-rich body parts, reflecting the utilisation of head meat and trotters. This is not unsurprising, as pig feet contain more muscles and fatty tissues than cattle and caprine feet. The cattle and caprine remains are dominated by limb bones (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur and tibia). For both taxa, metapodials and phalanges are rare, whereas cattle skull fragments are more common than sheep/goat skull fragments. Indeed, skull fragments are the second most common element of the medieval cattle assemblage, after loose teeth. In contrast to the sheep/goat skull fragments, most of the cattle skull fragments are juvenile and the prevalence of unfused skull elements could explain their high frequency in the assemblage. The representation of skeletal elements suggests that the college kitchen bought entire as well as partial carcasses, and divided them on site. Deer and rabbits were probably acquired from managed estates, while cattle, sheep/goat and pig could have been bought from local butchers as well as from estates.

Though the assemblage is dominated by rabbit and domestic fowl, in fragment count as well as in calculated Minimum Number of Individuals, beef and mutton or lamb would have constituted a more significant part of college meals owing to their larger size. While several sheep bones were found, only one goat bone was identified, and it is therefore believed that the majority, if not all, of the caprine remains are sheep. Goat is absent in the Merton College and Lincoln College assemblages, while being present in small numbers in the urban Church Street assemblage.¹⁰⁸

The bone assemblage indicates that the college diet differed markedly from the average urban medieval diet. Juvenile domesticates are rather common: calves and piglets each comprise c. 40% of all medieval cattle and pig remains from the college assemblage. Sheep/goats were slaughtered as sub-adults or adults. A similar preference for mature sheep, younger cattle and piglets was found in late medieval deposits from Merton College.¹⁰⁹ This preference for calves and piglets could not be found at Lincoln College, where most cattle, sheep/goat and pigs were sub-adult or adult when slaughtered.¹¹⁰ The Church Street assemblage contained mostly sub-adult and adult cattle, although in the fourteenth-fifteenth century layers calf mandibles outnumbered those of adult cattle.¹¹¹ This seems to be connected to a rising post-medieval preference for veal.¹¹² Slaughterhouses were not situated in the Church Street area, which suggests that the calf mandibles form part of domestic waste.

Two limb bones from a dog were found in the construction cut fill of the medieval west range. The bones are similar in colouration and size as the ones from a semi-articulate dog burial in the late Anglo-Saxon or early medieval soil layer 284, which was truncated by the construction cut. It is most likely that they derive from the same dog.

Rabbits are also much more common in college assemblages, and were mostly kept on managed warrens on manorial or ecclesiastical estates. The meat was rather expensive, and thus likely to be reserved for feasting in richer households. Records from Merton College mentions that in 1395, rabbits were bought for a feast, costing 6-8d./pair.¹¹³

The predominance of domestic fowl in the avian assemblage is consistent in both college and urban assemblages. Chickens could be bred locally, and supply was unlikely to be an issue. Indeed, records from 1394-1397 mentions expenses for repairs to the henhouse on the college grounds.¹¹⁴ However, only two fowl bones contained medullary bones, indicating that the bones derived from hens during their egg-laying cycle.¹¹⁵ In Church Street, goose is the second most numerous taxa, followed by duck. Other wild birds are rare, including small numbers of swan, stork, pigeon, waders and corvids.¹¹⁶ Goose and duck are generally common in the three college assemblages, followed by smaller numbers of pigeon, waders and passerines. Swan and heron occur in the Merton assemblage.¹¹⁷

Consumption of wildfowl is generally connected to high-status households in medieval England. However, waders are found throughout urban assemblages, suggesting a different socio-economic connection than birds like swan, crane and heron, which are almost exclusively found in high-status assemblages.¹¹⁸ Small passerines are also common, particularly for high-status and ecclesiastical households.¹¹⁹ The prevalence of wild birds in The Queen's College assemblage suggests that college diets are more typical of high-status households than of average urban households.

Butchery

Butchery marks occurred on bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer, deer sp., domestic fowl, goose, duck, medium and large mammal. A cattle sacrum, cattle and pig atlases, as well as vertebrae of medium and large mammal were split axially, indicating that the carcasses were suspended and divided into left and right sides during initial butchery. The lower legs were probably cut off at this stage, as evidenced by chop marks and cut marks on cattle and sheep/goat bones from the tarsal joint.

While most butchery marks in the assemblage are only found on one or two individual bones, there are several instances of portioning of pig and sheep pelves, transverse portioning of calf, adult cattle and sheep/goat scapulae, calf ulnae, as well as transverse chop marks on pig and sheep atlases and axes. This suggests standardised butchery techniques including removal of heads, secondary butchery of calf shoulders and pig and sheep rear joints and portioning of shoulder blades. Other, less common indications of disarticulation and portioning occurred on one cattle scapula and proximal and distal femora, proximal tibia and proximal ulna of sheep/goat. Filleting of meat from pig femora was frequent. Filleting marks also occurred on a cattle hyoid, cattle and sheep/goat pelves, a sheep/goat humerus, a sheep/goat scapula and a fallow deer tibia. Longitudinal splitting of a sheep/goat tibia suggests utilisation of marrow. One sheep skull had the horn core chopped off. This may have occurred as part of the skinning process, as horns were usually included in the skin that was sent to the tanners, who sold the horns on to the horn workers.¹²⁰ Butchery marks on the bird bones consist almost exclusively of cut marks and chop marks at the ends of limb bones to facilitate disarticulation of the carcass. One fowl femur had cut marks on the shaft from filleting.

Pathology

Pathological conditions were noted on bones from cattle, sheep, pig, domestic fowl and unidentified medium mammal. Smooth woven bone growth, suggesting an inactive infection, occurred supradistally on one cattle femur. Indications of the use of cattle for traction were found on one cattle pelvis, which displayed small exostoses all around the lateral side of the acetabulum. One sheep metacarpal had a ridge of exostoses on the lateral part of the distal metaphysis. It is possible that this condition is connected to muscle strains from walking on very hard surfaces, but the aetiology is unclear.¹²¹ An articulated pig radius and ulna displayed exostoses and bone absorption in the middle of the proximal metaphysis where the two bones connect. These are probably signs of an infection. Such pathologies are more common than other pathological conditions on pig bones, and it has been suggested that they may be caused by abrasions, related to pigs being kept indoors, possibly under relatively crowded conditions.¹²² However, since the affected part of the bones is not accessible from the outside, the infection is either not caused by abrasion, or the origin of the infection occurred elsewhere on the limb and spread.

Spurs were noted on 21 tarsometatarsal bones from domestic fowl (53.8% of all tarsometatarsal bones with lower mid-shaft present). Of these 21 bones, two had their spurs broken or chopped off, possibly for castration or to facilitate tied-on metal spurs on fighting cocks.¹²³ One of the tarsometatarsals showed some bone remodelling at the spur attaching point. This is suspected to be an infectious reaction to the removal of the spur. Small exostoses, suggesting muscle strains or infections, were recorded on three bones of domestic fowl: at the acetabulum of one pelvis, on the distal condyles of one tibiotarsus and on the lateral side of the shaft of a tarsometatarsal bone. One fowl ulna had a lump of bone mid-shaft. This may be a haematoma, i.e. a smooth bone swelling caused by sub-periosteal bleeding.¹²⁴

One rib from a medium mammal had a swelling at the neck of the rib combined with some porosity. This may be a healed fracture, possibly with some sign of a subsequent infection at the break.

A chronological analysis of the kitchen floor deposits

The west range was most likely constructed at the end of the fourteenth century, giving us a *terminus post quem* for the kitchen floor deposits. The latest floor layers probably date to the beginning of the 18th century, and were in use prior to the demolition of the kitchen and construction of the new college. It is difficult to establish a precise absolute chronology between the floor layers. Radiocarbon dating is not a suitable method, as dates received from large parts of the medieval period tend to overlap due to fluctuations in the level of ^{14}C in the atmosphere.¹²⁵ A relative chronology, on the other hand, is possible and thus an analysis of dietary habits through time can be attempted. Only three deposits yielded enough bones to be suitable for an intra-layer analysis: Floor 269 (728 bones), the fill of a hollow within floor 269 (context 270 - 1439 bones) and a make up-deposit (250) for hearth 247 (1803 bones). Context 269 is the earliest identified floor deposit (c. 1400) and context 250 is associated with a hearth constructed from Tudor bricks, and is unlikely to pre-date 1500 (see Table 2).

Almost 95% of each of the three contexts comprise sieved fragments, leading to a predominance of bones from smaller fauna such as birds and rabbits. One cannot therefore use the floor deposits to argue for intra-species predominance of the larger domestic taxa. Due to the lack of corresponding dating between the layer sequences of the floors and the pits, an overall analysis of dietary habits is difficult. Furthermore, only one pit fill (280) contained a large number of bones (see Table 2), from a pit probably of a similar date as deposit 250.

Nevertheless, some observations can be made: bird bones comprised between 10.0% - 15.7% of all bones in the floor contexts, decreasing in the later layers. There is a slightly more variation of bird taxa in the earlier context, although the numbers are so few that this must be regarded as very tentative. The largest number of bird taxa are found in pit fill (280). Rabbit bones are more common in the later deposits. If contexts 250 and 280 are contemporary, it is possible that the rabbit remains represent a feasting event; the total MNI from these two contexts are 8 rabbits. Written sources from Merton College mentions 40 braces of rabbits being bought for a feast in 1395, revealing the large quantities of meat that were used on a single occasion.¹²⁶ It is also worth noting that proportionally sheep bones are most common in context 270, the fill of a hollow within the earliest floor surface.

Most parts of the fowl and rabbit skeleton are present in the kitchen deposits. As mentioned above, there is a higher percentage of rabbit butchery waste, i.e. bones from skull and feet, in the pits than in the floors, which suggests that table waste was mostly disposed of elsewhere. Skull and mandible fragments of rabbits are very rare in the kitchen deposits, and are found in small numbers in the pits. It is not known whether the paucity of elements from the head is a taphonomical issue or whether it stems from butchery practices. Today heads and feet are usually removed at the same stage, and if this was the case in the middle ages one would expect a slightly higher presence of rabbit skull and mandible fragments in the kitchen deposits, to correlate with the number of foot bones.

The scarcity of fowl foot bones in the kitchen deposits is largely an identification issue. The indeterminate bird bones largely consist of long bone fragments and phalanges, which suggests that it is exceedingly likely that the majority of the indeterminate bird remains are fowl. The absence of skull fragments of both fowl and indeterminate birds may be due to

taphonomic processes, either directly due to scavengers or to the general fragility of the skull bones. Another possibility is that the bird heads never entered the kitchen. Records from the college show the presence of a henhouse on the college grounds in the late fourteenth century.¹²⁷ If the birds were slaughtered outside the kitchen, their heads may have been disposed of at the nearest rubbish tip, where scavenging birds, cats or dogs could have accessed them.

Conclusion

The Anglo-Saxon faunal assemblage is similar to contemporary Oxford assemblages. Sheep/goat and cattle are the most numerous taxa, followed by pig, dog and horse. Deer are present in small numbers, indicating that hunting was fairly small-scale. Cattle and sheep/goat were mostly slaughtered as sub-adult and adults, suggesting a mixed economy of dairy products, meat and wool/traction, whereas pigs were mostly slaughtered young.

The medieval kitchen waste deposits provide us with valuable information regarding college diet from the beginning of the fifteenth century until the beginning of the eighteenth century and is discussed above.

College diet seems to be a separate entity from the usual grouping: rural, urban, ecclesiastical and high-status. Due to their relative scarcity in Britain, faunal assemblages from medieval colleges have rarely been considered in discussions on medieval diet. A synthesis and discussion of college diet would be a valuable topic for future research.

INSERT TABLE 2

FISH BONE by Dr Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

The fish remains were abundant and well preserved; over 2000 bones and dermal structures were identified from over 4000 fish bone fragments, almost all of which were recovered from bulk soil samples. The assemblage includes material from Anglo-Saxon cess pit fills, medieval floors, make-up deposits, and associated rake-out deposits as well as the fill of a medieval pit. All of the medieval deposits were associated with the use of the college kitchen.

Methodology

Bones and scales were extracted from the residues of samples wet-sieved to 0.5 mm as part of the flotation process (see Smith below). All have been identified to species and anatomical element largely using the author's personal reference collection in conjunction with published guides.¹²⁸ Where identifications were uncertain the bones have been identified either to family level or have been classified as unidentified. Bones were identified to species where possible, otherwise to genus or family. Spines, ribs, rays cranial fragments and branchial bones were only identified when particularly diagnostic to species or genus. Clupeid bones (herring/sprat/pilchard) were identified to species where possible; the great majority were classified as herring, based on their size and/or morphology. Small clupeid bones may be from sprat, but no positive identifications of this fish were made. Some bones and scales were noted in the sample flots, but these have not been fully recorded.

Fish scales were abundant, but can difficult to identify as they vary in appearance not only between taxa but also with position along the body. Fragmented scales are particularly problematic. Given these limitations, the majority of scales recovered were identified as cyprinid, perch, pike and sea bream. Other dermal structures included the distinctive bucklers or thorns from thornback ray. To avoid grossly over-representing fish represented by numerous robust scales, the counts of fish remains in Table 3 exclude scales and dermal denticles unless no other elements were recorded for the taxon, in which case a count of “1” was recorded.

Fish sizes were estimated by a combination of bone measurements and direct visual comparison with bones from comparative modern fishes. Measurements were taken, using digital callipers to 0.01 mm, on eel cleithra following Coy.¹²⁹ No other bones were suitable for measurement. Measurements and identifications will be available in the site archive: where sizes are indicated as follows: tiny (under 150 mm length), small (150-300 mm), medium (300-600 mm), large (600-1000 mm), extra-large (over 1000 mm).

The assemblage

Full identifications and associated information have been recorded for the archive. Table 1 gives the numbers of identified bones by taxon and sample.

Late Anglo-Saxon (c. 911-1100)

Fish remains were recovered from two samples taken from primary cess pit fills (sample 9, context 297 and sample 10, context 320) but were relatively rare. One hundred and thirty one

bones have been identified and of these, almost all bones were from eel and herring, which is typical for cessy fills dating to this period; these fish seem to have been eaten 'bones and all'. Measurements taken on eel cleithra indicated fish of around 400 mm, a similar size to those found in the later deposits. Two pike vertebrae were recovered, from a tiny fish (well under 200 mm long) and from a fish of around 350 mm, and bones from either nine-spined (*Pungitius pungitius*) or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) were found in the flot from sample 10. Both sticklebacks are found in slow-moving streams and pools but judging by their regular occurrence in medieval cess pits, also seem to have been eaten.

Early medieval (1100-1399)

Only two clupeid vertebrae were recovered from this period - both from sample 8, hollow fill 290.

College floors and pits (1399-1710)

While absolute dates have not been obtained, samples from the floors and associated features within the college kitchen were taken from a clear stratigraphic sequence, and hence are discussed here in relative chronological order.

Sample 6 was taken from the earliest floor surface (context 269) and possibly included rake-out from hearth 272. Of the 213 identified and recorded bones, eel, herring and cyprinids (including dace and chub) were the most frequent fish by the crude measure of number of bones, followed by smaller gadids (including pollack, whiting and haddock) gurnards and pike. Other fish identified by one or several bones include smaller flatfishes, perch, ruffe and

salmon. Sea breams (Sparidae) were identified from bones and scales; one vertebra was from a fish over 400 mm long. Significantly, four caudal vertebrae appear to be from small and medium sized (up to 400 mm) burbot. Burbot are now extinct in British waters. Small fragments of mussel shell were common in the residue and the charcoal-rich flot included bones from taxa represented in the residue together with scales from cyprinids, sea bream, perch and pike.

Sample 5 (context 270) was taken from a potentially late fifteenth century fill of a hollow within floor 269, in front of hearth 272 (Sample 6). Eel, pike, gadids (including cod, whiting and ling) and smaller flatfishes (including sole and plaice, flounder or dab) were well represented in this sample of 232 identified bones. Red gurnard, tub gurnard, thornback ray, mackerel, conger eel, perch and cyprinids (including small roach) were also present. A number of cyprinid and small pike scale fragments were observed in the flot.

Sample 4 (context 261) represents an ashy dump of material or hearth sweepings in front of hearth 272. Only fourteen identifiable fish bones were recovered from what was primarily a dump of charcoal; taxa identified included clupeid(s), a cyprinid, whiting perch and smaller flatfish (plaice, flounder or dab).

Sample 2 (context 250) was from a late fifteenth to mid sixteenth-century make-up layer for a brick hearth/oven. The assemblage of 1038 identified bones included bones from marine and freshwater fish. The majority of bones were from small fish and seem likely to represent table waste rather than waste from preparing fish. The most frequent fish by number of bones was eel, followed by herring. Eel outnumbered herring by approximately 1.5:1, which is fairly unusual for a medieval deposit and probably explicable by the distance of Oxford from the sea. Where measurements were made, eels of about 550 mm (representing a mature female)

and 360 mm were indicated. Freshwater cyprinids were also common and included roach, dace, barbel and bream. Small pike, trout, salmon and perch were identified from smaller numbers of bones and scales. Bones from gadids (cod family fish) were relatively infrequent considering the medieval date of this assemblage. Ling, cod and whiting were all present; several very large ling and cod vertebrae had been butchered. Thornback ray, flatfishes including plaice, gurnards, conger eel, mackerel, red sea bream and wolf fish were also identified.

Sample 7 (context 280) came from a late fifteenth to mid sixteenth century pit fill from pit 278, located to the west of the west range. Four hundred and twenty eight bones have been identified and this excludes bones from the same taxa collected in the very large sample flot, which was not fully sorted. Unlike the previous samples, herring was the most frequently identified fish by number of bones (68% of the assemblage). Eel and gurnard were again common, and cod, ling, pollack and whiting also present. Conger eel, thornback ray, smaller flatfishes and sea bream (either gilthead bream or Couch's sea bream) were identified, the last from both bones and numerous scales. Cyprinids, pike and perch appeared much less significant than in other samples, although small pike scales were common. The small and tiny cyprinids found in other samples were relatively scarce in Sample 7, but tiny cyprinid bones together with several stickleback bones (*Gasterosteidae*) were present in the flot. Sturgeon was represented by scute fragments collected by hand from the same fill. Fragments of oyster and mussel shells, together with occasional barnacles, were also observed in the residue and flot.

INSERT TABLE 3

Nine samples were collected from Anglo-Saxon and medieval features, including a charcoal deposit associated with a medieval hearth (sample 4, context 261), a burnt floor surface (sample 6) medieval floor layers probably representing rake-out from the hearth mixed with general rubbish (samples 2 and 3), medieval pits (samples 5 and 7) and Anglo-Saxon pits (samples 8 - 10). The samples were assessed using standard OA methodologies and only two samples (8 and 9) produced charred seeds (in the widest sense). In both cases relatively small assemblages of highly clinkered grains, most of which cannot be identified to species level, were recovered. Sample 8 (pit 289) produced a few charred weed/ wild plants (wild radish - *Raphanus raphanistrum* and buttercup - *Ranunculus acris* L./ *repens* L./ *bulbosus* L.) but the weed/ wild component was extremely limited. These weed seeds are of a similar size to cereal grain and it is likely that there are merely crop contaminants, which have become charred in cereal grain cleaning and/or processing.¹³⁰ Mineralised plant remains were also recovered from the Anglo-Saxon pit fills (samples 8-10). In some cases fragments of bran were clearly observed; however, in general mineralisation was not complete and in most cases only amorphous, sub-rounded, unidentifiable 'cessy' material was observed. The abundant elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) remains from some of these deposits may be mineralised, but one cannot rule out the possibility that they are also sub-fossil remains. The recovery of elder is, however, typical of urban assemblages and not particularly informative.¹³¹

THE WOOD CHARCOAL by Dana Challinor

Introduction

The charcoal from the excavations at The Queen's College was abundantly and well preserved, including many large roundwood stems and some fragments over 600 mm in size.

A selection of the samples were examined from two late Anglo-Saxon pits, and several contexts from the medieval college kitchen. The aims of the analysis were to provide an overview of the range of taxa in use and any chronological changes between the Anglo-Saxon and medieval fuelwood supply. Additionally, the high number of roundwood fragments from the medieval kitchen samples offered the opportunity to examine woodland management.

Methodology

The samples were initially scanned at low magnification to provide an estimate of taxonomic diversity. The quantity of charcoal for further analysis examined for each sample was deliberately varied according to the apparent diversity of species represented and the level of potential for maturity analysis. Between 20 and 40 fragments were selected from the range of sieve sizes represented (>10, 4 and 2 mm). The charcoal was grouped according to the anatomical features observed in transverse section at X7 to X45 magnification, with representative fragments identified in longitudinal sections using a Meiji incident-light microscope at up to X400 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Schweingruber, Hather and modern reference material, nomenclature and classification follow Stace.¹³²

A number of roundwood stems were present in four of the medieval samples. These were examined at low magnification to record diameter, growth ring counts, presence of bark and, where possible, season of felling. Charred material may be up to 40% narrower than the diameter of living stems.¹³³

Results

The full fragment count and assessment results are recorded in the archive. Tables 4 and 5 present the data from the late Anglo-Saxon pits and the medieval features respectively, using a representational key that incorporates both the assessment and full identification data. Nine taxa were positively identified; *Ulmus* sp. (elm), *Fagus sylvatica* (beech), *Quercus* sp. (oak), *Corylus avellana* (hazel), *Populus/Salix* (poplar/willow), *Prunus* sp. (cherry/blackthorn), *Maloideae* (hawthorn, apple, pear, service), *Acer campestre* (field maple) and *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash). The level of identification varies according to biogeography and anatomy of the species represented. The species of *Prunus* spp. (cherry/blackthorn) are distinguishable on the basis of ray width, but it was not diagnostic in this instance.

Twenty-one roundwood fragments were recorded, most retained bark and showed that the season of felling was autumn/winter. The majority of stem diameters measured between 10 mm and 30 mm, with a few smaller twigs and a couple of large >60 mm pieces. These latter pieces were incomplete, so the measurements represent the minimum age/diameter. Stem age (based on ring counts) varied, but there was a cluster of 14 stems aged between 12 and 20 years. Examination of growth ring patterns revealed ten with wide early growth rings, which is common in coppiced stems, and many showed signs of later stress with narrow, slow growth towards the outer edge.

Discussion

The late Anglo-Saxon pits

Pit 289 was a probable garden feature or planting hole filled with redeposited garden soils. It is striking that the range of taxa identified was very limited for a deposit that could have

come from several events. Moreover, the assemblage was notably analogous to that of pit 293, which was a possible cess pit backfilled with redeposited topsoil. The charcoal from both pits is likely to have had a common origin from domestic debris, and it is clear that oak was the main fuelwood utilised. While the dataset from the Anglo-Saxon period is too limited to be truly representative, it is nonetheless consistent with the results from Oxford Castle where the preferred fuelwood in the late Anglo-Saxon period was oak and hazel.¹³⁴

INSERT TABLE 4

The medieval kitchen samples

Contexts 250 and 269 came from floor-make up layers which related to the kitchen hearth, and 261 was a layer in front of the hearth. All were dominated by large fragments of beech charcoal, but the make-up layers were more mixed in taxonomic composition, as might be expected from deposits which had accumulated over a period of time. Context 261 appeared to be less diverse in character. The two pits (271 and 278) were in the kitchen garden adjacent to an orchard. If trimmings from the orchard were used for firewood, this is not evident in the assemblages analysed.

INSERT TABLE 5

Documentary sources for the medieval period show that the provision of firewood was a significant component of woodland management, and was usually supplied from underwood species and the branches of timber trees.¹³⁵ At The Queen's College, the evidence from charcoal stems suggests that some beech firewood was supplied from coppices grown on

rotational cycles between 15 and 20 years, and felled during the dormant season. However, there was enough variety in the stems examined to suggest that a range of wood was utilised, including some mature trunkwood and younger stems. The nature of the roundwood fuel debris would be determined by the types of faggots or billets used in the fire – bakers' ovens, for instance, would have used narrow-gauge faggots, which were swept out of the oven partially charred when the oven had reached baking temperature. The charcoal from The Queen's College is likely to have come from several deposits of differently sized firewood.

The overwhelming use of beech in the medieval samples contrasts to the late Anglo-Saxon assemblages, indicating that the supply of firewood, and/or the selection of firewood had changed. Such changes could relate to the growth of the University, The Queen's College's own resources, or general trade in the firewood supplies that provisioned Oxford. Evidence from charcoals at other medieval sites in Oxford shows that the shift to beech was not exclusive to The Queen's College.¹³⁶ Moreover, beech is a significant component in fuelwood assemblages at other medieval urban sites, for instance Bristol and Southampton.¹³⁷ This suggests a widespread change in the medieval period to a preference for beechwood for fuel. The explanation for this may lie in the fact that beech was not considered a useful timber tree at this time, and the beechwoods of the Chilterns, for instance, were primarily valued for their fuel supply to London.¹³⁸ Potential sources for fuelwood for Oxford would have included the Chilterns, the Cotswolds, and more local, smaller woodlands such as Wytham Woods. The college's earliest surviving Long Roll for 1347/8 records that timber was bought in from Stowode (now known as Stow Wood, Beckley).¹³⁹ Whilst the Roll refers to timber for beams and rafters, it is possible that fuelwood was additionally provided to the kitchens which controlled the fuelwood supplies for the whole College.

A total of 1737 fragments of marine shell weighing 10757 g were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage comprises mostly oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.) shell with small quantities of cockle (*Cerastoderma* sp.) and whelk (*Buccinum undatum* L.) also present. The largest groups of shell were recovered from kitchen make up layer 250, floor layer 269, a fill of a hollow in the floor (context 270) and the kitchen garden pit fills. Full details of shell from all contexts are held in archive.

INSERT TABLE 6

The 680 fragments of hand-collected shell (7620 g- 70.8% of the total weight) are in good condition; the shells are robust and have survived reasonably intact. The 1057 fragments retrieved from environmental samples (3137g - 29.1% of the total weight) are much more fragmented, with no complete examples surviving intact.

The majority of the oyster and whelk shells were recovered by hand collection whereas the mussel and cockleshell fragments were mostly derived from environmental samples. Without the evidence from sieving the assemblage would have been very biased towards oyster shell.

INSERT TABLE 7

The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from mid fifteenth- to early eighteenth-century contexts, with very small quantities of shell coming from the first 50 years of the college or pre-college deposits. Contexts from the earlier phases produced only oyster shell. Mussel,

cockle and whelk fragments only appear in contexts associated with the medieval college kitchen, and reflect the variety of foods eaten during the first 300 years of the college.

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OASIS ID: oxfordar1-74206

Project details

Project name	Oxford, Queens College Kitchen Extension, Phase 2
Short description of the project	July 2008 to March 2009. Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation and watching brief at Queen's College, Oxford in advance of the construction of a new kitchen basement. The excavation revealed tenth and eleventh century pits that were indicative of settlement within the north-eastern quarter of the defended town, or within a suburb immediately to the east of the town's defences. The foundations of the college's fifteenth century west and north ranges were also revealed, and the medieval kitchen was seen to lie directly below its most recent counterpart. The remains of lavish college meals were recovered from the kitchen deposits and pits within the kitchen garden. The meals dated from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries and provosts and fellows would have dined on burbot and sturgeon, and feasts of rabbit
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2008 End: 09-03-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	OXQUCK 08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	OXCMS:2008.26 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL STONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds FLINT Neolithic
Investigation type 'Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location OXFORDSHIRE OXFORD OXFORD Queen's College, Kitchen Extension
Study area 56.00 Square metres
Site coordinates SP 5179 0635 51.7529906876 -1.249644906910 51 45 10 N 001 14 58 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator (No written brief issued)
Project design originator Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager A. Norton
Project supervisor J. Mumford

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Physical Archive ID OXCMS:2008.26
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Wood','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient OASIS
Digital Archive ID OXQUCK 08, OXQUCKEX, OXQCKWB2
Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Paper Archive ID OXCMS:2008.26
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Diary','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

A forthcoming report
Publication type

Title	Anglo-Saxon Pits and a Medieval Kitchen at the Queen's College, Kitchen Extension, Oxford
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Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extensions
00000008

Box 1 File 3

B. SITE DIARY / Fieldnotes.

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Diaz~~ Copies: 3
Scan

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXAMS: 2008-26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Vinton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



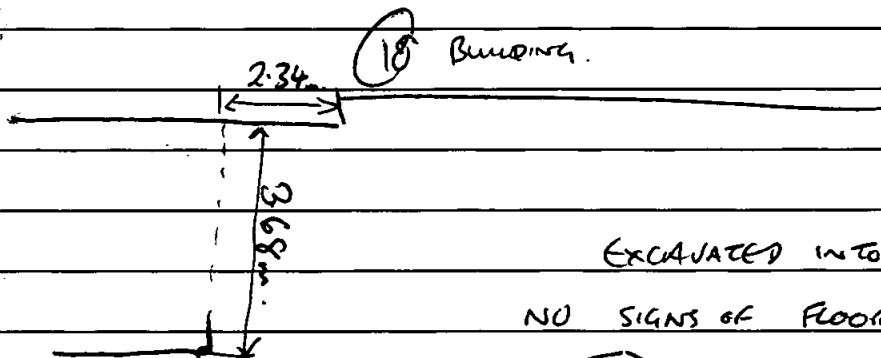
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Context No.

SITE CODE OXQUICK08

SITE NAME

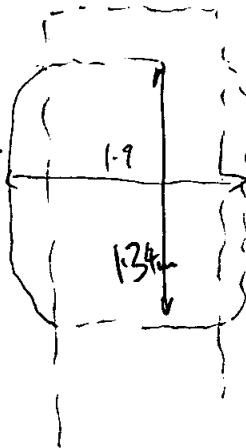
SHEET NO.



EXCAVATED INTO SE CORNER
NO SIGNS OF FLOOR, DIDN'T SEE
WALL 339 AS END VERY UNSTABLE &
COLLAPSING. SO BACKFILLED, NE VERY
DAMP, DUE TO LEAKING JOINT OF W/PIPE
NOTIFIED BEARDS. DID NOT REPLACE
DRAIN/STORM PLASTIC PIPE AS OR'D NOT TO
BY ~~WILL~~ (FOREMAN) BEARD
~~WILL~~
KIEH.

FILL CONTACT VERY DARK REDDISH
BROWN SILTY SAND WITH PATCHES OF
VERY DARK GRAY BROWN SILTY SAND (30%).
GRAVEL (20%).

BADLY DISTURBED BY WALL ZIG &
ITS LATER REMOVAL.



0.18m DEEP

STEEL SURFACE SUBS ROUNDLY SLOPING TO FLAT
BASE.



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE OXQUCH08

SITE NAME Queen College kitchen

DATE 7 Oct 08

NGR

County

OX

Start Time

08-00

Finish Time

11-00

Milage

Previous Visit

y

Visit By

LMP

Type of construction work

Underpinning

Contacts made

Kiehl

Archaeology present?

Yes:

✓

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Arr 8 am, work in eastern complex
of rooms will not recommence until Tue 11
Nov.

Observed start & creation of working platform
in western chamber, work ~~is~~ is
highly unlikely to disturb arch deposits.

Wood from base of well has been retained
query disposal?

Records?



Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Thursday

SITE CODE OXQUCK'08

SITE NAME THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

DATE 9th Oct. '08

NGR

County

Start Time

9.00 clock at Unit / 10am at site

Finish Time

11.15

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

11.15

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Joëlle Darby - Architect for Berman Grades Preston, Steve - Site Foreman

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Arriving on site 9.45 - Finding parking (difficult) - then to the Porters / Main entrance - then directed back to the site office (North Quad) Steve (site foreman) showing me to excavation - which is north of the Chapel. The workmen clearing out & uncovering a round well.

11.05 - Meeting Andrew at office & then meeting the architect & (Joëlle) - Steve on site to discuss expected progress.

- Initially expecting to take $\frac{1}{2}$ day to clean-up & record the well & the stub of the exposed wall.

Cleaning up. Drawing 1:20 section (S#1000) & 1:20 Plan of Wall & Well (P.1000) Recording structure. Leaving site 4.30pm.

Records?



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

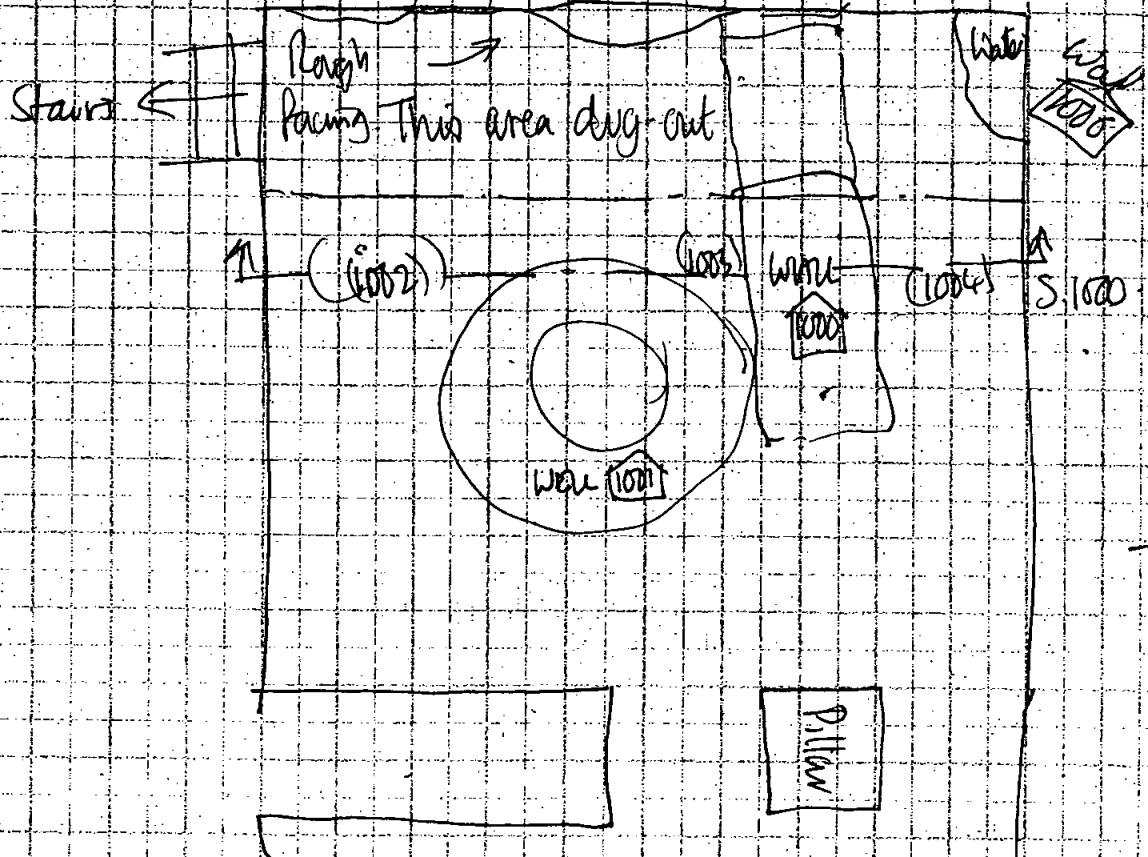
Context No.

Sketch of WB Walls

SITE CODE OX DUCK '08

SITE NAME

SHEET NO. 10.10.8





DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE
OXF00108SITE NAME
Queens CollegeDATE
13 Oct 08Project Manager
Andy NortonVisitors
Andy Norton
County arch
D. GoddardWeather
—Area stripped by plant: m²

Plant type

Task descriptions:

Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	1	06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Laura Piper. Details

Arr 8 am - handed over with Bryan

Cleaned walls & completed site plan

Begin exc & ditch to reveal wall extrados.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)



Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY.

SITE CODE OXQUICK '08

SITE NAME THE QUEENS COLLEGE, KITCHENS.

DATE 12/11/08.

Project Manager

ANDY NAKTON.

~~Visitors~~ VISIT BY: BRYAN MATTHEWS.

Weather

Area stripped by plant: m²

Plant type

Task descriptions:

Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name B. Matthews Details Arriving on site - parking up on Broad Street & walking → to the site office - Steve & the works foreman - introducing me to their site foreman & the present works.

Initially reducing levels around the only entrance way - to enable larger (breaker) plant to get in. Also now starting work in the outside corridor - in preparation for the insertion of a lift-shaft there - this requiring the reduction of the 'corridor' ground level to enable underpinning of corridor arches.

After some initial corridor clearance - the workmen concentrate on removing the interior walls - talking to John (their foreman) this will probably take several hours - leaving site & heading back to the Unit - 11am

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Steve - overall foreman. (Site)

Keith - general foreman.

John - kitchen area foreman.



Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Thursday

SITE CODE OXQUIC'08

SITE NAME THE QUEENS COURT, KITCHEN, OXFORD

DATE 13/11/08

NGR

County

Start Time

On site 8.10.

Oxon.

Finish Time

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

Wednesday 12/11/08

BRYAN MATTHEWS.

Type of construction work

Reducing levels in kitchen basement (& removing bay walling).

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Returning to site this morning & watching the workmen reducing the basement levels by approx 1m.

Rain for most of today, making the going a bit slippery.

PM - The workmen turning around to remove a dividing wall between the kitchen & the old toilet block.

3pm - one of the workmen had an accident - crushing his hand between a machine & the skip. I found him immediately afterwards & got John - their site foreman out - & their first-aiders.

A NS limestone wall partially removed under removed bay wall = [1020]
A figure carrying [1021] also recovered from wall removal yesterday.

General progress rather slow - problems with access & machining out.

Records?



Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

FRIDAY

SITE CODE OXQUCK'08

SITE NAME THE QUEEN'S COUSAGE, KITCHEN LAB.

DATE 14th NOV. 08

NGR

County

Start Time

8-on site

OXON.

Finish Time

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

13/11/08

Bryan Matthews.

Type of construction work

Continued reduction of basement levels in advance of

Contacts made

under-pinning work (see below)

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No: /

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Workmen turning around & digging out in Eastern end of cellars - where the old toilet block used to be - this all looks like redeposited dumped soil - with nothing very much in it.

Machining down the wall between the toilet block & the rest of the cellars - progress is generally slow.

Richard & John driving up first thing to take the canning 1019 away

At Midday going off site (back to the office) - it's a bit unlikely that they'll make much progress on the toilet block walls in-bill. → returning Monday AM.

Records?



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

MONDAY

SITE CODE OXPUCK'08

SITE NAME THE QUEEN'S COUSIN: KITCHEN REFUGES

DATE 17th Nov. 08

NGR

County

Start Time

8am.

Oxon.

Finish Time

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

Friday 16th Nov.

B. Matthews

Type of construction work

Under-pinning of walls beginning.

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes: ✓ Earlier wall underpinning - very localized - see section 1005 & Plan 1005.

No: - otherwise very little to be seen during other underpinning operations.

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

This morning: the workman seem to have abandoned digging out the eastern end of the cellars for the meantime. This mostly due to access problems - needing a ramp for the water-dumpers & 30°.

Instead starting the underpinning with the excavation of a series of approx 1m long x 0.5m wide x 1m deep pits alongside & beneath the existing farthern Balk Quad wall - and all around the cellars.

The bottom of these walls are only about 0.3m down from the already reduced level in the NW of the cellar.

Watching the excavation 4 underpinning pits, including one through North Range Wall (1022) (see section #1005) - this last appears to have been in a particularly soft & wet area.

After these pits - deciding that it is not worthwhile to watch the rest of these underpinning operations - which could take two weeks. Asking John & Steve (the foreman) to let OA know when

Records?

they're about to excavate the lift shaft in the corridor...

WORKS ON MONDAY 17th NOV. 08



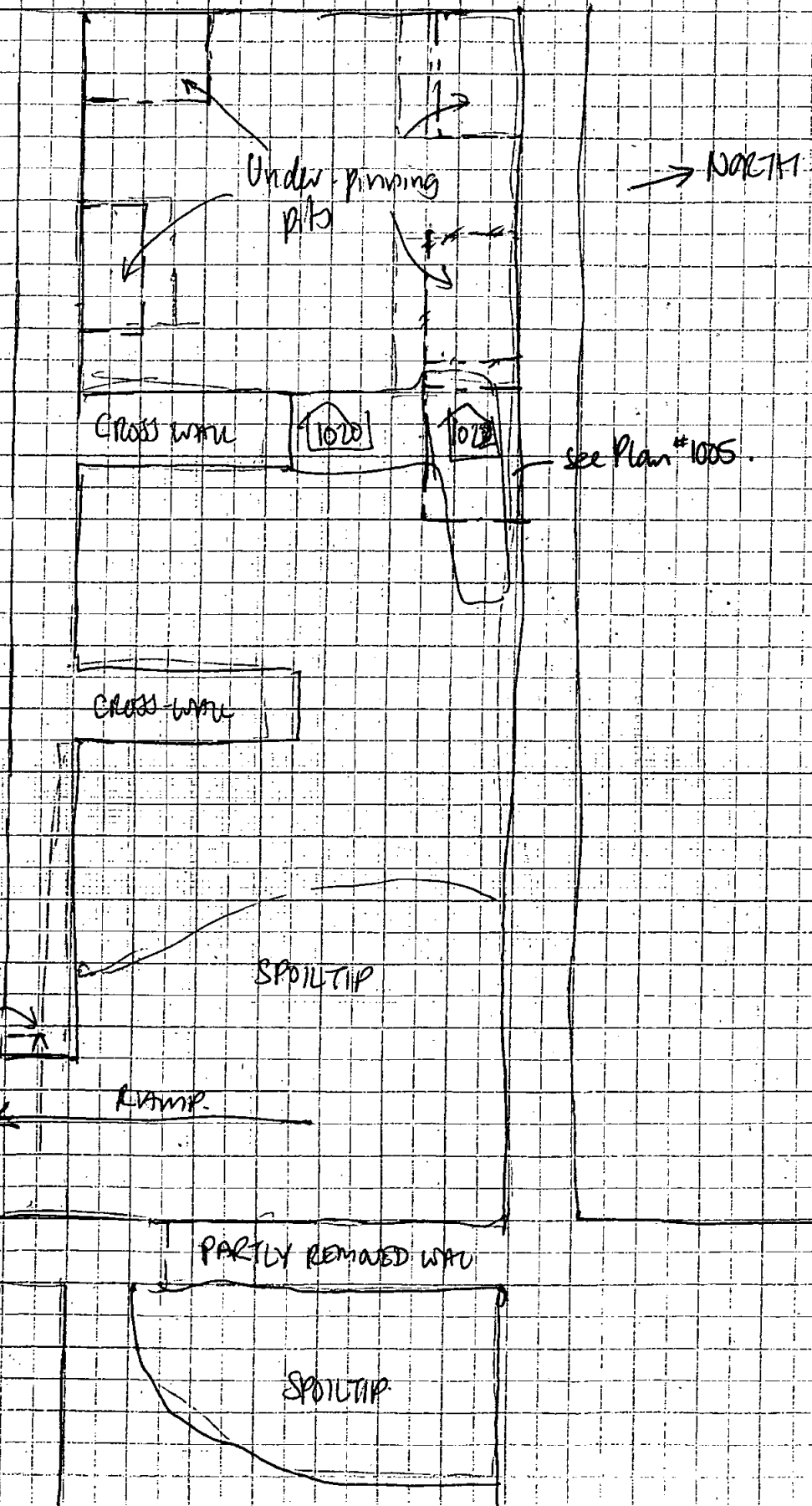
CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

Context No.

SITE CODE OXQUICK08

SITE NAME THE QUEENS COLLEGE, KITCHEN RENOVATION WS

SHEET NO.



NOTE TBM on
STONEWALL IN
ENTRANCE
= 140cm above
Modern Floor
level in interior
kitchen basement



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE **OXQUCK08**SITE NAME **QUEENS COLLEGE KITCHEN EXTENSION**DATE **09/12/08**

NGR

County

OXON.

Start Time

0800

Finish Time

1630

Milage

—

Previous Visit

**BRYAN MATHEWS
17/11/08**

Visit By

B. PEACOCK

Type of construction work

EXCAVATION OF NEW STAIR WELL AND LIFT SHAFT BY CHAPEL.

Contacts made

KENNY (BEARD); STEVE CAMBOURN (BEARD)

Archaeology present?

Yes: **REMOVED PART OF EXISTING WALL IN NEW OPENING TO
IMPROVE ACCESS TO AREA BELOW EXISTING BUILDING.**No: **EXCAVATED TO 0.5m WITH NO SIGNIFICANT DEPOSITS/REMAINS.
~~REMOVED PARTS~~**

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

**0800: Arrive and inducted. Go to area with kenny to assess
H+S and access. Turns out not digging here and team
are excavating ~~keep~~ the stair + lift shaft (in place
marked on plan so all ok - just Beard communication
prob). Pecking out concrete, no deposits excavated when
arrive.**

**Peck out opening for ~~a~~ new stair well access, reduce
by a further 0.3m to help access. All previously exposed ^{parts of} wall.
Slow progress. Intermittent moving spoil + loose from pecking and
impacting up to 0.5m with other tasks such as moving stone,
machines etc. Also spend time chasing services and clearing
backfill round these.**

~~Work resumed in~~

**No significant archaeological remain seen. All deposits and
depths BGL recorded on P#1005. (Based on contractors drawing).**

Records? **P#1005. ADD SHEET ①.**



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

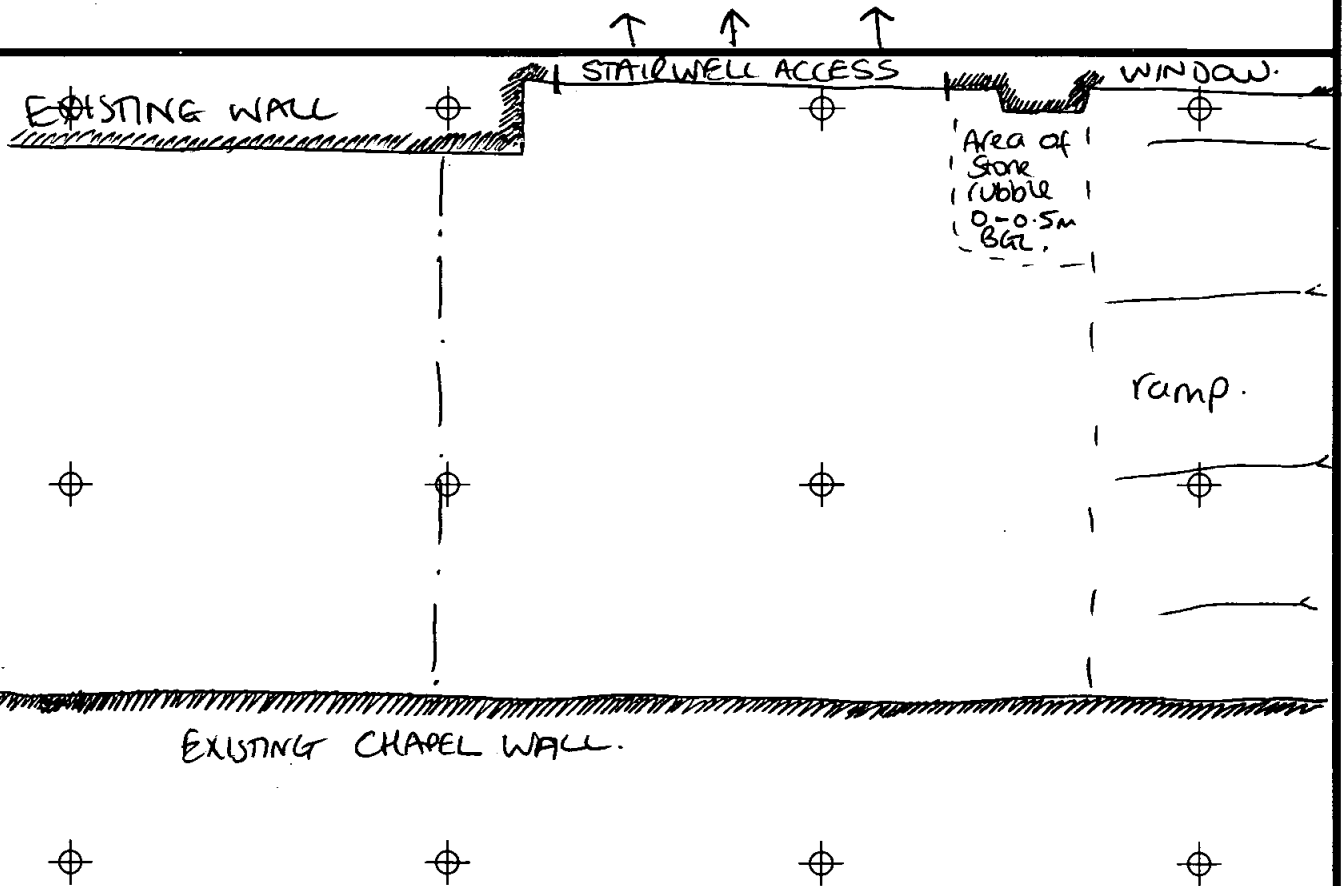
Context No.
WIS RECORD
09/12/08.

SITE CODE OXQUICK08

SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD, KITCHEN
EXTENSION

SHEET NO. (1)

CELLARS + UNDERPINNED WALLS.





Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE OXQUCK08	SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD, KITCHEN EXTENSION		DATE 10/12/08
NGR	County	Start Time	0800
		Finish Time	1545
Milage	Previous Visit R. Pearock. 09/12/08	Visit By R. Pearock.	
Type of construction work EXCAVATING STAIR + LIFT SHAFT BY EAST WING			
Contacts made			
Archaeology present?			
Yes:			
No:			
Undated:			
Other:			
COMMENTS			
<p>Arrive 8am. No work initially, just clearing area of ramp from inside the east wing.</p> <p>0900 - 0930 Excavating area round stair well reduced to reveal wall foundations to 1.25m BGL. Ramp access reduced and 'evened out' No significant remains seen. Possible top of wall witnessed but spoil put over it very quickly, could have been rubble.</p> <p>10.30 - 12.30pm work carried out inside building + steels delivered.</p> <p>1.30 - 3.30 pm Small amount of work carried out - reduce area by 0.3m in total and consolidate ramp for concrete delivery</p> <p>3.30pm onwards - concrete delivery. Leave site.</p>			
Records?			



Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE OX000008SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD, KITCHEN EXTENSIONDATE 11/12/08

NGR

County

Start Time

0800

Finish Time

0900

Milage

Previous Visit

R.P
10/12/08

Visit By

R. Peacock

Type of construction work

EXCAVATING STAIR + LIFT SHAFT BY EAST WING.

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

EXCAVATED ~~REMOVED~~ 1m TRENCH ~~BY~~ NEXT TO EAST WING FOR ACCESS TO THE WALL TO PUT IN LINTEL FOR THE LIFT. GO TO 1.5m AND REVEAL A PIPE RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE EAST WING WALL. THIS IS AS FAR AS THEY WILL EXCAVATE ~~AND~~ DOWN TO TODAY.

WILL CONTINUE EXCAVATION IN THE STAIR WELL AREA WHERE POSSIBILITY OF SIGNIFICANT REMAINS WERE GIMPSED YESTERDAY.

Records?



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE OXQUCK08 SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD, KITCHEN EXTENSION DATE 12/12/08

NGR

County

Start Time

0830

Finish Time

09.45

Milage

—

Previous Visit R.P.
11/12/08

Visit By R. Peacock.

Type of construction work EXCAVATION OF STAIR AND LIFT WELL BY EAST WING

Contacts made KENNY (BEARD); JOHN (SITE FOREMAN)

Archaeology present?

Yes: —

No: REMOVING PART OF WALL BELOW LINTEL FOR LIFT SHAFT AND
EXCAVATING BELOW PIPE IN ^{WALL} CONSTRUCTION CUT REFILL

Undated:


Other:

COMMENTS

Arrived @ 8.30 am. No work being carried out in area. Found John and he explained work being carried out in area of lift shaft. Wall being pecked out from inside the east wing and spoil being removed from below service pipe and area widened by 1m.

Very unlikely that they will finish this today so leave my mobile number for if they find anything and will make a visit next week.

Records?

 Oxford Archaeology	CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET	Context No. Tuesday
SITE CODE OXQUEL08	SITE NAME The Queens College, Kitchen Basement WB	SHEET NO. 16 th Dec. 08

B. Matthews

Arriving on site 10.45am ~ 45 mins to get ready set up & to cycle up to the college

On arrival finding that they're already excavated a sizeable hole for the proposed lift shaft - 3m deep x 1.8m wide x approx 5m long - going down to beneath the bottom of the outer basement walls, to reveal the recent concrete under piling there.

Not much revealed outside of the walls - the first 2m (approx) consisting of mixed redeposited silty & sandy clay (Brown & orange-brown in colour). At the bottom of these deposits the existing drainage pipework uncovered - hence above this level all disturbed (ctx (1023))


Under the pipework a layer (0.25m thick) of brownish orange sand and then of dk orange-brown sandy gravel. (1024)

This latter sitting on a masonry spread extending South from the base of basement wall - with occasional medium-to-large slabby limestone fragments (1025) - this will be the construction debris spread for the basement wall.

Beneath the construction spread - banded orange sands & sandy gravel - down to gravel ballast (ie presumed natural) at 2.8 m below alleyway surface level (1027 & 1028).

Bottom of basement wall at 3m below kitchen surface level. (this surface level is at the supplied level height in the 'working' entrance ramp) → see section no. 1086 & Contexts 1023 → 1029)

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD.

 Oxford Archaeology	CONTEXT RECORD - ADDITIONAL SHEET	Context No. WEDNESDAY 17th DEC. 08
SITE CODE: OXQUCK'08	SITE NAME: OXFORD: THE QUEEN'S COURSE, KITCHEN BASEMENT WBS.	SHEET NO. -

Arriving on site 8am \Rightarrow same problems with parking.
 Today the workmen continuing to clean up and enlarge the lift-pit
 also breaking out the new concrete underpinning in the new cellar
 entrance-way. See Plan #1007 (1:20 scale) for location.

Yesterday, also saw more removal of the south-wall beneath the
 old entrance ramp - this not completely removed as its to be used
 for a new stepped entrance.

Some additional works to remove an obstructing (raw water) pipe - including
 the removal of brick-built manholes around the edge of the lift shaft.
 & some enlargement of the pit to accommodate partial collapses of sides.

They finish machining out this afternoon:-

Apart from the basic sequence described yesterday & shown on
 Section #1006 - basically a consistent powdery mortar spread southwards
 of the southern wall of the basement - this very likely to be the
 construction debris spread - above this sandy gravel/silty sand.

Above this level (to -2m BPG) its all disturbed ground around
 & above two iron pipes.

No finds throughout this WB (2 days) - Plan 1007 / Section 1006
 & about 20 digital photographs taken.



Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE OXQUICKSITE NAME QUEEN'S COLLEGEDATE 9/03/09

NGR

County

Start Time

11 : 20OXFORDSHIRE

Finish Time

13 : 00

Milage

N/APrevious Visit BRIAN MATTHEWS
17/02/09

Visit By

ROMAN/MULLEY

Type of construction work

UNDER DUNING

Contacts made

STEVE LAMBOURN

Archaeology present?

Yes:

Y

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

ARRIVED ON SITE AT 11:20 AND GIVEN
INDUCTION BY STEVE LAMBOURN, WAS SHOWN PARTIAL
WALL T1030 AND ~~FOOTING~~ WEST FACING SECTION.
WRITTEN RECORDS + PHOTOS TAKEN, WALL T030 IS PART
OF NORTH RANGE WALL.

Records?

Y



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE **OXQCK08**SITE NAME **QUEEN'S COLLEGE**DATE **10/3/09**

NGR

County

Start Time

10.30ish

Finish Time

Milage

Previous Visit

Visit By

R. BASHFORD

Type of construction work

UNDERPINNING.

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Continuation of south wall of north range observed under east wall of ?kitchen (see sketch over). Western continuation of wall recorded by RMCA on 9/3/09. Partially demolished by the fire of site visit. Apparently stopped immediately west of east wall of kitchen, but this is likely to be as a result of previously monitored works.

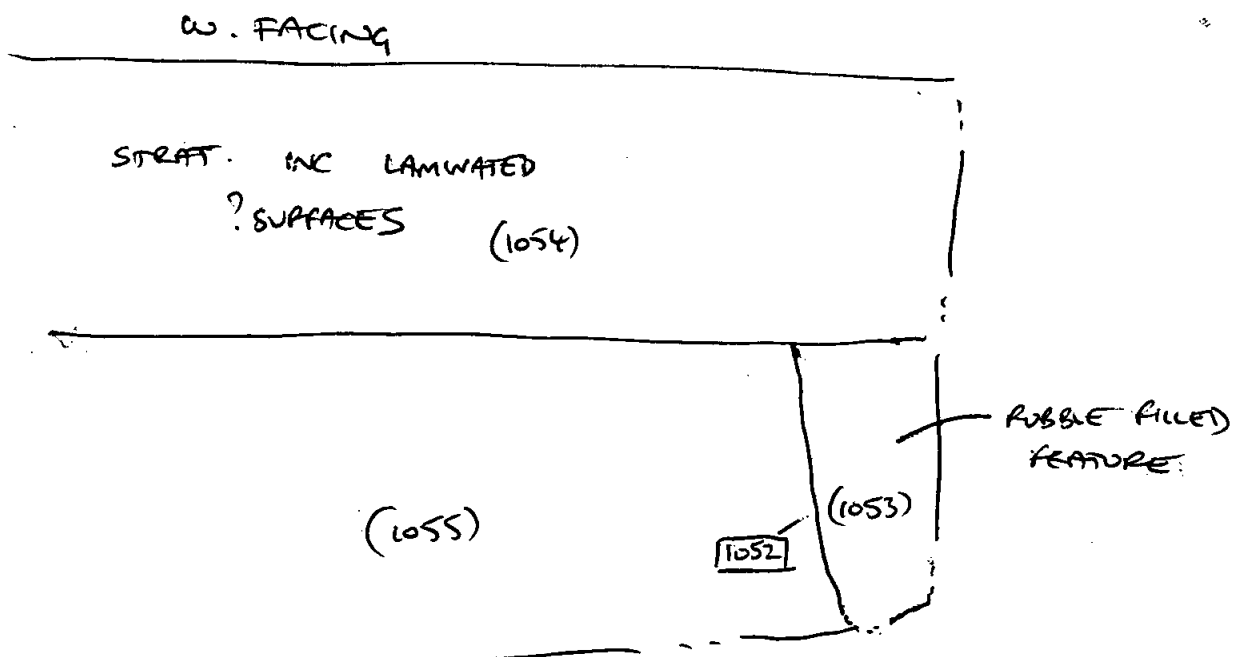
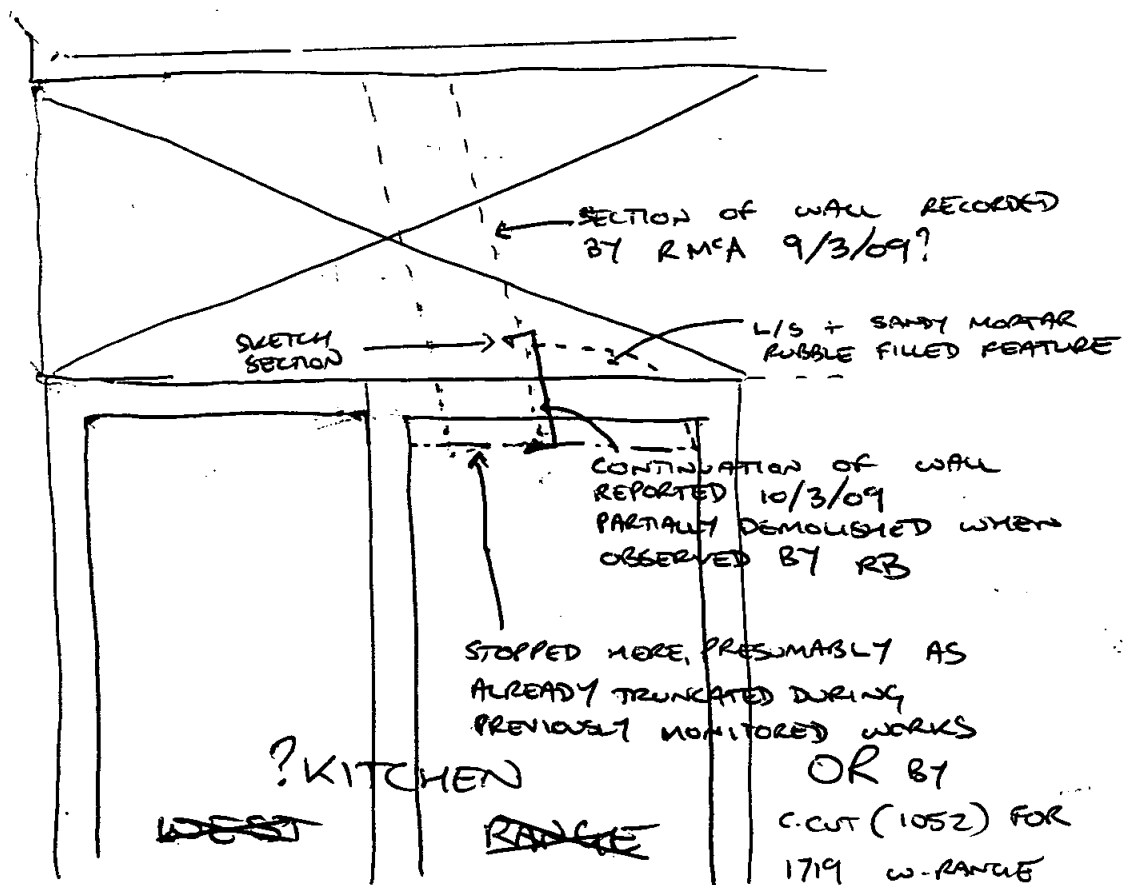
In w. facing section deposit at base of wall is 1/5 rubble and sandy mortar which doesn't extend much beyond east wall of kitchen (ref. sketches over). and possibly construction trench for same which may imply deposits to s. of wall and e. of rubble filled feature pre-date college construction ???

Bottom of RST is at 0.32m below former ground level in corridor.

Records?

PLANS 1009-1011 : SECTIONS 1007+1009 : CUTS 1052-1069

NORTH
QUAD



Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
000000 08

Box 1 Flk 4

B. PRIMARY COURSE RECORDS - Excavation ^{Leah &} checklist

pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Diazo~~ Copies: 3
Scan

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQACK08 / OXCMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records - Excavation	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE *OxArch 08*SITE NAME *NEW HITCHIN, QUEENS COLLEGE*SHEET NO *10*

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
<i>62.52</i>	<i>1.03</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>1.50</i>		<i>P. 300</i>
			<i>2</i>	<i>1.71</i>		
			<i>3</i>	<i>2.49</i>		
			<i>4</i>	<i>2.74</i>		
			<i>5</i>	<i>2.46</i>		
			<i>6</i>	<i>2.37</i>		
			<i>7</i>	<i>2.42</i>		
			<i>8</i>	<i>2.59</i>		
			<i>9</i>	<i>2.60</i>		
			<i>10</i>	<i>2.64</i>		
			<i>11</i>	<i>2.66</i>		
			<i>12</i>	<i>2.39</i>		
			<i>13</i>	<i>2.44</i>		
			<i>14</i>	<i>2.61</i>		
			<i>15</i>	<i>2.57</i>		
			<i>16</i>	<i>2.05</i>		
			<i>17</i>	<i>2.36</i>		
			<i>18</i>	<i>2.35</i>		
			<i>19</i>	<i>2.51</i>		
	<i>1.21</i>					<i>P. 300</i>
			<i>20</i>	<i>2.89</i>		
			<i>21</i>	<i>2.93</i>		
			<i>22</i>	<i>2.88</i>		
			<i>23</i>	<i>2.92</i>		
			<i>24</i>	<i>2.94</i>		
			<i>25</i>	<i>2.94</i>		
			<i>26</i>	<i>2.98</i>		
			<i>27</i>	<i>2.92</i>		
			<i>28</i>	<i>2.93</i>		
			<i>29</i>	<i>2.92</i>		
			<i>30</i>	<i>3.18</i>		
<i>1.04</i>	<i>63.56</i>		<i>31</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>81.40</i>	<i>SECTION 300</i>



LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE **OXANW001**SITE NAME **NEW KITCHEN, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD**SHEET NO **1.1**

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
62.52						
62.52	1.04		1	2.78		PLAN 301
			2	2.95		
			3	3.11		
			4	2.87		
			5	2.94		
			6	2.86		
			7	2.92		
			8	2.87		
			9	2.85		
			10	2.85		
	1.04		1	2.97		PLAN 302
			2	2.95		
			3	2.90		
			4	2.93		
			5	2.89		
		63.56	1	2.58	60.98	S.301
			2	3.04		PLAN 303
			3	3.21		
			4	3.24		
			5	3.25		
			6	3.21		
			7	3.14		
	63.56		8	3.13	60.43	
			9	3.12		
			10	3.01		
62.52	63.56		11	2.97	60.59	
			12	2.98		
			13	2.99		
			14	3.06		
			15	3.18		
			16	3.17		
				3.21		

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE *OXQUELLS*

SITE NAME *Wes Kitchen, Queens College, Oxford*

SHEET NO *12*

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
	1.12		17	3.03		PLAN 303
			18	3.20		↓
///						
	1.08		19	2.12		
	↓		20	2.55		
			21	2.87		
			22	3.02		
			23	3.40		
			24	3.21		
			25	3.34		
			26	3.52		
			27	3.31		
			28	3.70		
			29	3.43		
			30	3.54		
			31	3.32		
			32	3.49		
			33	3.39		
	1.09		34	3.09		
	↓		35	3.34		
			36	3.40		
			37	3.53		
			38	2.67		
			39	2.85		
			40	3.04		
			41	2.92		
			1	3.37		PLAN 304
	↓		2	3.42		
			3	3.27		
			4	3.29		
			5	3.46		
			6	3.45		↓



LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE *OxQueck08*

SITE NAME *New Kitchen, Queens College, Oxford*

SHEET NO *13*

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
	<i>1.01</i>		<i>7</i>	<i>3.34</i>		<i>PLAN 304</i>
	<i>↓</i>		<i>8</i>	<i>3.34</i>		<i>↓</i>
			<i>9</i>	<i>3.29</i>		
			<i>10</i>	<i>3.32</i>		
			<i>11</i>	<i>3.35</i>		
			<i>12</i>	<i>3.35</i>		
			<i>13</i>	<i>3.33</i>		
	<i>↓</i>		<i>14</i>	<i>3.27</i>		<i>↓</i>
<i>62.52</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>63.61</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>60.28</i>	<i>PLAN 303</i>
			<i>43</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>60.36</i>	<i>↓</i>
			<i>44</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>60.02</i>	
			<i>45</i>	<i>3.92</i>	<i>59.69</i>	
			<i>46</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>59.68</i>	
			<i>47</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>59.52</i>	
			<i>48</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>58.96</i>	
			<i>49</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>59.05</i>	
			<i>50</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>59.23</i>	
			<i>51</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>59.60</i>	
			<i>52</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>59.37</i>	<i>↓</i>
	<i>1.16</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>3.55</i>		<i>P.305</i>
	<i>↓</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3.52</i>		<i>↓</i>
	<i>↓</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>3.51</i>		<i>↓</i>
	<i>1.19</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>3.60</i>		<i>P.306</i>
			<i>2</i>	<i>3.57</i>		
			<i>3</i>	<i>3.59</i>		
			<i>4</i>	<i>3.62</i>		
			<i>5</i>	<i>3.57</i>		
			<i>6</i>	<i>3.65</i>		
			<i>7</i>	<i>3.57</i>		
			<i>8</i>	<i>3.32</i>		
	<i>1.12</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>3.61</i>		<i>PLAN 307</i>
			<i>2</i>	<i>3.63</i>		

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE *OX000008*

SITE NAME *new kitchen, Queens College, Oxford*

SHEET NO *14*

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
	<i>1.12</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>3.59</i>		<i>PLAN 307</i>
			<i>4</i>	<i>3.60</i>		<i>↓</i>
			<i>5</i>	<i>3.65</i>		
			<i>6</i>	<i>3.60</i>		
			<i>7</i>	<i>3.62</i>		
<i>Q.52</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>63.67</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>3.02</i>	<i>60.65</i>	<i>SECTION 302</i>
			<i>1</i>	<i>3.79</i>		<i>PLAN 308</i>
			<i>2</i>	<i>3.64</i>		<i>↓</i>
			<i>3</i>	<i>3.67</i>		
			<i>4</i>	<i>3.68</i>		
			<i>5</i>	<i>4.19</i>		
			<i>6</i>	<i>4.28</i>		
			<i>7</i>	<i>4.06</i>		
			<i>8</i>	<i>3.91</i>		
			<i>9</i>	<i>3.80</i>		
	<i>0.67</i>	<i>63.19</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4.82</i>		
			<i>π</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>60.15</i>	<i>SECTION 303</i>
	<i>0.88</i>	<i>63.40</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>59.80</i>	<i>5.304</i>
	<i>1.09</i>	<i>63.61</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>60.70</i>	<i>Plan 309</i>
			<i>2</i>	<i>4.07</i>		
			<i>3</i>	<i>3.47</i>		
			<i>4</i>	<i>3.82</i>		
			<i>5</i>	<i>3.48</i>		
			<i>6</i>	<i>3.50</i>		
			<i>7</i>	<i>5.16</i>		
			<i>8</i>	<i>5.19</i>		
			<i>9</i>	<i>5.22</i>		
			<i>10</i>	<i>5.25</i>		
			<i>11</i>	<i>4.83</i>		<i>5.305</i>
			<i>π</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>60.68</i>	<i>5.305</i>
			<i>12</i>	<i>4.31</i>		<i>Plan 309</i>
			<i>13</i>	<i>4.92</i>		



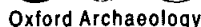
LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE 0X0UCK08

SITE NAME NEW KITCHEN, QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD

SHEET NO 15

[illegible]



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE 0XQUCK08

SITE NAME NEW KITCHEN, QUEBENS COLLEGE.

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
✓ 200	LAYER			300			TOPSOIL HORIZON.	
✓ 201	CUT		Fb 202	300			SERVICE TRENCH 18"	
✓ 202	FILL		FO. 201	300			FILL OF TRENCH	
✓ 203	LAYER			300			SLABS	
✓ 204	LAYER			300			BEDDING FOR SLABS.	
✓ 205	LAYER			300			CONSTRUCTION LAYER (18')	
✓ 206	LAYER			300			SOIL HORIZON.	
✓ 207	LAYER			300			CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION.	
✓ 208	LAYER			300			SOIL HORIZON.	
✓ 209	LAYER			300			GRAVEL SPREAD.	
✓ 210	STRUCTURE			300			WEST WALL OF WEST RANGE	
✓ 211	STRUCTURE			302			BRICK OVER?	
✓ 212	LAYER			302			DEMOLITION SPREAD. ^{IN} LAYER	
✓ 213	FLOOR			302			STONE-PLAS FLOOR	
✓ 214	LAYER						MORTAR BASE FOR [213]	
215	STRUCTURE						(18') FOUNDATIONS.	
216	STRUCTURE						EAST WALL OF WEST RANGE.	
✓ 217	CUT		Fb 218				SERVICE TRENCH	
✓ 218	FILL		FO. 217				FILL OF TRENCH	
✓ 219	CUT		Fb 220				SERVICE TRENCH	
✓ 220	FILL		FO. 219				FILL OF TRENCH.	
✓ 221	CUT		Fb 222, 225				CONSTRUCTION TRENCH (18')	
✓ 222	FILL		FO. 221				BACKFILL OF TRENCH.	
✓ 223	CUT		Fb 224				SERVICE TRENCH	
✓ 224	FILL		FO. 223				FILL OF TRENCH	
✓ 225	FILL		Fb 224 FO. 224				(18') BACK FILL OF CONSTRUCTION TRENCH	
✓ 226	FILL		Fb 225				FILL OF FILL OF CURB.	
✓ 227	LAYER			300			COMPACTED GRAVEL BENEATH (209)	
✓ 228	LAYER			300			MORTAR BENEATH (227)	
✓ 229	LAYER			300			SOIL HORIZON	
✓ 230	LAYER			300			REDDY BROWN ^{GENERAL} CLAY ^{CLAY} CLAY	
✓ 231	LAYER						SOIL W/ ^{W/} RD RD GRAVEL ^{GRAVEL} (230)	



Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *OXARCH 08*SITE NAME *New LITCHFIELD, QUEENS COLLEGE*

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
232	Cur		18 (233) (304-31) 304				Pr Cur	
233	Fill		16 [232] ⁵²⁹		304		Pr Fill	
234	Fill						Primary fill of cellular	
235	NATURAL						NATURAL GRAVEL.	
236	Fill	///	16 [216] V1100	///	///	///	Construction cut for [216]	///
237	Cur		18 [238] (235)				Cur of pool. house Beg	
238	Gravel		16 [237]				Weg stone, canal, pool.	
239	Fill		16 [237]				Fill of house Beg ¹⁸³⁵ ₁₈₃₅	
240	LAYER						LAYER of RABBLE	
241	Cur		18 (242) (210)	300			Cur for wall. wall	
242	Fill		16 [241]	300			Fill BUSTING WEG WALL	
243	Cur	○	18 (244) ○	300	○		✓ Pr Cur 1 1	
244	Fill	○	16 [243] ✓	300	○	1 1	Pr Fill 1 1	
245	LAYER			300-20			Red gravel layer	
246	LAYER						HORROR LAYER	
247	STRUCT		UNDER 211				EARLIER HEARTH?	
248	LAYER		OVERLAIN BY 212		201		FLOOR MAKE-UP.	
249	LAYER				202		FLOOR MAKE-UP	
250	LAYER				201.		FLOOR MAKE-UP.	
251	Fill		16 [221]	301			Fill BUSTING WALL [215]	
252	FLOOR						PISTONED STONE FLOOR	
253	FLOOR						STONE SLAS FLOOR.	
254	Cur						Cur FOR PISTON PISTON [253]	
255	LAYER						NATURAL BOSS.	
256	Cur						Construction Cur.	
257	Gravel						Gravel	
258	Fill		FO 257				BACK FILL of Gully	
259	Fill						WINDRAKE STONE FILL.	
260	LAYER						WINDRAKE LAYER	
261	LAYER						WINDRAKE LAYER	
262	FLOOR						FLOOR OF KITCHEN	
263	Fill		FO 257				FILL OF DRAIN.	



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *OXOCH08*

SITE NAME *New Lymington, Downs College*

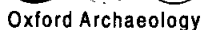
Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
264	Fill	FO [257]					Fill of 257	
265	Cut	PB (266) (267)					Stone drain cut ^{lowest} _{WI}	
266	STRUCTURE	FO [265]					STRUCTURE of stone drain	
267	Fill	FO [265]					Backfill of stone drain	
268	LAYER						FILL OF HEARTH.	
269	LAYER						FLOOR SURFACE BELOW (255)	
270	LAYER	FO (271)					SHALL RICH DEPOSIT BELOW HEARTH (255)	
271	CUT	PB (270)					Cut of pit next to hearth	
272	STRUCTURE FILL	FO [271]					HEARTH STONES Fill of pit next to hearth	
273	CUT				304		CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 210	MP
274	FILL				304		FILL OF [273]	MP
275	Cut						Cut of pit	LS
276	Fill						Pit Fill [275]	↓
277	Fill						" " "	↓
278	Cur	PB (271) (301)					Rubble Cur	
279	Fill	FO [278]					Rubble Fill	
280	LAYER						UPPER LAYER full of shell	
281	CUT	PB (282)			305		Cut of pit	↓
282	FILL	FO [281]					Fill of pit	↓
283	LAYER						CHANGE FLOOR LAYER	Dem.
284	LAYER						FLOOR LAYER	MP
285	LAYER						FLOOR LAYER	
286	LAYER						Plc - COLLAGE HORIZON?	
287	CUT		PB 210, 288				CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 210	
288	Fill		PB 287				Backfill of 287	
289	CUT		PB 290		307		PIT	
290	Fill		PB 289		307		Fill of PIT	
291	CUT		PB 292		307		FOUR	
292	Fill		FO 291				Fill of Passage	
293	CUT		PB (294) (297)				CUT OF ^{CELLAR} 294 PIT	MP
294	FILL		FO [293]				FILL OF PIT	MP
295	CUT		PB 296				PIT	



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE OXOUCN08SITE NAME NEW KITCHEN, QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
296	Fill		FO 295.	302			Pit Fill	
297	Fill		FO 293	.			Pit Fill	
298	cut		FB (299)(306)	304			Pit Cut - N/S	
299	fill		FO [298] (304)	304			Pit fill - Greenish Sand	
300	fill		FO [330]	304			SEPTY Layer with Green Layer	
301	fill		FO [278]	304			SEPTY Layer with Green Layer [296]	
302	fill		FO [330]	304			SEPTY Layer (Lateral approx 290)	
303	LAYER			302			CONSTRUCTION TRASH LAYER	
304	Cut				308		Pit (Bridgman thickness)	
305	Fill				308.			
306	Fill	VOID			305		VOID	
307	Fill							
308	Fill							
309	Fill							
310	Fill							
311	Fill	VOID						
312	Fill	VOID						
313	Cut		FB (314)-(318)				Cut of pit	
314	Fill		FO [313]				Fill of pit [313]	
315	Fill		" "				" "	
316	Fill		" "				" "	
317	Fill		" "				" "	
318	Fill		" "				" "	
319	Cut	VOID						
320	FILL		FO [293]	303	-		FILL OF PIT	MS
321	fill		FO [232]	304			fill of pit	GS
322	fill		FO [232]	304			↓	↓
323	fill		FO [232]	304			↓	↓
324	fill		FO [332]	304			↓	GS
325	fill		FO [330]	304			↓	↓
326	fill		FO [330]	304			↓	↓
327	fill		FO [330]	304			↓	↓



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *001408*

SITE NAME New Lifford, Queens Co. 1996

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
328	LAYER full	to E232	to [232]	304			full of Mr	CIS
329	LAYER full		to [298]	304			↓	
330	cut		to	304			cut of Pr	
331	LAYER full		to [330]	304			full of Mr	
332	full		to [330]	304			↓	
333	full		to [330]	304				
334	full		to [298]	304				
335	full		to [330]	304				
336	cut		to (337)(338)		308, 309		cut of POSS. Pr	
337	full		to [336]		308, 309		full of POSS. Pr	
338	full		to [336]		308, 309		full of POSS. Pr	
339	wall		to 340				NORTH wall of N/emb.	
340	cut		to 340				Construction cut.	
341	full						Backfill of C. cut.	
342	Lyr			302			Mosher floor	

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
02040008

Box 1 File 5

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS - Excavation

pdfA Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of Diazo Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXAMS: 2008-26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Winton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records – Excavation	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

200

SITE *Arch 06*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Liner*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: *219*

Filled by:

Section No. *300*

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Overlies: *205*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. *f. 10, 19-21*

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. *Diary 33-34*

Fill of:

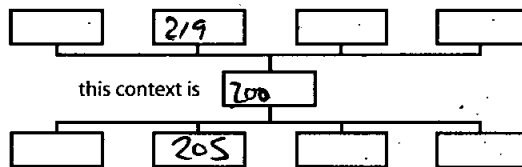
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) *flint* (2) *Very dark grey brown*
(3) *grey sand* (4) *pebbled surface*
charcoal, CBM fragments, limestone
pebbles, mortar specks

(5) *0.2-0.75 m. maximum thickness*(6) *16m x 4 m. maximum extent*(7) *1* (8) *excavated by machine in depth, to overcast conditions*

Interpretation/Discussion

this is the top soil horizon. It is post (16) ground level up.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *Q/K*☒ SamplesDate *07/01/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *Jan*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

201

SITE *Orack 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *64*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: *202*

Section No.

300

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

1-10, 19-21

Cuts:

200 251

Neg No.

DIGITAL 33-34

Fill of:

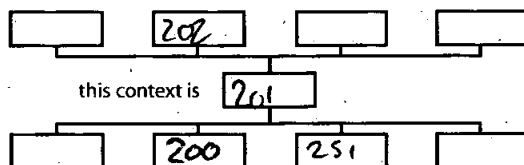
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

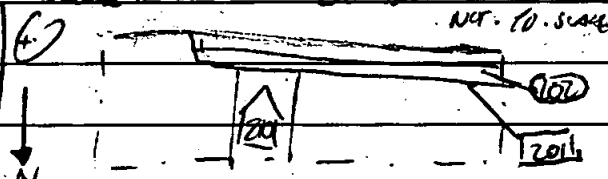
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) *LOWEST* running east to west
(2) *A SLOPE* SLOPE WITH A FEA BITE AND
A LITTLE TOP PROFILE



- (3) *12.50m - maximum length 0.26m - maximum width*
0.50m - maximum width in area of excavation

- (5) (6) (202) (7)



Interpretation/Discussion

*THIS IS THE CUT FOR A SERVICE TRENCH. THIS SERVICE WAS A
CLEANER DRAINPIPE.*

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *4/5*☒ SamplesDate *02/02/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *Jon*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

202

SITE Oxwich 06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 204

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 300

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. F. 10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. DIGICOL 33-34Fill of: 201

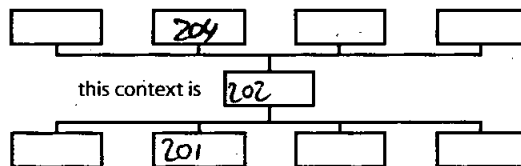
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) CONCRETE (2) LIGHT YELLOW BROWN CERAMIC
PIPE (3) CONCRETE SURROUNDING A CERAMIC
PIPE (4) /



(5) 0.26m = MAXIMUM DEPTH

(6) 12.50m = MAXIMUM LENGTH 0.50m = MAXIMUM WIDTH EXTENT OF EXCAVATION


(7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY MACHINE (2) BRICKS TO SURFACE CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE FILL OF SEWER TRENCH [201] FILL WILL CONSIST OF A NEW
CERAMIC PIPE SURROUNDED BY CONCRETE

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building MaterialsRecorder GISDate 09/07/06Initials Jan.

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 203
SITE Arch 06	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 300	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 224, 218, 204	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. f. 10, 19-21	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. DIGITAL 33-34	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(2) This is a layer of stone scabs made out of rough stone (very varied in size) but an average size is ^{EXAMPLE} 0.64m x 0.64m wide 0.89m high in length 0.06m corner pieces. Sandstone mortar grout is the bonding. There were approx six scabs with a half layer ^{COVERED} ALL OF THE AREA OF THE EXCAVATION IN A SINGLE LAYER WITH ONE VISIBLE FACE.</p>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">this context is 203</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">204</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">224</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">218</div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>This is a layer of stone scabs. ^{ROUGH} stone scabs are the main floor surface in the kitchen doors. (18)-(19) was where they were likely laid (very covered) all of the area in the excavation.</p>		
<p>Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[] CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GB
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 07/07/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jam



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

204

SITE Oxwich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Lorne

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 208

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 300

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/side/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 202

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. D1000 33-34

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

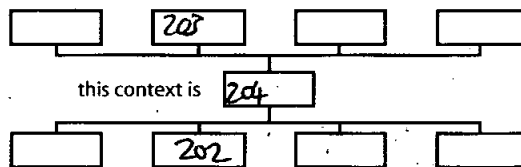
(1) rubble (2) Very Dark Grey Brown

(3) Sand Layer (4) /

(5) 0.07m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS

(6) 16m = MAXIMUM LENGTH 6m = MAXIMUM WIDTH as seen at excavation

(7) / (8) excavated by hand in bright to overcast conditions



Interpretation/Discussion

Due to the bedding layer for slabs (208). This layer was removed the
inside area of excavation


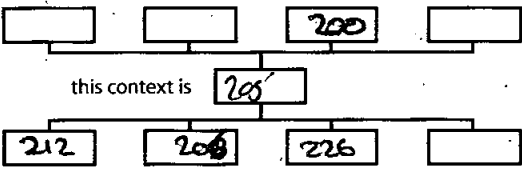
Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building Materials


Recorder GB

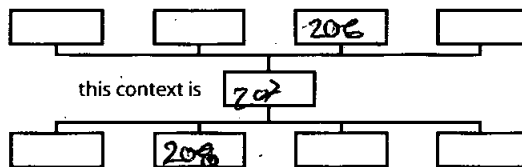
Date 07/07/10


Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 205	
SITE Oxwich 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Layer	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 200	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No. 300	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
	Part of:	CUT:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies: 212, 226, 206, 200	2. base/side/top profile	
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No G10, 19-21	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No. DIC 170, 33-34	Fill of:	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists): A LOOSE WHITISH OR LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN STONE ROUNDED CORNERS. IT WAS 0.30 - 0.40m THICK.		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces	
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found	
		9. other comments	
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
Interpretation/Discussion			
this is an 18th construction layer of stone masonry from the construction of Quadr Buildings, used to make up ground within the quadr.			
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JAM	

Initials *John*

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 207
SITE Oxwich 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 206	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 300	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 209, 208	2. base/side/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. R. 10, 19-21	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. D. 1000 33-34	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		3. finish of stones 4.
A thin 0.04m thick off white coralline material		coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
LAYER SPREAD 1.10m from west face of		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
wall 210.		9. other comments
Interpretation/Discussion		
SHG is a corrosion / DISSOLUTION layer		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jon.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX


 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 208
SITE OXQUICK 2008 200	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill / deposit
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (207)	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 237	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 300	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: (209)	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. 6. 10, 19 - 21	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. DEPOS 33-34	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond
		5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
1. Medium 2. Mid-brown 3. Silty-soil 4. Contains frequent stony inclusions; 5. 6. 7. 8. MTS - Worm + overcast		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">207</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">this context is (208)</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">209</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
Spread of silty-soil that would most likely have been from part of garden deposit. Is cut by feature 237 . On same level as (209) before (209) dips down somewhat underneath it.		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder LS
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 04.07.08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jan



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

209

SITE OxQuck08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 208

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 300

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 227, 239

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. Dia. 53-34

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

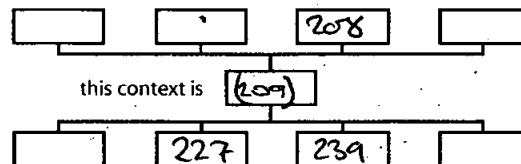
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Medium-firm 2. Light orangey-brown
3. Silty-sand 4. Contains rare frequent
stone inclusions 5.



6.

7.

8. MTS - whorl + overcast

Interpretation/Discussion

Spread of silty sand - makes up part of a gravel path that runs adjacent to 210. Appears to slope underneath 208.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder LS

☐ Samples

Date 4/07/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials JOM.



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

210

SITE Oxch 06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE STRUCTURE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 212 288

DEPOSIT:

1. composition 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by: 211 247

Plan No.

Cut by: 256, 288

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Section No. 300, 302

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 6.10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. Decca 53-38Fill of: 287

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① SANDSTONE② 470 W, 500 L, 110 THICKNESS③ 310 W, 271 L, 110 T, 290 L④ 140 W, 90 T, 451 L, 110 T⑤ UNEVEN COURSE⑥ WALL WIDTH 0.74, LENGTH 2.40 - APROX N-S⑦ EAST-WEST ⑧ LIME BONDING MATERIAL⑨ WIDTH 0.74, LENGTH 2.40, DEPTH 0.45 - APROX

Interpretation/Discussion

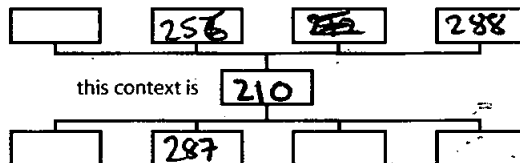
REMAINING PART OF MEDIEVAL WALL ABUTTED BY

⑩ WALL IS RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH. SMALL STUBB OF AD NORTH HALF OF⑪ Pipe race, first course large rough hewn sandstone blocks 0.5 x 0.56 x 0.28m

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building MaterialsRecorder MrDate 7/7/08Initials Sam

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

211

SITE **OXQUICK 08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **HEARTH**

Trench

Context Type: **Deposit / Cut / Structure**

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **212**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

302Part of: **210 213**

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **214**

Level

Butts: **210**

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

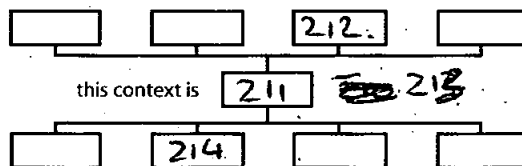
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A BRICK STRUCTURE OF BRICKS 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.05m**LAIN ON THEIR EDGES AND WITH A FACE OF****THE SAME BRICKS IN A RUNNING BOND AGAINST****INNER FACE OF WALL. BONDED WITH A COARSE**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

**LIGHT YELLOWISH SANDY MORTAR. SURFACE OF BRICKS BURNT BLACK AND A****NUMBER WERE CRACKED. IT MEASURED 2m x 0.97 x 0.37m. AND STOOD FIVE****COURSES HIGH. POSSIBLY SMALL FLINT BASE 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.05m IN CENTRE OF HEARTH TO****DIVIDE INTO TWO AREAS? BEDDED INTO MORTAR 214 AND CONTINUED TO FLOOR 213.**

Interpretation/Discussion

BRICK LINED HEARTH BUILT INTO WALL 210, POSS LAST PHASE OF USE IN BUILDING
PRIOR TO BEING DEMOLISHED.

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]


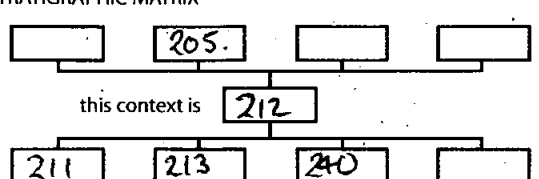
☐ Small Finds


Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials**13 14 - Brick**Initials **Jon**

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 212	
SITE OxQuik 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 205.	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
	Part of:	CUT:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies: 210, 240, 211, 213.	2. base/sides/top profile	
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists): A LOOSE LIGHT BROWN COARSE MORTAR WITH PATCHES OF REDDISH BROWN (20X) CBM < 0.08m (2Y) CHARCOAL (1Y), LIMESTONE FRAGS (1Y), GRAY PIPE, RING & POT (1Y). 0.30 - 0.12m THICK.		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces	
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found	
		9. other comments	
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
Interpretation/Discussion Removal LAYER of the MEDIEVAL RANGE.			
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> CLAMP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials John	

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 213
SITE: OXQUK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE: FLOOR
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 212	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 300	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of: 211	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 214	2. base/side/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists): FOUR STONE SLABS FROM 0.34 x 0.35 x 0.04m TO 1.03 x 0.64 x 0.05m LAY IN MORTAR BEDDING 214 LARGER SLAB AGAINST BRICK HEARTH 211 & LEVEL WITH IT		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">212</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 0 5px;">213</div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">: 211</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">214</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion STONE SLAB FLOOR OF KITCHEN		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jan



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

214

SITE *Orwell 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *layer*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *213, 211*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

300

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

302

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *248*

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

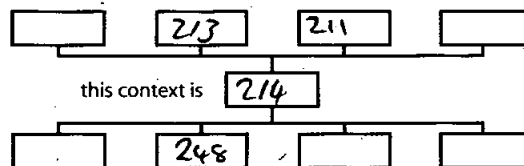
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

*A CRUMBLY LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN COMB**SANDY MORTAR. 0.05-0.08m THICK. IMPRINTS OF**SENGS SLABS FROM FLOOR 213 WITH OBSERVED IN**SURFACE.*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE MORTAR BASE FOR 213

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials*16 - Worked stone*Initials *Jam.*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

215

SITE *Arch 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Structure*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div.

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by: *251, 222, 225*

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: *B*

Section No.

301

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. *F. 10, 26 - 28*

Cuts:

Neg No. *Dimple 35-40*Fill of: *221*

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

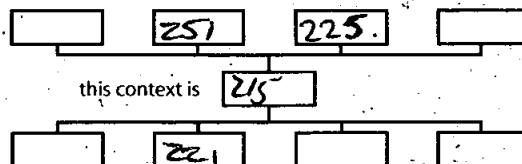
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

*BETWEEN 2.7m - 3.3m of the north face
of foundation was exposed. The first 0.1m
of the eastern half was of rough hewn
worked sandstone & limestone blocks in a series*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



*of random courses with a light yellowish brown coarse sand mortar, with a rough
finish. The rest was also rough, coarse, but bonding was not finished as against
cut 221.*

Interpretation/Discussion

*This is the (18) foundations of present buildings built of reused blocks
from the demolition of (14) corner buildings.*

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


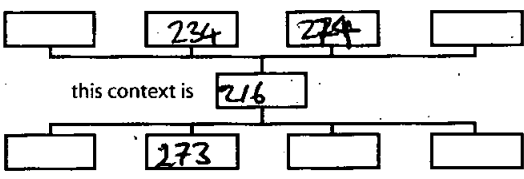
☐ Small Finds


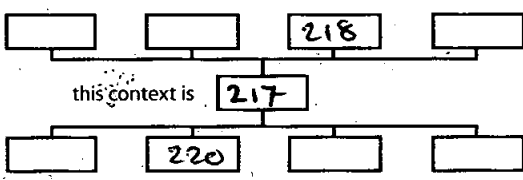
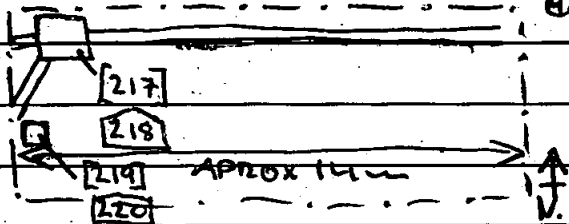
Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials *Jan*

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 216
SITE Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Wall
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 212, 221, 274, 234	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 303.	Cut by: 221.	
	Filled by:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Section No.	Same as:	
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 273	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): ROUGH Hewn LIMESTONE BLOCKS FROM 50-6m² TO 0-12m WITH A KHAKH BROWN COARSE CRACK MORTAR BOND APPEARED TO BE FACES WITH A RUBBLE CORR. ON EAST SIDE 1-8-10m		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
2. 0-2m OFFSET BELOW WALL FACE, SUGGESTING EITHER THE BASE OF SPRINGER FOR VAULTED CEILING TO CEILING OR TO SUPPORT WALL OVER EARLIER FRAMES. 3. 3m x 1.3m x 1.5m HIGH. SIX COURSES NOTED AS EAST FACE BUILT INTO COURSE DURING DEMOLITION OF 16 COURSE.		
Interpretation/Discussion THIS IS THE EASTERN WALL OF THE WEST RANGE, DIVIDING WEST & NORTH-RANGE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN BUILT LATER TO WALL 210, SUGGESTING THAT NORTH RANGE AND CEILING WERE ADDED LATER.		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 217
SITE QxRUCK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE CUT
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:		DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:		1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. 300	Cut by:		CUT:
	Filled by: 218		
Section No.	Same as:		1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		MASONRY:
	Overlies:		
Level	Butts:		1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts: 220 200		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
① SQUARED (MANHOLE) WITH CERAMIC LIKE PIPES RUNNING EAST - WEST			
② VERTICAL FLAT BASE			
③ LENGTH 1.07 - NORTH-SOUTH, 1.34 - EAST-WEST, DEPTH 0.74 -			
Interpretation/Discussion:		CERAMIC SERVICE PIPES	
PREF MODERN MANHOLE WITH PIPES RUNNING EAST - WEST, FOR PICKING UP RAIN WATER. LENGTH OF WHOLE STRUCTURE MANHOLE PLUS CERAMIC PIP APPROX 14 - EAST - WEST.			
CERAMIC PIPS REINFORCED WITH CONCRETE.			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/>			
CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder WP
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date 7/7/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials Jim



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

218

SITE QXQUCK'06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Structure

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 203

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

300

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 217

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① BRICKS AND CERAMIC PIPS

② LENGTH 220mm, WIDTH 110mm

THICKNESS 70mm

REGULAR

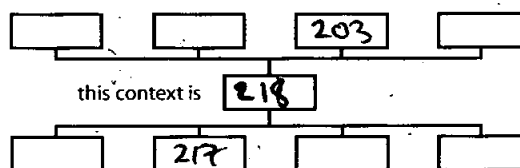
③ REGULAR COURSES

④ STRETCHER

⑤ SQUARE MANHOLE WITH LINEAR CERAMIC PIPS.

⑥ N-S, E-W

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

PRE MODERN MANHOLE STRUCTURE WITH CERAMIC

SERVICE PIPS RUNNING EAST-WEST.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder WT

☐ Samples

Date 7/7/09

☐ Building Materials

Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

219

SITE OXQUICK '06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE cut

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

300

Filled by: 220

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

200

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① SQUARE SHAPED MANHOLE

② VERTICAL FLAT BASE

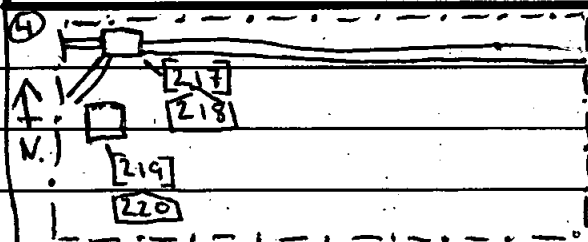
③ LENGTH - 0.70 - E-W. 1.04 - N-S.

⑤ TRUNCATED BY MODERN PIP

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



this context is 219.



Interpretation/Discussion

PRE MODERN MANHOLE BEEN CUT BY MODERN SERVICE

PIP RUNNING EAST-WEST.


Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder WUP

Date 7/7/06

Initials JAM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 220
SITE Q x QUICK '08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE STRUCTURE
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 203	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 300	Cut by: 217	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No.	Fill of: 219	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
① BRICKS		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">217</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
② LENGTH - 220 - - APPROX WIDTH - 100 - -		<div style="text-align: center;"> this context is 220 </div>
THICKNESS - 70 - - APPROX		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">219</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
PRE MODERN MANHOLE BEEN CUT BY MODERN ^{SEWER} PIP		
RUNNING EAST-WEST. LENGTH OF MANHOLE N.-S. 0.70 - E.-W.		
1.04 - , THICKNESS/DEPTH - 0.20 -		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/>		
CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder MD
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 7/7/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JM

 oxfordarchaeology	<h1 style="margin: 0;">CONTEXT RECORD</h1>	Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">221</div>
SITE OXQUENOS	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Cut
Trench	Context Type: <u>Deposit / Cut / Structure</u>	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	CUT:
Section No. 301	Filled by: 220, 222, 215, 251, 225	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Same as:	MASONRY:
Level	Part of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. F10, 26-28	Consists of:	
Neg No. DEGRA 39-40	Overlies:	
Matrix location	Butts:	
	Cuts: 216, 214, 215, 213, 211, 200	
	Fill of:	
	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

A CUT WITH A GENTLE SLOPING TOP WITH STEPS TO A NEAR VERTICAL SIDE WITH PARS INTO BASE OF WALL 215, MEASURES 2.5 x 1.5 x 7m.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

~~214~~

~~222~~

215

this context is **221**

200

213


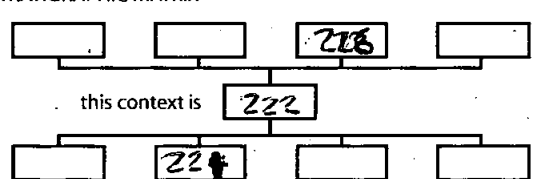
~~214~~

211

Interpretation/Discussion (18) CONSTRUCTION TRENCH FOR PRESENT ROBBIE BUILDINGS, WHERE THE FOUNDATIONS STEPPED OUT FROM MEDIEVAL CELLAR AND INTO FLOOR OF LAST RANGE	

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt-stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>Small Finds</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>Samples</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>Building Materials</div> </div>	<div>Recorder</div> <hr/> <div>Date</div> <hr/> <div>Initials <i>John</i></div>
---	---

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 222
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE FILL
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 212, 226	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	CUT:
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY:
	Overlies: 221	
Level	Butts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 221	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A loose off white coarse mortar with fragments of stone (10%) < 0.18m (44 holes) (1) brick fragments (1x) clay pipe (1x) bone (1x) 0.85m thick.		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion material found in construction trench, Roman construction of 18th buildings		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> Wax App.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

223

SITE *Knock Ox*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *CS*

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: *224*

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: *200*

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① LINEAD

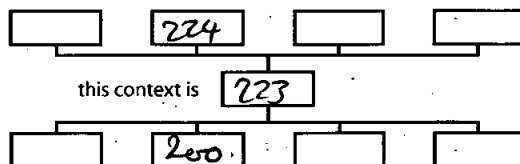
② VERTICAL SIDES, FLAT BASE

③ LENGTH APPROX 14 - E-W. DEPTH 0.84 -

④

⑤ (224)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



⑥ 1N

(224)

Interpretation/Discussion

This is the cut for a service trench

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

△ Small Finds

Recorder *MA*

◇ Samples

Date *7/7/08*

△ Building Materials

Initials *JDm*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

224

SITE Oxval 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 123

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

① LOOSE

② MED. BRICK

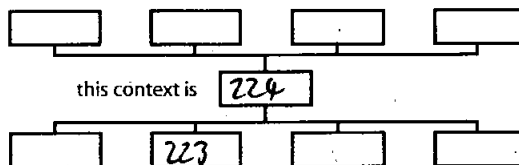
③ SILTY SAND

④ FREQUENT INCLUSIONS OF

GRAVEL AND STONES

⑤ THICKNESS - 0.84 - ⑥ EXTENT - 14 - APPROX E.-W.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

fill is the fill of service trench [223]

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building MaterialsRecorder MPDate 7/7/08

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

225

SITE **OxQuick08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **Fill**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **222**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **215**

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: **221**

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

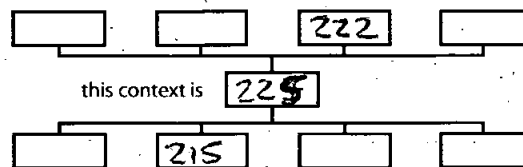
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

A COMPACT REDDISH BROWN SUEY SAND
WITH PATCHES OF GREYISH BROWN MORTAR (10%)
(MATERIAL (222), MORTAR FACES COARSE (11), LIMESTONE
FACED CO. 12 (14))

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

MATERIAL BACKFILLING CONSTRUCTION TRENCH & MORTAR COARSE

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

Jan



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

226

SITE OXQUEN08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 252

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 222, 234

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

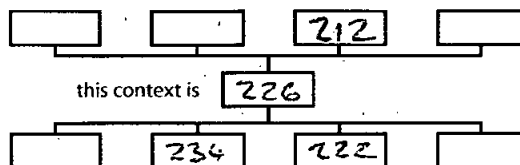
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A THICK 1.6m STRIPS OF LIGHT REDDENBLOWN SAND OFF WHITE SANDY MORTARRemnants of mortar floors (25x) 40-120, patches ofDARK GRAY REDDEN SILTY SAND (10x) CBM (1x) CLAY PIPE (1x)POT (1x), (10x) (1x)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A SERIES OF TIPS OF WASTE/CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FROM THE BUILDING OF
THE PRESENT (18) BUILDINGS IN THE NORTH RANGE OF THE NORTH RANGE.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐ CLAY PIPE ☒

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JD



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

227

SITE Ox Arch 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE 1/162

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 209

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 300

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 228

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. f. 10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. DISC 33-34

Fill of:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

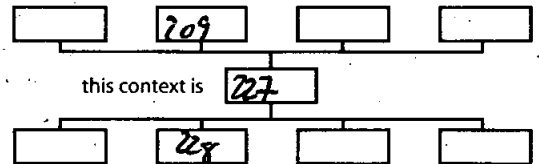
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) COARSE (2) MEDIUM GRAY SAND TO
DARK ORANGE BROWN (3) LAYER



(4) /

(5) 0.22 m MAXIMUM THICKNESS

(6) 1.82 m MAXIMUM EXTENT

(7) / (8) GRAYED BY HAND, NO OVERCAST COLOURS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A LOOSELY COMPACT LAYER BENEATH (209)

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder G/S

Date 09/09/08

Initials JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

228

SITE *Orzech 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Lot 08*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *227*

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

300

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *229, 242*

Level

Butts:

Slide No. *f. 10, 19-21*

Cuts:

Neg No. *Digital 30-34*

Fill of:

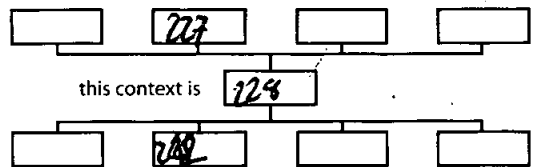
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERNITY LOOSE (2) MASONRY FOUND
Below (3) MASONRY
(4) /



(5) 0.48 m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS

(6) 0.45 m = MAXIMUM EXTENT

(7) / (8) EXAMINED BY HAND IN OUTCROST CONDITIONS


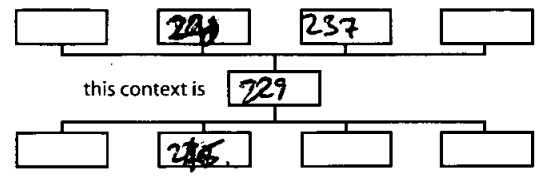
Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A MASONRY ^{DESTRUCTION} LAYER TO OR WITH MEDIEVAL CONSTRUCTION
WORKS

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder *6/5*☐ SamplesDate *07/07/08*☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 229
SITE Oxquick 09	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Long
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 226	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 241, 237.	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 300	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 230, 245	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. E. 19, 19-21	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. Dickie 33-34	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
<p>(1) MONUMENT TENACIOUS (2) Dark Grey Brown (3) Sandy Soil (4) Poorly Sorted LBM, POT, GLASS, BONE, SHELL, CO ORG, METAL AND CLAY PIPE WERE INCLUDED. THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF LBM, BONE, POT, AND SHELL. (5) 0.66 m: maximum thickness (6) 2.46 m: maximum extent in S. 204 (7) (8) Excavated by hand in overcast conditions.</p>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX 
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>This is a soil horizon. Due to the finds it is possible that it is largely man-made in date.</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> CO AND ORG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHELL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLAY PIPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GH
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 07/07/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

230

SITE Ox Quench 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Lane

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 286

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by: 293, 295, 336, 232

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 235

Level

Butts:

Slide No. f. 10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. D101013-34

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

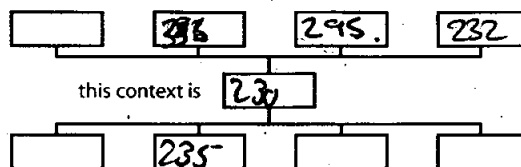
(1) Monocolor loose (2) Dark Reddish Brown

with small light yellow brown patches

(3) Sandy Sil (4) /

(5) / (6) /

(7) / (8) Excavated or used in other cases conditions



Interpretation/Discussion

This is the supra surface overlying the natural gravel (235)

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder 415

☐ Samples

Date 07/07/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

231 V0117

SITE *Oraxh 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

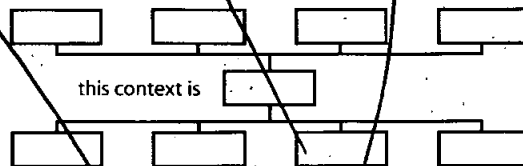
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

232

SITE Ox Quench 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 321, 322, 323, 233, 328

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

304

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 1. 12, 14-22

Cuts: 230

Neg No. Digital 6-11

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

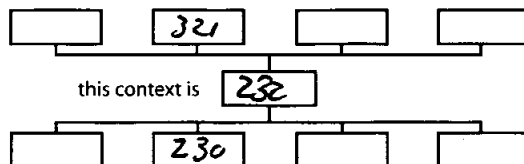
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

① Sub circular ② A flat base with
relatively steep sloping sides and an
unknown top profile as it has been
truncated ③ 1.70m = maximum width in section 304 in the intervention
0.69m = maximum depth in intervention ④ See section 304
⑤ truncated by pit [298] ⑥ (321), (322), (323), (33), (328)
⑦ 1



Interpretation/Discussion

This is a pit. Due to pottery discovered within it, it is
thought to be Roman in date. The pit has five fills
all of which appear to be rubbish. The pit
is truncated by pit [298].

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder: JS

☒ Samples

Date 25/12/10

☒ Building Materials

Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

233

SITE Oxarch 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 328

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 323

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. f.12, 14-22

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. Oxarch 6-11

Fill of: 232

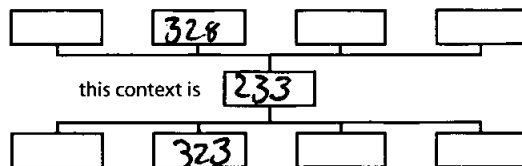
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) Homogeneous Compact (2) Medium to Dark Grey Orange Brown
(3) Sandy Clay (4) Some Porosity



Some 560 bones and some small pot were included

(5) 0.26m = maximum thickness in S. 304

(6) 0.70m = maximum extent in S. 304.

(7) / (8) Excavated by

Interpretation/Discussion

This is the matrix fill of section 304 [232]. This fill contains bones and some small pot. ~~As it would have been~~
It is a massive deposit of discarded waste

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder G/S


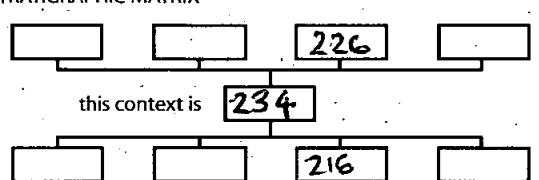
☒ Samples

Date 25/07/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials

JMS

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 234
SITE OxQuick 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 226	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/side/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
		7. notes 7. other comments
Level	Butts: 216	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No.	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4.
		coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists): A loose layer reddish brown silt with pieces of limewash (10x) (unmarked) limewash plaster (1x) 0.15m - 0.2m thick		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion: Primary layer of material from the demolition & removal of the medieval north range		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jam



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

235

SITE *Oxwich 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Natural*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *030*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

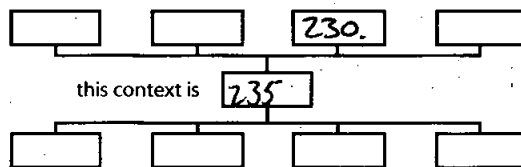
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A COMPACT LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE NATURAL CLAY OF THE SITE.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder


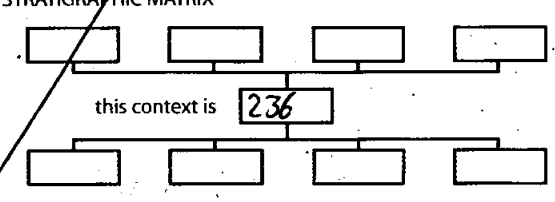
☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

AM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 236	
SITE Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Cur	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
	Part of:	CUT:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile	
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists): <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX  </div>		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces	
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found	
		9. other comments	
		Interpretation/Discussion	
		THIS IS THE CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR 2161	
		Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[] CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds	Recorder
		<input type="checkbox"/> Samples	Date
		<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials	Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

237

SITE OXQUOR

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: (239), 238

Section No.

300

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. 10, 19-21

Cuts: (208) 277, 229

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. 2018 3-5

Fill of:

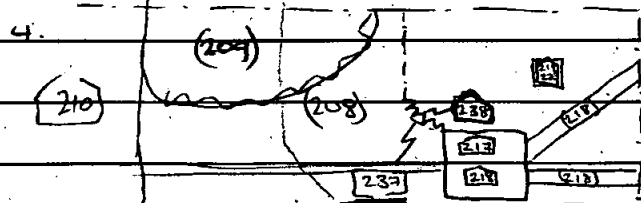
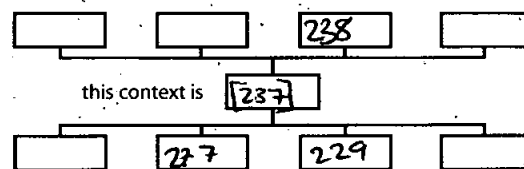
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Square - although not all of feature undisturbed
due to limits of excavation 2. Straight sides
w/ flat surface 3. Approx 2.3m wide
5. Truncated (208)
6. FB (239)
7.



Interpretation/Discussion

Cut of surface feature. Possible flower bed perhaps medieval
fill. Towards Northern edge it is stone lined by stones (238). Has
also been intersected in areas by (218).

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

△ Small Finds


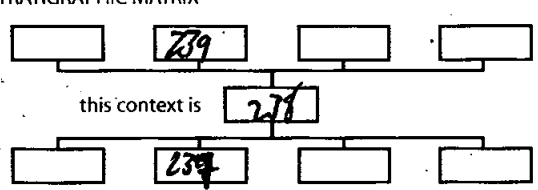
◇ Samples


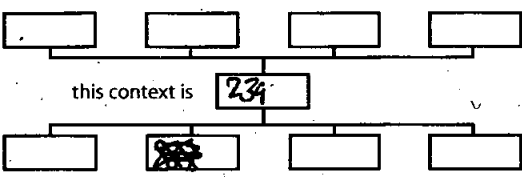
△ Building Materials


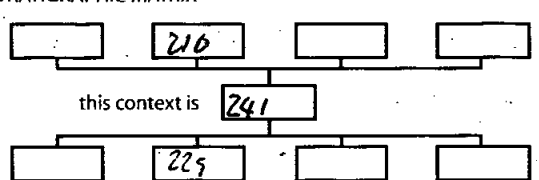
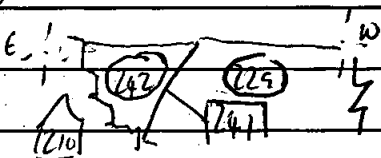
Recorder LS

Date 04/07/08

Initials JDM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 234
SITE OXON 04	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Wall
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No.	Fill of: 237	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>① Limestone ② 160mm 0.16m long</p> <p>③ 70mm, 0.07m wide 50mm 0.05m deep</p> <p>④ Unfinished ⑤ One loose ⑥ ?</p> <p>⑦ Two visible faces 1 one outer wall one on top too</p> <p>⑧ no bond</p> <p>The remaining There are only six remaining stones laid in</p> <p>six remaining ^{800mm} 0.80m in length</p>		
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>This is the stonest structure (using the possible words for</p> <p>the wall) stones around the full (239).</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder G/S Date 09/07/08 Initials Jan

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 234
SITE OxQuell 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE h
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No.	Cut by:	CUT:
	Filled by:	1. shape in plan 2. base/side/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Section No. 300	Same as:	
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level 7	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. F.10, 19-21	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Neg No. DAGRA 33-34	Fill of: 237	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) Concrete (2) Heavy grey stone</p> <p>(3) Set (4) Small mosaic tiles</p> <p>FRAGMENT STONES ARE WOUNDED</p> <p>(5) 0.6m max maximum thickness</p> <p>(6) 2.38m max maximum width</p> <p>(7) / (8) Excavated by hand in water, adverse conditions</p>		 <p>this context is 234</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>This is the full of surface feature [237]. It is possibly the full of a flower bed. The mosaic probably got mixed in during DEMOLITION</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorded 6/5 Date 07/02/08 Initials Jm

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 241
SITE Ox Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Cut
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by: (210) (242)	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 300	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. F10, 19-21	Cuts: 229	MASONRY:
Neg No. Digital 33-34	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) UNSEEN BUT LIKELY SUB LIVING KENNICOTT ROAD TO SOUTH (2) SEEN SINKS WITH NO UNDER BASE AND TOP PROFILE (3) 0.70m = MAXIMUM WITH 0.41m = MAXIMUM DEPTH</p> <p>(5) / (6) (210) (242)</p> <p>(7) /</p>		
		(4) NOT TO SCALE
		
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS THE CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR THE DEMOLITION OF THE PRESENT (18) BUILDINGS.</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder JS Date 14/07/09 Initials JS



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

242

SITE Ox Quich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *huc*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 228

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

300

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts: 240

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. 1-10, 19-21

Cuts:

Neg No. *Digital* 33-34

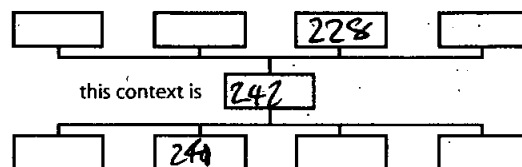
Fill of: 241

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) *Gravel* (2) *Light brownish brown*(3) *Sandy clay* (4) */*(5) *0.41 M = maximum thickness*(6) *0.70 M = maximum width extent*(7) */* (8) *Excavated by hand in very wet conditions*

Interpretation/Discussion

This is the bottom of the construction as [241] to wall 1710

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *G/S*☒ SamplesDate *16/07/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *Jim*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

243

SITE ODDQUICK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

V011

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

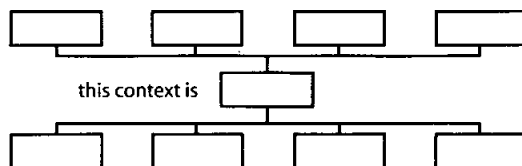
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

☐ Small Finds


Recorder


☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

 Oxford Archaeology	<h2 style="margin: 0;">CONTEXT RECORD</h2>	Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">244</div>
SITE <div style="font-family: cursive;">Oxcock 08</div>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE <div style="font-family: cursive;">V011</div>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> this context is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 245
SITE Orwell 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 229	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 275 275	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 300	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 279	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. F.10, 14-21	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. D4mm 33-34	Fill of: 278	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>① Moderately loose ② Medium fine brown</p> <p>③ ③ Gravel ④ /</p> <p>⑤ 0.18 m maximum thickness WS-300</p> <p>⑥ 0.58 m maximum width extent in P.308 P.309</p> <p>⑦ / ⑧ excavated by hand in very wet conditions</p>		<pre> graph TD A[] --- B[275 275] A --- C[229] B --- D[] C --- D D --- E[] D --- F[] D --- G[] D --- H[] E --- I[] E --- J[279] E --- K[] E --- L[] </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">this context is 245</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>fill is a gravel layer, cut by pit [275]</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GHS Date 14/07/08 Initials JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

246

SITE OxQuek08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 247

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

303

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 260

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

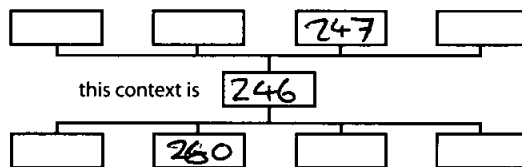
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A 0.06-0.08m THICK LIGHT REDDISH
BROWN SILTY SAND LEAM WITH CHARCOAL (1X),
NORMAL SPONGE (1X) SANDSTONE FRAGS (1X) 0.04m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

BRICKING MATERIAL IN HEARTH FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRICK HEARTH 247

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials LM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 247
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE STRUCT.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 248	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 301	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 302	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
Co-Ordinates	Part of: 249.	CUT:
	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 246	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments

Description (See check lists):
A BASE OF BRICKS 0.23x0.11x0.05m SET ON EDGE WITH MORTAR, A LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN COARSE MORTAR SET INTO BEDDING LAY (249) WITH BROKEN FRAGMENTS BETWEEN WALL (250) OF HEARTH.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	248		
this context is 247 = 249			
	246		

Interpretation/Discussion
THE BASE OF AN EARLIER HEARTH, BELOW HEARTH (211) AS WAS SET INTO MASONRY LAYER (249).

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds	Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials (11) (12) - Brick	Initials AM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

248

SITE **OXQUCK08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **LAYER**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **214**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

201, 202

Filled by:

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

302

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **249, 250, 247**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

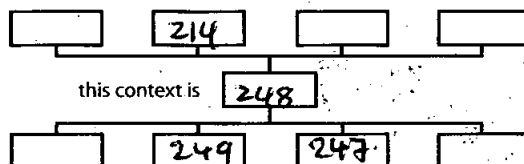
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1. **PUABLE**2. **BROWN VERY DARK LAY BROWN**3. **SANDY SILT**4. **OCC. MORTAR & STONES (YORK STONE)**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



CHARLTON STONES BONE, MORTAR STONES, 0.04 - 0.06 - THICK.

FRAGMENT OF BONE COURSE.

Interpretation/Discussion

IT DEPOSIT OF MORTAR FORMING A MAKE UP LAYER BROWN BROWN MORTAR
BASE **(244)**

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds **10**

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials **Am**



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

249

SITE OxQuek 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 248

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

202

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as: 247

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 250

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

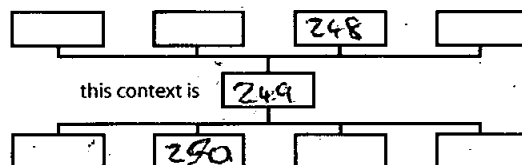
A FLUENT LIGHT GRAY WHITE COARSE MORTAR

WITH PATCHES OF YELLOWISH BROWN SAND (20X)

AND REDDISH BROWN SAND (10X) LIMESTONE

FRAGS 50-13mm (1X) CHARCOAL (1X) 0.04-0.15m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



THICK SLOPING INTO HEARTH. IN HEARTH THE REMAINS OF A BRICK HEARTH (247) WAS SET INTO THE BEDDING.

Interpretation/Discussion

FLOOR BEDDING FOR REPAIR PATCH TO FLOOR IN FRONT OF HEARTH?

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [✓] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

△ Small Finds



◇ Samples

⬠ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

Amy



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

250

SITE OX000008

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 248, 249, 247

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

201, 202

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

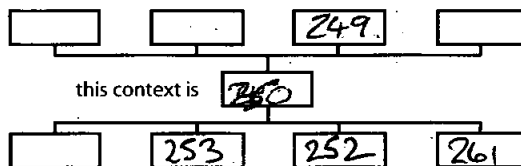
Description (See check lists):

A possible very dark grey/black silty sand

with charcoal (IX), limestone specks (IX)

with specks (IX)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Floor made up layer of west range

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [✓] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

2 3

△ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

251

SITE Oxwell CB

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE /mc

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1261

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

300

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

301

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts: 215

MASONRY:

Slide No. f.10, 26-28

Cuts:

Neg No. Dig 39-40

Fill of: 221

Matrix location

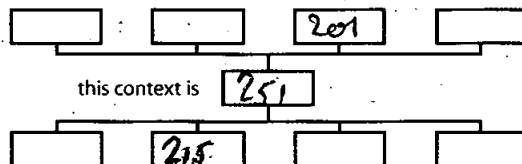
Relationships uncertain

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) MORTAR LAYERS (2) MORTAR LAYERS
(3) SANDY LAY (4) /
(5) 0.76 m = maximum thickness
(6) 0.47 m = maximum width extent
(7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE FULL BUTTING WALL [215]. FULL CONSTRUCTION OF [221]. FULL
FULL TO THE FULL BUTTING THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE WALL [215].
FULL [222] [224] BUT THE EASTERN HALF OF THE WALL

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder 6/5

☒ Samples

Date 10/07/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials Jm.



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

252

SITE **OXQUILL 08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **FLOOR**

Trench

Context Type: **Deposit / Cut / Structure**

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **250**

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by: **256**

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **255**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

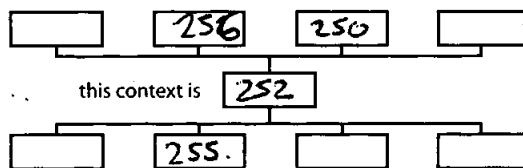
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

**A PITCHED STONE LAYER OF TABULAR
Paving stones $0.10 \times 0.04m$. SET ON EDGE WITH
SMALL ROUGH Hewn BLOCKS SET ONTO A
MORTAR BASE WITH COARSE SAND INFILL.**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



**COVERED AND AREA OF $2.9 \times 1.9 \times 0.15m$. A $0.8m^2$ AREA OF PITCHED STONE
SURFACE WAS OBSERVED IN FRONT OF THE HEARTH WITH THE REST OF SURFACE
SLOPING WESTWARDS. THE EDGES ALONG SOUTH & EAST WERE VERTICAL SUGGESTIVE
STONE SLABS WERE Laid & REMOVED.**

Interpretation/Discussion

**AREA OF PITCHED STONE FLOOR PART OF FLOOR 262 OF KITCHEN
OF WEST RANGE.**

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds **13**

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials **1** - Window muller? **15** - Worked stoneInitials **JMS**



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

253

SITE **Ox Quaker**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **Revol**

Trench

Context Type: **Deposit / Cut / Structure**

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **250**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of: **262**

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: **254**

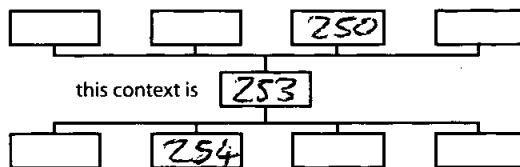
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

**Small area of 1.2 x 0.4 x 0.28m of
rough sandstone blocks, laid
smooth side up to form surface on
a bedding of loose light yellowish
brown gravel. From 0.19 x 0.18 x 0.05 to 0.27 x 0.16 x 0.13m.
in cut [254]. Some rough pot (14)**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Repair patch to floor surface 262.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

△ Small Finds

12

Recorder

◇ Samples

Date

△ Building Materials

2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Initials

DM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

254

SITE **OXQUCK08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **Cut**

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method &
conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: **253**

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: **255**

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

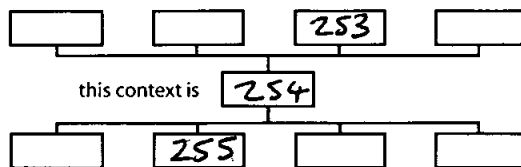
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A ~~VERY~~ **SHARP** SLOPING SIDE ROUNDED SHARPLY
TO A FLATISH BASE IT MEASURED 1.45m x
0.5m x 0.34m. IT CUT INTO MORTAR
BASE **(255)**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR ~~FLAT~~ **REPAIR** TO FLOOR SURFACE.

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

John



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

255

SITE OXQUEEN 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 252

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: 254

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Overlies: 269, 270, 274

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

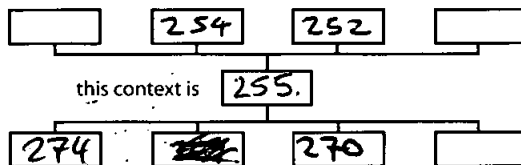
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A COMPACT LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN TOOFF WHITISH COARSE GRAINE MORTAR ITHAS 0.11m THICK AND WAS FORMED OFCOMPLETED LAYERS OF COARSE GRAINE WITH AFINAL LAYER OF MORTAR PLASTERED OF BONE (12) WITH ODD THIN 0.01m LIGHT CRAY& BLACK LAYERS OF CHARCOAL BURNING MORTAR IN -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

Interpretation/Discussion ChadwellMORTAR BASE FOR PITCH STONE FLOOR 252 TO FLOOR 262

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials Jan



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

256

SITE OXQUEN 8

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CWT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 257

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: 210 252

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

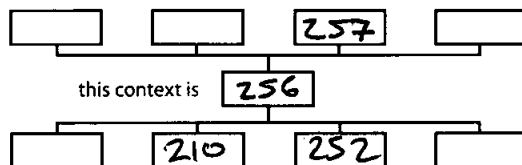
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A CWT PARTLY EXPOSED IN WALL 210
IT HAD VERTICAL SIDES AND FLAT BASE
THROUGH WALL. IT MEASURED 1.1m WIDE
AND 0.7m IN DEPTH. AND EXTENDED 4m
FROM WEST WALL FACE INTO KITCHEN.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR WASH/BASIN CUPBET THROUGH WALL 210.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

257

SITE OXQUICK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS: 1

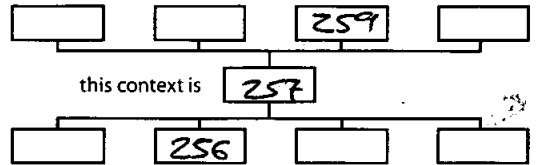
TYPE STRUCTURAL

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
305	Filled by: 258, 259	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of: 256	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

A CONSTRUCTION OF ROUGH HEWN LIMESTONE
AND SANDSTONE BLOCKS FORM A 3.1m LONG x
0.37m WIDE GULLY/CHANNEL. IT RAN FROM
0.56 x 0.47m RECTANGULAR HOLE WITH VERTICAL BRICK
AND WORN STONE BASE. SLOPING UPWARDS 0.15-0.24m
PAVED SIDES. CHANNEL WAS FIVE COURSES THICK AND EXTENDED 0.6m BEYOND
THE WALL TO A DEPTH OF 1.1m WITH A SLOPING STONE PAVE FLOOR. FLOOR OF
ROUGH HEWN BRICKS 0.11m THICK.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A RECTANGULAR FLOOR DRAIN WITH LATER SMALL DRAIN 259 BUILT INTO IT. THIS
THEN RAN INTO A DRAIN CHANNEL THROUGH WALL AND INTO A STONE LINED GULLY?

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

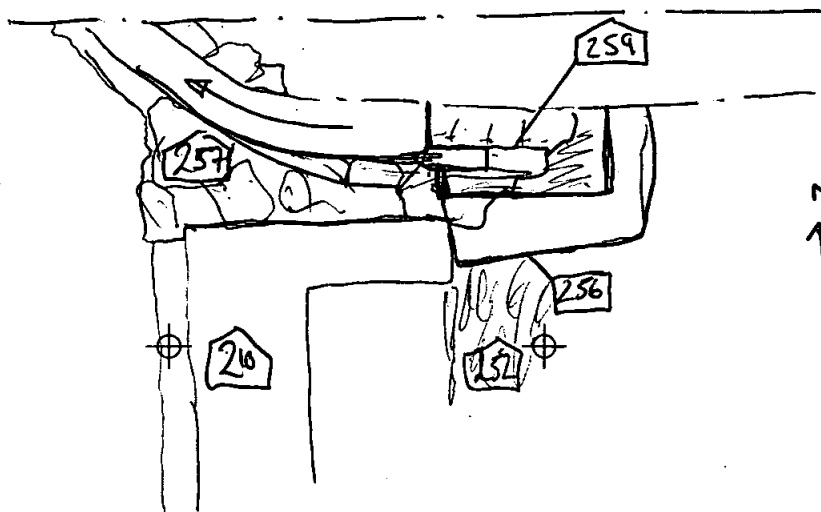
Context No.

257

SITE CODE OXQUICK08

SITE NAME New Kitchen, Queens College, Oxford

SHEET NO. 1



Initials LSM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

259

SITE Oxover 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE structures

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 258

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 264

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 257

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

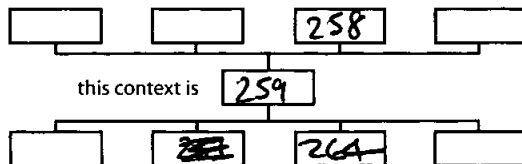
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

A PARTLY EXPOSED LIMESTONE ROUGH HEAVY BLOCKSWITH MORAL CONCRETE FORMING A SMOOTHEDSHOULDER CHANGE WITH REMAINS OF A STONESHOULDER SET INTO TOP. HAD A 0.24mVERTICAL FALL INTO DRAIN

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A LATER STONE & MORAL DRAIN PIPES?

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials 7 8

Initials

AM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

260

SITE *OXQUELLOX*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *LAYER*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *246*

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by: *252*

Plan No.

303

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *268*

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

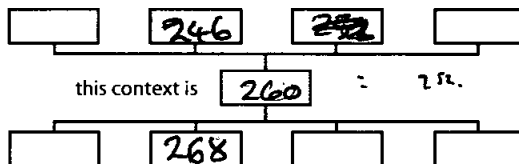
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

*A COMPACT LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN COARSE
GRAVEL NOIRAL BASE COVERED ON AREA
1.5m X 1m to 0.06m. HAD FLOOR *252* BUTT
AGAINST IT. NO DEPOSIT *261**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

MURIAL BASE OF OLD HEARTH FLOOR, PRE-DATING BLUE MURIAL.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials *John*

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 261
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 250	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 303	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 302	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	CUT:
	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts: 250	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists): A FINE GRAINED BLACK WITH DARK GREENISH FLOW MARBLES (5X), CHARCOAL (2X) COARSE (1X) ON A SUB (1X) 0.03m TO 0.09m THICK.		this context is 261
Interpretation/Discussion		
Deposit of burnt material in front of HEARTH		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples 4		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials AM

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

262

SITE **OXALUK08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **FLOOR**

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit / Cut / Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **250**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

303

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of: **252, 253, 255**

Overlies:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments.

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

THIS WAS A FLOOR LAID ON MORTAR BASE

(255) RD BUTTS AGAINST HEARTH BASE (260)

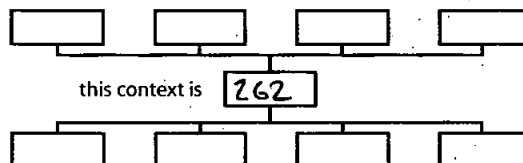
RD AROUND STRUCTURE FLOOR CONSISTED OF A

PITCHED STONE SURFACE WITH STONE SLABS LAID AROUND

THE SURFACE ON THE MORTAR. THESE HAD BEEN REMOVED LEAVING A 'L' SHAPE VOID AROUND

(252) AROUND A REPAIR TO THE FLOOR REUSING WORK STONE WAS OBSERVED.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



this context is **262**

Interpretation/Discussion

A MEDIEVAL KITCHEN FLOOR SURFACE.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

☐ Samples

☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

JM

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No:

263

SITE *Oxwell 08.*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / *Cut* / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *258*

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: *257*

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

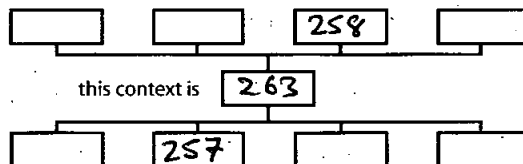
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

*A LOOSE REDDISH BROWN COARSE SAND
WITH BAND OF DARK CLAY & BLACK 0.3m
- 0.5m THICK. WITH POT, BONE & CLAY PPG, SHELL
(2x)*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

MATERIAL SITTING UP IN BASE OF DRAIN.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐ *SHELL & CLAY PPG* ☒

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials *AM*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

264

SITE OXQUEIK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Full

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 259

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 257

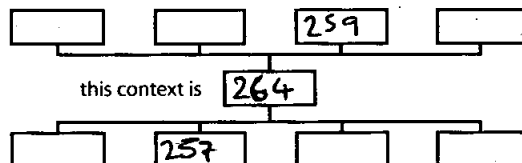
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1A LOOSE DARK BROWN SWEET SAND WITH CHARCOAL
(1X) MORTAR (5X) SUBTLE FRAGS (1X) BONE (1X)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

MATERIAL FOUND IN DRAIN

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [✓] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []


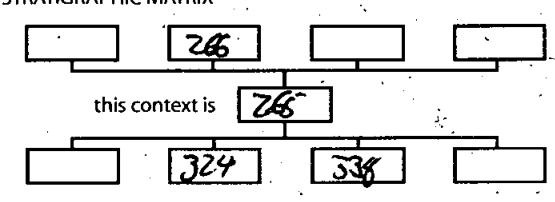
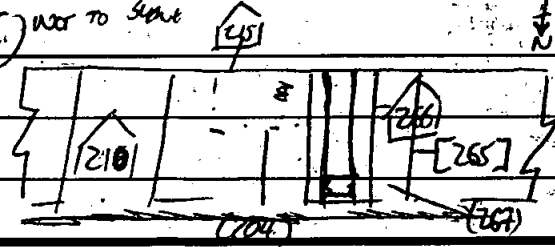
☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials AM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 265
SITE Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE cut
Trench	Context Type: <u>Deposit</u> / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 303	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by: (266) (267)	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 304	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	CUT:
	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. f. 11, 13-15	Cuts: 324 338	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. D/KR 59-60	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		3. finish of stones 4.
		coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
(1) SUBURBAN ROADWORK APPROX 7m SOUTH (2) RELATIVELY STEEP SIDES WITH A CONCAVE BASE AND A CLEAN TOP PROFILE (3) 4.0m = MAXIMUM LENGTH w/ INTERSECTION 1.38m = MAXIMUM WIDTH w/ S. 304 0.6m MAXIMUM DEPTH w/ S. 304 (S. Trenches BY LUGGIE PIT [278] (6) [266] (267) (7) /		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
		
		(4) NOT TO SCALE 
Interpretation/Discussion		
THIS IS THE CUT FOR THE SPAN UNDER (CURVED) (266). THIS WAS MAXIMUM WASTE PITS [330] AND UNEXCAVATED PIT [336].		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder G/S Date 14/07/08 Initials JAM

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

266

SITE *Orchard CB*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Stone - Stone*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by: *267*

Plan No.

303

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

f. 11, 13-15

Cuts:

Neg No.

59-60

Fill of: *265*

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

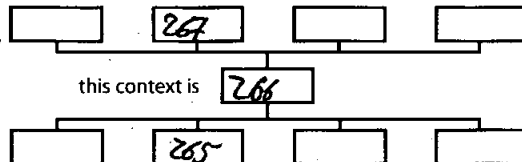
MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

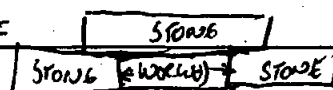
1. Limestone
2. *0.85m x 0.50m x 0.12m*
3. Unfinished
4. Light Brown sandy mortar on the surface but with vertical grooved edges

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX


There was two courses
The stone drawn in the trench runs the entire 4m width

Interpretation/Discussion

There is a stone "L" shaped drain. Full drain runs north to south. There was a line of stones on the east wall with a void in the middle and another line of stones covering the void - for example



W. The base of the drain was also lined with stone

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

△ Small Finds


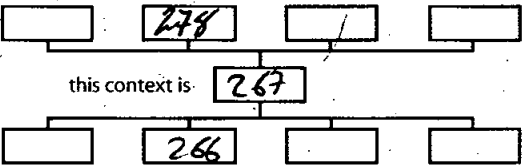
Recorder *GCS*

◇ Samples

Date *14/02/08*

△ Building Materials

Initials *JAM*

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 267	
SITE OXFORD OX	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 278	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No. 303	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No. 304	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
	Part of:	CUT:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile	
Level	Butts: 266	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No. 1.11, 13-15	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No. Orig. 59-60	Fill of: 265	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists):		this context is 267	
<p>(1) Moderately friable (2) Very dark grey brown (3) Silty clay</p> <p>(4) Some poorly sorted coarse sand</p> <p>(5) 0.34 m = maximum thickness in S. 304</p> <p>(6) 0.91 m = maximum width extent WS 304</p> <p>(7) / (8) Excavated by hand in overcast conditions</p>		2. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX.	
			
		Interpretation/Discussion	
		<p>Find is the backfill of stone masonry (266) in cut (265)</p>	
		<p>Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials</p>	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

268

SITE OXQUICK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 260

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 285, 284, 272

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A FINABLE REDDISH BROWN SWAY SAND WITH

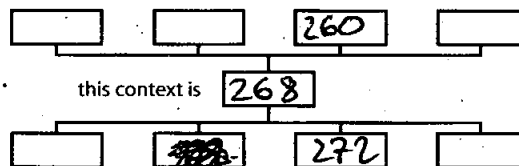
CHARCOAL (X) BONE & POT (X) STONE (X) CBM (X)

IT WAS 0.10-0.12m THICK. AT 0.08-0.12m THICK

AGAINST WALL FACE BEHIND SOME THIN Limestones

FINES SET ON EDGE.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A MAKE UP DEPOSIT MATERIAL TO BUILD UP BASE OF HEARTH AND
TO FILL UP BEHIND BACK OF HEARTH WALL.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JMM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

269

SITE **OXALM08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **L16R**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **255**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: **271****304**

Filled by:

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

302

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **283 282**

Level

Butts: **272**

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. face 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

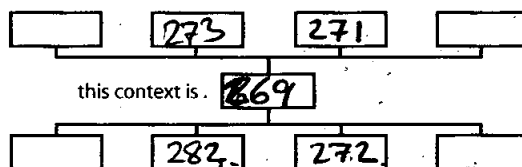
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

**A COMPACT VERY DARK GREY & BLACK SILTY
GRAVEL SAND WITH PATCHES OF ASH (SL).
SHELL BONE & POT (1X) 0.03m THICK ON A
PATCHY REDDISH BROWN SAND & WHITISH MORTAR
WHICH FILLED IN A NUMBER OF DEPRESSIONS IN THE BEDDING. THE
SAND & MORTAR WAS BETWEEN 0.05m - 0.10m THICK. THE CLAY & BONE WERE**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A FLOOR MAKE UP & SURFACE OF THE KITCHEN

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds**16**

Recorder

☐ Samples**6**

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

270

SITE OXQUICK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILL

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 255

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

304

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: [271]

Matrix location

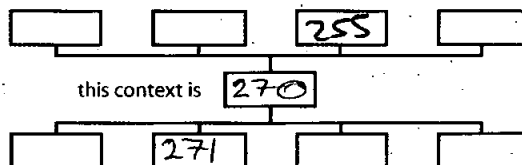
Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



1. Fairly loose

2. Mid reddish brown

3. Silty loam

4. Subangular stone, up to 9cm across 3%. Mammal bone, fairly abraded in some cases, many complete, large pieces 10%. Fish bone, very complete, 5%. Marine shell, slightly abraded, 5%. 6. 70cm wide, 90cm across; irregular depth & between 5-15cm, deepest point closest to hearth stones [272]. 8. Traxel, sunny dry conditions.

Interpretation/Discussion

Fill of pit adjacent to hearth, very rich in food preparation waste - marine shell, fish bone, mammal bone. Filled to non-uniform depths, reaching its deepest closest to hearth where accumulation of waste is greatest. 100% sampled for bones/artefacts as sample 5. Bulk finds of larger animal bone also bagged up.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [x] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

△ Small Finds

Recorder JOM

◇ Samples 5 Bones/artefacts

Date 16/7/08

△ Building Materials

Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

271

SITE OXQUCK06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

304

Cut by:

Filled by:

(270)

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

269

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

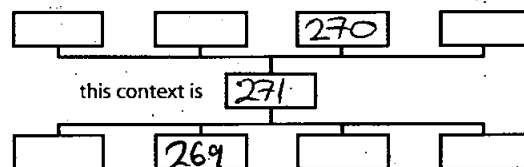
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

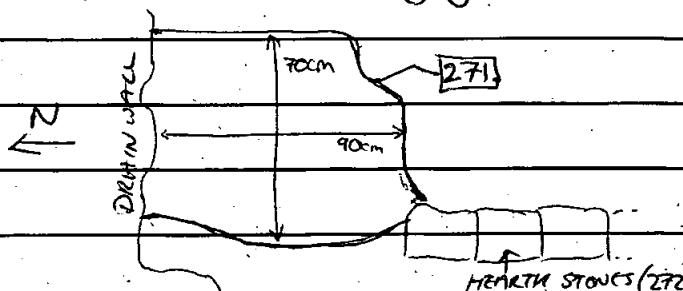
1. Irregular - roughly quadrilateral, with northern extent determined by wall of drain reaching down as far as hearth stones (270).



to the southwest. 2. Unseen base, sloping down towards deepest point in south of cut; sides moderate, decreasing to very shallow in north of cut by drain wall. 3 Depth varying from 5-15cm; width 70cm; length 90cm. 6. Filled by (270).

Interpretation/Discussion

Shallow cut of pit located adjacent to hearth, filled to varying depth with food processing waste.



Finds (tick): None [] Pot [x] Bone [x] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds


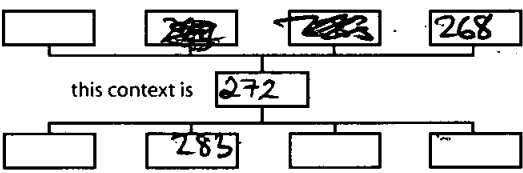
Recorder CM

☐ Samples

Date 16/7/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials CM

 Oxford Archaeology		<h1>CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. 272	
SITE OXQUCK08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE <i>Structure</i>	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 268		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by: 269, 282			
Plan No. 304		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. 302		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: 283			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
<i>Sandstone</i> 1. Brick 2. Consisting of 4 <i>cut blocks</i> <i>approx 30cm long, by 20cm across, and</i> <i>end to end forming a line in front of HEARTH.</i>					
Interpretation/Discussion <i>Rebasing in front of HEARTH.</i>					
Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[] CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials <i>AM</i>	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

274

SITE OxQuick08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

FILL

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 255

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

304

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 273.

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① LOOSE

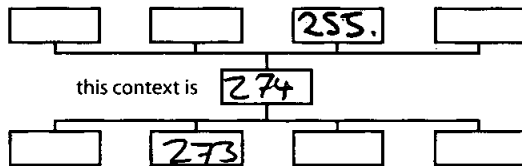
② MED. BROWN

③ SILTY SAND

④ FREQUENT (8%)

INCLUSIONS OF SMALL TO

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



this context is 274

LARGE CHARCOAL FLECKS AND FREQUENT INCLUSIONS OF A. BONES

AND OCCASIONAL INCLUSIONS OF POT. ⑤ THICKNESS-

Interpretation/Discussion

BACKFILL MATERIAL of ^{between} cut 273 and wall 216

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☒
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

△ Small Finds

15

Recorder

MP

◇ Samples

Date

17/7/08

□ Building Materials

Initials

Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

275

SITE OxQuench

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

309

Filled by: (274), (277)

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

305

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level Dig 12-15

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. # 12 23-28

Cuts: (306), (308), (314), (315), (316), (317), (318), 310

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

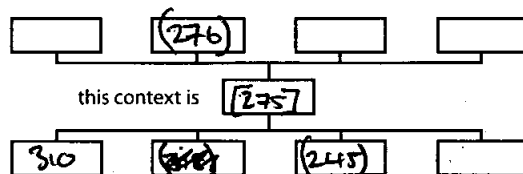
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Circular (see below) 2. Moderate - steep
sloping sides w/ a narrow convex
base. 3. Approx 5 1.30m wide
and approx 5 0.75 deep.


5.

6. FB (276), (277)

7.

Interpretation/Discussion

Cut of pit feature that is situated at the very edge
of the SW edge of the excavation area. Not all seen in
plan as modern building is cutting into it. Appears to have
been a waste pit.

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

△ Small Finds

Recorder LS

◇ Samples

Date 17.07.08

△ Building Materials

Initials

JRM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

276

SITE ~~Oxquench~~

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (277)

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

309

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

305

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level Dig 12-15

Butts:

Slide No. #12 23-28

Cuts:

Neg No. 11 11

Fill of: [275]

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

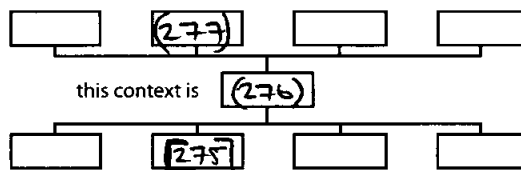
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Loose/Wet 2. Mid brown
3. Silty soil 4. Minimal. Contains
the odd stone inclusion 5. Approx
0.35m deep. 6. Approx 0.85m wide



7. ✓

8. NTS - warm + cloudy

Interpretation/Discussion

Primary fill of [275]. Waterlogged deposit that yielded a large amount of bone and a small amount of pot.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [✓] Bone [✓] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

△ Small Finds

Recorder LS

◇ Samples

Date 17.07.08

△ Building Materials

Initials JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

277

SITE OxQuckos

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 237

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: 241

309

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

305

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Lunch Dig: 12-15

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. # 12 23-28

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. " "

Fill of: [275]

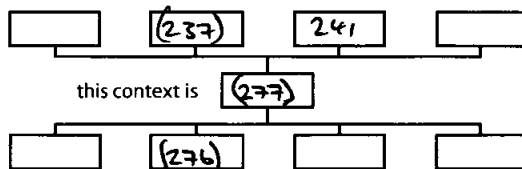
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Loose - medium compaction 2. Light-
mid brown w/ slight orange tint
3. Silty soil 4. Contains v. infrequent
stone inclusions 5. Approx 5-6.40m deep
6. Approx 6. Extent of feature
7. —
8. NTS - Warm + overcast



Interpretation/Discussion

Secondary fill of [275]. Silty soil deposit that appears to
have been a tip deposit. Bone in large amounts recovered as well
as a small amount of pot.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [x] Bone [x] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder LS

☐ Samples

Date 17.07.08

☐ Building Materials

Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

278

SITE Orwell 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: (279) (301)

Section No.

304

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 8, 12, 14-22Cuts: 267Neg No. Dickson 6-11

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

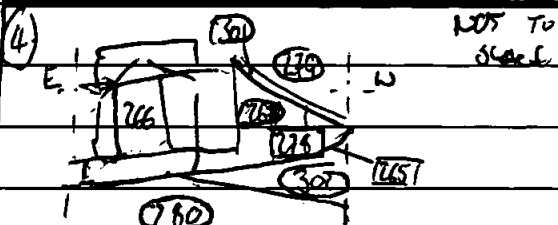
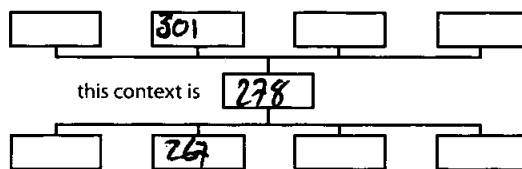
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) unknown (2) A CONCRETE WITH MORTAR
SHEETS AND A DISPERSED/DESTROYED TOP
PROFILE (3) 1.25 m: maximum width
? m: maximum length 0.57 m: maximum
depth (5) / (6) (301) (279)
(7) /



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE CUT FOR A PIT CONTAINING RUBBLE AND OTHER
DISPERSED MEDIEVAL MATERIAL. ITS UPPER FILL IS A LAYER
OF DARK GREY CLAY WITH THE SECONDARY FILL CONTAINING THE
RUBBLE AND OTHER MEDIEVAL DEBRIS. THIS PIT CUTS THE
SOLIFLUX (267) AND UNDERLIES (266)

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder G/S☒ SamplesDate 23/07/08☒ Building MaterialsInitials Jon



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

279

SITE Oxwich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE ku

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 229

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 301

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. 12, 14-22

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other commentsNeg No. Diagrams, 6-11Fill of: 278

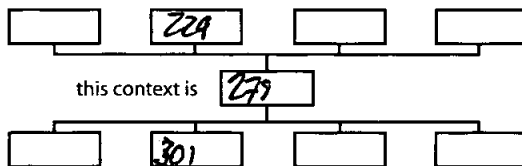
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

① Moderately compact (2) Medium grey
brown (3) Rubble (4) ^{roughly sorted} small unworked
stones forward of the rubble but with post,
bone and CBM amongst the rubble



⑤ 0.5m = maximum thickness in S. 304

⑥ 1.75m maximum extent in S. 304

⑦ / ⑧ excavated by hand in over cast conditions

Interpretation/Discussion

This is the secondary fill of pit [278]. It all consists
of rubble and other discarded medieval material.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder LS☐ SamplesDate 23/07/08☐ Building MaterialsInitials LSM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

280

SITE *Orchard 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *14th*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *302*

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/side/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No. *6, 12, 14-22*

Cuts:

Neg No. *Digital, 6-11*

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

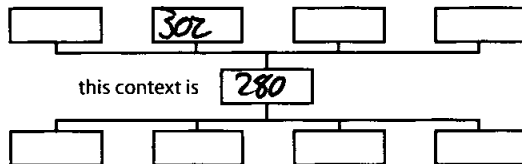
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

① MODERATELY COARSE ② DARK GREY BROWN
③ SLIGHTLY COARSE ④ A LOT LARGE AMOUNT
OF SHELL, FISH BONE, OTHER ANIMAL BONE
NONE, POT



⑤ ~~0.37m~~ MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

⑥ 1.49m MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304


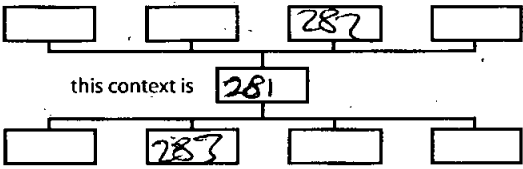
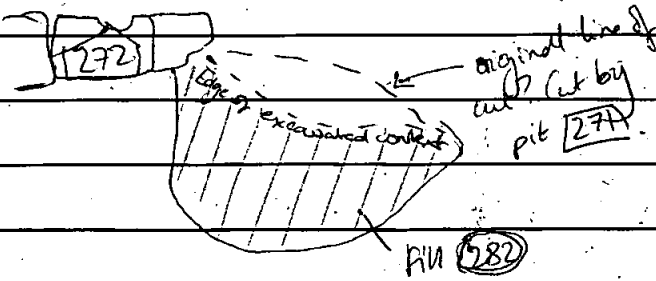
⑦ / ⑥ CREATED BY HAND IN UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A LAYER. THIS LAYER HAS 4 SEVERAL BOXES TAKEN
AS WELL AS OTHER HANDS TAKEN. CONTAINING NUMEROUS SHELLS AS
WELL AS FISH BONE, OTHER ANIMAL BONE, MEDIEVAL POT. THIS IS
UNDER A LAYER OF KITCHEN RUBBISH AND WASTE.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐ Shell ☒

☐ Small FindsRecorder *GIS*☐ Samples *7*Date *23/02/08*☐ Building MaterialsInitials *JDm*

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 281
SITE OXQUICK8	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE CUT
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 305	Cut by: [271]	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Filled by: (282)	
Section No.	Same as:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No.	Cuts: (283)	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): 1. Irregular, sub-oval 2. Very shallow, unseen base 3. 85cm length, width 65cm. Depth up to 5cm. 4. S. cut by pit [271] 6. Filled by (282)		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion Cut of irregular, sub-oval pit, located close to north. Cut by pit [271]. Cuts into layer (283). Very shallow. <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">  </div>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder Sam Date 17/7/08 Initials Sam



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

FILL 282

SITE OXQUCKOB

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILL

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 269

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

305

Cut by: 271

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 281

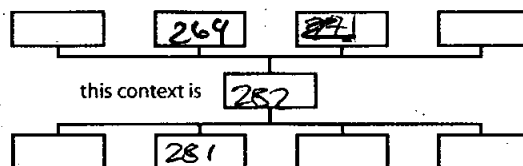
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Slightly compacted.
2. ~~Dark~~ greyish brown.
3. Silty loam



4. CBM, pottery, mammal bone, fish bone. 5. Up to 5cm, depth varying.
6. 85cm x 65cm. 8. Overcast, mostly dry. Trowel.

Interpretation/Discussion

Fill of cut ~~pot~~ 281. Dark sediment containing some bone, pottery, CBM, plus
notable for large, ~~subangular~~ stone inclusions, up to 15cm across.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds


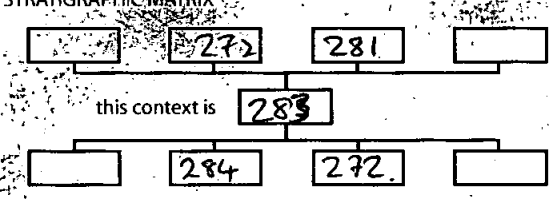
Recorder Jcm

☐ Samples

Date 16/7/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials Jcm

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 283
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / <u>Cut</u> / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 269	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 281	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
302	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 284	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts: 272	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists): A LOOSE LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY COARSE SAND WITH COARSE GRAVEL (2x) REMAINS OF LEADEN PING PANG (1x) SPURS OF MORTAR (1x) POT 0.08m - 0.14m THICK.		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
		
		Interpretation/Discussion
		MATERIAL MAKING UP FLOOR BASE FOR LAYER 269.
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

284

SITE **OXQUK 08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **LAYER**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **283**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **286 290**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. **11/30-35**

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other commentsNeg No. **11/30-35**

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

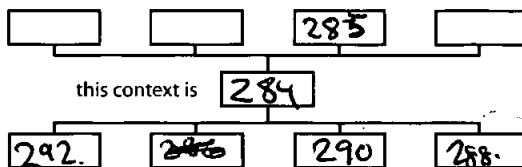
Description (See check lists):

① LOOSE**② REDDISH BROWN****③ SILTY SAND**

10%

④ FREQUENT INCLUSIONS OF CHARCOAL SPREAD

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

**IN THE LAYER, BURNT RED SAND FREQUENT.****⑤ THICKNESS - 0.04 - 0.08 ⑥ EXTENT - 2.44 M-S. 3.59 E-W.**

Interpretation/Discussion

LOWER PART LIGHT REDDISH BROWN SAND BITS OF MORTAR INCLUSIONS.**DIG. PHOTOS 22/67-69****Finds (tick):** None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐☐ Small Finds

Recorder


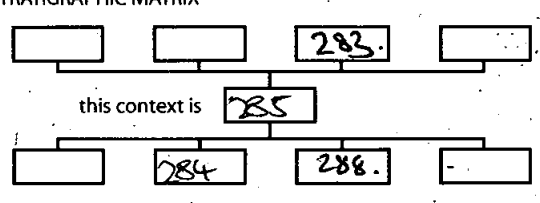
MP☐ Samples

Date

18/7/08☐ Building Materials

Initials

Jan

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 285
SITE OxQUCK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 283	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. 306	Cut by:	CUT:
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY:
	Overlies: (284) 288	
Level	Butts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
1. Fairly compacted 2. Mid greyish brown 3. Sandy silt loam 4. Small amounts of very abraded pottery; small quantity of mammal + bird bone. 5. 5cm 6. Up to 11m across in N-S direction; up to 1.2m in W-E direction. Extends up to edge of wall to north. B. Mattock + trowel. Warm, slightly overcast.		
Interpretation/Discussion		
Floor layer overlying layer (284), extending across much of area to west of hearth stones and up to walls to west and north. Contained sm. find 18, located next to wall to north.		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds 18 - coin		Recorder SCM
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 18/7/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

286

SITE OXQUCK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYGE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 284 285 303

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

307

Cut by: 287, 289, 291

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Overlies: 296, 294

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

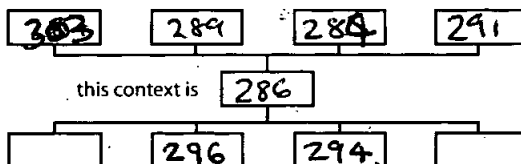
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A. ~~POSSIBLE~~ DARK REDDISH BROWN SILTY SAND
LORUM WITH CHARCOAL (12) CLAVEL (5X) BONE &
BT & NAILS (1A) HAD BEEN CUT BY
CONSTRUCTION TRENCH [287] & PIT [289]
0.06 - 0.11m THICK

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

DISTURBED ~~SUBSTRATE~~ SOIL HORIZON

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☒
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

287

SITE OXQUICKO8

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CWT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

307

Cut by:

Filled by: 210, 288

Section No.

302

Same as: 286

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: 286

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

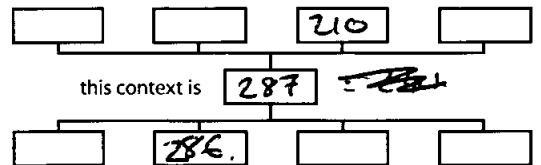
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A SLOPING SIDE, WHICH SLOPS TO NEAR VERTICAL
TO A FLATISH BASE. 2m OF LENGTH, 0.3m
WIDE AND 0.2m IN DEPTH.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR WALL 210 OBSERVED ON THE INSIDE OF
THE MAIN EAST WALL.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

WPM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

288

SITE OxQuck08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fuc

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 285

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

307

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 210

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nds 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 287

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

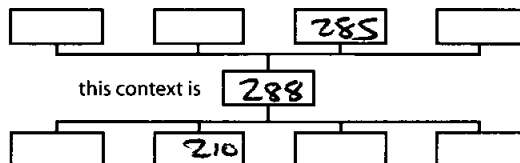
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A FLUENT DARK LIGHT BROWN SILT SAND
W/AT MORTAR (5X) CHALK (1X) LIMESTONE
Fragments (0-20mm) SP (A) BOND - SILENT (M)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION TRENCH FOR WALL 210

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

△ Small Finds

19

Recorder


◇ Samples


Date

□ Building Materials

Initials

JPM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 289
SITE OXQUCK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE cut
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 307	Cut by: Filled by: 290	
Section No. 302	Same as: Part of:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No.	Cuts: 286	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A SUB CIRCULAR FEATURE WITH A SLOPING SIDES RISING TO A CONCRETE BASE. 0.1m x 0.8m X 0.4m		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">290</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">289</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">286</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion A PIT CUTTING INTO SOIL HORIZON (286) AND HAD BEEN TRUNCATED BY LATER CONSTRUCTION OF (14" & 18" COURSES.		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JDM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 290
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 284	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 302	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 289	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A FINABLE CLAYISH BROWN SILTY SAND LOAM WITH CHARCOAL (IX) GRAVEL (IX) SMALL LIMESTONE Pebbles (0.05m - (IX). Bone Bone (IX).		
Interpretation/Discussion MATERIAL FILLING IN PIT.		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jm





CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

292

SITE OX000008

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 284

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 291

Matrix location

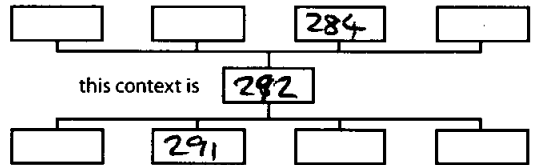
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A LOOSE LAY REBAR BROWN SILTY SAND

WITH CHARCOAL (M), CHARRED (X) A POT SHARD

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Full of features 291

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

293

SITE ~~OXQUICK~~ '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① CIRCULAR

② BREAK OF SLOPE: TOP-SHARP, BREAK OF SLOPE: BASE-

SHARP, SIDES-STEEP, BASE-FLAT

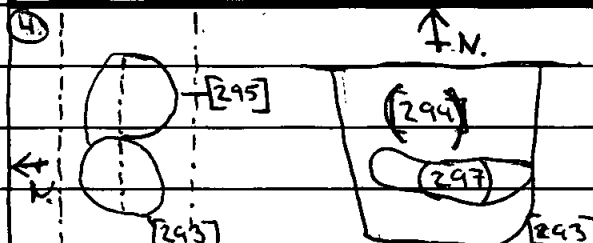
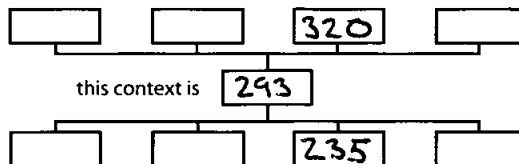
③ WIDTH - 1.99 - N-S, 1.84 - E-S, DEPTH -

1.48 -

⑤ TRUNCATES [295]

⑥ (294) (297)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

CUT FACE OF SLOAN CESS PIT WITH TWO FILLS HAS

CUT A POSS. CLARK PIT [295]

DIG. PHOTO'S 2/4-5

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder HP

☐ Samples

Date 20/7/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

294

SITE **Oxquckob**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **Fill**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **286**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

200 308

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

303

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **297**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. **12/11-13**

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other commentsNeg No. **12/11-13**Fill of: **293**

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① LOOSE

② DARK BROWN

③ SILTY SAND

④ FREQUENT INCLUSIONS OF GRAVEL, MODERATE

INCLUSIONS OF CHARCOAL FLECKS, MEDIUM

⑤ THICKNESS - 1.48 - ⑥ EXTENT - 1.62 - E.-W.

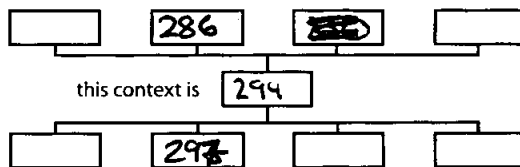
⑦ CLEAR EDGE DEF.

⑧ EXCAVATED BY HAND, DRY CONDITIONS.

Interpretation/Discussion

SAXON
FILL OF CELLAR PIT [293]

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



DIG. PHOTO'S 2/4-5

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [x] Bone [x] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [x]
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []△ Small Finds **20** **21**

◇ Samples

□ Building Materials

Recorder **MP**Date **23/7/08**Initials **DM**



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

295

SITE **OxQueuo8**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **Cut**

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method &
conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

308

Filled by: **296**

Section No.

Same as:

302

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: **235, 230**

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

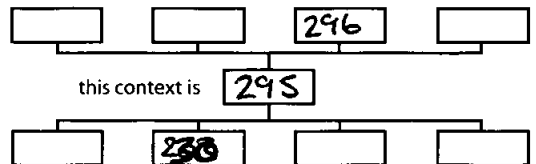
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A ~~SHALLOW~~ LINEAR GROUND NE/SW ACROSS SITE
WITH A NEAR VERTICAL SIDES ROUNDED SHARPLY
TO A GENTLE SLOP IN TO A SHALLOW GRAVE
BASE. 1m SECTION ACROSS IT. 2.6 x 1.35 x 0.56m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A FLOATED PIT PARTLY EXPOSED ON BASE OF TRENCH.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder


☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JOM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">296</div>
SITE <u>Oxoneok.</u>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE <u>Full</u>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: <u>286</u>	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">308</div>	Cut by: <u>293, 304</u> Filled by:	CUT:
Section No. <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">302</div>	Same as: Part of:	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: Overlies:	MASONRY:
Level	Butts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: <u>295</u>	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

A FRIABLE DARK REDDISH BROWN SILTY SAND

COAM WITH CHARCOAL (ix) CHARGE (ix) 2x

SMALL STONE TILES POT & BONE (ix)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

304

294

this context is 296


295

Interpretation/Discussion

WATERLOG FILLING IN FEATURE [295]

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☒ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">△ Small Finds</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">◇ Samples</div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">9</div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">10</div> </div> </div>	Recorder Date Initials <u>JDM</u>
--	---

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 297
SITE OXG UCK'08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE FILL
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 294	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. —	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 303	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	CUT:
	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 320	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. 12/11-13	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. 12/11-13	Fill of: 293	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists): ① LOOSE ② BROWNISH GREEN ③ SILTY SAND ④ FREQUENT INCLUSIONS OF GRAVEL AND MODERATE INCLUSIONS OF SMALL TO MEDIUM CHARCOAL FLECKS. ⑤ THICKNESS - 0.50 - ⑥ EXTENT - 1.36 m E. - W. ⑦ CLEAR EDGE TO (194) ⑧ EXCAVATED BY HAND. DRY CONDITIONS.		this context is 297
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">294</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background: linear-gradient(to right, transparent 49%, black 49% 51%, black 51% 53%, transparent 53%);"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">297</div> <div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background: linear-gradient(to right, transparent 49%, black 49% 51%, black 51% 53%, transparent 53%);"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">320</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion DEPOSIT IN #293		
DIG. PHOTO'S 2/4-5		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds 22		Recorder MP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples 4 BUCKETS		Date 23/7/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jan



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

298

SITE Oxwich

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: (299) (329) (334)

Section No.

304

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. f. 12, 14-22

Cuts: 328

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. DISCON 6-11

Fill of:

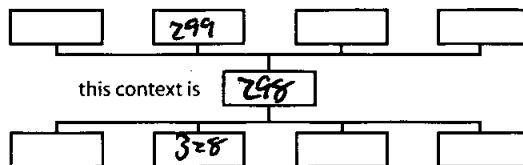
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) Unknown (2) A flat back with steep sides and an unknown top profile due to truncation (3) 2.20m



MAXIMUM LENGTH IN INTERSECTION 1.30m = MAXIMUM WIDTH IN
THE INTERSECTION 0.55m = MAXIMUM DEPTH IN S. 304 (4) SEE
S. 304 (5) TRUNCATED BY MEDIEVAL AT [330] (6) (299) (329)
(334)

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A PIT. POSSIBLY DATE DATED TO EARLY MEDIEVAL IN
DATE. IT CONTAINS THREE PITS, ALL OF WHICH ARE CUTS
INTO DEPOSITS. IT TRUNCATES SAND AT [232] AND TRUNCATES
BY MEDIEVAL AT [330].

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds


Recorder G/S


☒ Samples


Date 25/07/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials JHM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 299
SITE Oxwich 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Full
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 329	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 304	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. f. 12, 14-22	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. Digital 6-11	Fill of: 299	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) MEDIUM GRAY BROWN (3) JUST SAND LAY (4) SOME POORLY SORTED POT, BONE AND MEDIUM SIZED STONES WERE INCLUDED</p> <p>(5) 0.55m = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304</p> <p>(6) 1.0m = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304</p> <p>(7) (P) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN AERIAL CONDITIONS</p>		<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">329</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">299</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">298</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">this context is</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS THE PRIMARY FILL OF PIT [298]. THIS FILL CONTAINED SOME POT AND BONE AND WAS A TYPICAL WASTE DEPOSIT</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/07/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Am

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 300
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (335) (331)	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 304	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 332	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. 1. 12, 14-22	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. Decide 6-11	Fill of: 330	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) MEDIUM CLAY TO DARK RED BROWN (3) SANDY CLAY (4) SOME FINE BROWN CLAY AND SMALL STONES WITH WELDED</p> <p>(5) 0.22m MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304 (6) 1.25m MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304 (7) (8) EXAMINED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS</p>		<pre> graph TD A[] --- B[335] A --- C[331] A --- D[] B --- E[] C --- E D --- E E --- F[] E --- G[300] E --- H[] E --- I[] F --- J[332] G --- J H --- J I --- J </pre> <p>this context is 300</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>fill is a tipping deposit of waste. It is the third fill in the building waste pit [330]</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder G/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/09/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JDM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 301
SITE Oxall 06	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE hll
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 279	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of: 278	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists): <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>① Moderately soft to friable ② Used down low below ③ Silt & clay ④ / ⑤ 0.03 m maximum thickness in S. 304 ⑥ 1.25 m maximum extent in S. 304 ⑦ / ⑧ excavated by hand in careful conditions</p> </div>		this context is 301
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">279</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">278</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>This is the primary fill of pit [278]. This fill is made from mud and lime in the pit.</p> </div>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder G/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 23/07/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

302

SITE Oxon 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE full

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 324

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 260

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. f.12, 14-22

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. DIGITAL 6-11

Fill of: 330

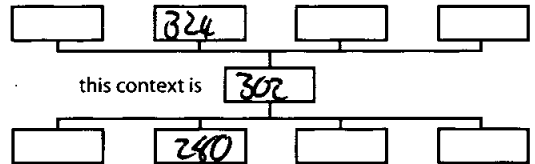
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) MODERATELY FINE SILEX (2) DARK RED BROWN
(3) SANDY CLAY SILLS (4) /
(5) 0.26m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS
(6) 0.73m = MAXIMUM LENGTH EXTENT IN THE INTERSECTION
(7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A TIPPING LAYER OF DISCARDED SAND AND MUDSTONE
D.T. [330]

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder G/S

☒ Samples

Date 24/07/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

303

SITE **OXQUICK08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **LAYER**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **284**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: **287**

Filled by:

Section No.

302

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Overlies: **286**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

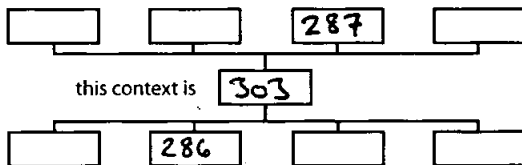
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A FRAGILE DARK REDDISH BROWN SILTY SAND**COARSE WITH CHARCOAL (1%), WOOD STICKS (1%).****0.08m thick**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is **303**

Interpretation/Discussion

AN AREA OF DISTURBED SOIL OVER LATTER LAYER (280) AND CUT BY**CONSTRUCTION TRENCH [287]**

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


☐ Small Finds

Recorder


☐ Samples


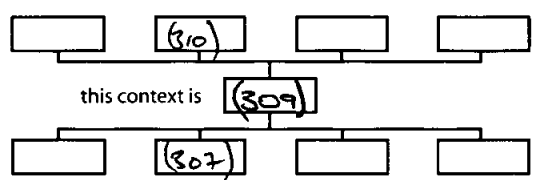
Date

☐ Building MaterialsInitials **John**

 Oxford Archaeology	<h2 style="margin: 0;">CONTEXT RECORD</h2>	Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">305</div>
SITE OXQUENOR	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 284	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 289	3. composition 4. inclusion
308	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
303	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of: 304	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists): A FINABLE VERY DARK REDDISH BROWN SILTY SILT LOAM WITH CHARCOAL (1x) CRACKS (1x) & FRAGMENT OF POT & BONE.		this context is 305
Interpretation/Discussion MATERIAL FILLING IN PIT 304		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds	Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples	Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials	Initials dm	

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">307</div>
SITE <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">OXQU408</div>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">Fill</div>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">309</div>	Cut by: Filled by:	
Section No. <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">305</div>	Same as: Part of:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nbs 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: Overlies:	
Level Dig 12-15	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. # 12 23-28	Cuts:	
Neg No. " "	Fill of: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3A</div> 330	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): <div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> 1. Loose 2. Dark yellow 3. Sand. 4. — 5. Approx 6. Approx 7. — 8. MTS - sunny + warm </div>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">(308)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> this context is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">(307)</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">(309)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion <div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> Re-deposited natural Fill of <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">307</div>. 330 </div>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials <div style="font-family: cursive;">Jm</div>

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No.	
SITE OXQUCH08		309	
ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE Fill	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No. 309	Cut by: [275]	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No. 305	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	CUT:	
	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile	
Level Dig 12-15	Butts:	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No. #12 23-28	Cuts: 330	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No.	Fill of: [319]	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists): 1. Very loose 2. Light-Mid Yellow 3. Sand 4. — 5. Approx 50.26m 6. Approx 50.45m 7. — 8. NTS - Warm + sunny		1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces	
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found	
		9. other comments	
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
		Interpretation/Discussion 330 Re-deposited natural fill of [319] No finds obtained	
		Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[] CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JDM	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

310

SITE OXQUCK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: [275]

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

305

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level ~~12~~ 15

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. #12 23-28

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. -u -

Fill of: [319]

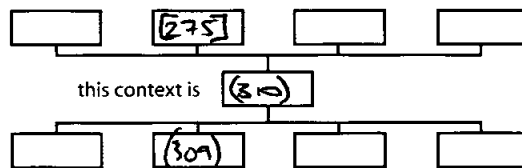
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Loose-medium 2. Mid-dark orangey brown
3. Silty soil 4. —
5. Approx 50.40m 6. Approx 20.90m
7. —



8. MTS - Sunny + warm

Interpretation/Discussion

Fill of [319]. Due to issues with the H+S of feature not all of fill is excavated. No finds obtained.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

Jom



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

311

SITE *ocack 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Vol 11

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

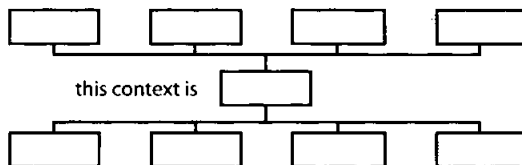
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

312

SITE *crack 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

V011

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

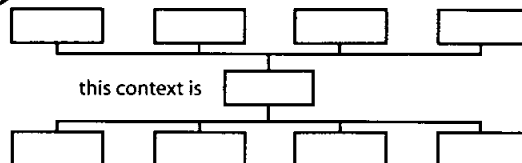
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds


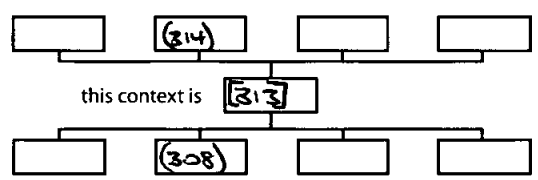
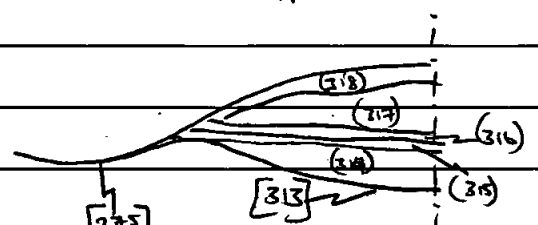
Recorder


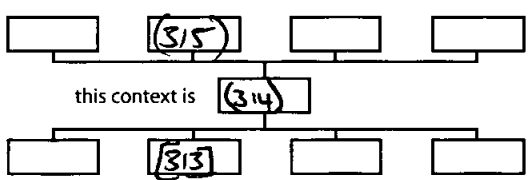
☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 313
SITE Oxquck08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Cut
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 309	Cut by: [275] Filled by: (314), (315), (316), (317), (318)	
Section No. 305	Same as: Part of:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: Overlies:	
Level Digi 12-15	Butts:	
Slide No. #12 23-28	Cuts: (306), (308)	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Neg No. " "	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): 1. Not seen in plan 2. Moderate sloping sides w/ a concave base 3. Approx 2.0-90m and approx 5.0-60m deep		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
4. 		5. Truncated (306), (308) Truncated by [275] 6. FB (314) - (318) 7. —
Interpretation/Discussion Cut of pit Medieval pit that is cutting an older + being cut by a later one. Most likely to have been used as a waste pit as flint + bone recovered + the pit is situated next to the kitchen area of the college.		
Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[] CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials JAM

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 314
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (315)	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 309	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 305	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
Level Dig 12-13	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. # 12 23-28	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. " "	Fill of: [313]	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Description (See check lists):		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
1. Mid greyish-brown 1. Loose 2. Mid greyish-brown 3. Silty Soil 4. — 5. Approx \pm 0.30m 6. Approx \pm 0.90m 7. — 8. NTS - warm & sunny		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
Primary fill of [313] . No finds obtained		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder LS
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials Jon



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

315

SITE OXQUICK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (316)

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

309

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

305

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (314)

Ditch 12-15

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. # 12 23-28

Cuts:

Neg No. 11

Fill of: (313)

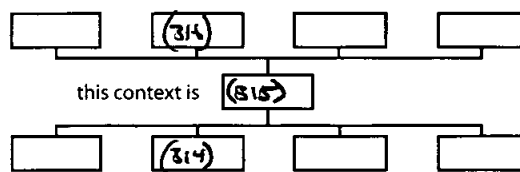
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Medium 2. Light grey 3. Silty-sail
4. Contains moderate stringy inclusions
5. Approx 5 0.08m 6. Approx 5 0.90m
7. —



8. MTS - Warm + Sunny

Interpretation/Discussion

Thinly layered fill of (313) - no finds obtained

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

316

SITE Ox Quicks

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (315)

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

329

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

305

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (315)

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Last Dig: 12-15

Butts:

Slide No: # 12 23-28

Cuts:

Neg No. 11 "

Fill of: (313)

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

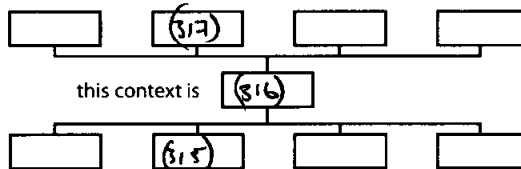
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Medium 2. Black 3. Silty soil 4.
Contained a small amount of charcoal
5. Approx 5 0.04m 6. Approx 2 0.90m
7. —



8. MTS - warm & sunny

Interpretation/Discussion

Burnt layer of (313). V. thin layer w/ evidence of burning in form of charcoal. Large Pot + bone recovered from fill.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JAM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

317

SITE OXQUICK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (318)

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

309

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

305

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (316)

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nbs 7. other comments

local Dig 12-15

Butts:

Slide No. # 12 23-28

Cuts:

Neg No. " "

Fill of: (313)

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

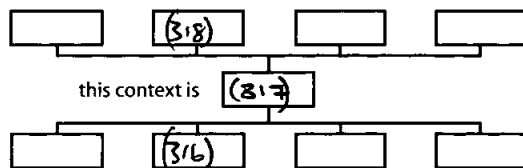
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Medium 2. Mid bluish brown
3. Silty Soil 4. Contains infrequent
stone inclusions 5. Approx 0.20m
6. Approx 0.65m
7. —
8. MTS - narrow + sunny



Interpretation/Discussion

Fill of (313) Not all of fill sectioned due to site constraints.
Pot + Bone recovered

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JHM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

318

SITE OxQuakes

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

309

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

305

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (317)

Local Digi 12-15

Butts:

Slide No. #12 23-28

Cuts:

Neg No. " "

Fill of: (313)

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

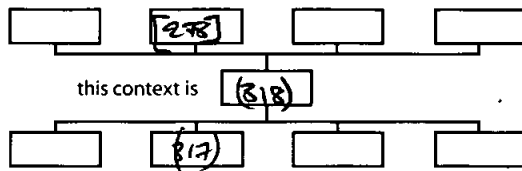
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1. Loose 2. Dark bluish black
3. Silty - soil 4. — 5. Approx 5.00m
6. Approx 2.00m
7. —



8. MTS - masonry + survey

Interpretation/Discussion

This black fill of (313) appears to have been a tip deposit from the northern edge of pit.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

319

SITE Oxcock 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

V011

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

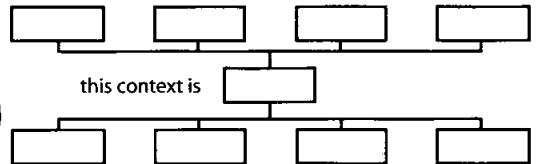
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

320

SITE OXQUCK'08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 297

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

303

Part of:

1. shape to plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: 295

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

① LOOSE

② BROWNISH GREEN

③ SANDY SILT

④ FREQUENT INCLUSIONS OF GRAVEL

OCCASIONAL

⑤ MODERATE INCLUSIONS OF SMALL TO MEDIUM CHARCOAL FLECKS.

⑥ THICKNESS - 0.40 - ⑦ EXTENT - 1.62 -

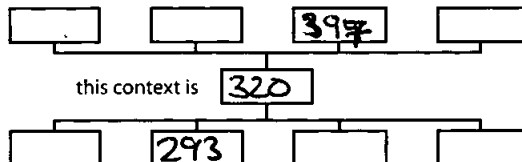
⑧ CLEAR EDGE

⑨ EXCAVATED BY HAND, HIT THE WATER TABLE.

Interpretation/Discussion

BASE FILL OF 29 [293]

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Finds (tick): None [] Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small FindsRecorder *ap*☐ Samples

10

Date 24/7/08

☐ Building MaterialsInitials *Jim*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

321

SITE Ox Rich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 322

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 1.12, 14-22

Cuts:

Neg No. 1/15/16 6-11

Fill of: 232

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

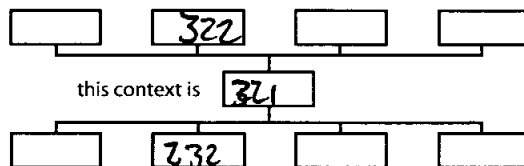
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) LOOSE ~~Medium~~ (2) MEDIAL
YELLOW BROWN (3) SANDY SILT GRAVEL
(4) PEARL SANDY SILT GRAVEL



STONES WERE UNLINED

(5) 0.7cm = MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 0.7cm = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7) (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE PRIMARY FILL OF SAXON PIT [232]. SOIL ALL
WAYS LINED BY THE SURFACES OF THE NATURAL

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building Materials

Recorder GJS

Date 25/07/08

Initials JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

322

SITE *OXFORD CB*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *323*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *321*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. *f. 12, 14-22*

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other commentsNeg No. *Original 6-11*Fill of: *232*

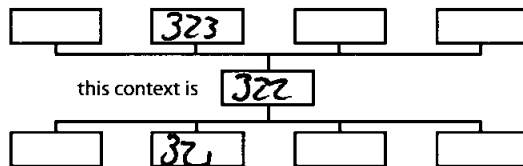
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) *Maxwell's Layer* (2) *Medicine Layer*
Straw (3) *Saxon Layer* (4) *bone*
(5) *0.07m maximum thickness in*
S. 304



(6) *0.70m maximum extent in S. 304*

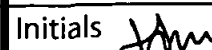
(7) / (8) *excavated by hand in drycast conditions.*

Interpretation/Discussion

this is the second fill of Saxon pit [322]. This fill
is
probably a surface deposit

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *GIS*☒ SamplesDate *26/07/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *JDM*





CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

324

SITE OxQuich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by: 265

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 302

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. f. 12, 14-22

Cuts:

Neg No. Digital 6-11

Fill of: 330

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

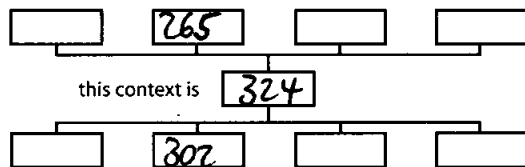
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) COMPACT (2) MEDIUM GREEN BROWN
(3) SILTY CLAY (4) SOME POORLY SORTED
STONES WERE INCLUDED



(5) 0.28m: MAXIMUM THICKNESS
(6) 1.25m: MAXIMUM LENGTH EXTENT VISIBLE IN THE CATERILLATION
(7) / (8) EXTRACTED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A TYPICAL CASE OF WASTE. IN REGION PK [330].
IT IS THE TOP FILL OF THE MEDICAL FILL [330]. IT IS
TRUNCATED BY [266] WHICH IS THE CUT FOR CULVERT [266]

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building Materials

Recorder: G/S

Date 24/07/08

Initials ADM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

325

SITE Oxouck 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Lu

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 280

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 326

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. F. 12/4-22

Cuts:

Neg No. Digiscan 6-11

Fill of: 330

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

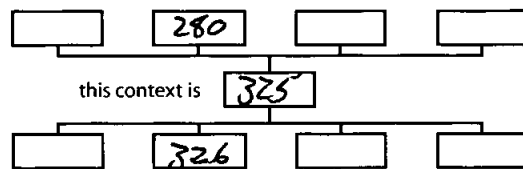
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERATELY GRAVEL (2) LIGHT YELLOW TO
MEDIUM LOW BROWN (3) SAND SILT
(4) /



(5) 0.15 m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS

(6) 0.66 m = MAXIMUM LENGTH EXTENT IN INTERVENTION

(7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A DEPOSIT OF SAND. SAND FORMED ONE OF THE
MANY LAYERS VISIBLE IN SECTION 304 IN WALL AT [330]

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☒ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building Materials

Recorder GJS

Date 24/07/08

Initials Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

326

SITE Ox Quack 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 325

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies (327) (331)

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. f. 12, 14-22

Cuts:

Neg No. Ox Quack, 6-11

Fill of: 330

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

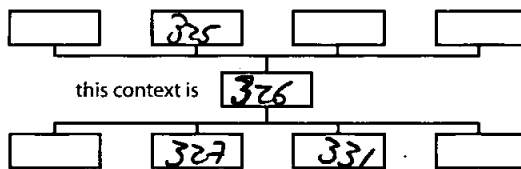
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) DARK RED BROWN
(3) SANDY CLAY (4) SOME POORLY SORTED
MATERIAL, BONE AND STONES LITTLE

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



WELL SORTED

(5) 0.24m: MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 1.46m: MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7) (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN POOR LAY CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A FILL OF MATERIAL AT [330]. THIS FILL IS A
TYPICAL DEPOSIT OF WASTE

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building Materials

Recorder GJS

Date 24/09/08

Initials JMM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

327

SITE *Oxarch 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit ~~Acut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *326*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *335*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other commentsSlide No. *1.12, 14-22*

Cuts:

Neg No. *Digital 6-11*Fill of: *330*

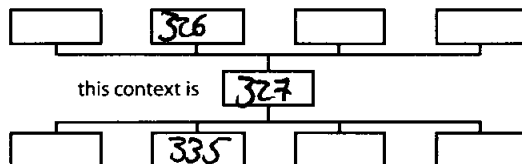
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) DARK GREY
BROWN (3) SANDY LOESS (4) SOME
MODERATELY SORTED CARBONACEOUS AND STONES



LOESS INCLUDED

(5) 0.16m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 1.10m = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7)/(8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A FILL OF MEDIEVAL WASTE AT [330]. THIS FILL
IS A TOPPING DEPOSIT

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *G/S*☒ SamplesDate *25/07/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *JDM*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

328

SITE *Cherwell 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *free*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: *298*

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Overlies: *233*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. *1-12, 14-22*

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. *Drain 6-11*Fill of: *232*

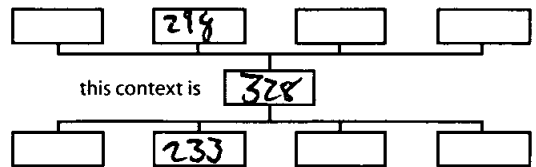
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) MEDIAN
CLAY TO DARK ORANGE BROWN (3) SAND
CLAY (4) SOME POTTERY SHARDS BONE
AND POT WERE INCLUDED



(5) 0.15m MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 0.70m MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7) (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE FORTH AND TOP ALL VISIBLE FOR JAYON AT [232].
THIS ~~is~~ ^{full} COMPACTED POT AND BONE. IT IS A TYPICAL
DEPOSIT OF DISCARDED WASTE.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *4/5*☒ SamplesDate *25/07/08*☐ Building MaterialsInitials *Jim*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

329

SITE Ox Quach 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE hll

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: 228 334

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 299

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. 12, 14 - 22

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. Digital 6-11

Fill of: 298

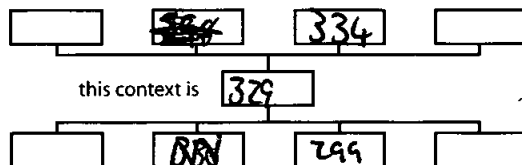
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) Modelloer loose (2) Medium Grey to Orange Brown (3) Sandy Soil (4) /
(5) 0.14 m maximum thickness in S. 304
(6) 0.82 m maximum extent in S. 304
(7) /
(8) Excavated by hand in overcast conditions



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE SECONDARY FILL OF PIT [298]. ~~THIS IS THE SECONDARY FILL OF PIT [298].~~
~~THE CUTTING SURFACE OF THE EXCAVATION/REPAIR OF THE PIT [298].~~
[298]. THIS FILL HAS A TYPICAL DEPOSIT

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds


Recorder G/S

☒ Samples

Date 24/07/06

☒ Building Materials

Initials Jm

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 330
SITE Oxall CB	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Cut
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by: (333) (332) (300) (331) (334) (327) (326) (325) (280)	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 304	Same as: (302) (324)	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. 1, 12, 14-22	Cuts: 334	MASONRY:
Neg No. Digital 6-11	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) Unknown (2) Steep sides with a central base (3) 1.90m = maximum length in truncation 1.30m = maximum width in truncation 1.26m = maximum depth in S. 304</p> <p>(4) See S. 304 (5) Truncated by stone cove [265]</p> <p>(6) (333) (332) (300) (331) (335) (327) (326) (325) (280) (302) (324)</p> <p>(7) /</p>		<pre> graph TD A[] --- B[333] A --- C[] B --- D[330] C --- D D --- E[334] D --- F[] </pre> <p>this context is 330</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS A LARGE MEDIEVAL PITTING WARE PIT. THIS PIT CONTAINS ELEVEN PITS, ALL OF WHICH ARE TIPPING DEPOSITS. THIS PIT PROBABLY CONTAINS EXCESS KITCHEN WASTE FROM THE COLLEGE KITCHEN AS WELL AS PROBABLY FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE GROUNDS</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> Shell <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GIS Date 25/07/08 Initials JDM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

331

SITE **OXOCL 08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **hvi**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **326**

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **300**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. **12, 14-25**

Cuts:

Neg No. **DIAGAL 6-11**Fill of: **330**

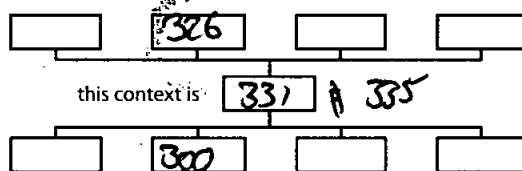
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) Moderately compact (2) Mainly red
brown (3) Sandier clay (4) /
(5) 0.96m. maximum thickness in S.304
(6) 1.08m. maximum extent in S.304
(7) / (8) Excavated as hard in excellent conditions



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS is a full of MODERNITY OF [330]. THIS ALL is a
TYPICAL DEPOSIT

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder **GLI**☒ SamplesDate **25/09/08**☒ Building MaterialsInitials **JDM**



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

332

SITE Oxwich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 300

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 333

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/side/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. f. 17, 14-22

Cuts:

Neg No. Digital 6-11Fill of: 330

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

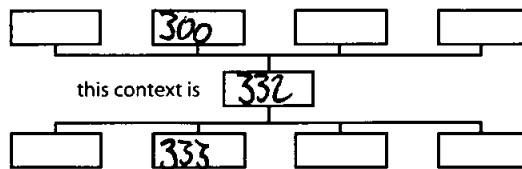
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) ^{Presence of} Dark Red
Brown and medium green brown
(3) SANDY CLAY (4) SOME POORLY
SORTED BONE, CBM WITH UNLIDED



(5) 0.42m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 1.75m = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7) (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE SECOND FILL OF PERMANENT PIT [330]. THIS IS A
HARDWARE DEPOSIT & DISCARDED MATERIAL

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☒ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☒ Wood ☐ Leather ☐ SHELL ☒

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building MaterialsRecorder GISDate 25/07/08Initials JHM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

333

SITE *OXFORD CB*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *332*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No. *1.12, 14-22*

Cuts:

Neg No. *DRINK 6-11*Fill of: *330*

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

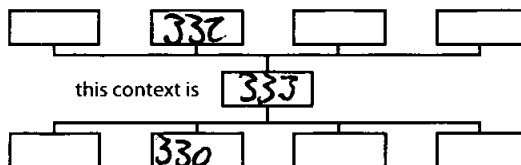
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) DARK RED
BROWN (3) SANDY CLAY
(4) /



(5) 0.1m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 1.63m = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE PRELIMINARY FILL OF MODERATELY COMPACT AT [330]. THIS FILL IS PRELIMINARY THE MIXTURE AND DEPOSITION OF FILLS (334) (329) AND [330] AS WELL AS PREVIOUS SCUMPS OF SUPRA NATURAL (330) AS THE AT PREVIOUSLY BY [298] OF WHICH (334) (329) ARE PART OF AS WELL AS PREVIOUSLY AS THE SUPRA NATURAL

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *GR*☒ SamplesDate *25/01/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *JDM*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

334

SITE *Orquell CB*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *bur*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: *330*

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *329*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. *1. 12, 14-22*

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stories 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. *Digital 6-11*Fill of: *298*

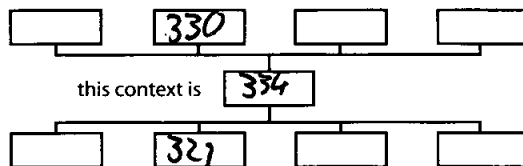
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) Moderately compact ^{to 10cm} (2) Dark
Red Brown (3) Sand & Clay
(4) /



(5) 0.22m = maximum thickness in S. 304

(6) 0.93m = maximum extent in S. 304

(7) / (8) excavated by hand in overcast conditions

Interpretation/Discussion

this is the top and base visible all of pit [232].

this fill is a tipping deposit

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *GIS*☒ SamplesDate *25/07/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *Jim*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

335

SITE *Ox Burk 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *327*

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

304

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *300*

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

f. 12, 14-22

Cuts:

Neg No.

*Original 6-11*Fill of: *330*

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

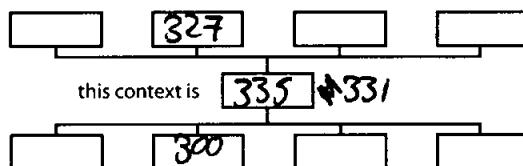
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) MEDIAN GRAY
TO DARK RED BROWN (3) SANDY CLAY
(4) /



(5) 0.14 m MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN S. 304

(6) 0.68 m MAXIMUM EXTENT IN S. 304

(7) (8) EXCAVATED BY HAND IN OVERCAST CONDITIONS

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A FILL IN MEDIAN GRAY [330]. IT IS A TYPICAL DEPOSIT

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds☒ Samples☒ Building MaterialsRecorder *RLS*Date *25/09/08*Initials *JDm*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

336

SITE *OXFORD 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Cur*

Trench

Context Type: *Deposit* / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

303, 309

Filled by: *(237)(238)*

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: *230*

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

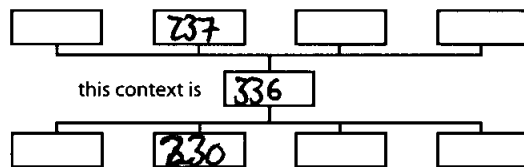
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) UNKNOWN (2) THE BASE AND SIDES
ARE UNKNOWN AS IT IS UNEXCAVATED
BT THERE IS A CLARE FOR
PROFILE. (3) 1.15M MAXIMUM LENGTH
WIDTH IN P. 309 MAX DEPTH UNKNOWN AS IT IS UNEXCAVATED
(4) SEE P. 303 OR P. 309 (5) TERMINATED BY CURVES [265]



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A CUT OF A POSSIBLE PIT. WILL POSSIBLE FEATURE WAS
WAS NOT EXCAVATED FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY REASONS DUE TO ITS
CLOSE LOCATION TO THE BUILDING. THIS FEATURE HAD TWO VISIBLE LINES.
IT IS TERMINATED BY CURVES ^{CU} [265] [266] - CURVES STRUCTURE NUMBER

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *AS*☒ SamplesDate *25/07/08*☐ Building MaterialsInitials *John*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

337

SITE Oxonch 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Pic

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 338

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

303, 309

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/side/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 336

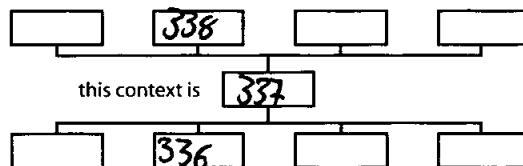
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) MORTARLESS CONCRETE (2) Dark Red
Brick (3) SANDY CLAY (4) /
(5) UNKNOWN AS UNEXCAVATED
(6) 0.36m² minimum width EXPOSED IN P. 309
(7) / (8) UNEXCAVATED



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE ^{SECOND} ~~HOLE~~ VISIBLE LEE OF RESSIDE AT [336]. THIS RESSIDE
UNEXCAVATED.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder G/S

☒ Samples

Date 25/07/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials

Jm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

338

SITE *OXONCH 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: *265*

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *337*1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. norm 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: *336*

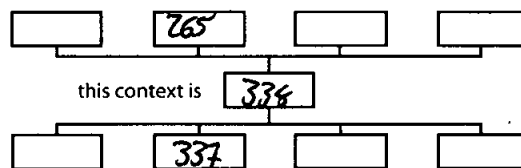
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) MODERATELY COMPACT (2) Dark Grey
Brown (3) Sandy Grey (4) /
(5) UNEXCAVED SO UNEXCAVED
(6) 0.80m - maximum width extent in P. 309
(7) / (8) UNEXCAVED



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS THE FIRST VISIBLE FILL OF POSSIBLE PIT [336]. THIS FILL WAS UNEXCAVED

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *G/S*☒ SamplesDate *25/07/08*☒ Building MaterialsInitials *Jm*

3.62
67
3 88



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

339

SITE *Ox Duck 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *WALL*

Trench

Context Type: *Deposit / Cut* / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *234*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

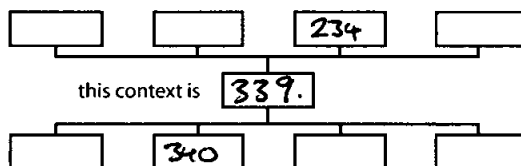
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

*WALL OF CELLAR OF LIMESTONE & SANDSTONE
PANELS < 0.28m WITH LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN MORTAR
WITH 0.05m THICK RENDER & WHITE WASHED?
STOOD 0.7m HIGH, A 0.12m OFFSET IN
BOTTOM COURSE, BONDED TO WALL 216*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

*THE REMAINS OF THE NORTH WALL OF CELLAR OF THE NORTH PANEL STOOD
2.1m HIGH, BUT 1.2m OF WALL HAS BEEN PUSHED INTO CELLAR.*

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

☐ Samples

☐ Building Materials

18

Recorder

Date

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

340

SITE *OxQueens*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *cut*

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filed by: *339*

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts: *230*

Neg No.

Fill of:

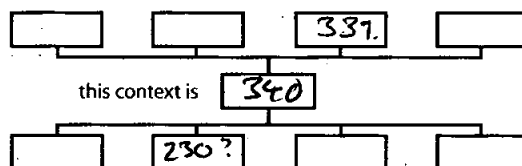
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A cut only partly exposed at base of
wall *339* it had a flat base approx
4m of length. Seen cutting naturally
but where it starts from is unknown as
outside area of excavation.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Construction cut. Only ~~part~~ seen at base of wall *339*, ~~rest~~
it was only ~~part~~ seen where it was first exposed.

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

☐ Small Finds


Recorder

☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">341</div>
SITE OXQUEK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / <u>Cut</u> / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 216	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No.	Fill of: 273.	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments

Description (See check lists):
A ~~POSSIBLE~~ COMPACT VERY DARK REDDISH BROWN
SWEET SAND WITH PATCHES OF VERY DARK GREY
CLAYEY SAND (30%), CRACKS (20%)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

21

this context is


341

273

Interpretation/Discussion FULL OF CONSTRUCTION WT SHOWS BASE OF WALL 2X6	

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
 CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Small Finds </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Samples </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Building Materials </div>	Recorder Date Initials
--	--------------------------------------

		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 999 342	
SITE <i>OXQU2H08</i>		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE <i>Layer</i>	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: <i>269</i>		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. <i>302</i>		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: <i>283</i>			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
<i>Mortar floor 0.1m thick</i>			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px; text-align: center;"><i>269</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> this context is 999 342 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px; text-align: center;"><i>283</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion					
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
Oxcrack 08

Box 1 File 6

B. PRIMARY CONTACT RECORDS - Watching Brief

Pdf A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Diazo~~ Copies: 3
Scan

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUCK08 / OXAMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records - <i>Watching Brief</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Note A level has been given for 'top of wall in entrance' at 58.5m OD.

I've taken this as the top of a loose protruding piece of stonework in the only cellar entrance - the machine ramp (see sketch below). My drawings referring to the 'former kitchen floor level'

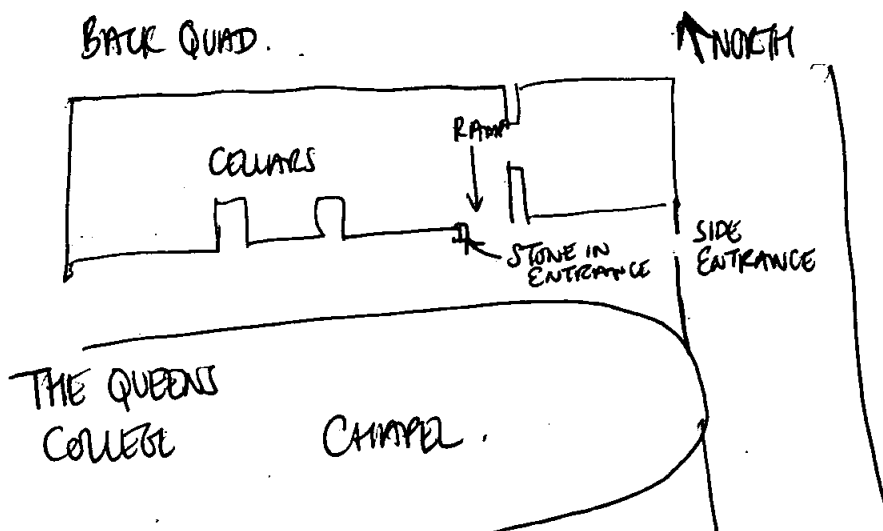
- this at approx 1.4m down from the ^{top} ~~top~~ ie. $\approx 57.1m$ OD.

(levels on sheet taken by Laura Piper / Kate Whiston)

ST. EDWARDS COLLEGE

Bsm.

see also add sheet on GIS record 17/11/08.





LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE 0xGUCK08

SITE NAME Queens College, Oxford.

SHEET NO 1

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
1	0.08		1	2.25		TBM 2
2	1.40		1	1.49		p. 1002
			2	1.39		
			3	1.43		
			4	1.82		
			5	1.45		
			6	1.96		
			7	1.50		
			8	1.57		
			9	1.798		
			10	1.3971		
			11	1.8139		
			12	1.81		
			13	1.56		
			14	1.50		
			15	2.11		
			16	2.15		
			1	1.63		S. 1000
			2	1.42		
			1	1.61		S. 1001
			1	1.55		S. 1002
			1	1.40		S. 1003
			1	1.55		p. 1003
			2	1.81		
			3	2.80		
			4	2.74		
			5	2.64		
			1	1.56		S. 1004



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE **OXQUCK08**

SITE NAME **QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD**

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
1000	Str	8	Cut Sheet	1000	1000		E-W wall (S. wall of N. Range?) Bm	
1001			" "	"	"		Well.	Bm
1002			see add sheet				General whittling	
1003			"				"	
1004			" 1010				"	
1005			"				Thin mortar spread	"
1006			Context sheet 8	1000			E-W & N-S Cellar walls	"
1007							Capping slabs over well 1001	"
1008	Str			1002	1002		Wall (N-S)	LVP
[1009]	Pub			↓	↓		Construction Pub for Wall 1008	
1010	Dep.			↓	↓		Charcoal found	
1011	Dep			↓	↓		Backfill up against 1001 & 1008	
[1012]	Pub			1000	1000		Construction Pub for Wall	
[1013]	↓			1000	1000		Construction Pub for Wall	
1014	Dep.						Natural	
(1015)	fill		above (1016) in 1008				Upper fill of Well	
(1016)	fill		below (1015) in 1008				Lower fill of Well	
(1017)	fill		below 1008				Wood foundation below 1001	
[1018]	Str		below 1001				Back work below 1001	
[1019]	Capping (Struck)						Carving of monk + 'RI'	Bm.
[1020]	Wall				1004		N-S Wall under bay butt 1022	"
[1021]	Wall				1005		Modern bay wall (N-S) - removed	"
[1022]	Wall				1005		E-W wall - part of N. Range	"
1023	layer		Over 1024	1006			Made ground.	Bm
1024	layer		" 1025	↓			Brownish-orange sand.	
1025	layer		" 1026	↓			Dk orange gravel.	
1026	layer		" 1027	↓			Mortary spread	
1027	layer		" 1028	↓			Sandy soil	
1028	layer			↓			Sandy gravel (Nat.?)	
[1029]	Wall			↓			For them other wall of basement	
1030	WALL			1008			WALL	me
1031	WALL			↓			WALL	I



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE

SITE NAME

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
1032	LAYER			100g			LAYER	MR
1033	LAYER							
1034	LAYER							
1035	LAYER							
1036	LAYER							
1037	LAYER							
1038	LAYER							
1039	LAYER							
1040	LAYER							
1041	LAYER							
1042	LAYER							
1043	LAYER							
1044	LAYER							
1045	LAYER							
1047	LAYER							
1048	LAYER							
1049	LAYER							
1050	CUT						CONSTRUCTION CUT	
1051	LAYER						LAYER	
1052	CUT						POSS. CONST. CUT ^{FOR EXISTING W-RANGE}	RB
1053	fill						RUBBLE fill OF 1052	
1054	Dep.						IMPORTED POST. CONSTRUCTION DEPOSIT / ?GDN SOIL	
1055	Dep.						POSS. PRE NORTH RANGE DEP.	
1056	CUT	KB 1057-83					POSS. PIT	
1057	fill	FO 1056					POSS. PIT fill	
1058	fill						MORTAR LENS / Pit fill?	
1059	fill						POSS. PIT fill	
1060	fill						MORTAR LENS / Pit fill?	
1061	fill						SANDY LENS / Pit fill	
1062	fill						POSS. PIT fill	
1063	fill						MORTAR DEP. / Pit fill	
1064	SURFACE						RUDIMENTARY MORTAR SURFACE / CONSTRUCTION HORIZON??	


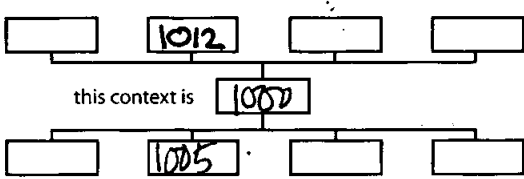



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE 0X

SITE NAME QUEENS KITCHEN

[illegible]

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1000
SITE OXQUICK '08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: ONE	TYPE Wall
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: Clearance	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by: 1003, 1004, 1001 Well 1001	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. 1000, 1002	Cut by:	CUT:
	Filled by:	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Section No. 1000, 1003	Same as:	MASONRY:
	Part of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: Mortar spread (1005)	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No. Digi 102-104	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1000: 13-17	Fill of: 1013	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A large, roughly E-W limestone wall, seen initially during clearance of basement - already partly robbed out by machining. (see 1:20 Plan & Section). Wall is 1.05m wide & seen standing to a height of 0.52m. 1) Constructed of a variety of unworked limestone - the largest up to 0.75m x 0.4m x 0.4m+. Smaller pieces of less than 0.2m also incorporated. Northern side smoother, i.e. the faced-side.		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX 
Interpretation/Discussion: i.e. the interior of the old North Range. Not obviously bonded - but stone set in a soft pale orange-brown granular silty sand. Apparently this wall continuing to West wall of basement - 'Some large stones' removed by workmen - & visible for 25m from W. Wall towards East. Looks to have been truncated by West wall. Possibly abutted by adjacent well 1001. of later cellar.		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder Bm. Date 9.10.8. Initials 



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

Context No.

1000

SITE CODE


OXF000008

SITE NAME


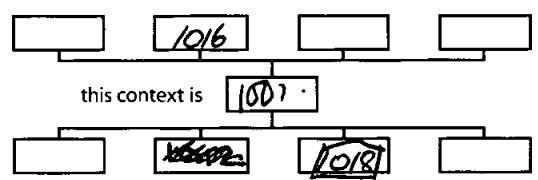
Queens College, Kitchen

SHEET NO.

one

The wall has been heavily truncated, possibly even prior to the construction of the 18th college. The well  definitely abuts the wall. The remaining portion of the well, which is orientated east-west & is slightly oblique to the modern cellar measures 1.65m long, 1.05m wide 0.65 height. This is the base of the foundation for the south wall of the north range of the modern college it dates to 1340.



 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1001
SITE OXQUCK'08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Well
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: B Two large limestone slabs - removed	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by: (106)(105) + red overburden	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 1000, 1002	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by: (1001)	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 1000	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 11018	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts: 1000	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. 1012 - 1015	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. 1000 13-17	Fill of: 11012	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>this context is 1001</p> </div>
<p>A limestone well - internal diameter 0.9m - external diameter = up to 1.9m Constructed of un-banded limestone blocks - Cup 0.28m wide x 0.3 long x 0.18m high - mostly unworked, but some interior facing blocks definitely are worked - with flat faces inwards. Visible for a height of at least 0.9m (from 0.6 below former basement floor)</p>		
Interpretation/Discussion As seen - already filled with red-brown sandy silt, much modern (19th-20th C) pottery in top. As originally uncovered by workmen - covered by two large limestone slabs. This well likely to be later than adjacent wall 11000		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
Small Finds 103 104		Recorder BM
Samples		Date 9 Oct 08
Building Materials		Initials [Signature]



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1002

SITE
OXQUCK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: Mod cellar floor (1006)

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

1002

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1001,
1002

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
pos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

(1010)

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

D19: 1045-1046

Cuts:

Neg No.

1001: 11-13

Fill of:

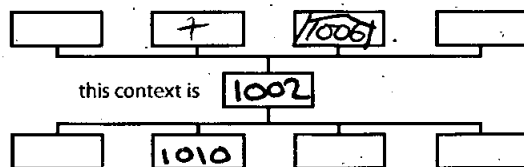
Matrix location 1

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- 1) Loose
- 2) Brownish green
- 3) Sandy gritty silt
- 4) Frag glass, a bone, stone rubble
- 5) 0.5m thick min
- 6) 4.6m x 4.4m
- 8) Machine / hand



Interpretation/Discussion

levelling material used during construction
of most recent cellar floor.
Finds not retained.

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

☐ Small Finds

Recorder LPP/BM

☐ Samples

Date Oct 08

☐ Building Materials

Initials [Signature]



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1003

SITE Ox 0000 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Dep

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1010

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1001

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1011

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. 1021-1026

Cuts:

Neg No. F# 1000 23-31

Fill of:

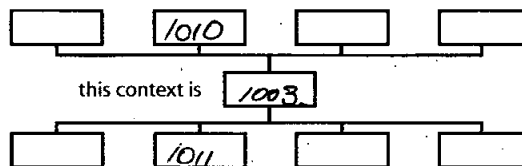
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1/- from 2/- Dark yellow white 3/- fine grained
silty sand 4/- 10% small-small chalk &
mortar 5/- 0.2mm 6/- All area
7/-
8/- Hand excavated

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

What appears to be part of a build-up layer comprising
of lime mortar & sand in a very dense wet matrix. Appears to
be the date level as the ground surface is quite compact.
Probably 18th or 19th century level shown prior to the lowering of
the new building.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date 14/10/09

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1005

SITE Ox GUCK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Dep.

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1000

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

D16: 1007 - 1011

Cuts:

Neg No.

S#1000: 8-12

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

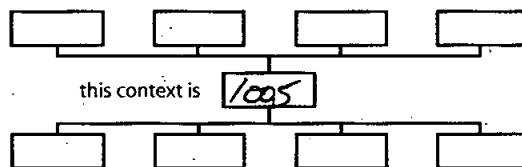
1/ Bricks 2/ White 3/ lime mortar

4/ r/a 5/ 0.02m 6/ Chalk wall 1000

7/ truncated by later wall & well 1001 to the north.

8/ Chalked, photographed & recorded in section.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A thin band of white (lime?) mortar.
Possible bedding / foundation layer for wall 1000, however
extends north beyond the width of the wall, so this may have
been evidence for another type of structure now truncated away
(floor surface?)

c. 14m?

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


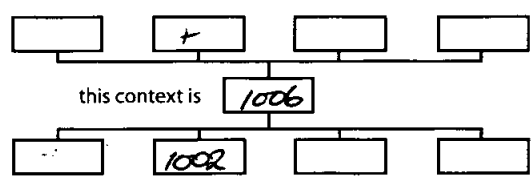
☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials


Recorder

Date

14/10/08

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1008
SITE 1008 OXPOCK 108	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Wall
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 1000	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 1002	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. 1/8	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>Exterior wall of cellar (S. wall of North Quad).</p> <p>E-W limestone wall, extends down 1.5m below the later floor level (with tile surface at higher level).</p> <p>Roughly square limestone blocks - up to 0.45x0.2m</p> <p>Pale greyish-white hard stony mortar banding</p> <p>Randomly coursed.</p>		 <p>Diagram description: A stratigraphic matrix showing context 1006 as a cut into context 1002. Context 1006 is represented by a box with a '+' sign, and context 1002 is represented by a box below it. The text 'this context is' is written between the boxes.</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>N-S wall appears to be later, the 1st metre from NW corner. Faces but further to S it is pretty uneven, with occasional v. large limestone protruding out by up to 0.2m - some large stone (up to 0.85 long x 0.35 high) incorporated. All above a 0.05m thick white/orange streaked mortar spread. Looks like the mortar is associated with construction of the North Wall & (see gdd sheet)</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder BM
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 10.10.8.
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials [Signature]

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1007
SITE OXQVCK'08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Capping Slabs
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: flood	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Section No. p1A	Same as:	
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Overlies: Well 1001, 1015	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No. D.G.: 1001-1002	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1000 2-3	Fill of: 1002	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
Two large squared limestone slabs, previously removed from over the top of well 1007.		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">this context is 1007</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1007</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1015</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
		Measuring 0.94m long x 0.44m wide x 0.22m deep (both pretty much the same size). Worked - no obvious rilling, but two good slabs - probably re-used - a pale creamy orange mortar evident on two faces.
Interpretation/Discussion		
Re-used worked limestone blocks - used to cap well 1001		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials </div> </div>		Recorder BM Date 10.10.8 Initials [Signature]



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

Context No.

1007

SITE CODE

OX00CK08

SITE NAME

Queens College


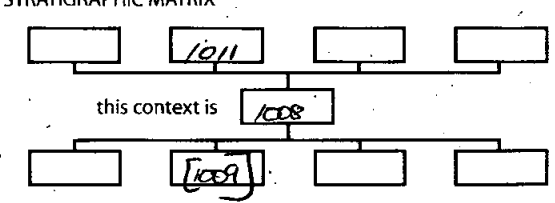
SHEET NO.

ONE

North Wall of cellar = 800 mm thick

South " " 1000 mm "



 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No.
SITE <i>OXOXK '08</i>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	1008
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / <u>Structure</u>	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: <i>1011</i>	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. <i>1002</i>	Cut by:	CUT:
	Filled by:	
Section No. <i>1001</i>	Same as:	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY:
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. <i>1027-1032</i>	Cuts:	
Neg No. <i>F#1000:26-28</i>	Fill of: <i>1009</i>	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): <i>1/ LIMESTONE + CLAYE MORTAR 2/ MAX: 340mm x 340mm Min: 200mm x 160mm 3/ Roughly hewn 4/ THROUGHOUT BOND, 4 courses</i> <i>5/ Wall 6/ E & W</i> <i>7/ Orange mortar + clay</i> <i>8/ L (N-S): 1.4m W (E-W): 0.6m D: 0.45m</i> <i>9/ /</i>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX 
Interpretation/Discussion <i>A N-S aligned limestone constructed wall. Does not appear on any maps relating to the 14th College buildings, possibly truncated on its North end by the building works relating to the 17th basement walls. May relate to wall 1000 but relationship doesn't exist any more. No dating evidence related to it. One piece of worked stone recovered from this wall.</i>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <i>105</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder <i>[Signature]</i> Date <i>16/10/08</i> Initials <i>[Signature]</i>



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1009

SITE OxQxK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

1002

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

1001

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. 04: 1027-1032

Cuts:

Neg No. 1000: 26-28

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1/ Limestone 2/ Flat base no sides visible

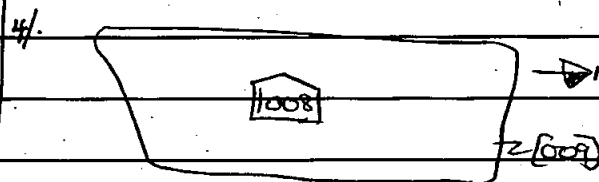
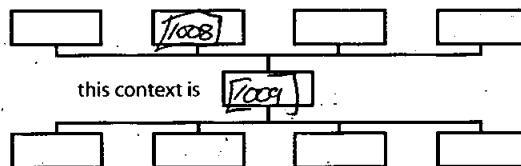
3/ L(a-s): 2.40m W(E-W): 0.5m

5/ 1014

6/ 1008

7/ /

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Construction cut for N-S aligned wall 1008

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

14/10/08

Initials

100



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1010

SITE *Oxquck 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *layer*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *1002*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1001

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *1003*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. *1021-1026*

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. *1000: 23-31*

Fill of:

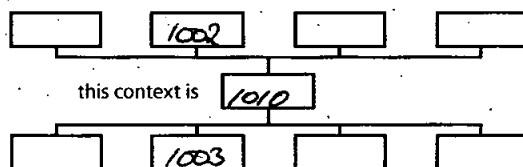
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

*1/ Handle 1/ Black 2/ Charcoal of 2/4**3/ 0.02m 6/ Sparsely over all area**7/1**8/ Hand excavated.*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A layer of charcoal sandwiched between 1003 & 1002, maybe indicates a dump layer. Not found in situ but redeposited
18th - 19th in date.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building MaterialsRecorder *[Signature]*Date *14/10/08*Initials *[Signature]*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1011

SITE
OX000008

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE
Layer

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1003

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1001

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1008

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

DCA: 1021-1026

Cuts:

Neg No.

FA 1000: 23-31

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1/ friable 2/ yellowish brown 3/ silty clay

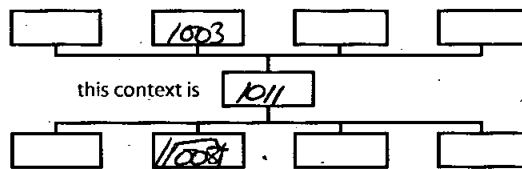
4/ 10% small chalk & stone

5/ 0.1m 6/ L(N-S) > 2.5m W(E-W) 0.4m

7/ /

8/ Hand excavated.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

A deposit up against wall 1008, appear to build it, possibly an enclosed garden soil deposit as quite homogeneous. Likely to be 18th but no dating evidence.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

14/10/08

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

[1012]

SITE

OXQUCK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Construction
Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1000, 1002

Cut by:

Filled by: 1001, (1017) (1015) (1016)

Section No.

Same as:

-CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

1000

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No. DRG:

Cuts:

1014

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

4. Cumbler 3/ flat base, near vertical sides

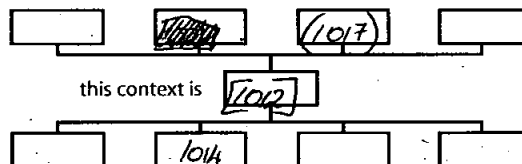
3/ Ø: 1.9m D: 1.4m

5/ /

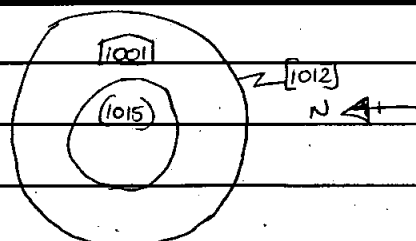
6/ (1015) (1016) (1017) 1001

7/ /

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



4/.



Interpretation/Discussion

Construction Cut for well

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

17/10/03

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1013

SITE

OXARK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

1000,
1002

Cut by:

Filled by:

1005, 1000

Section No.

1000

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

DIG: 1039-1040

Cuts:

1014

Neg No.

F# 1001:5-10

Fill of:

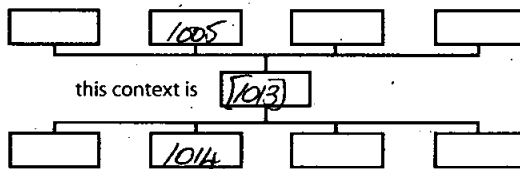
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

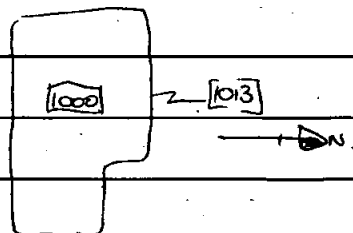
1. Rectangular 2. Flat base, no side
3. L (E-W): 1.7m W (N-S): 1.0m D: 0.01m
5.
6. 1000, 1005

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



7. /

4. /



Interpretation/Discussion

Construction cut for wall 1013

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

17/10/08

Initials

JH



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1014

SITE *OXOX 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *long*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit ~~cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: *[1012] [1013]*

Filled by:

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

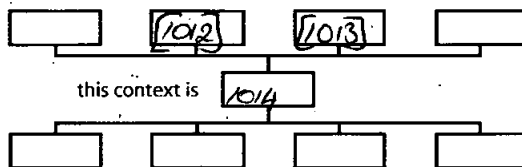
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

*1. Bricks 2. Orange yellow s. Grael
4. n/a 5. n/a 6. all etc
7. /
8. /*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Natural

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building MaterialsRecorder *[Signature]*Date *17/10/08*Initials *[Signature]*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1015

SITE *OXON 1015*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Rel*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *1007*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

1002

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1004

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *1016*

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No. *0121*

Cuts:

Neg No. *10*Fill of: *1012*

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

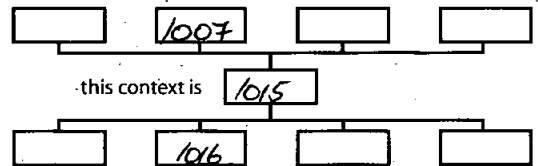
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1/ *Layer* 2/ *Dash Gypsum discolor*
3/ *slty sand* 4/ *10-20% small - med*
sub angular stone, limestone & brick
5/ *D.O.Fm* 6/ *Within 1012*
7/ */*

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX


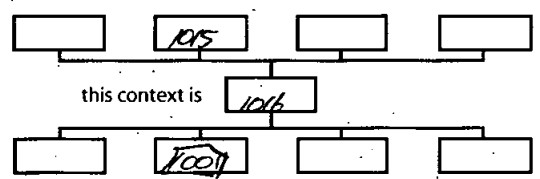



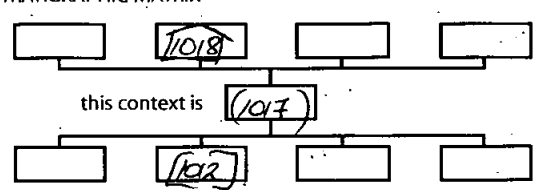
Interpretation/Discussion

Upper fill of well
appears to be repair material & soil matrix that has
dropped in.
c. (18th) (19th)

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☒ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building MaterialsRecorder *[Signature]*Date *17/10/08*Initials *[Signature]*

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. <i>(1016)</i>
SITE <i>OSQUCK08</i>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE <i>RLI</i>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: <i>1015</i>	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. <i>100</i>	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. <i>1004</i>	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: <i>1001</i>	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
Neg No.	Fill of: <i>[1012]</i>	7. other comments
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	MASONRY:
Description (See check lists): <i>4. lower 1/2. Dark orange brown 1/2. ally</i> <i>and 1/2. 20% med. brick & limestone</i> <i>5/1. 0.16m 6/1. within [1012]</i> <i>7/1.</i> <i>8/1. Machine excavated</i>		1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
		3. finish of stones 4.
		coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion <i>Lower fill of well 1001</i> <i>C. (1016)?</i>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder <i>[Signature]</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date <i>17/10/08</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. <i>1017</i>
SITE <i>OXOCH'08</i>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE <i>Dep.</i>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / <u>Cut</u> / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: <i>108</i>	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. <i>1003</i>	Cut by:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Filled by:	
Section No. <i>1004</i>	Same as:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: <i>1012</i>	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): <i>1/ N/A 2/ N/A 3/ Wood 4/ N/A</i> <i>5/ 0.06m 6/ Ø: 1.33m</i> <i>7/ N/A</i> <i>8/ Rebar excavated down to stop</i>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion <i>Part of wooden cage used to construct the well.</i> <i>A doughnut shaped piece of wood on top of which</i> <i>the brick part of the well (1018) sits directly on top of.</i>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder <i>AS</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date <i>17/10/18</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

110181

SITE Oxoxk'08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

X1 - PTO-D

TYPE

Struct

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1001

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1003

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1004

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1017

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 1012

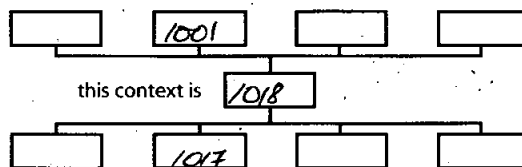
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1/ Brick 2/ 230mm x 100mm x 70mm
3/ n/a 4/ Solcher bond, approx 10 courses
5/ Wall 6/ n/a 7/ None visible -
dry wall 8/ 1.33m D: 0.64m.
9/ n/a.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

- Brick built lower structure to 1001
- probably about 18th-19th in date but maybe related to
the construction of the basement walls

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

17/10/08

Initials

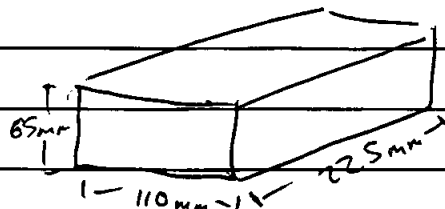
SITE CODE OXQCHW6

SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE

SHEET NO. 1 of 1

WELL

RED BRICKS - UNFROGGED



MAX X 9 COURSES REMAINING

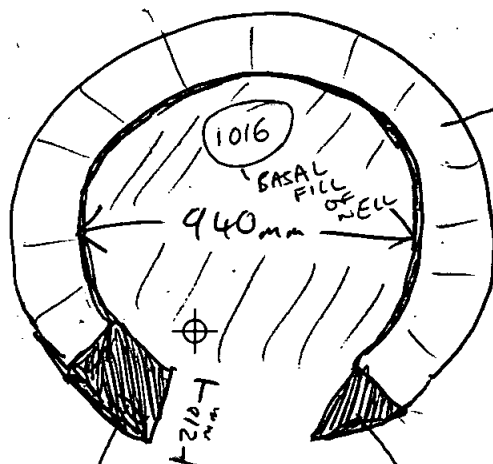
NO MORTAR.

BASE OF WELL - LARGE LIMESTONE BLOCKS/RUBBLE

MAX. HEIGHT FROM TOP BRICK TO BOTTOM = 620mm

WOODEN RING UNDERLYING LOWEST COURSE OF BRICKS

WOOD = 210mm wide
(1017) 55-60mm thick



WOOD (1017)

Fe

WOOD (1017)

WOOD REMOVED
- FOUND TO
COMPRISE
SECTIONS OF
WOOD, SLOTTED
TOGETHER
+ NAILED
WITH LARGE
IRON
STUDS



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

11019

SITE OxQUCK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Struct: Canning

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

1004

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Co-Ordinates

Part of: 11021 - possibly 11020 (see below)

Consists of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

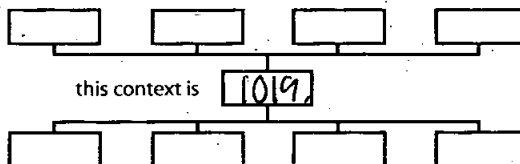
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A limestone canning, recovered
from upstanding wall demolition.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Overall dimensions 0.4m high x 0.32m wide
x 0.21m back-to-front

Appears to be the figure of a monk (headless) holding a plaque
- on the plaque a beer? barrel & the initials R1.

1:5 plan (see front) & side view drawn (P. 1006)

This piece recovered from upstanding limestone wall - see location on add

Interpretation/Discussion

Sheet-

for 11020

According to the workmen, this piece recovered from
a relatively modern 'bay' wall 11021 - see this for location.

Note: it seems more likely to have come from an earlier wall - being
removed at about the same time - 11020 - this of limestone construction
throughout.

= Re-used headless figure - probably of a monk & plaque

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 13.11.8

☐ Building Materials

Initials Bm.



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1020

SITE OXDUCK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 20th brk bay walls

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1005

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts: Wall 1022

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

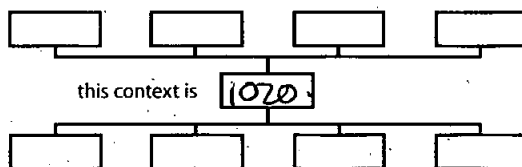
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

A roughly S-N cross wall continuing beneath two more modern 'bay' walls - near the centre of the new kitchen basements - see Plan #1005 for location.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



x At least 3.4m long (w-s).

Consists of roughly squared limestone blocks - up to 0.35m across, but typically smaller, with the best 'faced' pieces incorporated into the out wall face ~ Uneven coursing & a bit uneven ~ unlikely to have been for display

Interpretation/Discussion

Bonding - Pale Orange & Grey Orange sandy mortar.

Dimensions: 0.9m wide x at least 1.1m to first machining step (ie to 1.2m+ below the old basement floor level). - Butts 1022 see add sheet.

Extends to near N. wall of basement but stopping 0.35m short - & the space filled with dark brown silty loam - indicating that the North (ie W) wall (ie the S. wall of the N. quad) post-dates this & is cut through. Cleared up whilst machining back as part of underpinning job.

Finds (tick): None[] Pot[] Bone[] Flint[] Stone[] Burnt stone[] Glass[] Metal[]
CBM[] Wood[] Leather[]

△ Small Finds

Recorder

◇ Samples

Date 13.11.8

△ Building Materials

Initials BM



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

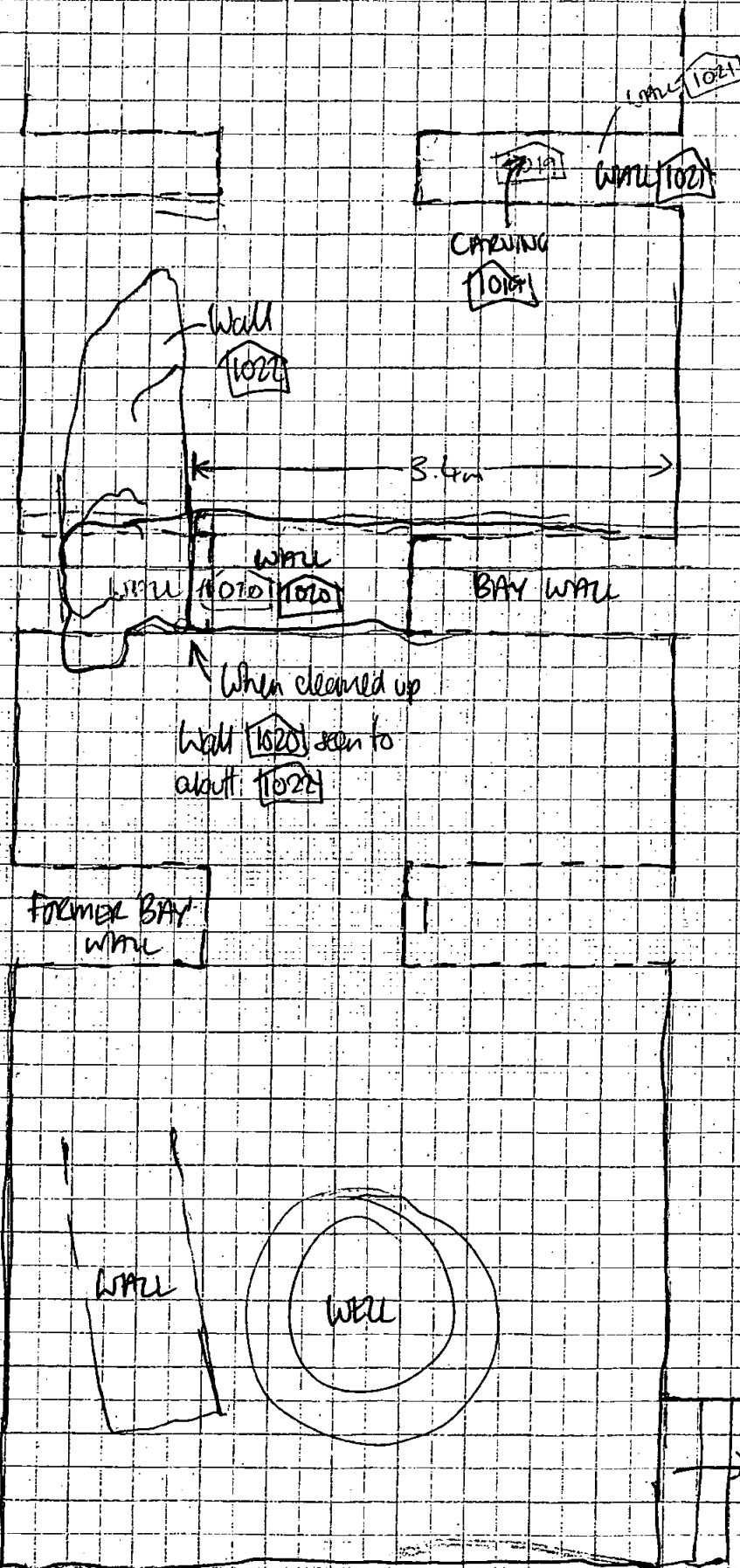
Context No.

1020

SITE CODE OXQUCK'08

SITE NAME THE QUEENS COLLEGE, KITCHEN WB.

SHEET NO.



Sketch Plan
Showing locations
of walls 1020
& 1021 & position
of caving 1019
(also see Plan 1005)

B.M.

13.11.8



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1021

SITE OXQUCK 108

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WMC

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

CUT:

1005

Filled by:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of: Incorporating coming 1019?

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

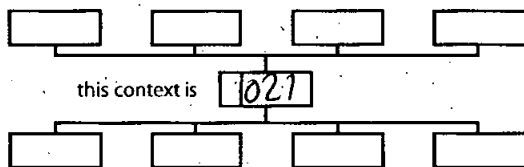
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A relatively modern

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

N-S 'bay' Wall - shown on location Plan #1005
& on sketch add-sheet for 1020 - this mostly
constructed of 20thC brick with a glazed



tile covering - removed by machine in preparation to reduced levels
beneath latest floor or basements. Most notable as a carved figure
1019 recovered from within this wall make-up (according to the
machine drivers!). (About 0.5m from the N. end of the wall & about

Interpretation/Discussion

0.5m up).

20thC brick partition / bay wall - incorporating a re-used figure coming
(damaged, no head).

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 13.11.8

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM.



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1022

SITE OXQUCK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Wall

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

CUT:

1006

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

1000?

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

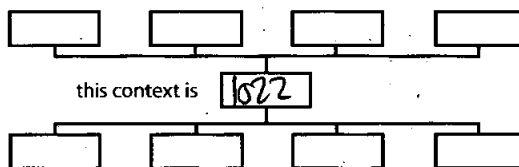
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A section of E-W aligned wall - likely to be a continuation of the North Range wall. See Add sheet on 1020 for sketch location.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



0.8m wide x 2.4m long (E-W) as visible.

Consists of mostly medium sized limestone pieces, only some partially faced. (Typically up to 0.25m). Bonded by a orange sandy mortar.

This section of wall seen north of cross wall 1020.

Interpretation/Discussion

This looks very much a continuation of the northern Range wall - was a continuation of Wall 1000 & on the same general alignment is at about 5° to the later northern Back Quad Wall 1000. Initially only the top of this seen, at initially reduced levels for underpinning. (at top of clearance for underpinning).

Depth not fully revealed - at Eastern end appears between 0.3 & 0.4 high. = Continuation of N. Range Wall.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 14.11.8

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1023

SITE OXQUCK'08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1005

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

1029

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

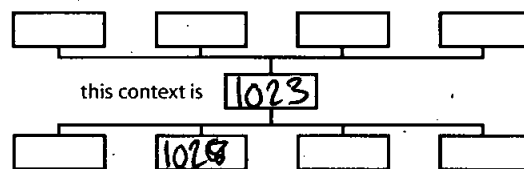
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

A large Grey brown loamy sand ~ similar to (1002) = Backfill against construction of South wall of Rear Quad.
0.40m thick. No finds.



Interpretation/Discussion

Back fill after construction of wall 1005 - construction cut = 1029

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 16th Nov. 08

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1024

SITE OxQUCK'08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: Clearance

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1005

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1024 1025 1026

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 1027?

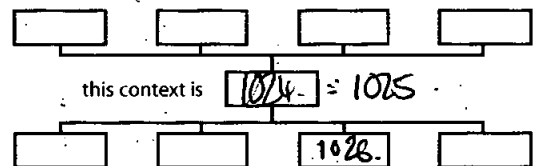
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

A hard, pale creamy orange sandy mortar - indistinguishable from mortar of wall 1022.
0.22m thick.



Seen spreading out on Northern side of wall 1022 - part of a localized area of wall 1025 - a re-inforcement or underpinning in a particularly soft patch of ground - not seen elsewhere - see plan # 1008 for location.

Interpretation/Discussion

Thought to be a similar bonding of both walls - here linking walls 1022 & new wall 1005 - in plan the side of wall 1022 curved in - suggesting it had been partially removed during the construction Cut 1027 of wall 1005.

This looks v. similar to the main E-W South wall of the N. Range 1024 - & seems to be an earlier build - or possibly re-inforcement in an area of particularly soft (& wet) ground - very localized - not seen elsewhere beneath 1005.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds


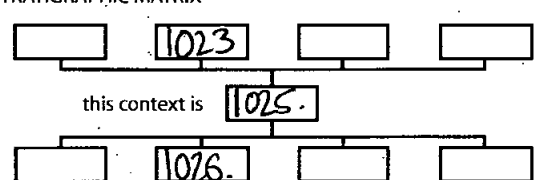
Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 16.11.08

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. <u>1025</u>
SITE <u>Oxcock '08</u>	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE <u>Footings?</u>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: <u>1006</u>	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		
Section No. <u>1005</u>	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of: <u>1024</u>		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: <u>1026</u>		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of: <u>1027</u>		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	
<p>Occasional small-medium sized pieces of angular limestone - (up to 0.15m) in a hard creamy orange sandy mortar - this combining against a wall <u>1022</u> as <u>1024</u></p> <p>0.14m high, not a regular build -</p> <p>Overlain by wall <u>1006</u> - this is where is a different build -</p> <p>V. similar to E-W wall <u>1022</u></p>			
Interpretation/Discussion		<p>Appears to be a footings to wall <u>1006</u> or a re-inforcement in an area of particularly soft ground - an underpinning of the N. side of wall <u>1022</u>?</p>	
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date <u>17.8.9.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials <u>Bm</u>	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1026

SITE OXQUAK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

1025 1024

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1005

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

1027

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

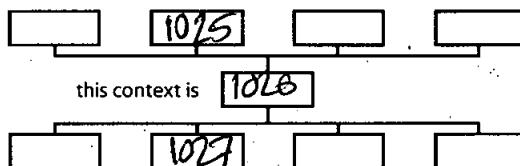
MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

A friable Grey-brown Clayey Sand
- certainly not the natural
Appears to fill cut 1027
At least 0.23m thick - full extent not seen

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Primary fill of construction cut 1027

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds☐ Samples☐ Building Materials

Recorder

Date 19th Nov '08Initials SM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1027

SITE **OXQUICK '08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **Construction Cut**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: (1026) (1025) (1024)

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

1005

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Banded sand & gravels (1029)

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

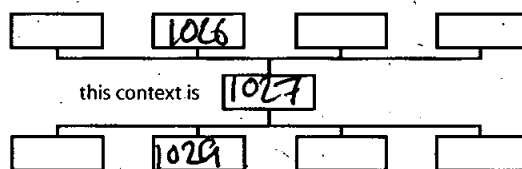
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

E-W aligned cut, concave (banded) southern side.



Measuring at least 0.3m deep & over 0.5m wide - full extent not seen.

Interpretation/Discussion

Construction cut for wall (1025) (1024)

~ see section #1005.

This appears to be the construction cut for a earlier underpinning - of the northern side of wall (1022) - in an area of soft (i.e. wet) ground - wall (1006) (South wall of Back Quad) built later on top of this & its construction cut (1028) partially truncating the earlier wall footings.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 18.11.08

☐ Building MaterialsInitials **BM**



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1028

SITE OXQUCK'08-

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Construction Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: (1023) & wall (1006)

CUT:

Section No.

1005

Same as:

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

(1024) (1025) - Partially

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

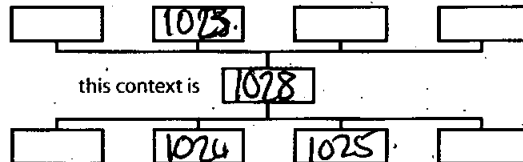
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

The probable construction cut for
main E-W South Back Quad Wall (1006).
E-W aligned.



0.42m deep & at least 0.3m wide - but probably extends onto
other side of wall (1006)?

Interpretation/Discussion

South Wall (of Back Quad) (1006) construction cut.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds


Recorder B

☐ Samples

Date 16.11.08

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM

		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">1029</div>	
SITE OXQUCK 08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE layer	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 1022		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by: 1027			
		Filled by:			
Section No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">1005</div>		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
Banded sandy gravels - seen in Southern side of section #1005. Bands of (from top to bottom) :- Grey-brown sandy loam & gravel. A thin (0.01m thick) lenze of Dk brown-black silty clay (partly organic). Pale grey sand Orange (sandy) gravel.			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;">1027</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;">this context is 1029</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion:			Apart from the blackish lenze (which could just be organic?) - this looks like the underlying natural here. looks similar to banded sandy gravels underneath South Wall of 'Back Quad' 1006.		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date 16.11.08	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials Bm	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1023

SITE OXQUICK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE layer

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: Consider surface

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1006

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (1024)

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

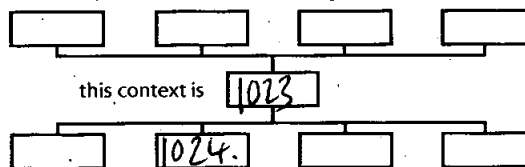
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

Frieze

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



this context is 1023

1024

1) Brown to orange brown
2) Mixed - pockets of orange-brown silty sand
3) in a brown brown matrix

4) Containing brick & covering iron pipe work at depth.

5) Up to 2.2m thick.

6) Disturbed backfill - no finds returned - in area of lift shaft - see section 1006

Interpretation/Discussion

Disturbed backfill

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 16.12.08

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

024

SITE *OXQUICK '08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (1023)

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1006

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: (1025)

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

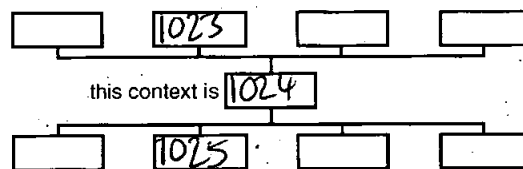
MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

Soft

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



- 1) *Soft*
- 2) *Brownish-orange*
- 3) *Sand*

- 5) *0.25m thick*

- 7) *Sand underlying iron pipework -> lift shaft area*
- 8) *No finds*
- 8) *Machine excavated*

Interpretation/Discussion:

Possibly redeposited sand beneath pipework

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ SamplesDate *16.12.08*☐ Building MaterialsInitials *BM*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1025

SITE OXQUICK'08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE layer

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1024

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1006

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1026

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

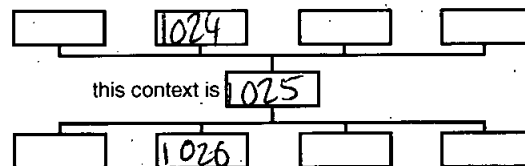
Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists): Moderate - Gravel

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



this context is 1025

1) DK orange / brownish orange

2) Sandy Gravel

3) Up to 0.16m thick

4) No finds

5) Machine-exc.

Interpretation/Discussion: Re-deposited sandy gravel - overlies masonry construction spread

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 16.12.08

☐ Building Materials

Initials BM



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1026

SITE OXPUCK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1025

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1026

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1027

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

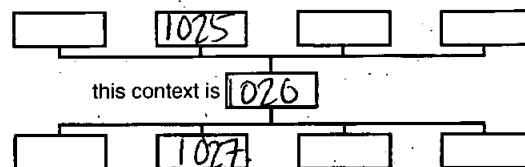
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

~~A band of dull orange/brown silty sand~~
A thin spread of off white/pale grey powdered mortar, spreads southwards from near base of southern basement wall. Up to 0.07m thick, containing occasional slabby pieces of medium-large limestone.



Interpretation/Discussion:

Mortar construction spread, associated with the building of the southern basement wall.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ Samples

Date 16.12.08

☐ Building Materials

Initials Bm



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1027

SITE *Oxoucl'08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *layer*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

(1026)

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1086

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

(1028)

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

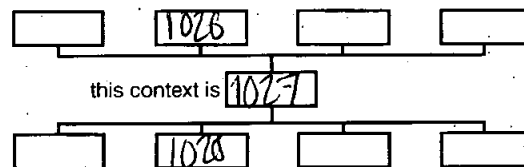
MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

Soft

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1) *A dull brownish-orange*2) *Silty sand*3) *Up to 0.2m thick - thickest nearest wall (1029), petering out to south.*4) *No finds*

Interpretation/Discussion:

*Possibly = redeposited natural**Overlays sandy gravel (1028)*Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐☐ Small Finds

Recorder

☐ SamplesDate *16.12.08*☐ Building MaterialsInitials *Bm*



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1028

SITE OXQUICK '08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer Gravel

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (1027)

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1006

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No:

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

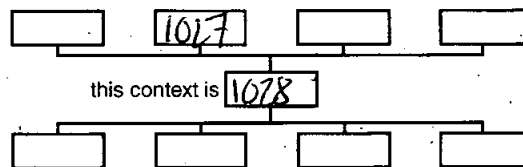
MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

base

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



- 1) base
- 2) Brownish orange
- 3) Sandy gravel

- 5) Not bottomed within trench

- 8) Machined - Overcast

Interpretation/Discussion:

This is likely to be the natural gravel (ballast).

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds


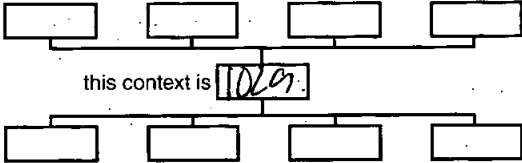
Recorder


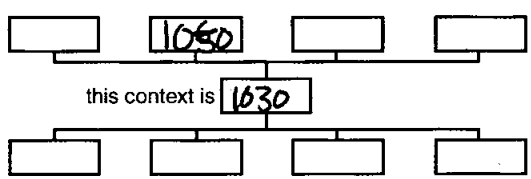
☐ Samples


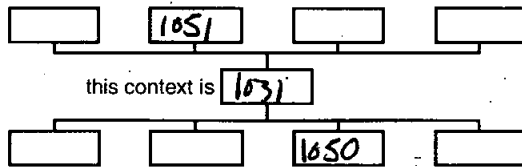
Date 16.12.08


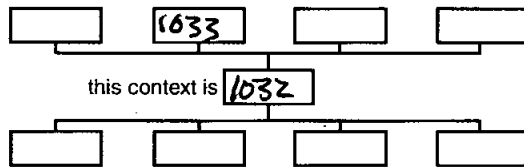
☐ Building Materials


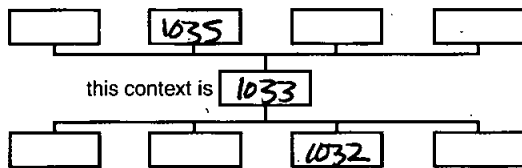
Initials BM


		<h1 style="text-align: center;">CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">1029</div>	
SITE OXGUICK 08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE Wall	
Trench		Context Type: <u>Deposit / Cut / Structure</u>		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by:		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;">1086</div>		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies:			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists): <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;"> Main outer southern wall of basement Constructed of large occasional v. large fairly rough limestone blocks Mortar bonding: pale orange-white / hand No particular structure to the coursing. Varies between 0.7m wide at very base to typically 1.2m wide - slightly thicker than the above ground walling. Depth = up to 3m beneath the corridor </div>			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>this context is 1029</p> </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion: <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">surface level (supplied TBM)</div>					
<div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;"> Main southern wall of basement Now underpinned by a recent concrete footing. </div>					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date 16.12.09	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials Bm	


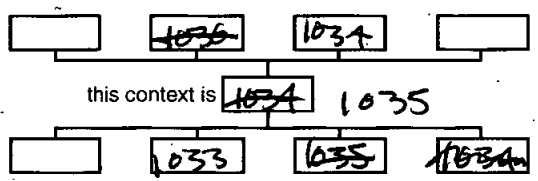
		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1030
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE WALL?
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by: 1050		
	Filled by:		
Section No. 1008	Same as:		
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies:		
Level	Butts:		
Slide No. F10021-3	Cuts:		
Neg No. D161 100 1201	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
1/ APPEARS TO BE LIMESTONE 2/ WALL AVERAGE 0.3m^L HEIGHT 0.12m 3/ ROUGHLY HEWN, NOT FACED 4/ 4 COURSES, PALE WHITISH MORTAR / SOIL BOND 5/ WALL 6/ EAST FACING FACE FOUND, RUNS W-S 7/ 8/ 0.6m^(L) WIDTH UNKNOWN 9/ NOWE			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
SMALL PORTION OF NORTH RANGE WALL WHICH HAS BEEN HEAVILY TRUNCATED BY 1050. WOULD OF MADE UP PART OF CELLAR COMPLEX OR FOR KITCHEN?? Possibly floor surface - interior surface of north range pre-dating current configuration of college.			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Recorder me Date 9/03/09 Initials


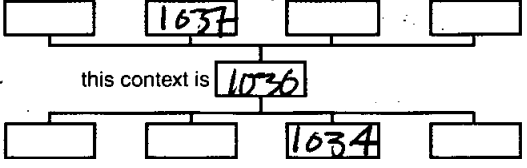
 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1031
SITE OXBUCK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: /	TYPE WALL/FOUNDATION
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (1051)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by: /	
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of: /	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: /	
	Overlies: /	
Level	Butts: /	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 1050	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>this context is 1031</p> </div>
1/ DUMPED RUBBLE STONE		
2/ VARK BUT AVERAGE 0.28^(L) x 0.12^(H)		
3/ ROUGHLY HEAVY		
4/ APPROXIMATELY 25, BUT APPEARS VERY DISTURBED		
5/ FOUNDATION/WALL		
6/ FACES WEST		
8/ 1.18 m^w 1.9m		
9/ NONE		
Interpretation/Discussion:		
<p>WHAT APPEARS TO BE EITHER AN LATER WALL WHICH WAS BEEN HEAVILY TRUNCATED OR IS THE FOUNDATION BASE FOR A WALL. possible interior/northern face visible in section (ref. dig shot 1201)</p> <p>Probably southern wall of North Range pre-dating current configuration of college (CRS 11/3/09)</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder MC Date 8/03/09 Initials


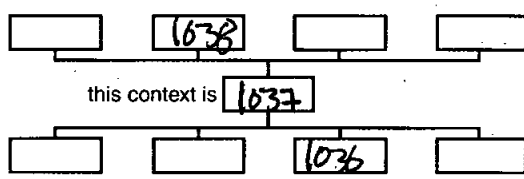
		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1032	
SITE <u>OXBUCK 08</u>		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: <u> </u>		TYPE <u>LAYER</u>	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: <u>1033</u>		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. <u>1008</u>		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies:			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. <u>F1002 1-3</u>		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		
1/ <u>LOOSE</u>					
2/ <u>ORANGE - YELLOW</u>					
3/ <u>SAND</u>					
4/ <u>WAVE</u>					
5/ <u>0.3m</u>					
6/ <u>0.4m (w)</u>					
7/ <u>WAVE</u>			8/ <u>MACHINE EXPOSED</u>		
Interpretation/Discussion:					
<u>SAND DUMP LAYER PROBABLY USED AS A LEVELLING DEPOSIT.</u>					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder <u>me</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date <u>9/03/09</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	


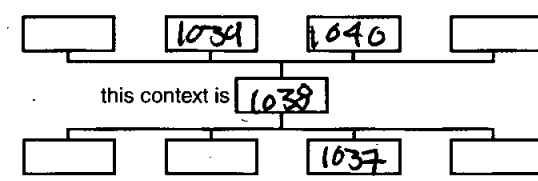
		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1033
SITE OXOUCK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: ✓		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1033	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: ✓		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: ✓		
	Overlies: 1032		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F10021-3	Cuts: ✓		
Neg No.	Fill of: ✓		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">1/ LOOSE - FRIABLE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">2/ BROWN - GREY</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">3/ SILT</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">4/ NONE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">5/ 0.3m</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">6/ 0.8 m (w)</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">7/ NONE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">8/ MASSIVE EXPOSED</div>			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
<div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">ASILT DUMP, PROBABLY ACTING AS A CLELLING</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 10px;">DEPOSIT</div>			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder me
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials


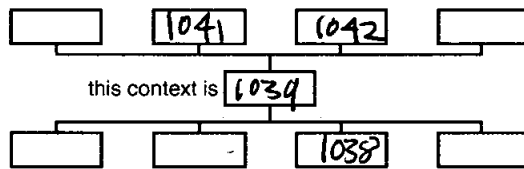
		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1034
SITE OXDCK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: _____		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1036	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: _____		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates	Part of:		
	Consists of: _____		
	Overlies: 1035		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of: _____		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column;"> <div>1/ FRIABLE</div> <div>2/ BROWN SILT</div> <div>3/ SILT</div> <div>4/ NONE</div> <div>5/ 0.1 m</div> <div>6/ 0.8 m</div> <div>7/ NONE</div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;">1036</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="width: 100px; height: 1px; background-color: black;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;">this context is</div> <div style="width: 100px; height: 1px; background-color: black;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;">1035</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div>	
Interpretation/Discussion: <div style="font-size: 1.2em;">THIN LIGHT BROWN SILT LAYER. PART OF LEVELLING??</div>			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Recorder Date Initials


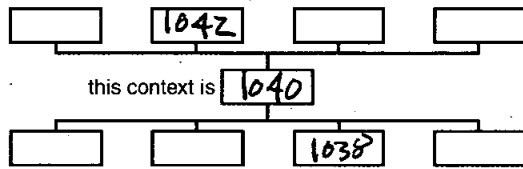
		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1034
SITE OxQuack08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: /		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1036		DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		1. compaction	
Plan No.	Cut by:		2. colour	
	Filled by: /		3. composition	
			4. inclusion	
			5. thickness	
			6. extent	
			7. comments	
			8. method & conditions	
Section No. 1008	Same as:		CUT:	
	Part of:		1. shape in plan	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: /		2. base/sides/top profile	
	Overlies: 1035		3. dimension and depth	
			4. sketch	
			5. truncation	
			6. fill nos	
			7. other comments	
Level	Butts:		MASONRY:	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts: /		1. materials	
Neg No.	Fill of: /		2. size of bricks etc	
			3. finish of stones	
			4. coursing/bond	
			5. form 6. faces	
			7. bond	
			8. dimensions as found	
			9. other comments	
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
1/ LOOSE - FRAGILE				
2/ YELLOW - GREY				
3/ SAND + RUBBLE STONES				
4/ RUBBLE STONE 10 - 15cm ROUGHLY HEAVY 25%				
5/ 0.52 m				
6/ 1.1 m (w)				
7/ NONE			8/ MACHINE EXPOSED	
Interpretation/Discussion:				
A SAND RUBBLE ^{SOIL} MATRIX. MAYBE USED AS A				
LEVELLING DEPOSIT FOR WATER COLLEGE WALLS.				
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass []				
Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []				
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder MC
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date 9/03/09
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials


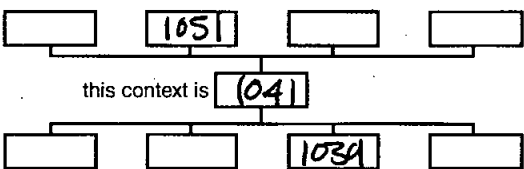
		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1036	
SITE Oxquick08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: _____		TYPE LAYER	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: (1037)		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. 1008		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: (1034)			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F-1002 1-3		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
1/ FRIABLE 2/ OFF WHITE - GREY 3/ MORTAR 4/ SAND 5/ 0.04 m 6/ 0.9 m^w 7/ NONE 8/ MASSIVE EXPOSED					
Interpretation/Discussion:					
THIN LAYER OF MORTAR. POSSIBLE LEVELLING DEPOSIT.					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds					Recorder me
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples					Date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials					Initials


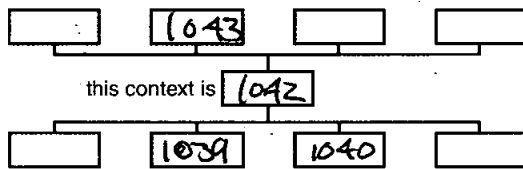
		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1037
SITE 6x6 quickos	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: _____		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1038	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: _____		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: _____		
	Overlies: 1036		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F 1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">1/ FRISABLE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">2/ GREY</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">3/ SILT</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">4/ OCCASSIONAL STONE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">5/ 0.18 m</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">6/ 0.98 m^(w)</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">7/ NONE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-bottom: 5px;">8/ MACHINE EXPOSED.</div>			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
THIN LAYER OF GREY SILT APPEARS TO BE PART OF DUMPING EPISODE FOR POSSIBLE LEVELLING.			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder MC Date 2/03/09 Initials	

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1038
SITE OX Buck 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: —		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1040 + 1039	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1037		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> 1/ CLAY 28 FRIABLE 2/ GRAY - BROWN 3/ CLAY - SILT 4/ OCCASSIONAL STONE 2-5cm SUBANGULAR 3% 5/ 0.15m 6/ 0.96 m^(w) 7/ NONE </div>			
<div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> 8/ MACHINE EXPOSED </div>			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;">DUMP LAYER.</div>			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder Me
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date 9/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1039
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: /		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1041 + 1042	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: /		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1038		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;">1/ FRIABLE</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">2/ GREY</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">3/ SILT</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">4/ OCCASSIONAL FLOCKS OF MORTAR</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">5/ 0.38m 0.38m</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">6/ 0.58m</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">7/ NONE</div>			
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;">8/ MACHINE EXPOSED</div>			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;">A GREY-SILT DUMP, PROBABLY PART OF LEVELLING DEPOSIT</div>			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder MC
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1040
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: <u> </u>		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (1042)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: <u> </u>		
Section No. 1008	Same as: <u> </u>	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of: <u> </u>		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of: <u> </u>		
	Overlies: (1038)		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
1/ CONSOLIDATED 3/ MID GREY 3/ CONCRETE 4/ CONCRETE 5/ 0.42m 0.24m 6/ 0.44m 7/ NONE			
8/ MACHINE EXPOSED			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
A PUMP OF MORTAR & CONCRETE USED TO SUPPORT MODERN WEST RANGE.			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Recorder ME Date 21/03/09 Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 104	
SITE OXQUCK08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: —		TYPE Layer	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 1051		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. 1008		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: 103A			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F 1002 1-3		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		
1/ FRAGILE					
2/ BROWN					
3/ SILT					
4/ RED BRICKS APPROX 200mm x 100mm 3%					
5/ 0.78 m					
6/ 0.44 m (u)					
7/ NONE			8/ MACHINE EXPOSED		
Interpretation/Discussion:					
DUMP LAYER PROBABLY USED AS LEVELLING LAYER FOR MADE GROUND 1051					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder MUC	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date 9/03/04	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1042
SITE OX BUCK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: _____		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1043	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1039 1040		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> 1/ FRAGILE - COAGULATED 2/ GREY-BROWN 3/ SILT - CONCRETE 4/ OCCASSIONAL STONE 2-5cm SURROUNDED 5% 5/ m 6/ m 7/ NONE 8/ MACHINE EXPOSED </div>			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
<div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> MIX OF SILT + CONCRETE PART OF CEILING FOR CURRENT WESTERN RANGE </div>			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder me Date 9/03/01 Initials	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1043

SITE Ox Quaker 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER 2

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

1044

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1008

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

1042

Level

Butts:

Slide No. F 1002 1-3

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1/ FRAGILE

2/ GREY

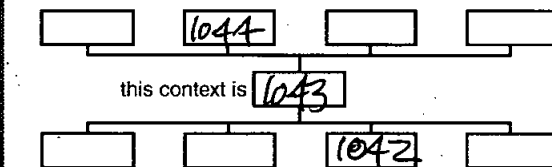
3/ SILT

4/ WAVE

5/ 0.08 m

6/ 0.8 m

7/ WAVE



8/ MACHINE EXPOSED

Interpretation/Discussion:

LAYER OF SILT. USE UNKNOWN, FOR LEVELLING??

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds


Recorder MX


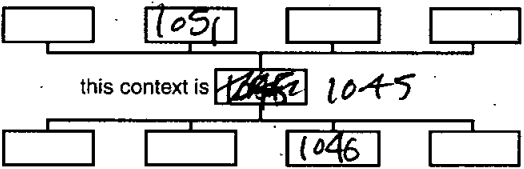
☐ Samples



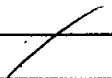
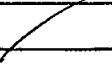
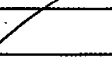
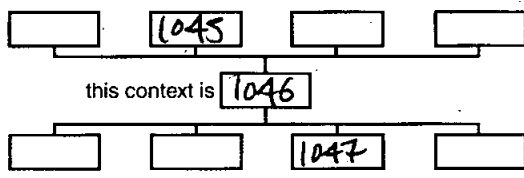
Date 9/03/09


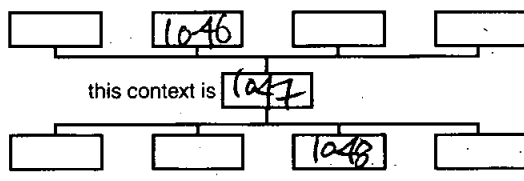
☐ Building Materials


Initials


		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1044
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: /		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1051	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: /		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1043		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. Floor 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="font-size: 1.2em;"> 1/ FRIABLE - CONSOLIDATED 2/ BROWN - GREY 3/ SILT 4/ MORTAR 5/ 0.72 m 6/ 0.82 m 7/ NONE </div>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1051</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">this context is 1044</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1043</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
		8/ MACHINE EXPOSED	
		Interpretation/Discussion:	
		LARGE DEPOSIT OF MORTAR / SILT, USED AS BEDDING FOR 1044	
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder ME Date 2/03/09 Initials	


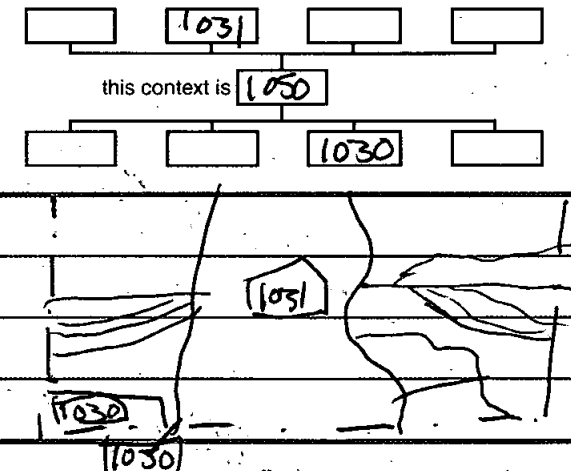
		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1045
SITE Ox Quack 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1051	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1046		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>this context is 1045 1045</p> </div>	
1/ FRITABLE			
2/ GREY - BROWN			
3/ SILT			
4/ OCCASSIONAL BONE, STONE 2-5cm 5-10cm SUBROUND			
5/ 1 m			
6/ 0.7 (w) m			
7/ NONE		8/ MACHINE EXPOSED	
Interpretation/Discussion:			
LARGE DUMP OF GREY - BROWN SILT, USED AS LEVELLING LAYER FOR 1051 ??			
Finds (tick): None [4] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder Mc
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date 9/03/09
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials


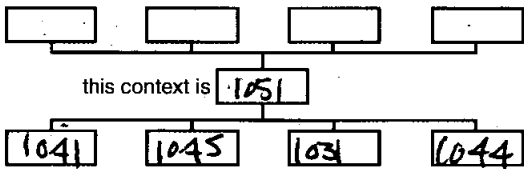
 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1046
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: 	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / CUT / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (1045)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 	
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of: 	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: (1047)	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts: 	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
1/ ERSABLE		
2/ PALE WHITE - BROWN		
3/ SILT - MORTAR		
4/ MORTAR FLECKS		
5/ 0.18 m		
6/ 0.6 m		
7/ NOWE		
		8/ MAXIMUM EXPOSED
Interpretation/Discussion:		
A DISTINCTIVE WHITE-BROWN BAND SEEN IN SECTION DUMP LAYER??		
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder ME
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 9/03/09
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1047
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS: _____		TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1046	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		
Section No. 1008	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates	Part of:		
	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1048		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column;"> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 FRAGILE</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 DARK GREY</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 SILT</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 NONE</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 0.04 m</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 0.6 (w) m</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 NONE</div> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>8/ MACHINE EXPOSED</div> </div>			
Interpretation/Discussion:			
<div style="font-size: 1.2em;">THIN LENS OF DARK SILT, UNKNOWN POSSIBLE PART OF BACKFILL OF CELLAR??</div>			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder me Date 4/03/09 Initials	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			

		<h1 style="margin: 0;">CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. 1048	
SITE OXQUICK 08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE LAYER	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 1047		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by: /			
Section No. 1008		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: 1049			
Level		Butts:			
Slide No. F1002 1-3		Cuts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;"> 1 FRAGILE 2 BROWN 3 SILT 4 NONE </div>			<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1047</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> this context is 1048 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">1049</div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>		
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;"> 5 0.12 m (MAX) 6 0.6 m 7 NONE </div>			<div style="font-size: 1.5em;"> 0.02 m (MIN) 8 MACHINE EXPOSED </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion:					
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;"> PART OF CELLAR BACKFILL. </div>					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder me	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date 9/03/09	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	

		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1049	
SITE OXQUICK8		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: /		TYPE CAKER	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 1048		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by: /			
Section No. 1008		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of: /			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of: /			
		Overlies: 1030			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. F1002 1-3		Cuts: /			
Neg No.		Fill of: /			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
<div style="font-size: 1.5em;"> 1/ LOOSE - FRIABLE 2/ YELLOW 3/ SAND 4/ NONE 5/ 0.56 m 6/ 0.68 (w) m 7/ NONE 8/ MACHINE EXPOSED </div>			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">1048</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> this context is 1049 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">1030</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion:					
LEVELLING DEPOSIT WHICH OVERLIES EARLIER WALL 1030					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder Mc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date 2/03/09	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	

		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1050	
SITE OXQUICK08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: —		TYPE <i>Construction Cut</i>	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by:		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by: <i>1031</i>			
Section No. <i>1008</i>		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates		Part of:			
		Consists of:			
		Overlies:			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. <i>F1002 1-3</i>		Cuts: <i>1030</i>			
Neg No.		Fill of:			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
<i>1/ UNKNOWN, LINEAR IN SECTION</i> <i>2/ UNKNOWN BASE VERTICAL SIDES</i> <i>3/ 1.2 m (w) HEIGHT 2 m</i> <i>5/ TRUNCATES 1030</i> <i>6/ 1031</i> <i>7/ NONE</i> <i>8/</i>					
Interpretation/Discussion:					
<i>HEAVILY TRUNCATES 1030, IS CUT FOR FOUNDATION / WALL 1031</i>					
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder <i>Muc</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date <i>9/03/09</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials		

		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1051
SITE <u>Ox Buck 105</u>		ADDITIONAL SHEETS: <u> </u>		TYPE <u>WATER</u>
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure			Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:			DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:			
Plan No.	Cut by:			
	Filled by:			
Section No. 1008	Same as:			CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:			
	Consists of:			
Level	Overlies: <u>1041</u> <u>1045</u> <u>1031</u> <u>1044</u>			
Slide No. <u>F1062 1-3</u>	Butts:			
Neg No.	Cuts:			
Matrix location	Fill of:			
Description (See check lists):		Relationships uncertain		
1/ <u>CONSOLIDATED</u> 2/ <u>GREY</u> 3/ <u>CONCRETE</u> 4/ <u>CONCRETE</u> 5/ <u>1.3m</u> 6/ <u>2.4m (w)</u> 7/ <u>WOWE</u>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>this context is <u>1051</u></p> </div>		
8/ <u>MACHINE EXPOSED SECTION</u>				
Interpretation/Discussion:				
<u>CURRENT MOD CONCRETE BASE FOR MODERN</u> <u>LAYOUT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, IS PART OF</u> <u>ENTRANCE TO SE CONVO COURTYARD</u>				
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorded <u>Me</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1052

SITE OXQUICK'08ADDITIONAL SHEETS: 1TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit Cut Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 1053

Section No.

Same as: 1032-1035

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts: 1031, 1055

Neg No.

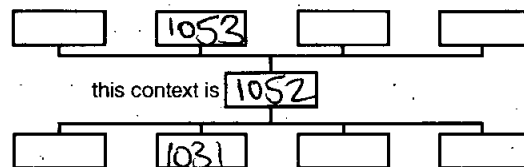
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain 1054

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

LIMESTONE ROBBLE IN YELLOW/BROWNSANDY MATRIX IN AN APPARENTLYLINEAR, VERTICALLY SIDED CUTON A PARALLEL ALIGNMENT TO THE EASTERN WALL
OF THE c.1719 WEST RANGE

Interpretation/Discussion:

Possibly the construction cut for the existing
west range (c.1719), truncating wall 1031
Fills originally thought to be levelling deposit(s) and numbered
as (1032), (1033), (1035).

ref. digital shot no. 1217

Only present to south of wall 1031 - in-situ floor to north
of same may indicate c-cut "contracts" to north where it needs to

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder RB☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

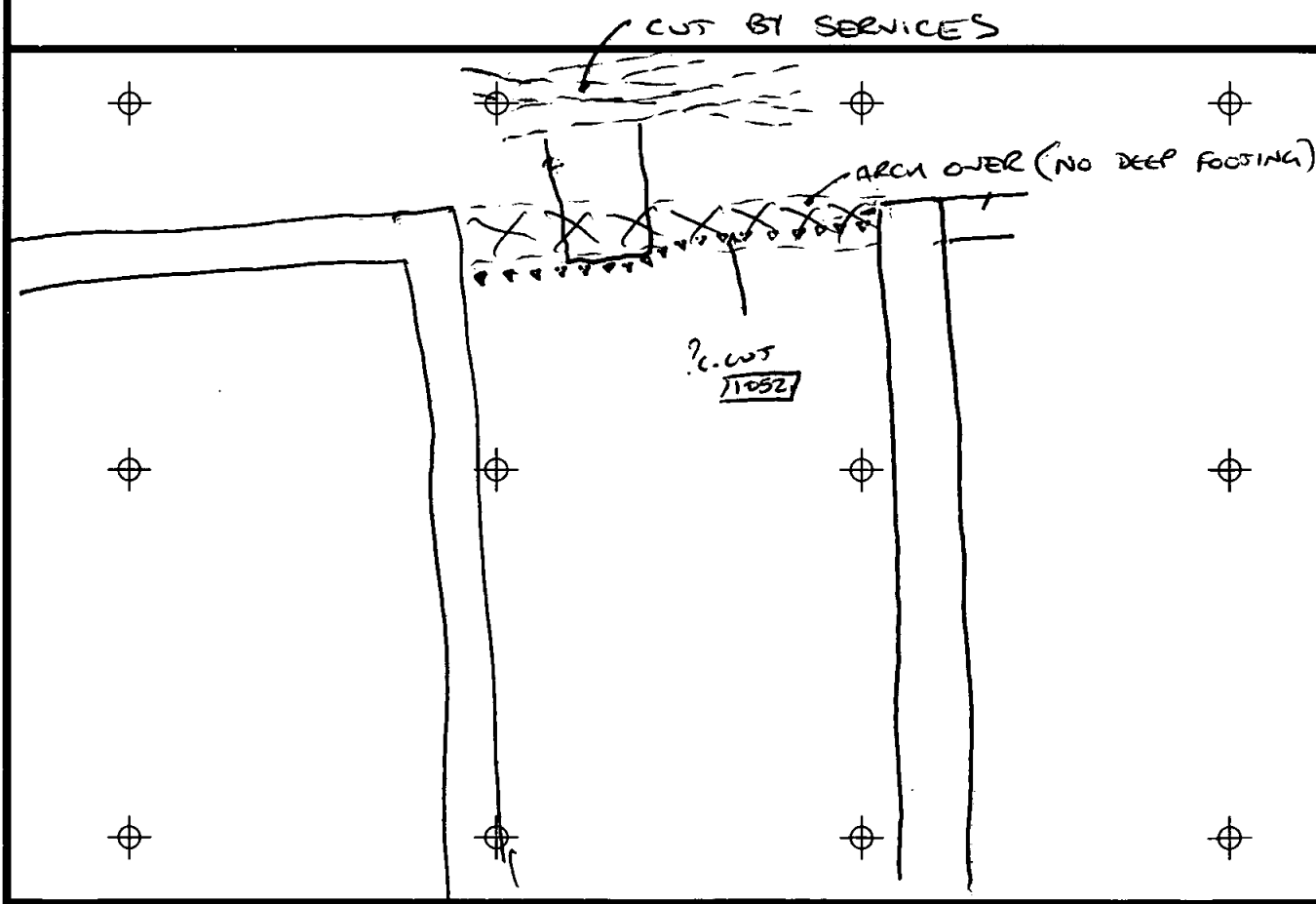
Context No.

1052

SITE CODE ~~OX100007~~

SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE KITCHEN

SHEET NO. 1



Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1054

SITE OXQUCK08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1064

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1007/9.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1069, 1063, 1061

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

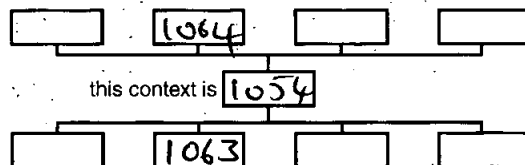
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1.-4. Fairly Homogenous
Mid Grey Clay Silt

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Imported/re-deposited soil overlying fill (1053)
of possible 1719 construction cut (1052).
18th made ground? overlain by possible construction
horizon (1064) ∴ c.cut → b/fill + const. of
foundation → deposition of m-ground (1054) → const.
horizon for upstanding elements of 1719 build??
→ more m-ground (1065) → surface ??? (MOD. OK BY SURS)

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass []
Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

△ Small Finds


Recorder RB

◇ Samples

Date

△ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1055
SITE OXQUCK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE DER.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1054	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction
Plan No.	Cut by: 1056, ?1066	2. colour
	Filled by:	3. composition
		4. inclusion
		5. thickness
		6. extent
		7. comments
		8. method & conditions
Section No. 1009	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
		2. base/sides/top profile
		3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch
		5. truncation
		6. fill nos
		7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY:
	Overlies: NATURAL?	1. materials
Level	Butts:	2. size of bricks etc
Slide No.	Cuts:	3. finish of stones
Neg No.	Fill of:	4. coursing/bond
		5. form
		6. faces
		7. bond
		8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
1-4. FAIRLY HOMOGENEOUS MID BROWNISH GREY CLAY SILT		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1066</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">this context is 1055</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">NAT?</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion: possible pre-college garden soil to south of s-wall of north range??		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder RB
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1056

SITE OX200008

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CW

Trench

Context Type: Deposit Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 1057-1063

Section No.

1009

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

1054

Neg No.

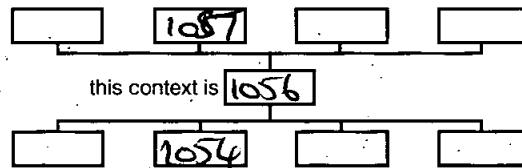
Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Possible pit to south of wall 1031
Poss. contempor. with 18th c construction?? Filled
by r-d mortar & 1/2 rubble etc.


Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder RB☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1057
SITE OXQUCK08		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: <u>Deposit</u> / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1058		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/side/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Section No. 1009	Same as:		
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Overlies:		
Level	Butts:		
Slide No.	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of: 1056		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists): <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">Mortar Lens</div>			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1058</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1057</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1056</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion: Possible pit fill			
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder RB
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1058

SITE 07200008

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Free*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1059

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1009

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1057

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 1056

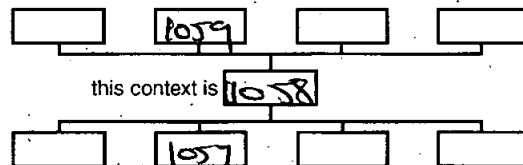
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

SILT LENS

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Possible pit fill


Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


☐ Small FindsRecorder *RB*☐ Samples


Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

		<h1 style="margin: 0;">CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. 1059	
SITE OX20608		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE Fill	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 1060		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.		Abutted by:			
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. 1009		Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
		Part of:			
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: 1058			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.		Cuts:			
Neg No.		Fill of: 1056			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists): <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em;"> MIXED SANDY MORTAR & ecc. L/S RUBBLE </div>			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px; text-align: center;">1060</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> this context is 1059 </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px; text-align: center;">1058</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;"></div> </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion: possible pot fill					
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds					Recorder AB
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples					Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials					Initials

		<h1 style="text-align: center;">CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. 1060	
SITE OX2JCK8		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE Fin	
Trench.		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: 1061		DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.		Abutted by:		1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Plan No.		Cut by:			
		Filled by:			
Section No. 1009		Same as:		CUT:	
		Part of:		1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates		Consists of:			
		Overlies: 1059			
Level		Butts:		MASONRY:	
Slide No.		Cuts:		1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Neg No.		Fill of: 1056			
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX		
SILT CLAY LENS			<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1061</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 0 10px;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1060</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1059</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>		
Interpretation/Discussion: possible pit fill					
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder AB	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1061
SITE OXFORD		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1062, 1063	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/side/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Section No. 1009	Same as:		
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
	Overlies: 1060		
Level	Butts:		
Slide No.	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of: 1056		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
Mixed SANDY MORTAR + MID GREY CLAY SILT + OCC. L/S FRAGMENTS		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">1062</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> this context is 1061 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;">1060</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div>	
Interpretation/Discussion:		Possible pit fill.	
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder RL	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1062

SITE OXAN 1008

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1063

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1009

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 1062, 1061

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 1056

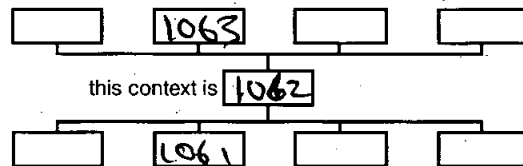
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

Silt Lens

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Silt Lens - possible pit fill


Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


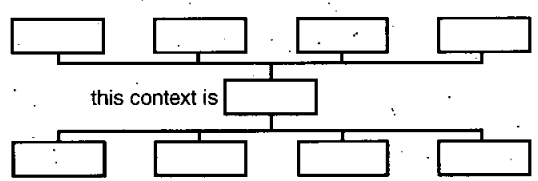
☐ Small FindsRecorder AK☐ Samples

Date


☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1063
SITE OXQUCL68		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:
Trench		TYPE Fill
Site sub-div	Context Type: Deposit Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Structure No.	Overlain by: 1054	DEPOSIT:
Plan No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction
	Cut by:	2. colour
	Filled by:	3. composition
		4. inclusion
		5. thickness
		6. extent
		7. comments
		8. method & conditions
Section No. 1009	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 1062, 1061	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch
		5. truncation
		6. fill nos
		7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1. materials
Neg No.	Fill of:	2. size of bricks etc
		3. finish of stones
		4. coursing/bond
		5. form 6. faces
		7. bond
		8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Matrix location		Relationships uncertain
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
MIXED SANDY MORTAR (SAME COLOUR + COMPOSITION AS BOND FOR 18th WALL - NOT SAME AS BOND FOR EARLIER WALL (1031) + 1/2 RUBBLE		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">this context is </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion:		Possible pit fill
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder RB
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

		<h1>CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. 1064
SITE <u>Oxquod</u>		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE <u>D&P</u>
Trench	Context Type: <u>Deposit / Cut / Structure</u>		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: <u>1065</u>		DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Plan No.	Cut by:			
	Filled by:			
Section No.	Same as:		CUT:	
<u>1007+9</u>	Part of:		1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:			
	Overlies: <u>1054</u>			
Level	Butts:		MASONRY:	
Slide No.	Cuts:		1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Neg No.	Fill of:			
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
<u>LENS OF 2 COMPACTED</u> <u>MORTAR</u>				
Interpretation/Discussion: <u>Possible 218th C construction horizon</u>				
<u>Ref. (1054) for poss. sequence.</u>				
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []				
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder <u>RB</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials	

oxfordarchaeology		CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1065	
SITE OXANCK68		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE DGP.	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure			Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by:			DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:				
Plan No.	Cut by:				
	Filled by:				
Section No. 1009+7	Same as:			CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:				
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:				
	Overlies:				
Level	Butts:			MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.	Cuts:				
Neg No.	Fill of:				
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain				
Description (See check lists):				STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
				<div style="text-align: center;">[] MOD [] [] this context is 1065 [] 1064 [] []</div>	
Interpretation/Discussion: Post - 18th construction in-ground.					
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []					
△ Small Finds				Recorder RB	
◇ Samples				Date	
⬢ Building Materials				Initials	

		<h1 style="margin: 0;">CONTEXT RECORD</h1>	Context No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">1066</div>
SITE <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">OXFORD 08</div>		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit Cut / Structure		Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:		DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by: <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">1067 + 8</div>		
Section No. <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">1007</div>	Same as:		CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies:		
Level	Butts:		MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts: <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">NAT.</div>		
Neg No.	Fill of:		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists):			STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">1067</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="margin: 5px 0;">this context is <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">1066</div></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-weight: bold;">NAT</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion: <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">Possible cut seen in section, although "co-incidentally" corresponds with end of (18th wall Cref. S-1007) so may be associated with some Callthough fill (1067) would imply an earlier origin, and why would foundation cut be deeper where there is no wall ??!</div>			
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">RB</div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

1067

SITE Oxquaker

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 1068

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1007

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of: 1066

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

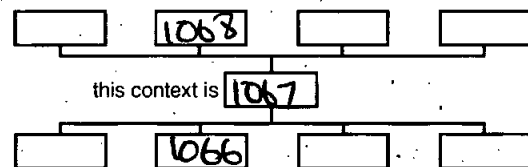
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1-4. MID REDDISH BROWN
CLAY SILT + c-10%
GRAVEL FRAGMENTS.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Possibly re-deposited loess in base
of cut 1066, suggesting poss. "early"
origin for feature.


Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐
Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


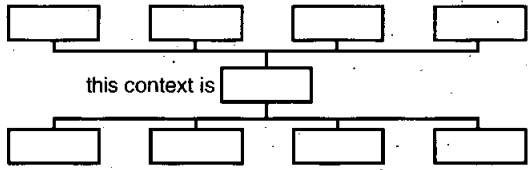
☐ Small FindsRecorder RB☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

		CONTEXT RECORD	Context No. 1068
SITE OXF00108	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1069	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Structure No.	Abutted by:		
Plan No.	Cut by:		
	Filled by:		
Section No. 1007	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
	Part of:		
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:		
	Overlies: 1067		
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No.	Cuts:		
Neg No.	Fill of: 1066		
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain		
Description (See check lists): 1-4. Mid Brownish Grey CAT. Silt		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"> this context is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	
Interpretation/Discussion: Loss. upper fill of "early" feature <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;">1066</div>			
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds			Recorder RB
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples			Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials			Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 1069
SITE OXENCK8	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Dep.
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1064	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1007	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 1068	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		
1. - 4. Mid-Off White lime mortar.		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>this context is 1064</p> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion: possible construction horizon for foundation of 18th build - as opposed to 1064 - poss. const horizon for upstanding elements of 18th build?		
Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal [] CBM [] Wood [] Leather []		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder RBS
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
March 08

Box 1 File 7

B. SYNTHESISED CONTEXT RECORDS - Excavation

PdfA Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXAMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

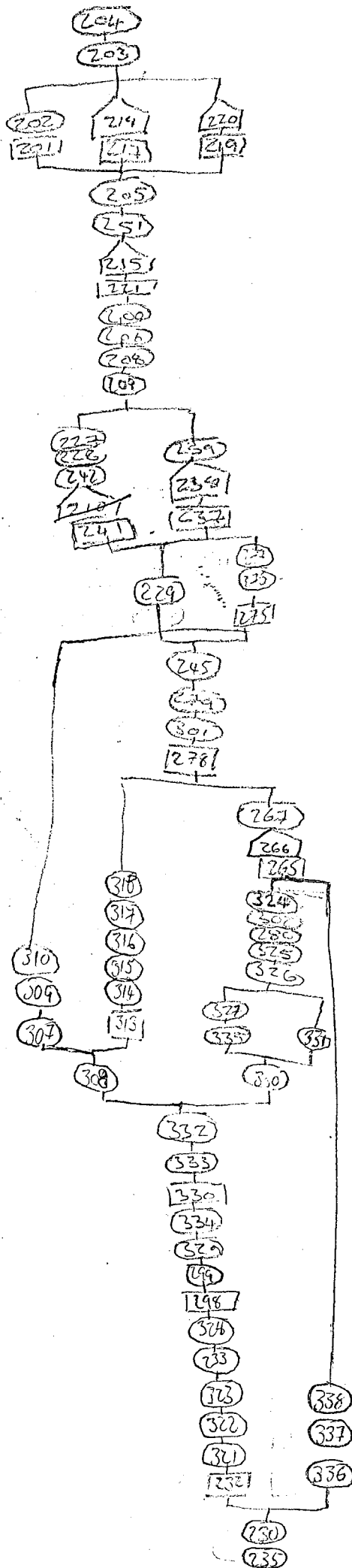
Line 3:

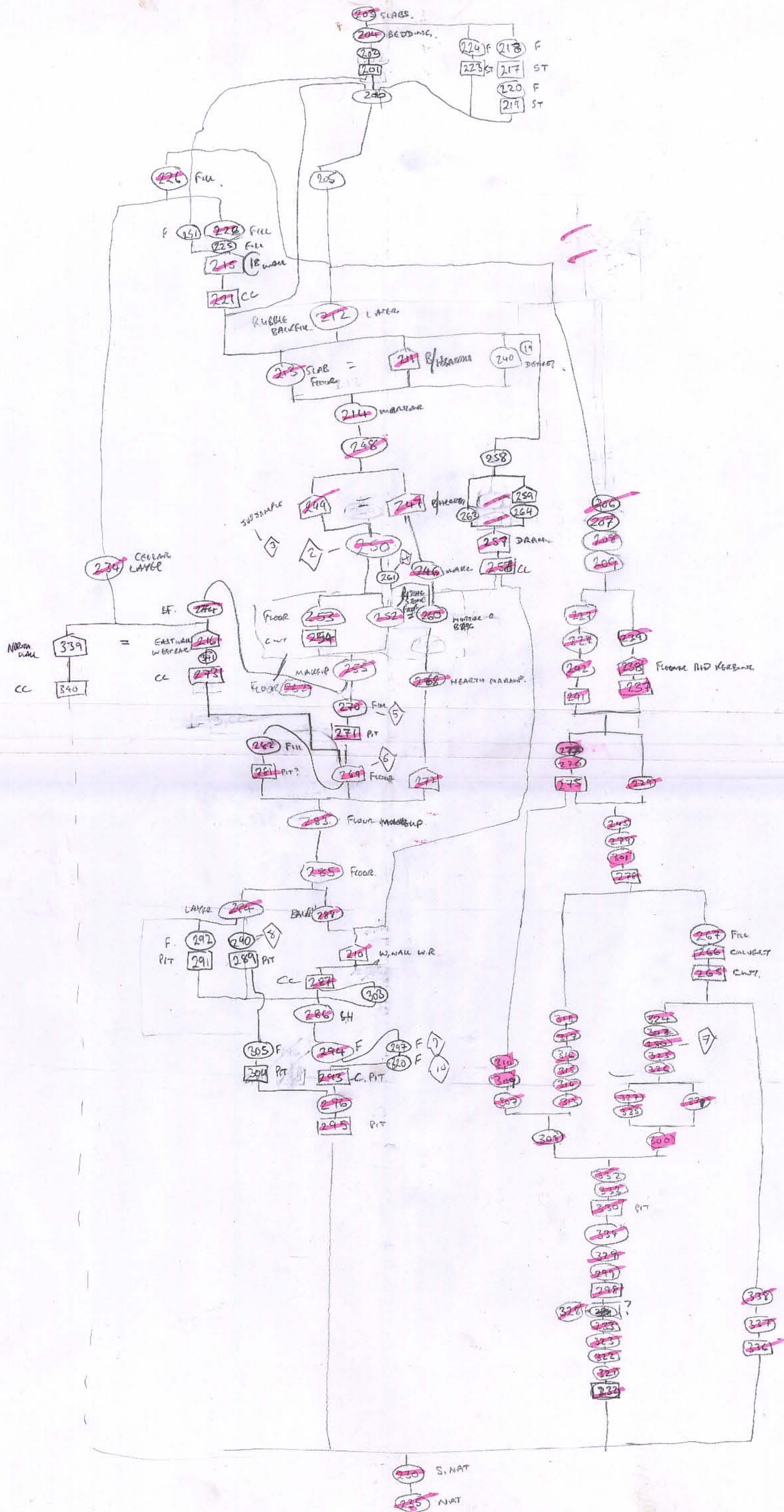
Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Matrix for the Western Half of the Site





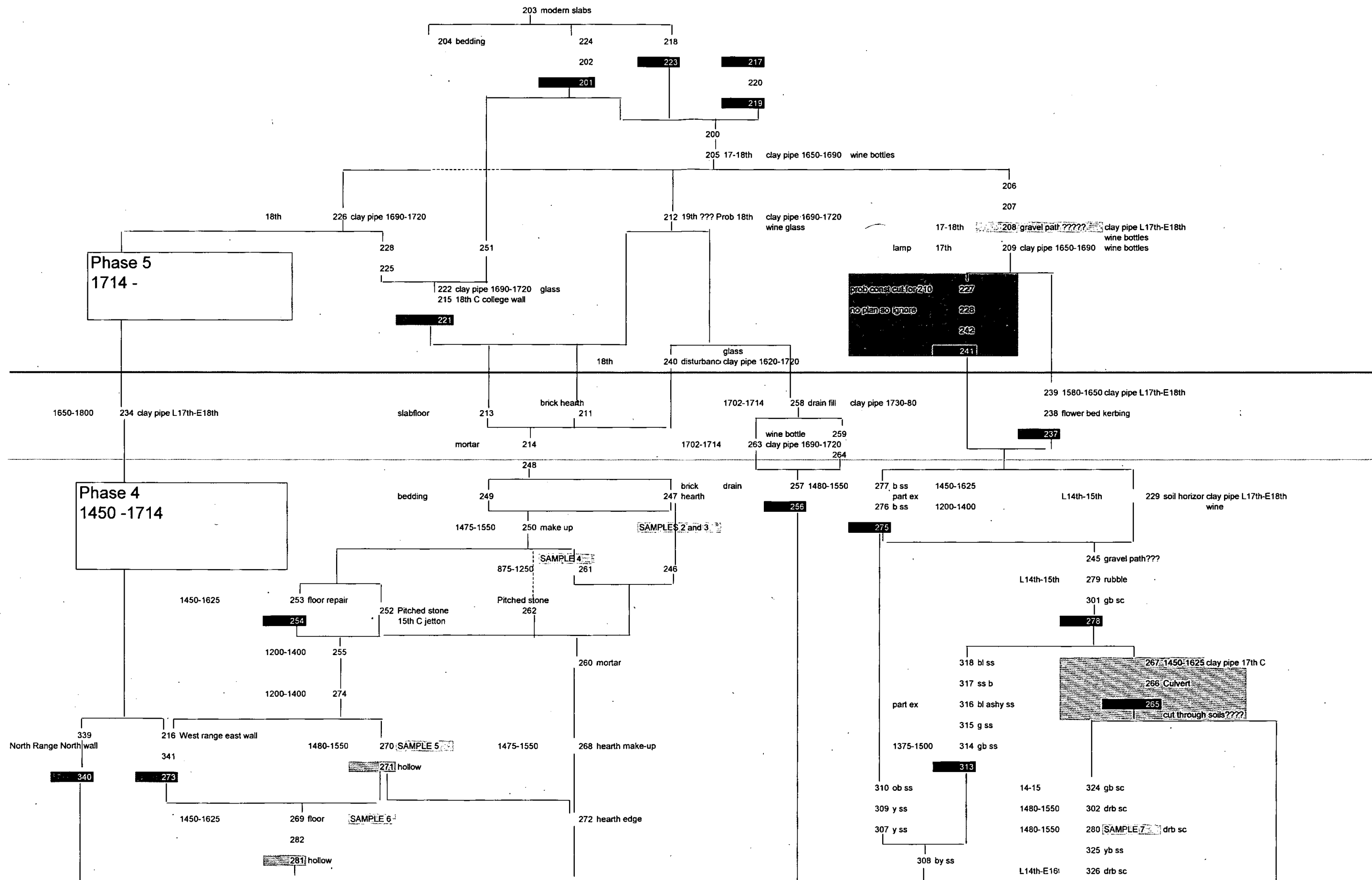
Higgins 200

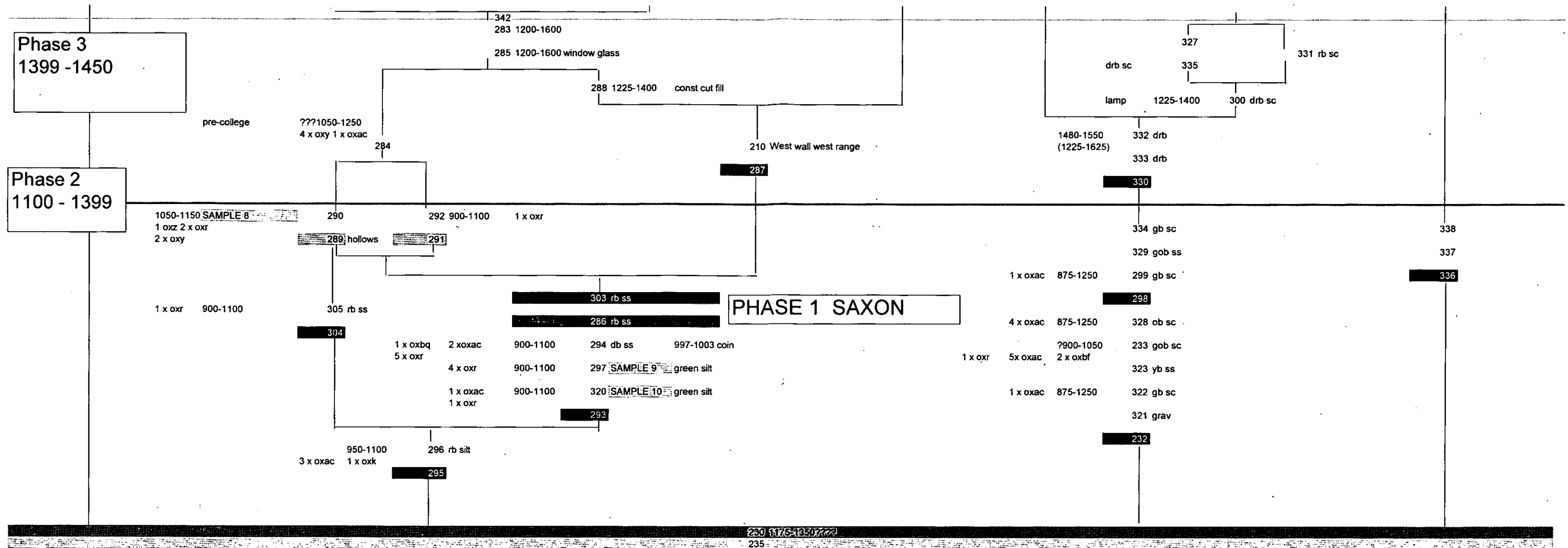
Blair HO

J Chen 250

Leys

120





(1065) POST CONST. M.G.RND.

(1064) CONST. OF UPSTANDING 18th BUILD

(1054) 18th M.G.

(1053)

(1069)

CONST. OF
18th
FOUNDATIONS

1052

(1057-1063)

1056

POSS. PIT
F/B MORTAR etc.
CONTEMP.
WITH 18th
CONST.?

NORTH RANGE
WALL?

1031

1030

DEPOSITS EITHER
SIDE OF THIS WALL
ON S. 1008
LIKELY TO BE
CONTEMPORARY WITH
(1053)?

(1068)
(1067)

? PIT FILLS

1066

POSS. EARLY? PIT
(MAY PRE-DATE 1055)

(1055) PRE-COVEGE ? G/soil

NAT.

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
0000000008

Box 1 File 8

B. Catalogue of Drawings - Excavation

pdf A scan

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 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUCK08 / OXCMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Worton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings - Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE 0XQUCK08

SITE NAME new kitchen, Queens College, Oxford

[illegible]



SECTION RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE 0XQUCK08

SITE NAME Queens College, on campus

[illegible]

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
00000008

Box 1 file 9

B. CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS -Watching Brief

Pdf A Scm

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 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUCK08 / OXCMS: 2008.26
 Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Worton]
 Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings - <i>Watching Brief</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



SITE NAME Queen's College

[illegible]



SECTION RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE OK QUC 408

SITE NAME Queens College

[illegible]

USE
AST

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
March 08

Box 1 File 10

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS - Excavation

pdf A scan

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Site identifier/accession code may be included OXONCK08 / OXAMS: 2008-26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

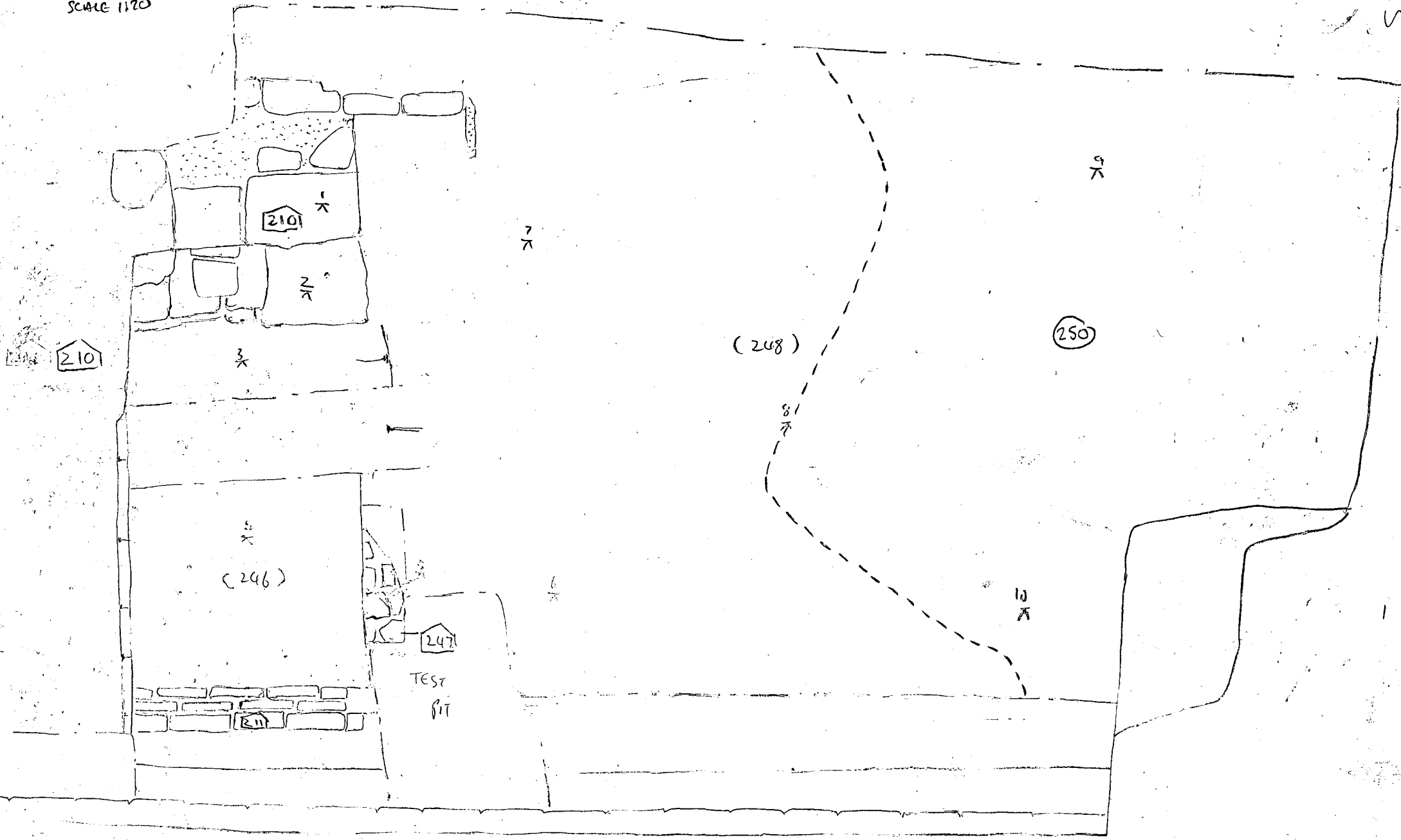
Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings – Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/ECofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/ECofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/ECofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXQUICKOS
PLAN 301
SCALE 1:20

N
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OX QUACK08
P.302
1:20
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210

211

247

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(249)

MOUNTAIN

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(250)

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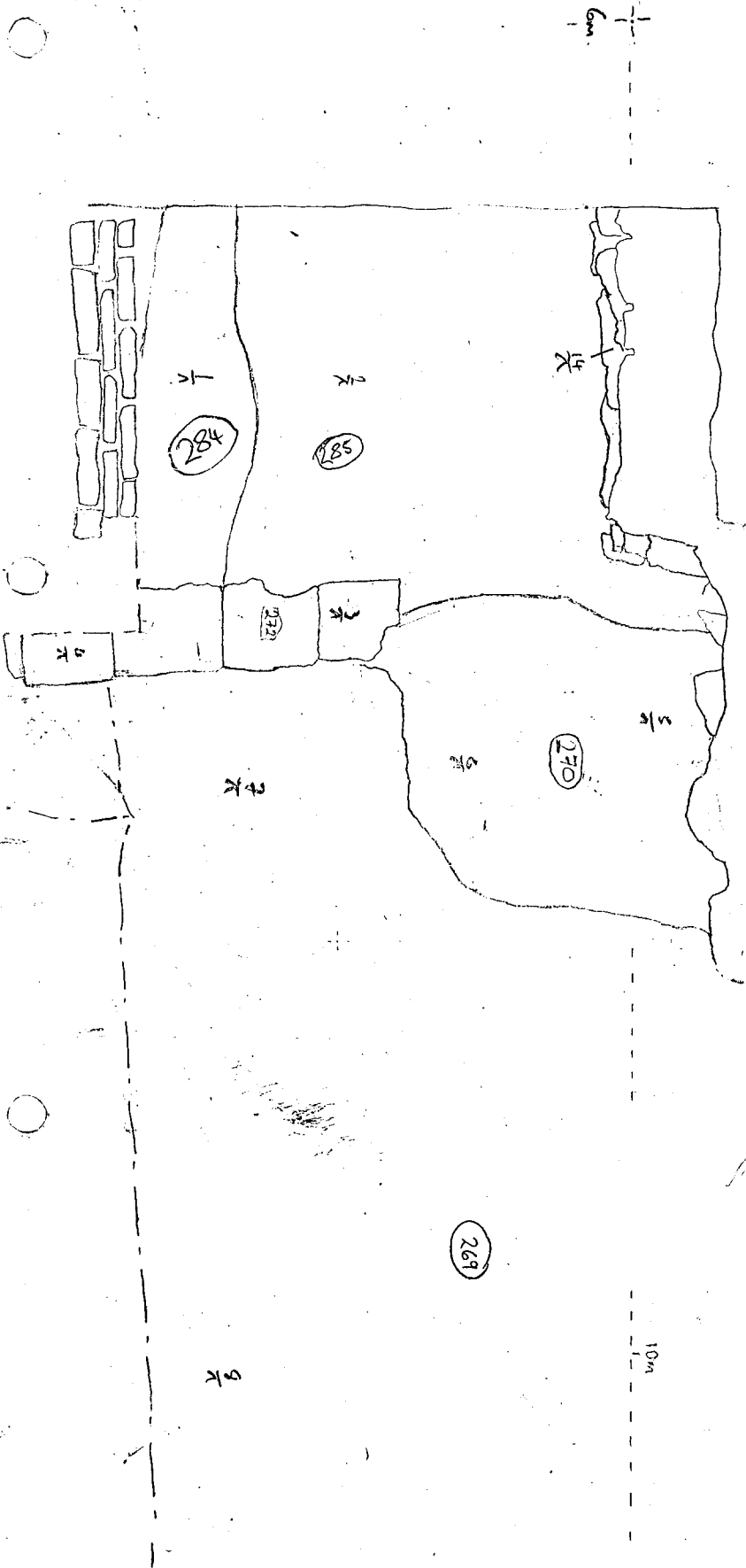
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(251)

S.

OXQUCKOS
PLAN 304(a)

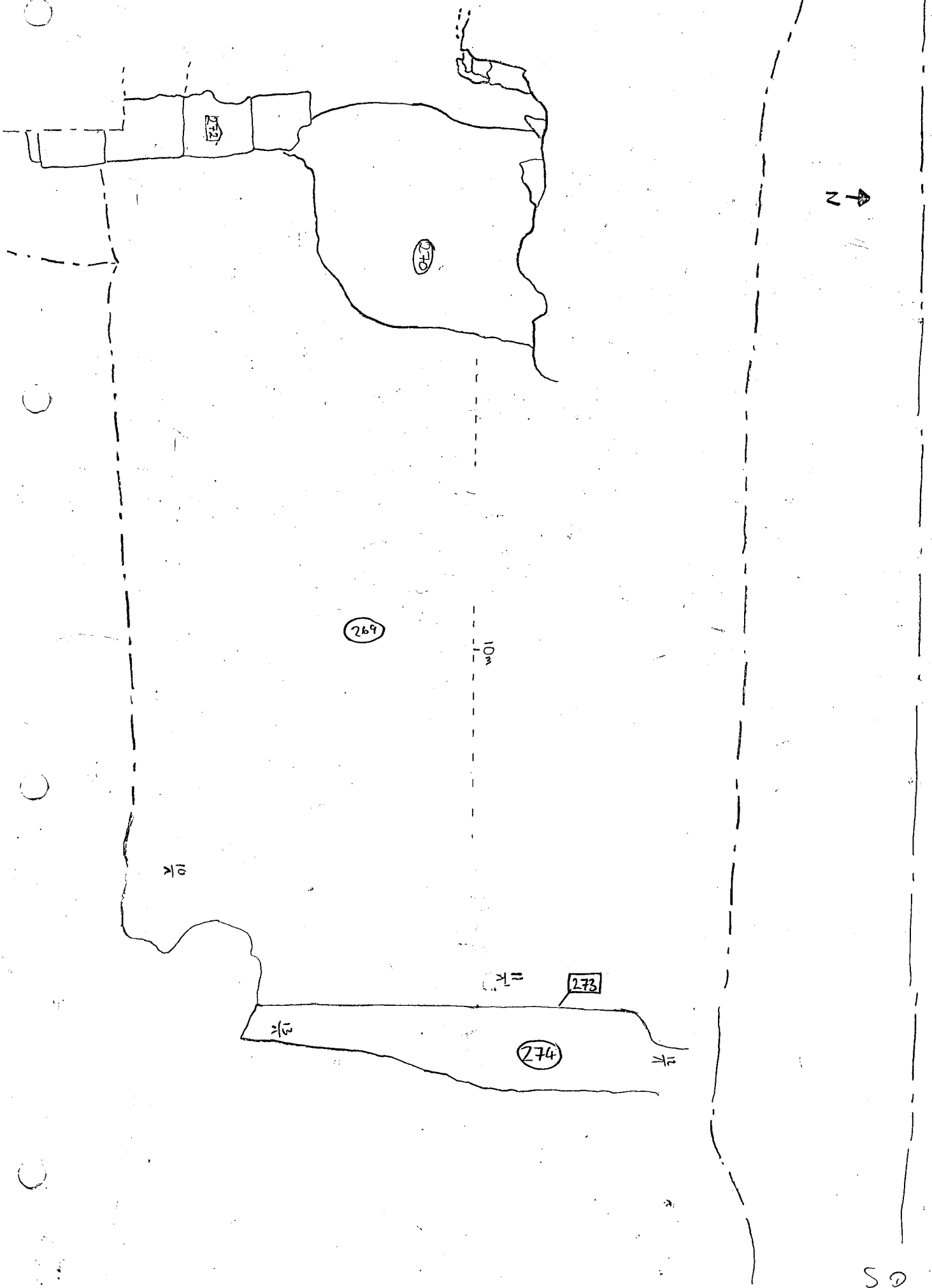
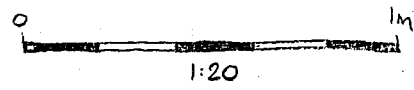
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S.

16/7/08
J.R.

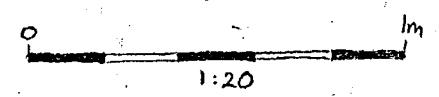
OXQUCKOS
PLAN 304(b)
16/7/08 J.H.



[illegible]

6m

10m



OXQVCKOB
PLANN 305
16/7/08 J.M.

OXQUICKOS
PLAN 306

6m

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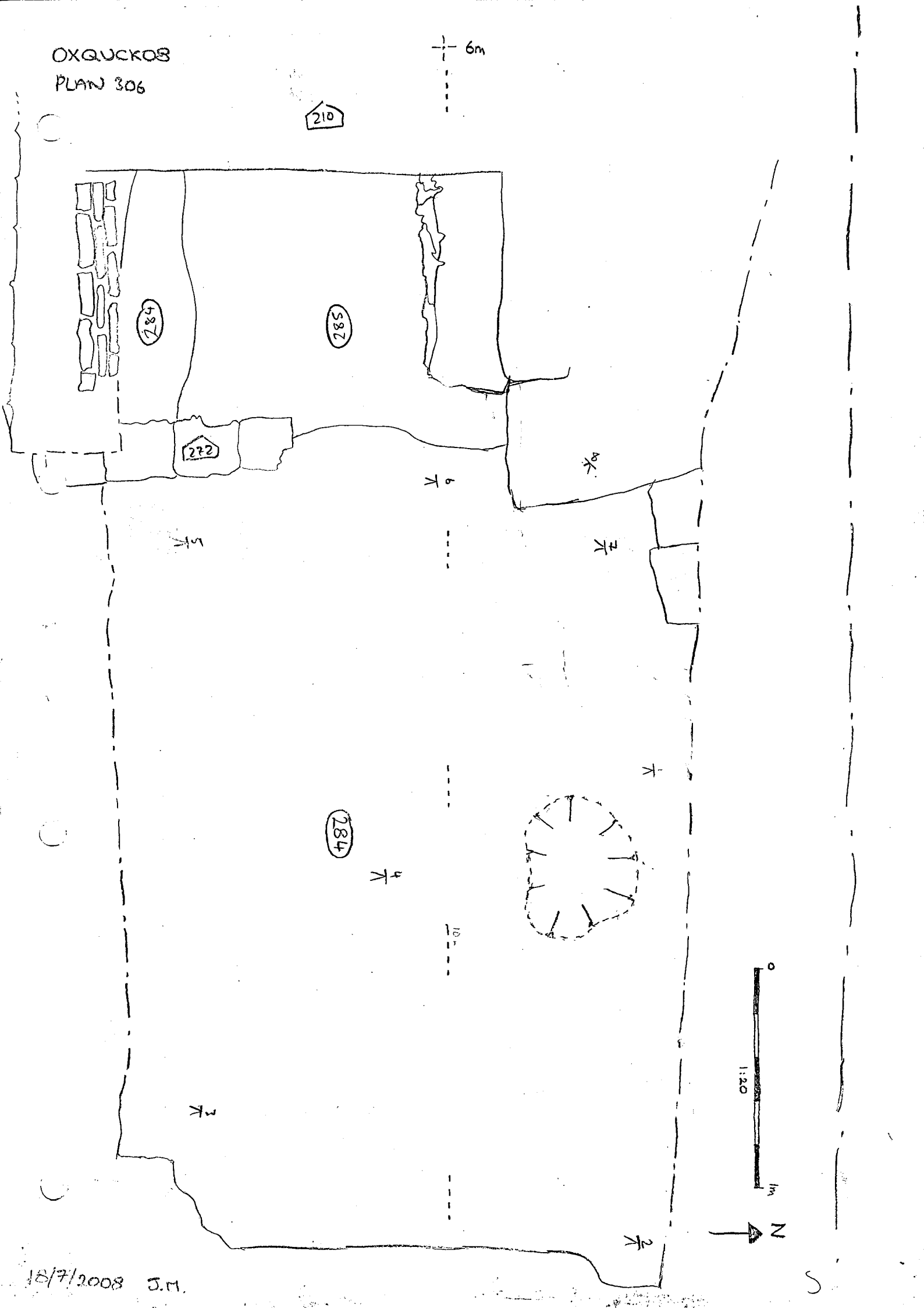
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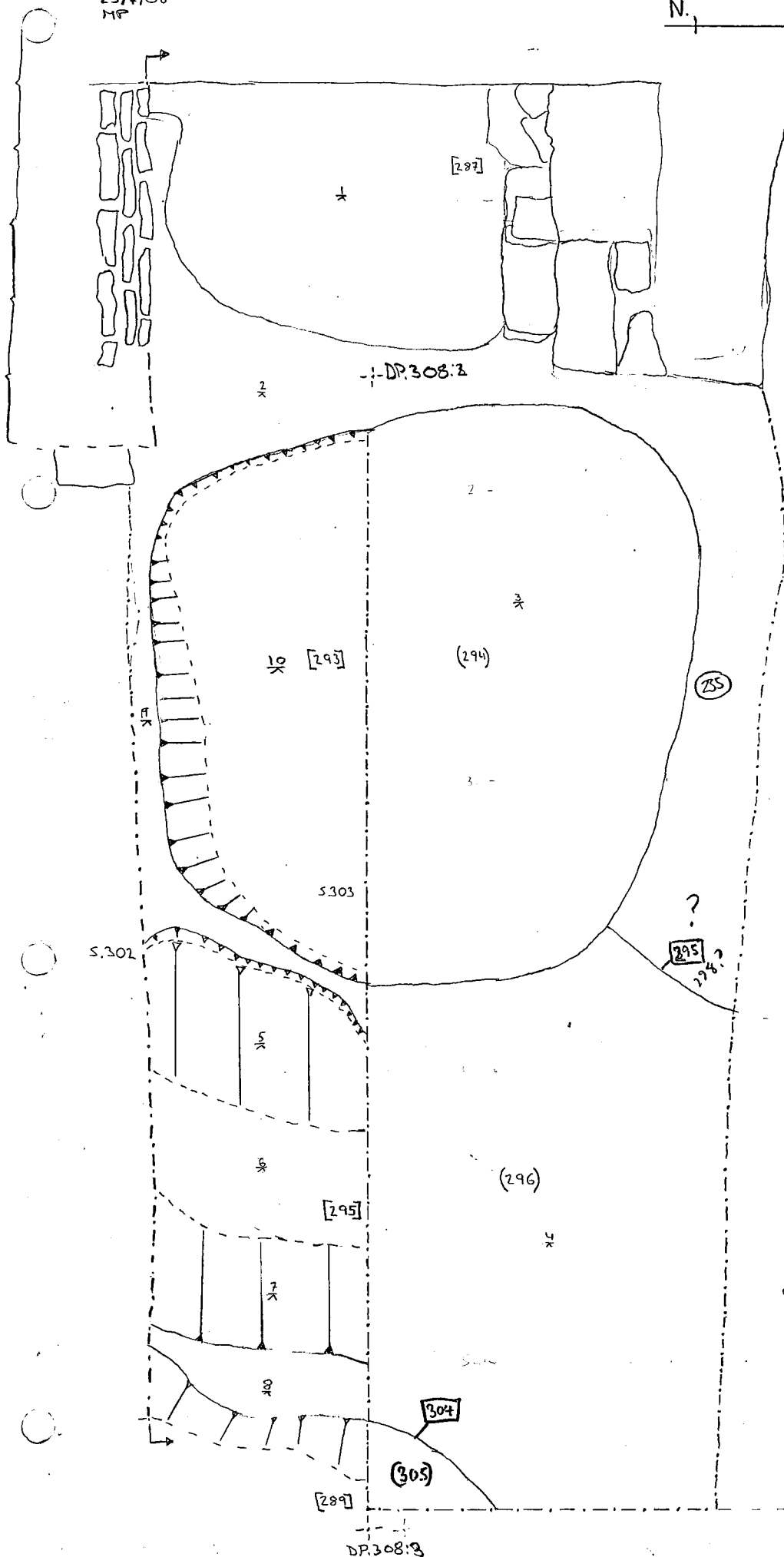
18/7/2008 J.M.



OXQUICK 08
P.308
PLAN OF [287] [293] [295]
1:20
23/7/08
MP

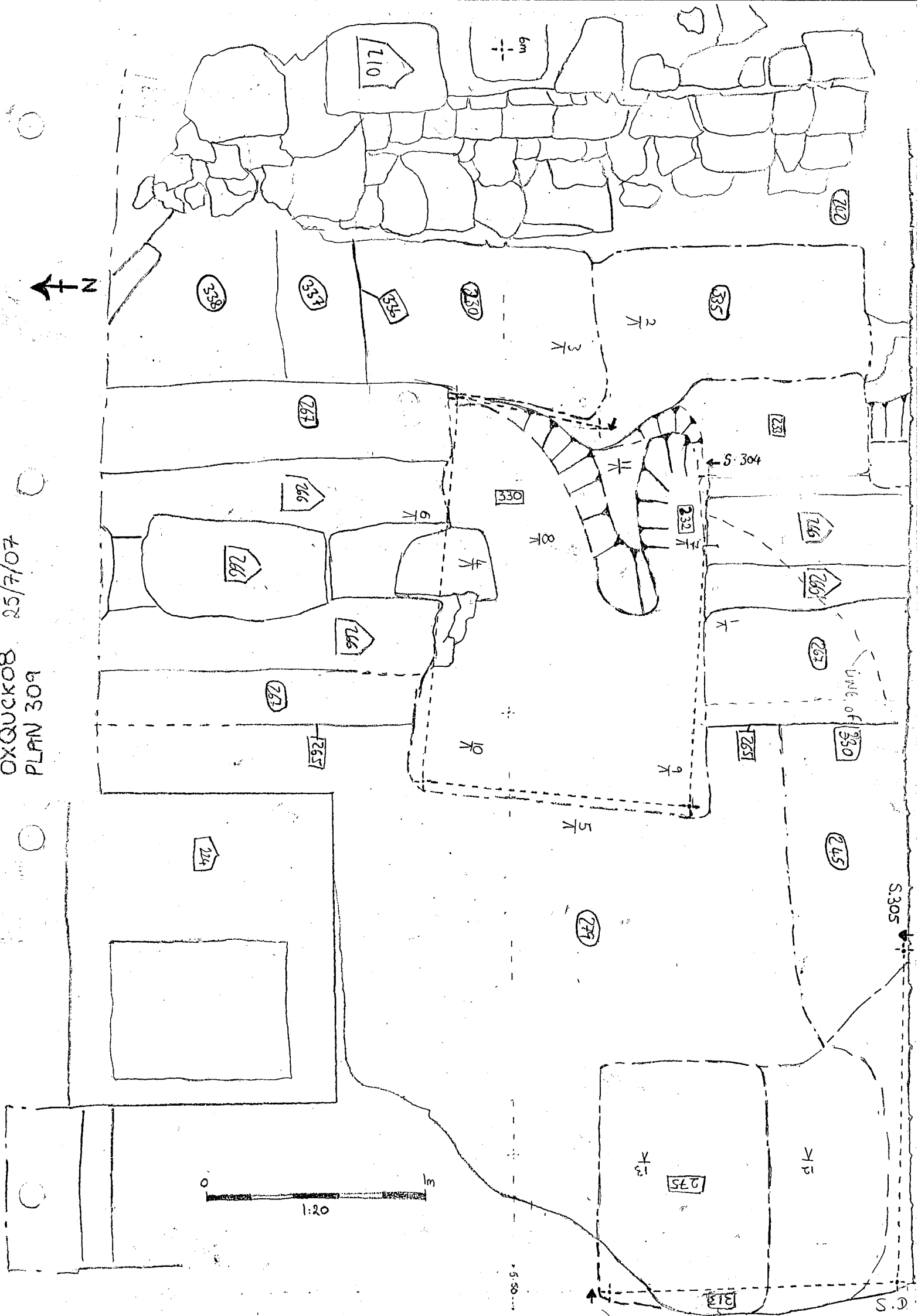
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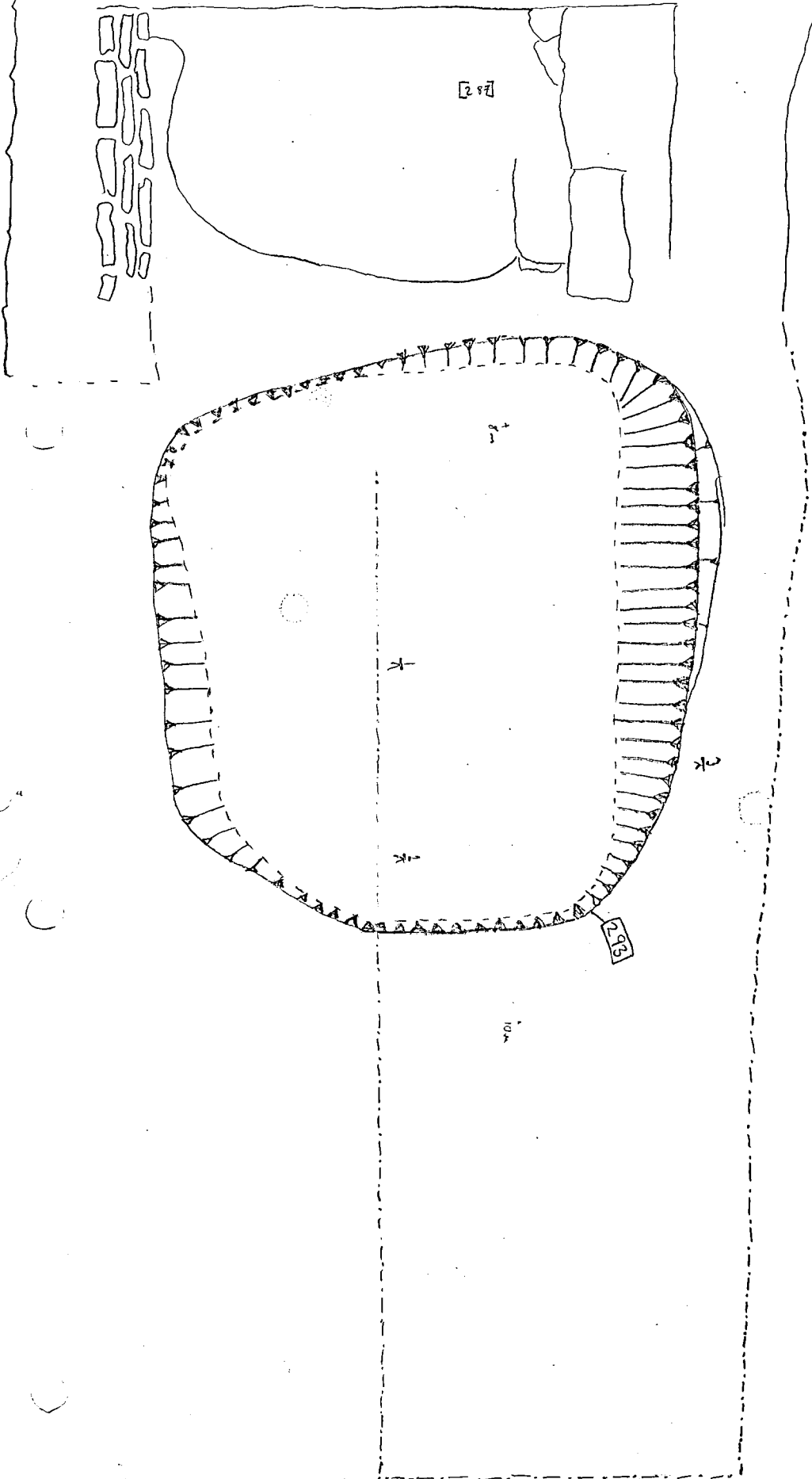


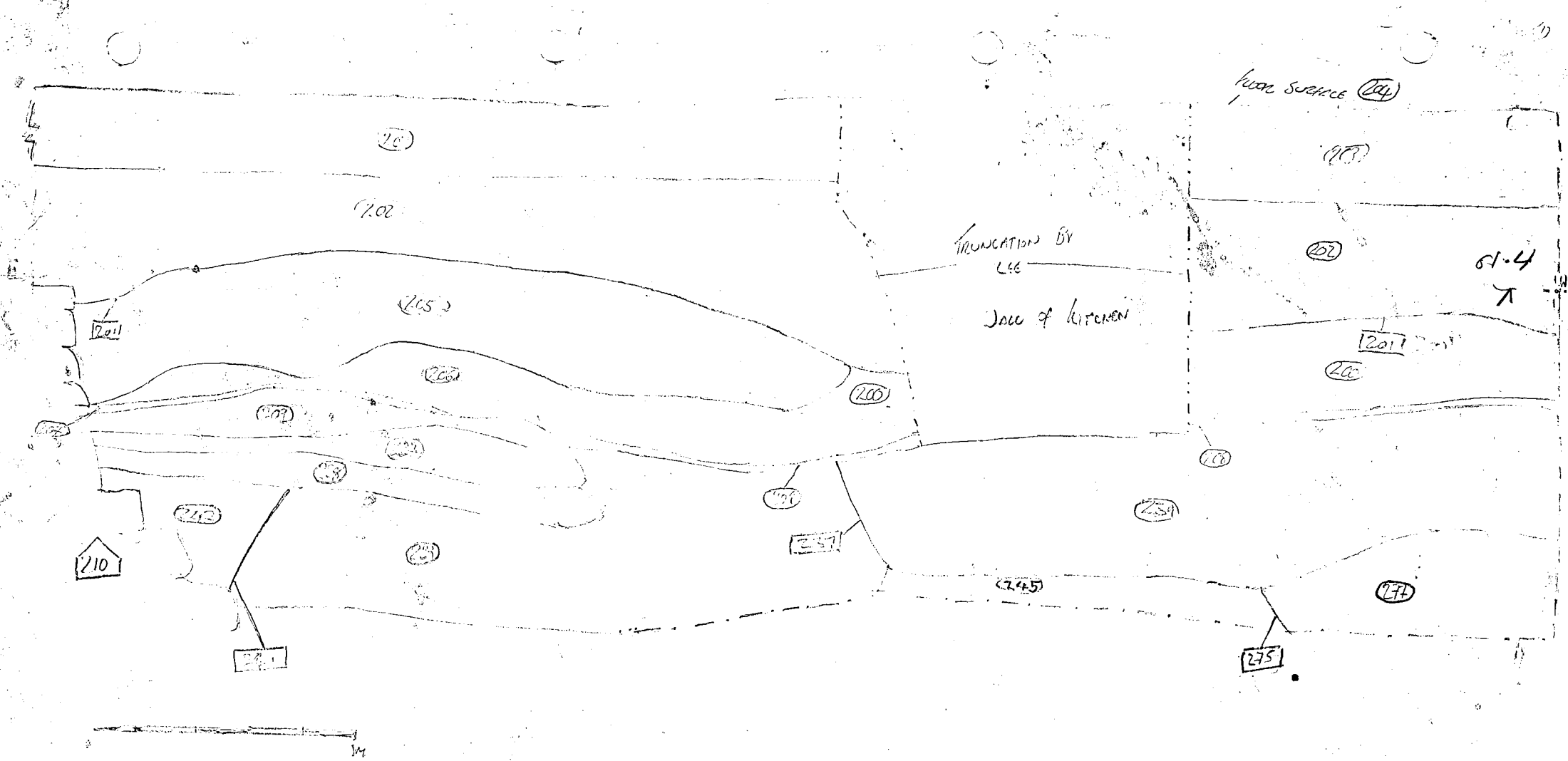
S. ①

OXQUCK08 25/7/07
PLAN 309



OXQUICK 08
PLAN ~~307~~ 310.
SCALE 1:20





S

ORACLE
5.300
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C/S
08/02/08

5.300

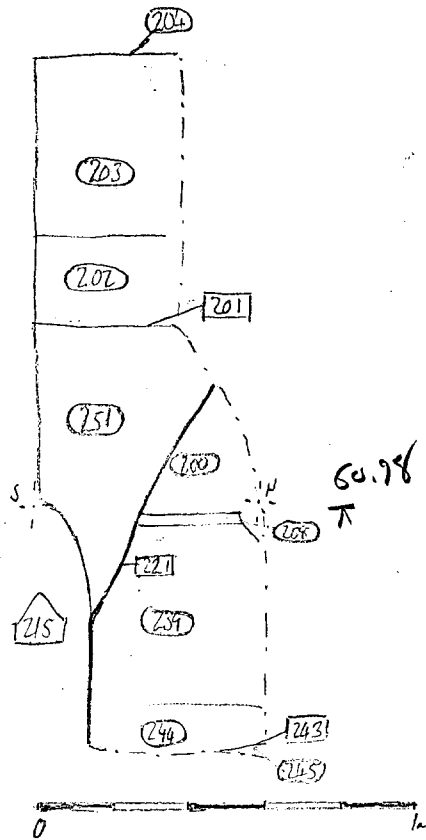
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1:20

GIS

10/07/08



OXQUICKO8
 SCALE 1:20
 SECTION 302-
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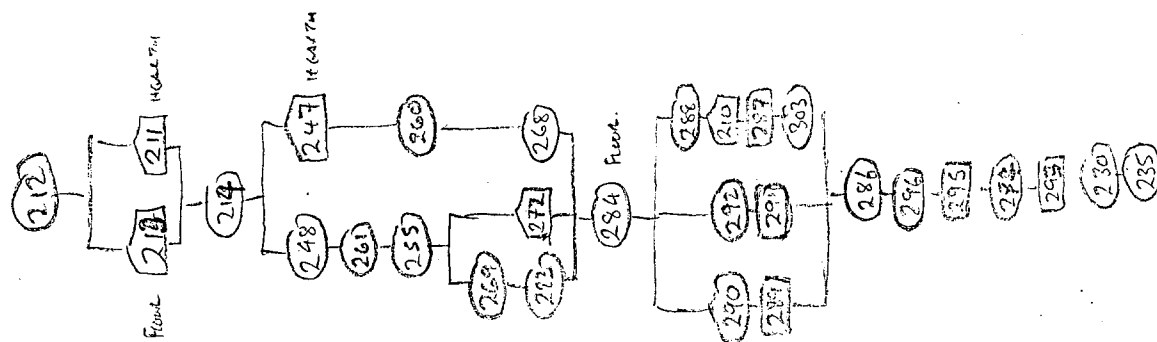
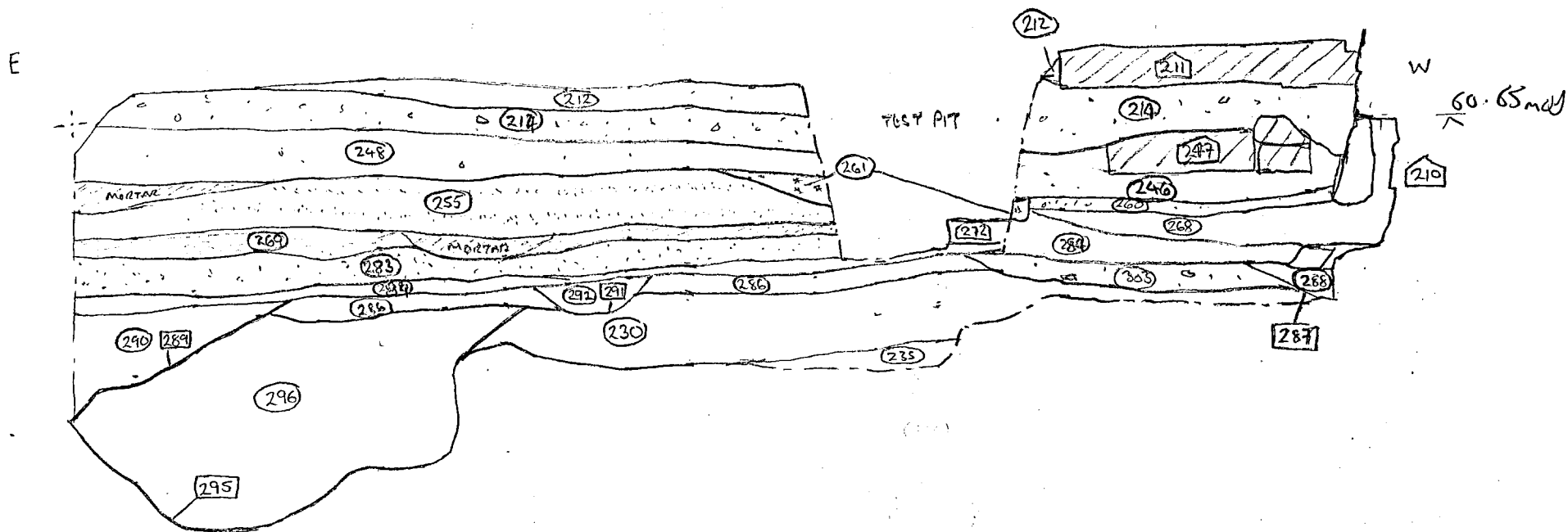
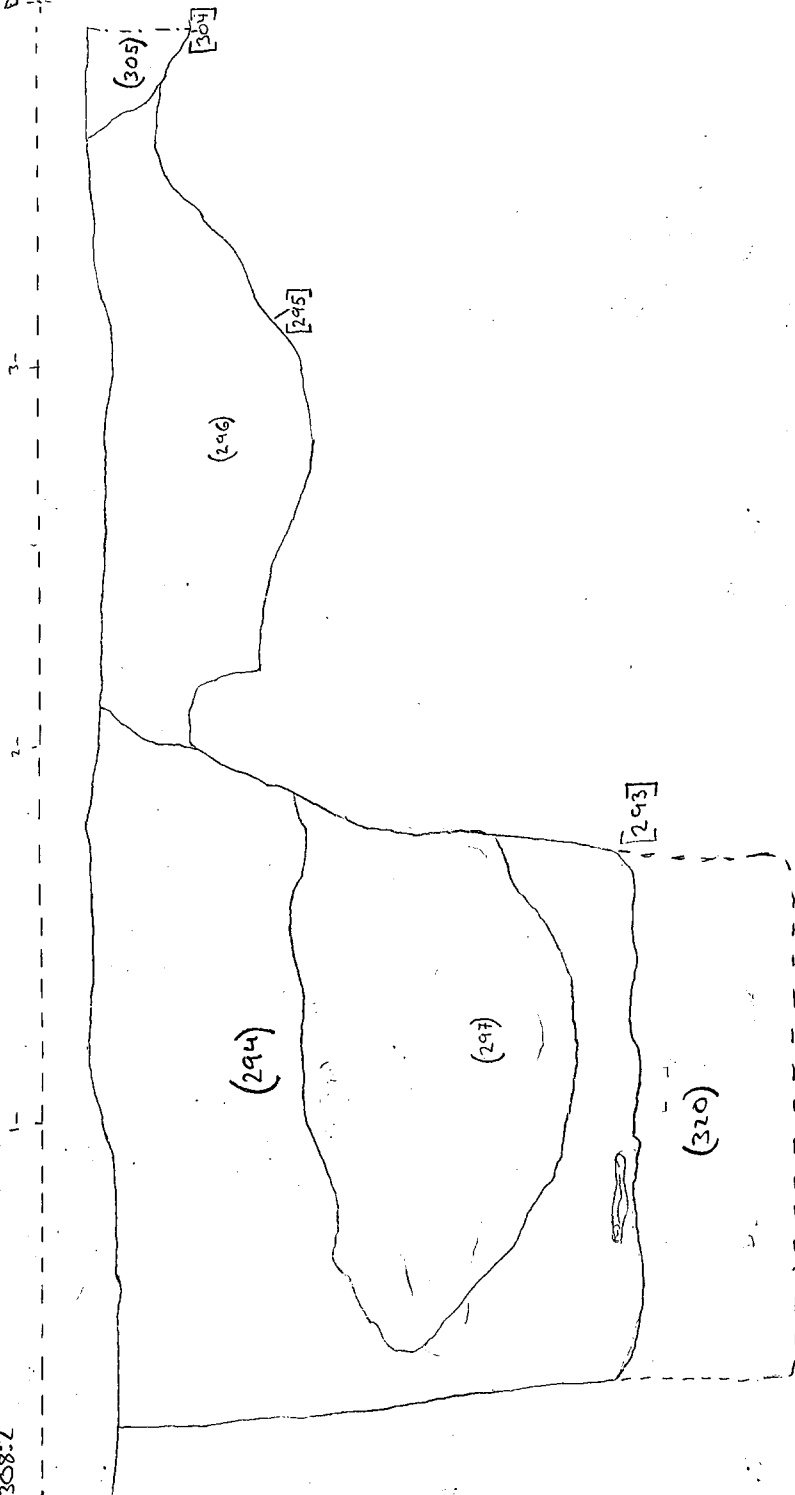


Fig. 7

OXQUCK08
S.303
SECTION THROUGH
[293] [295] [304]
1:20
23/7/08
NP

KEY
STONE

DP308:3
E.



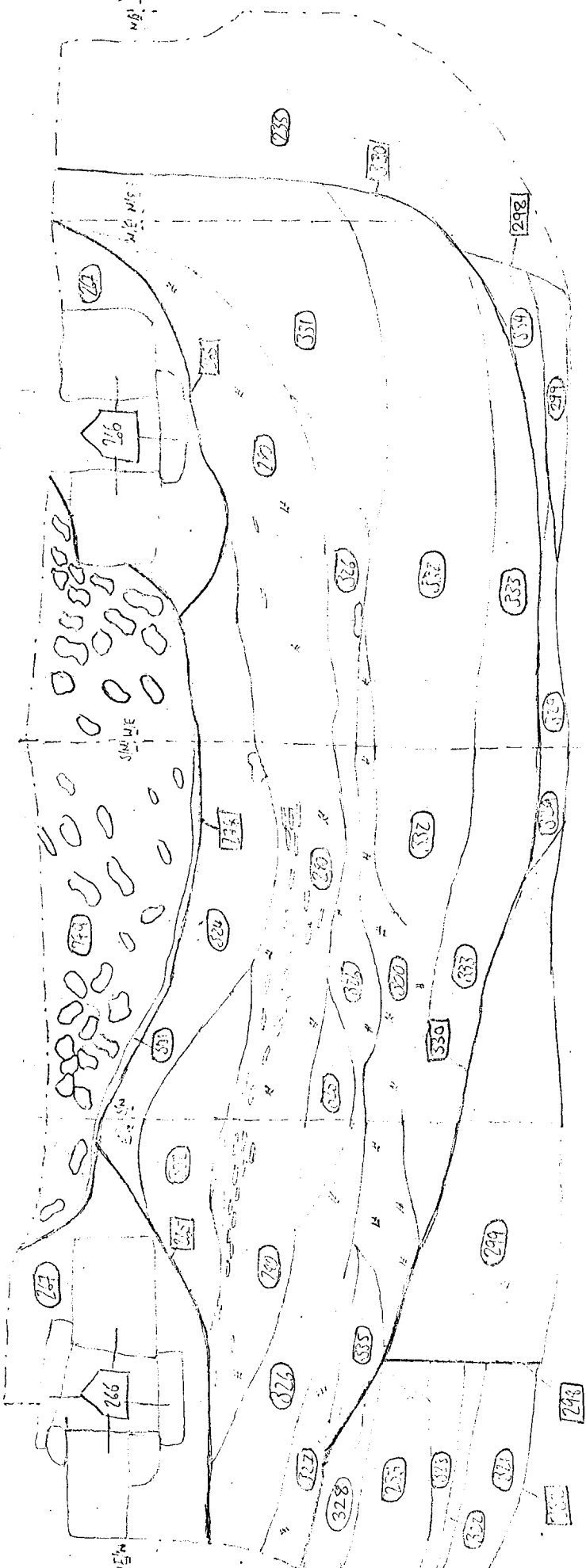
60.15 DP308:2
W.

F.g. 5

S.

March 08
 S. 304
 1:20
 GBS
 24/07/08

Key
 # = Charcoal
 O = Stones
 S = Grassed Area

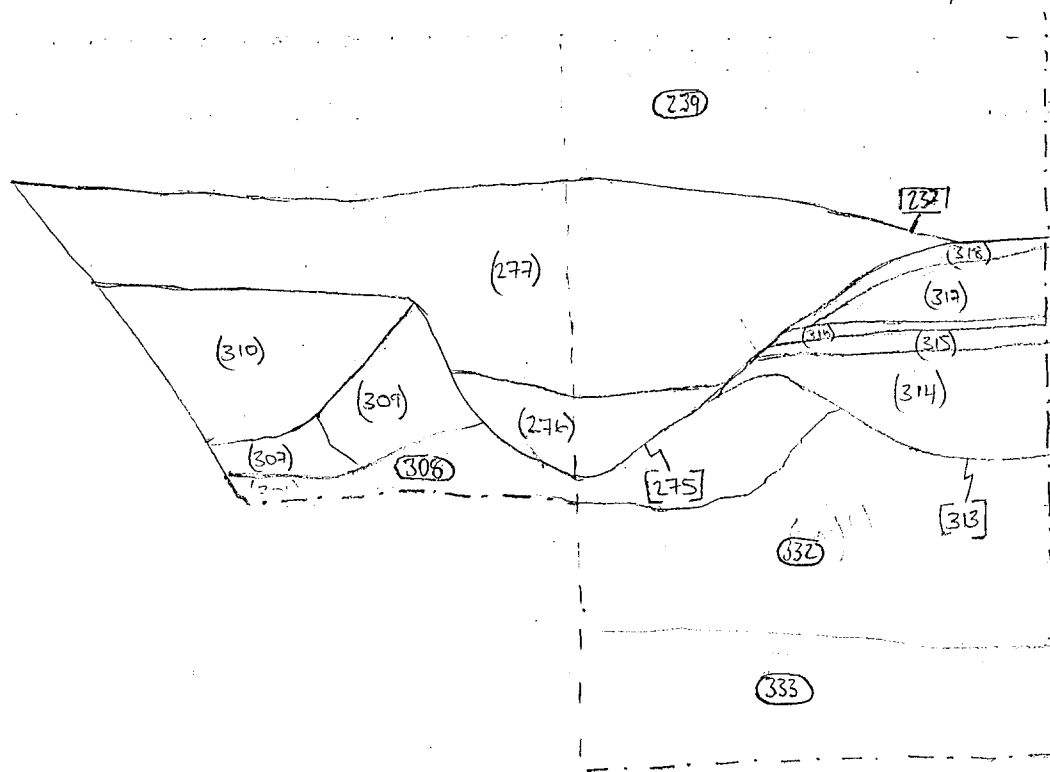


S.305

S.

N. FACING SECTION

E. FACING SECTION



60.68

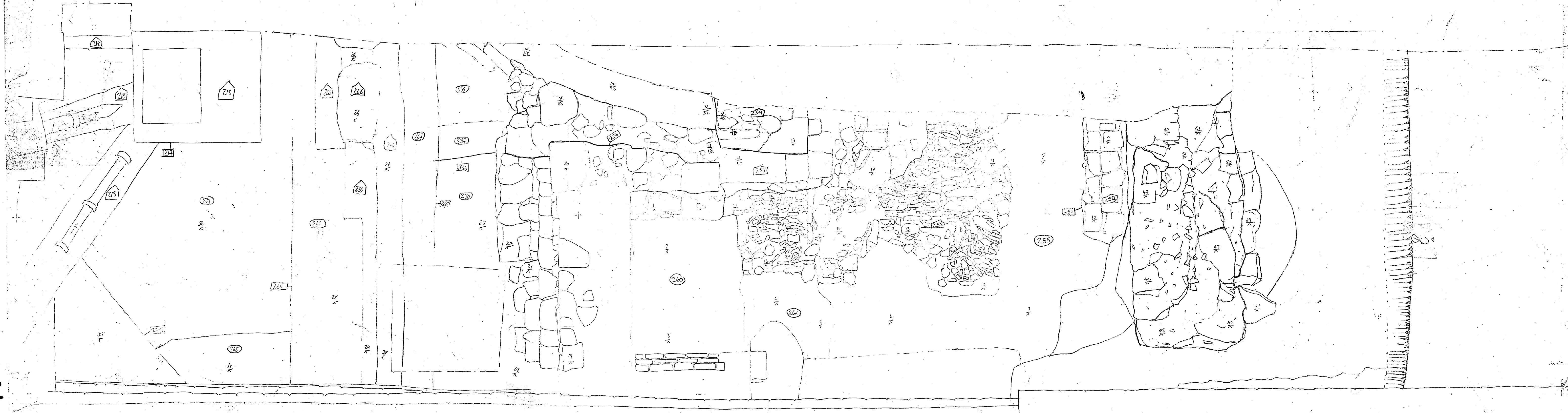
Plan 300



OXQUCK08
PLAN 300
SCALE 1:20



OXBUCKO8
PLAN 303
1:20



Scanned vs
Digitized W

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
02/01/08

Box 1 File 11

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS - Working Brief

pdfA scan

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 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXARCH08 / OXAMS: 2008-26

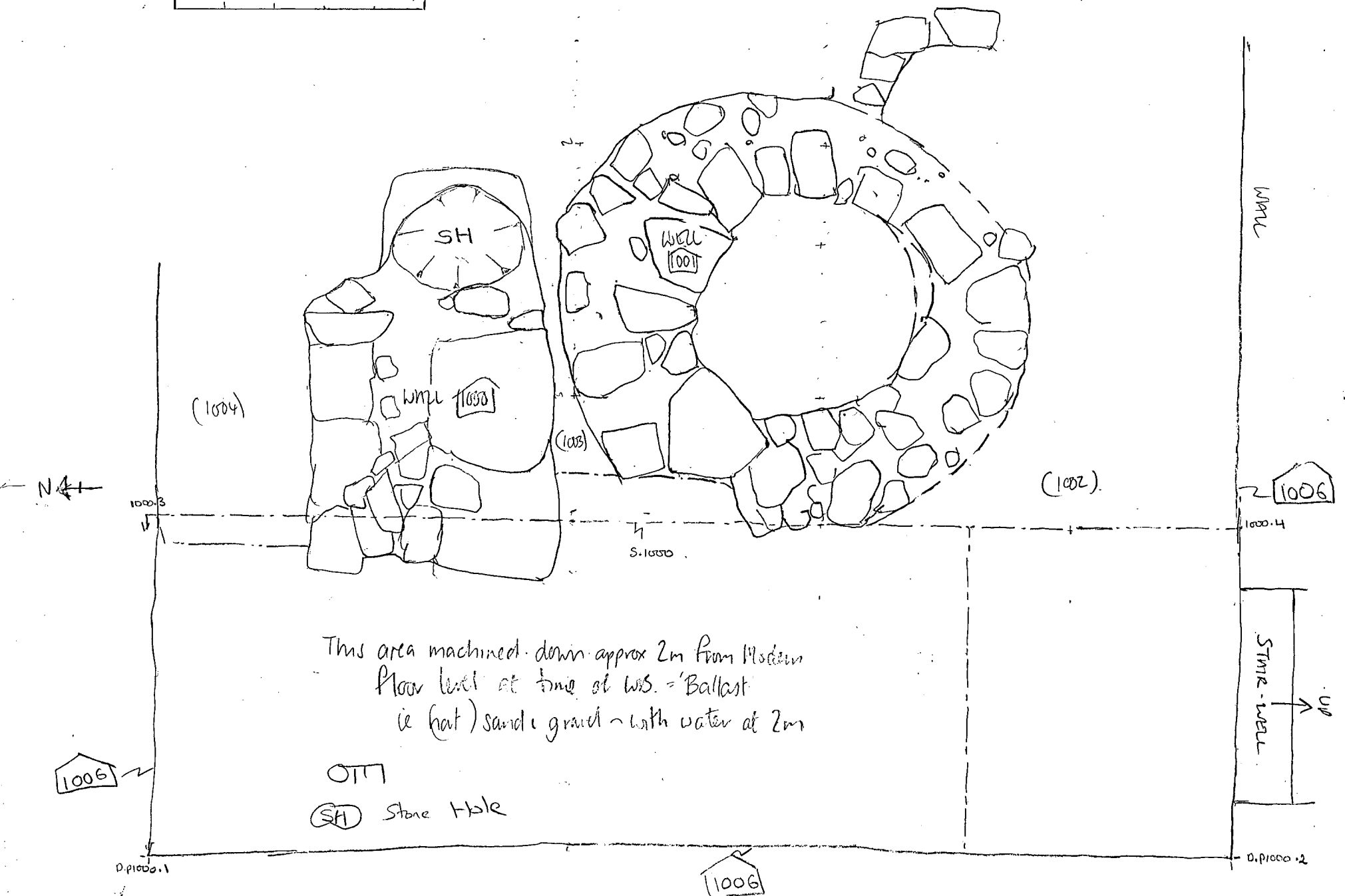
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings - <i>Watching Brief</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



This area machined down approx 2m from Modern floor level at time of WS. = 'Ballast' ie (hat) sand & gravel - with water at 2m

OTM
(SH) Stone Hble

DXQUC K08

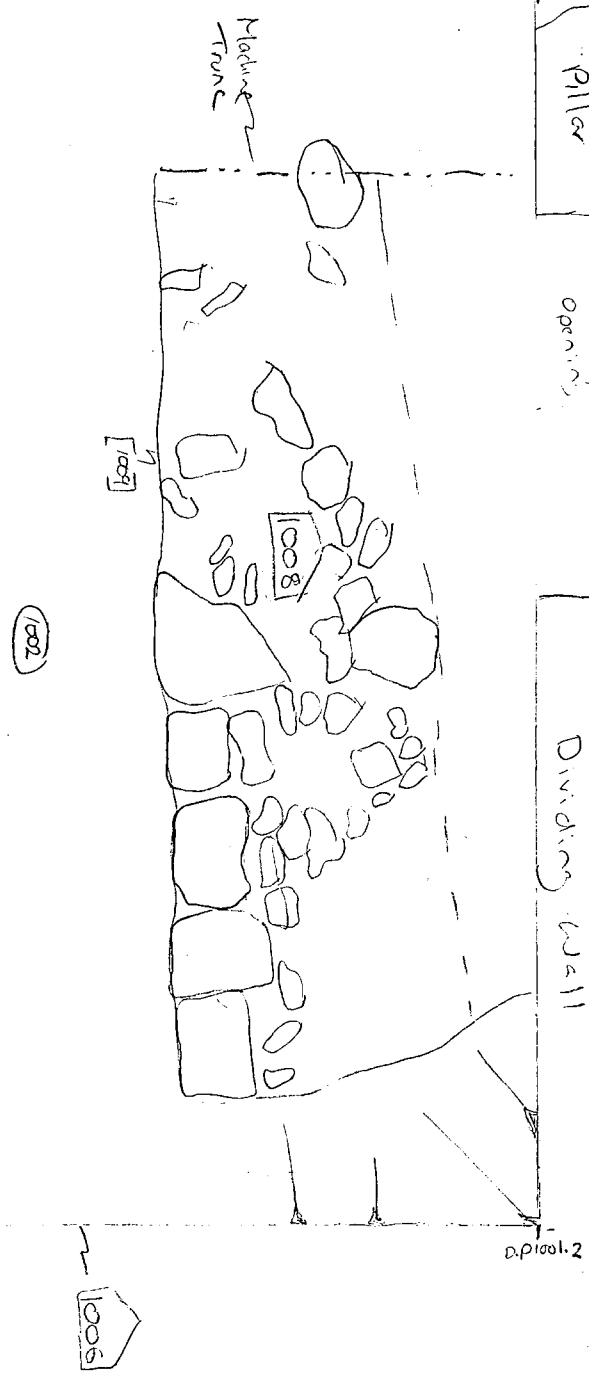
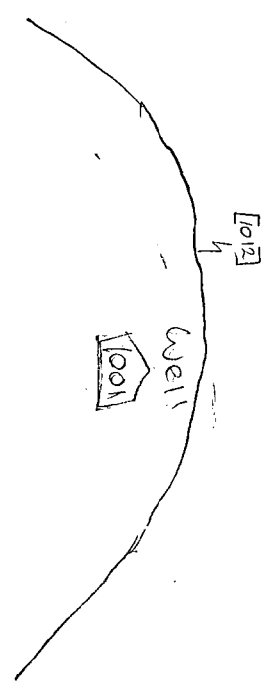
13 Oct 08

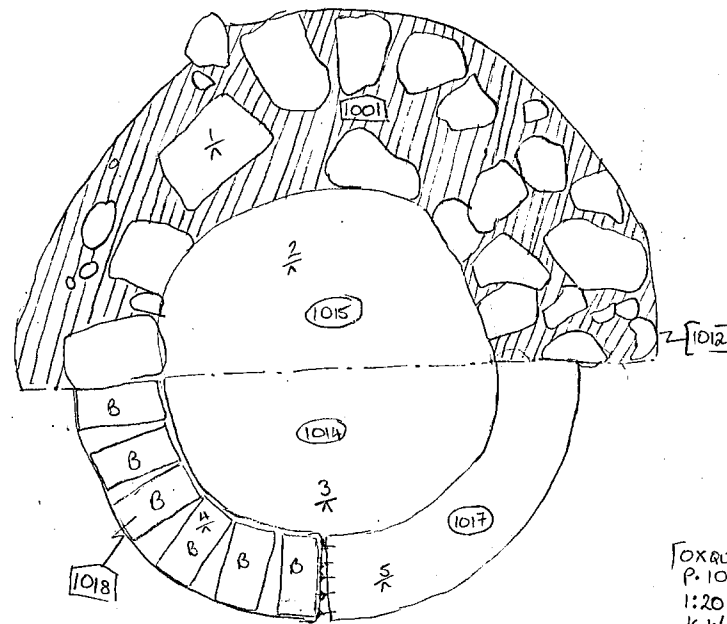
LHP

1:20

P.1001

DP1001.1





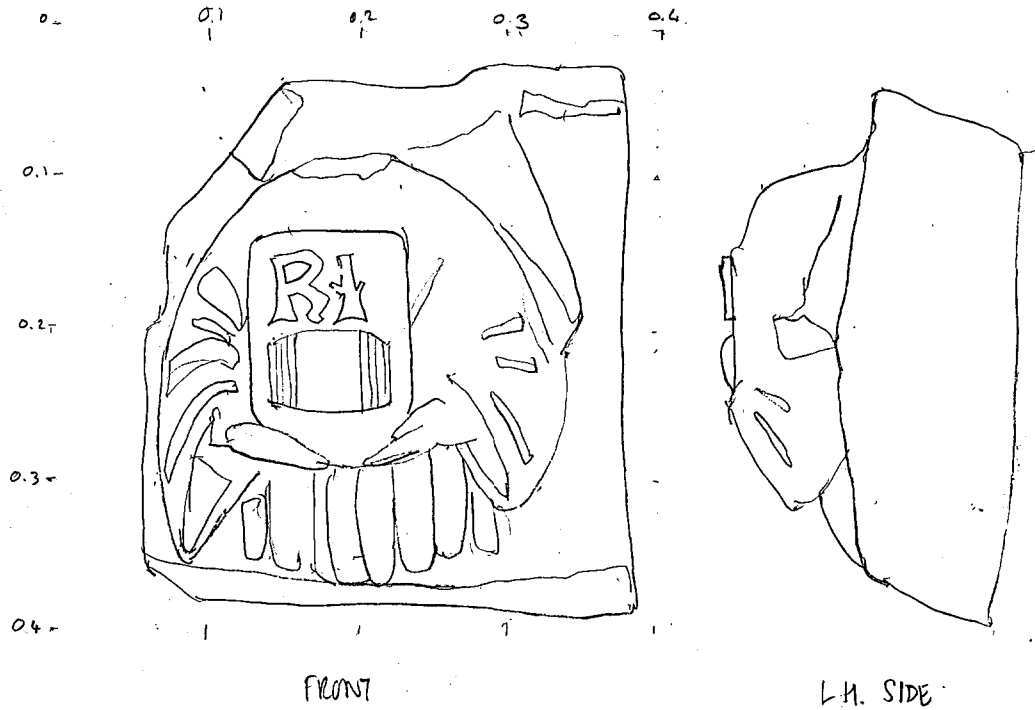
OXARUKO8
P. 1003
1:20
K.W
17/10/08

KEY
B BRICK
△ LIMESTONE
MORTAR

REDUCED LEVELS

1/
2/
3/
4/
5/

OXQUICK '08



PLAN: 1004 =

1:5 SCALE FRONT & SIDE VIEWS ON CARVING 1019

Bm. 13-11-08

OXQUICK '08

PLAN #

1005

≈ 1:200 SCALE

OVERALL LOCATION

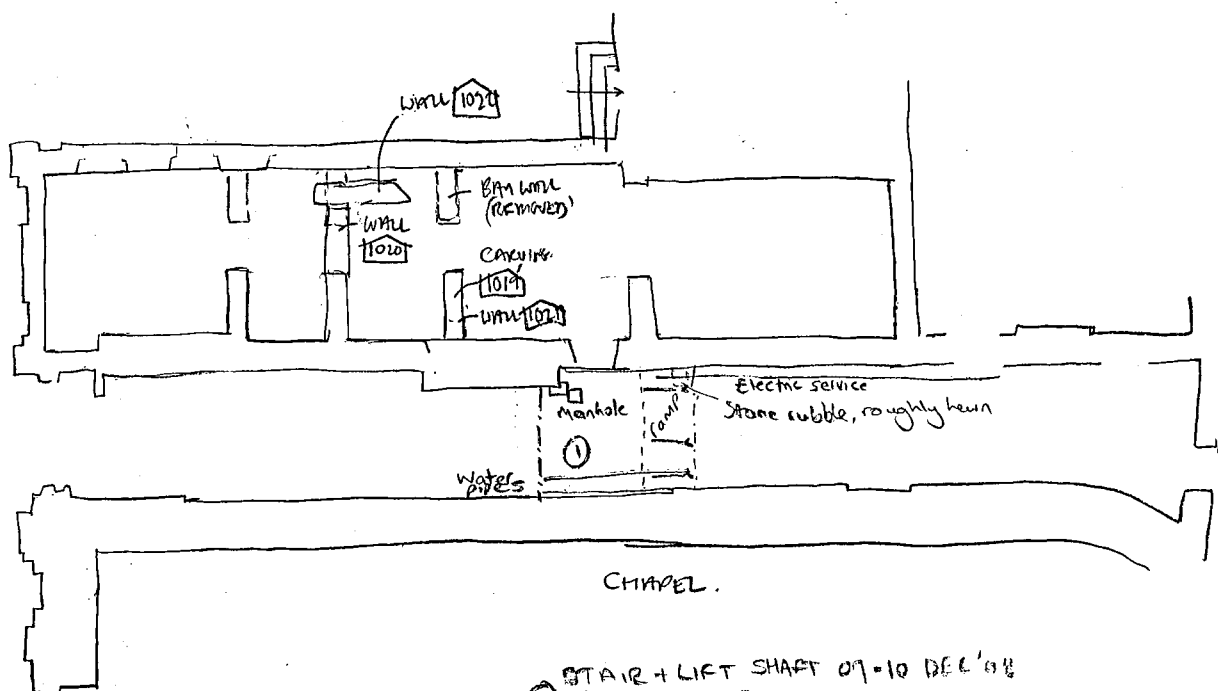
PLAN - BASED ON

SUPPLIED
BUILDERS PLAN

B.M. 13.11.08

added to: BP 10/11/08

NORTH QUAD



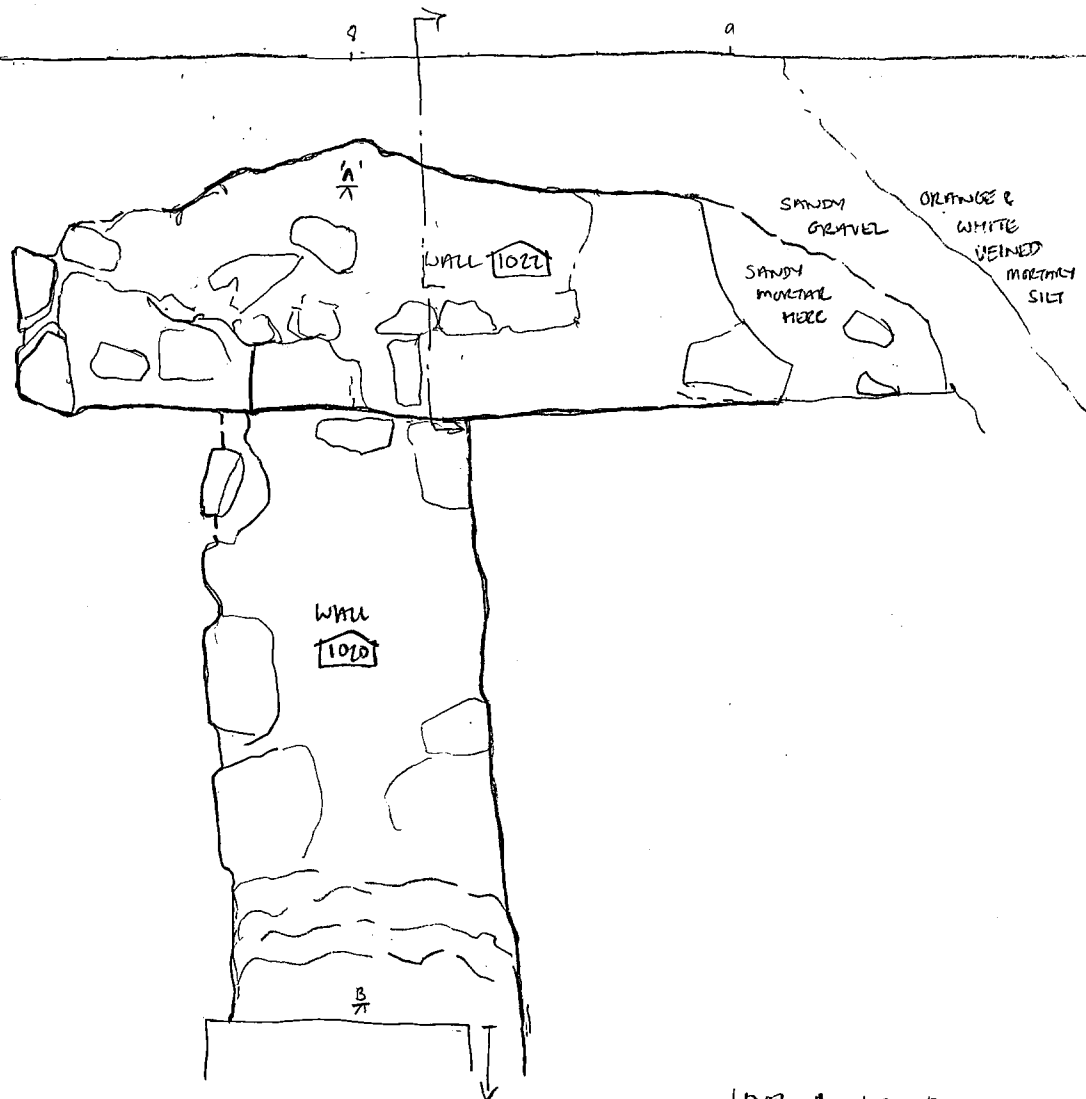
STAIR + LIFT SHAFT 07-10 DEC '08

① SEQUENCE BGL

0-0.5m concrete cap over services and service
back fill (sewer, storm drain, electric cable (dead) & cold
water pipes)

0.5-1m mixed made ground deposit with loose mid brown
sandy clay 'garden deposit' back fill of cuts for chapel
wall and college wall to north.

START OF TALK
IN NEW
CORNER 1000



OXQUICK '08
PLAN # 1006
1:20 SCALE
OF WALLS 1022
& 1020

INSIDE OF REAR
QUAD WALL USED
AS REFERENCE.

Bm. 14.11.08

LEVEL $\frac{A}{A}$ = 1.3m BENEATH LATEST (MODERN) FLOOR LEVEL

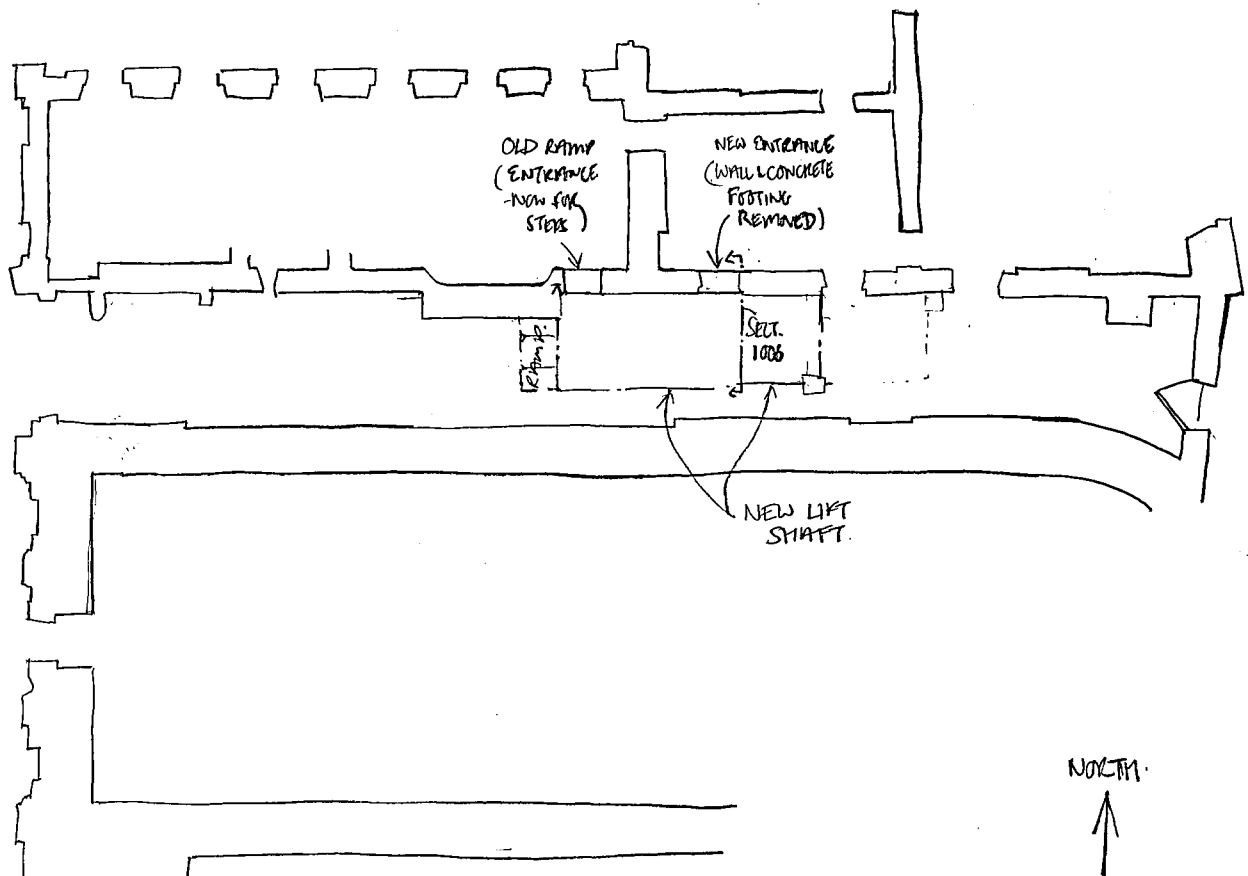
LEVEL $\frac{B}{A}$ = EXTENDING UP TO UNDERNEATH BRICK BAY WALL
(APPROX 0.4 BENEATH MODERN FLOOR).

THE QUEENS COLLEGE, KITCHEN BASEMENT LAB: OXQUICK'S
LIFT PIT LAB.

PLAN No. 1007

PLAN SHOWING LIFT PIT LOCATION & SECTION #1006.
BASED ON SUPPLIED ENGINEERING DRAWING.

BM. 17.12.08



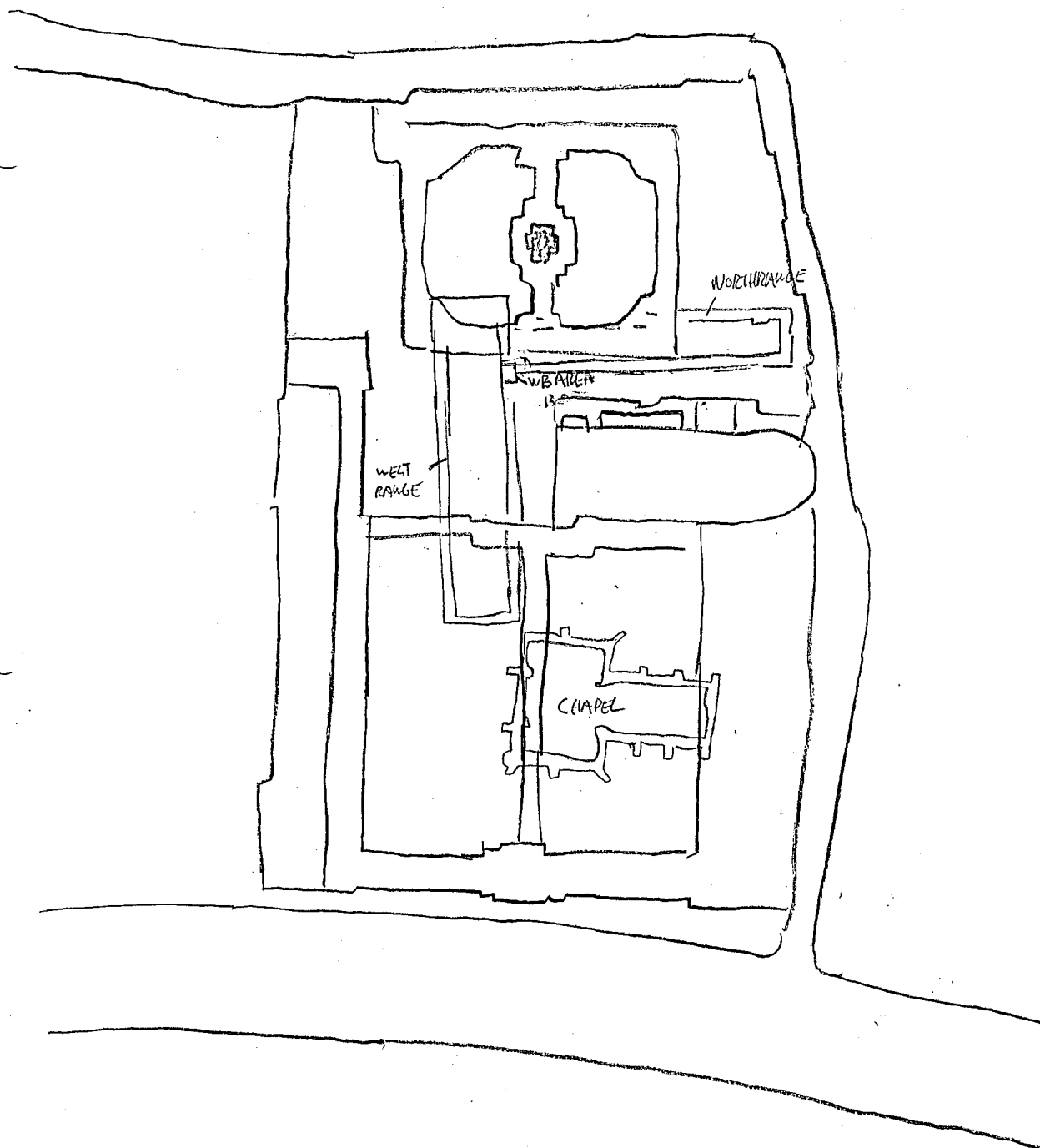
P. 1008

OXQUICK08

1:750

R. M'ALLEY

9/03/04



1:750m

PLAN USING FIG 1. LOCATION PLAN.

OXQUICK'08 PLAN 1009

SCALE 1:50

gl = FORMER SLAB LVL IN CORRIDOR

BASE OF RSJ
IS 0.82m bgl

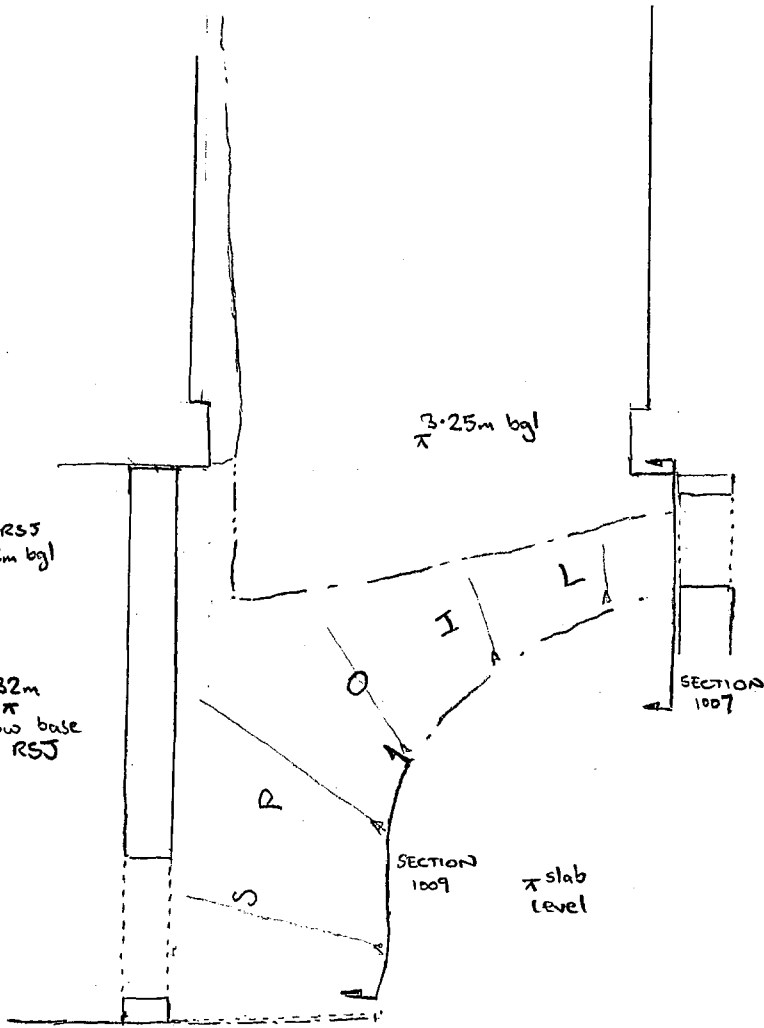
2.32m
π
below base
of RSJ

3.25m bgl
π

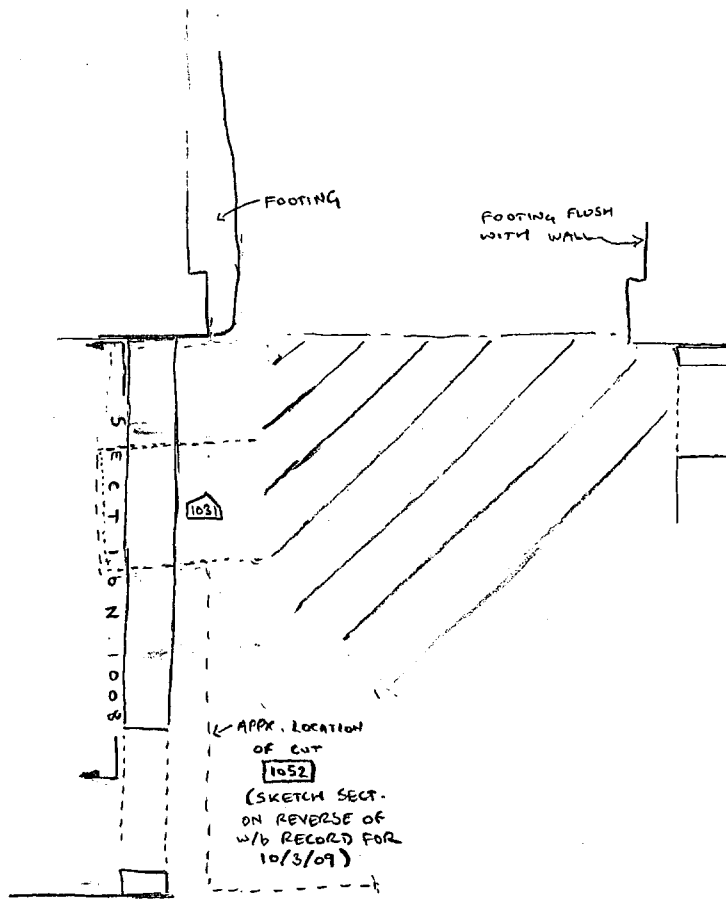
SECTION
1007

SECTION
1009

π slab
level



OXQUICK '08 PLAN 1010
SCALE 1:50
OVERLAY TO PLAN 1009



/// - wall truncated by services



OXQUICK '08
PLAN 1011

LOCATION OF
PLANS

1009+1010

OVERLAY TO VCH PLAN
(VOL. III)



LOCATION OF
PLANS 1009+1010



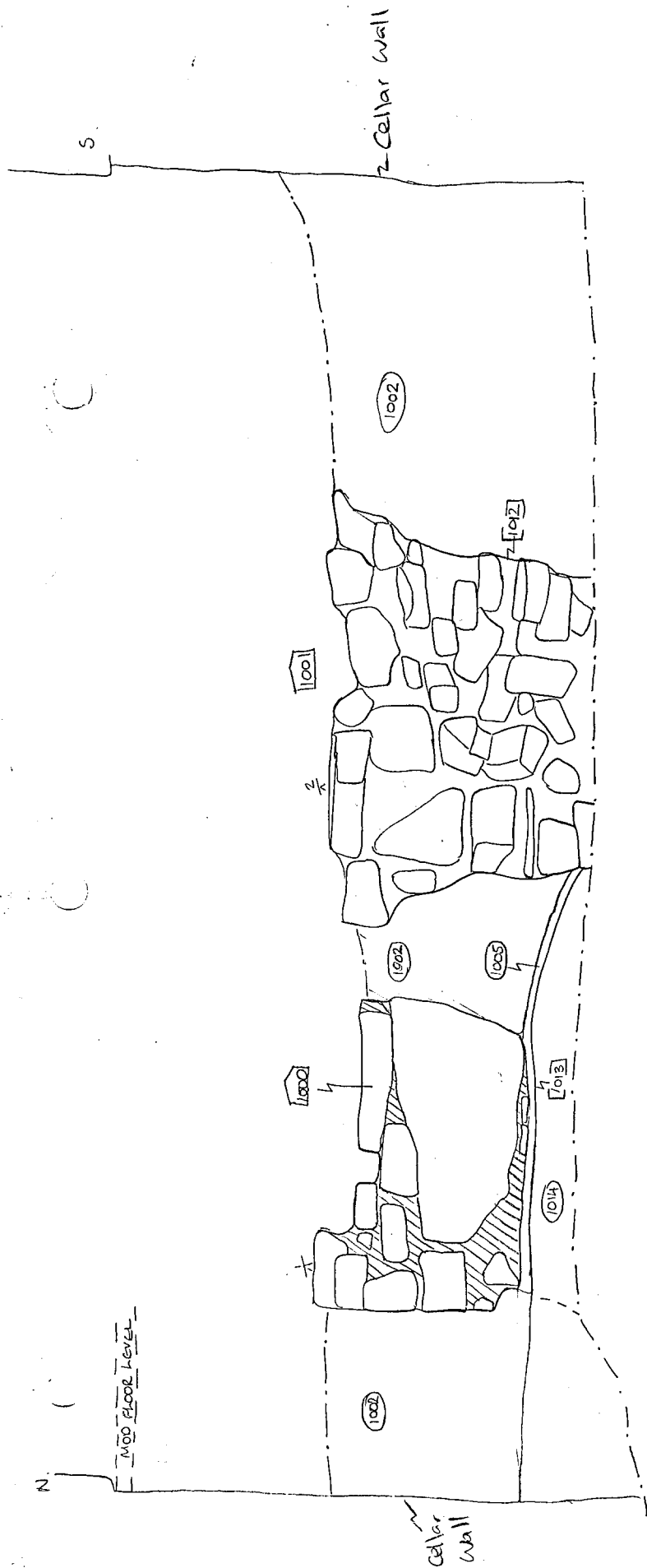
OXQUCH08

10 Oct 08

BH / haw

1:20

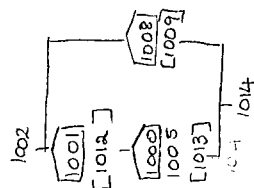
S.1000

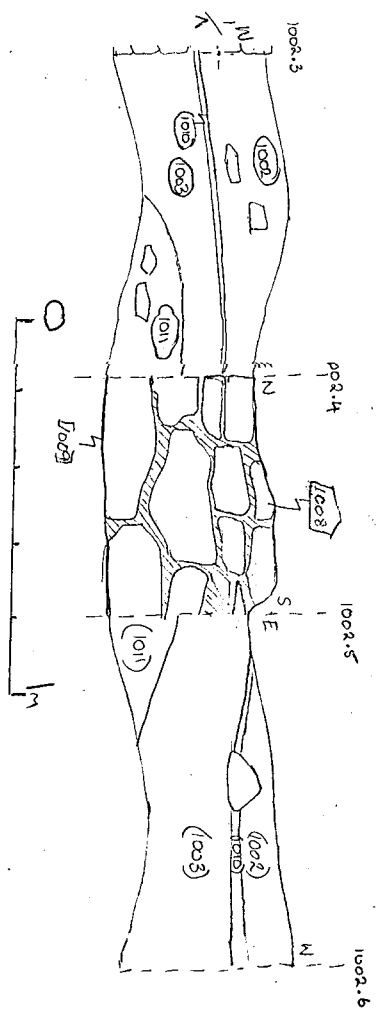


Reduced Level:

1/

2/





MATRIX
1002
1010
1003
1011
1008
1003
1014

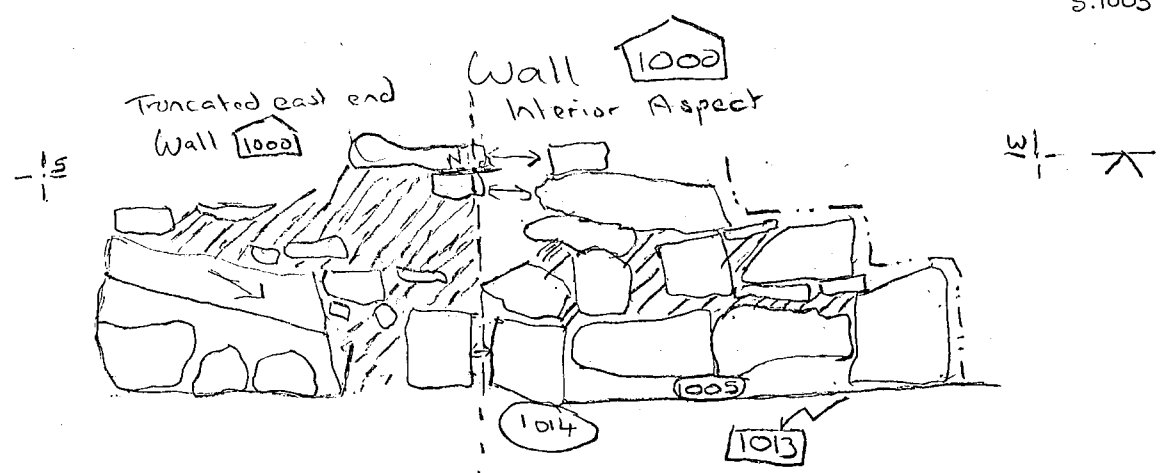
[ORIGIN OF
S. 1004
1:20
K/M
14/10/08]
REPORT LEVEL
1/

NECH
LIMESTONE
DARK ORANGE CLAYE
REMOVING MAT

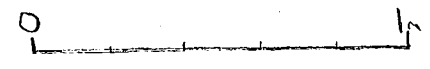
OXQUICH08
15 Oct 08
1:20
MP

S.1002
S.1003

S.1003

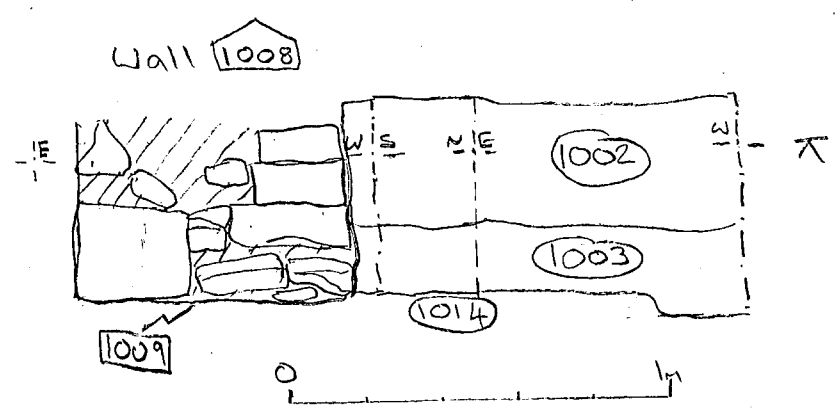


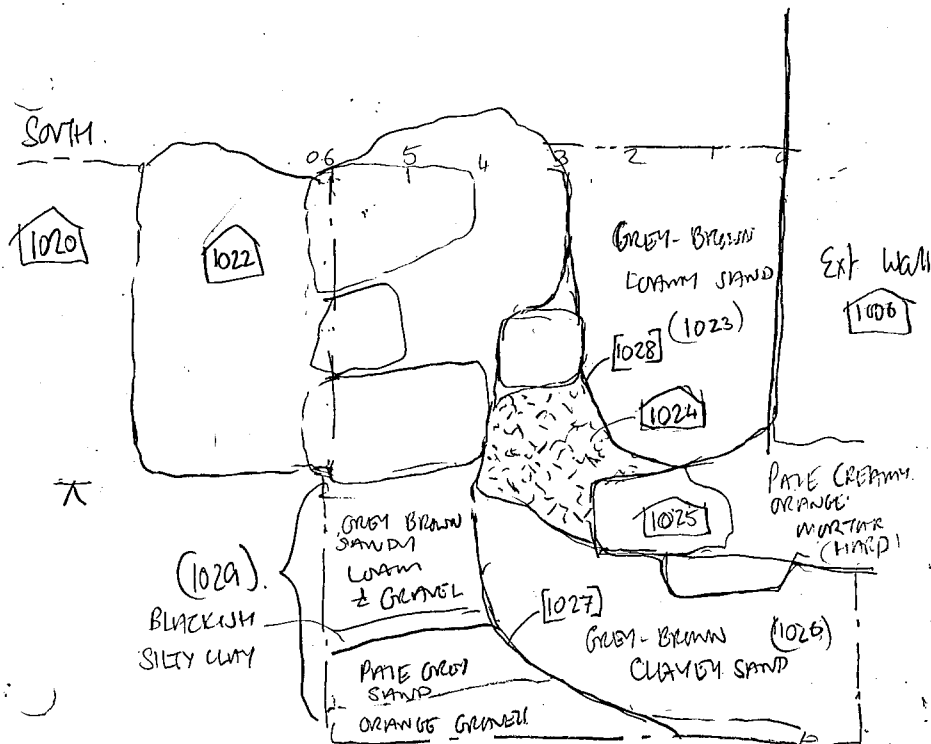
OTM
○ Limestone
/// Mortar
(←) Same Stone



OXQUICH08
15 Oct 08
1:20
MP

S.1002





OXQUICK '08

SECTION # 1005

1:10 SCALE

- AVAILABLE SECTION

AGAINST SIDE OF
UNDER-PINNING PTT.
(EAST-FACING)

1.75 to Floor level

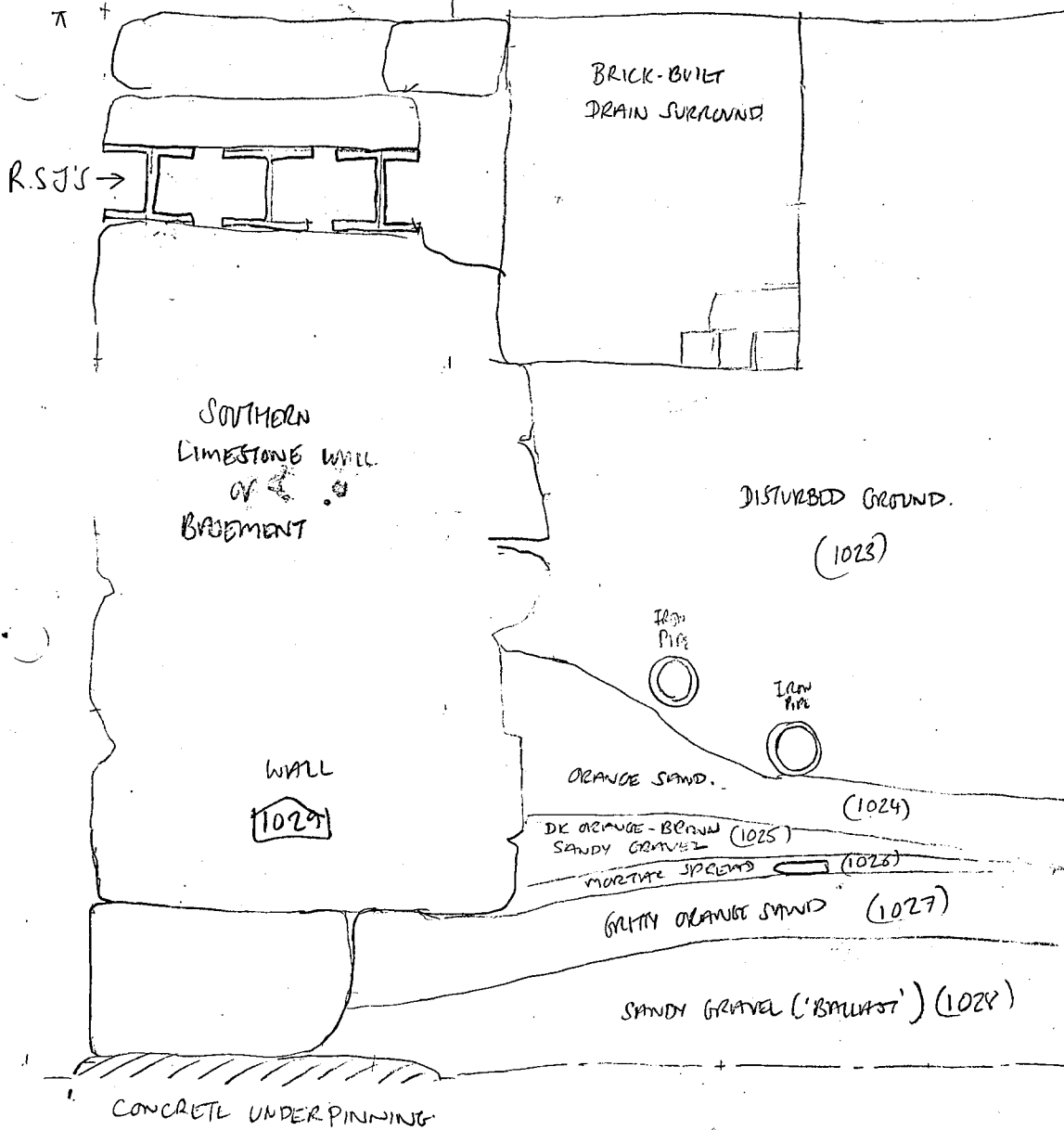
↑ 55.35m.

SEE PLAN 1006
FOR LOCATION

Note - Floor level = 1.4m
beneath 'top of wall in
entrance' at 58.5m OD.
ie, Floor level \approx 57.1m OD.

NORTH

OXQUICK '08
SECTION #1006 SOUTH

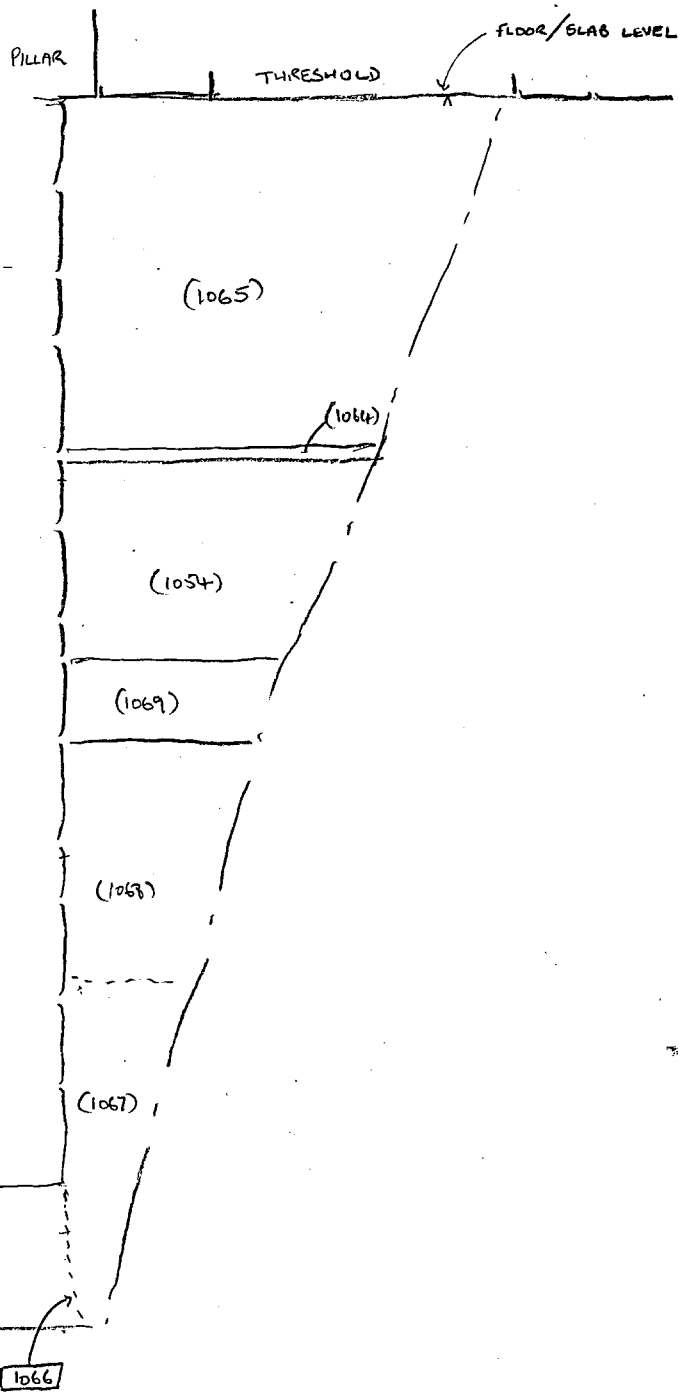


1:20 SCALE
WEST FACING
ON LEFT-SHIRT
NEXT TO SOUTHERN
WALL.

BM. 16.12.08:

2

S



WEST WALL OF
EAST RANGE
(c. 1719)?

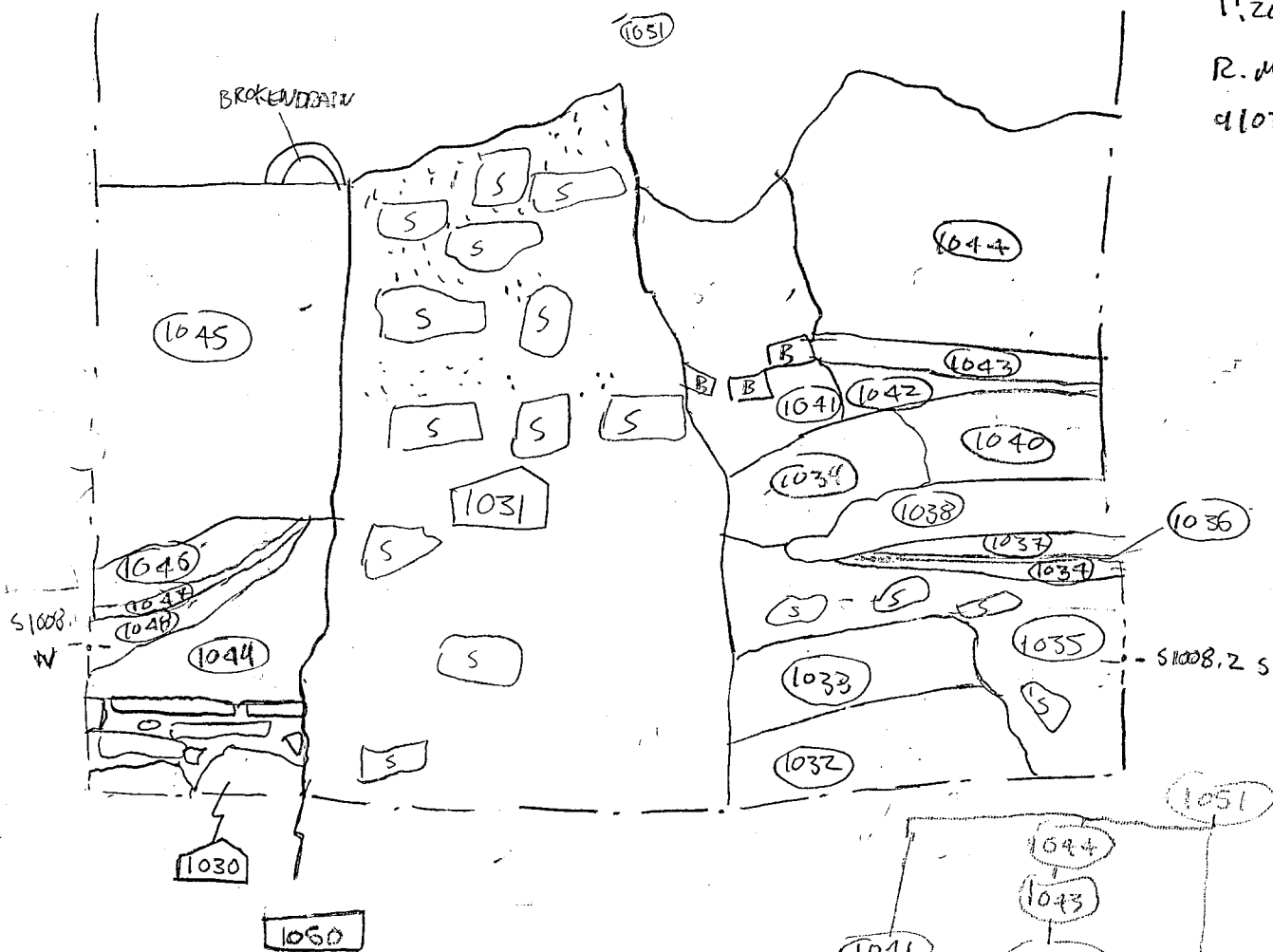
OXQUICK '08
SECT. 1007
1:20
RB

S 1008
OXQUICK 08 WB

1:20

R. MALLEY

4/03/09

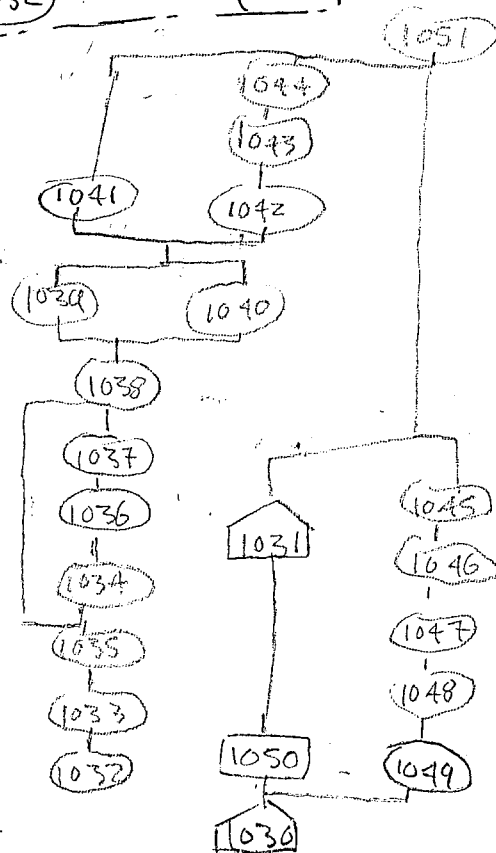


WEST FACING SECTION.

KEY

B = BRICK

∴ = SAND



TOP OF SECTION @ 2.49m

N (ROUGHLY)

S (ROUGHLY)

← APPX. SLAB LEVEL

TRUNCATION BY
SERVICES

MODERN

(1065)

(1064)

(1054)

(1063)

(1061)

(1060)

(1059)

(1055)

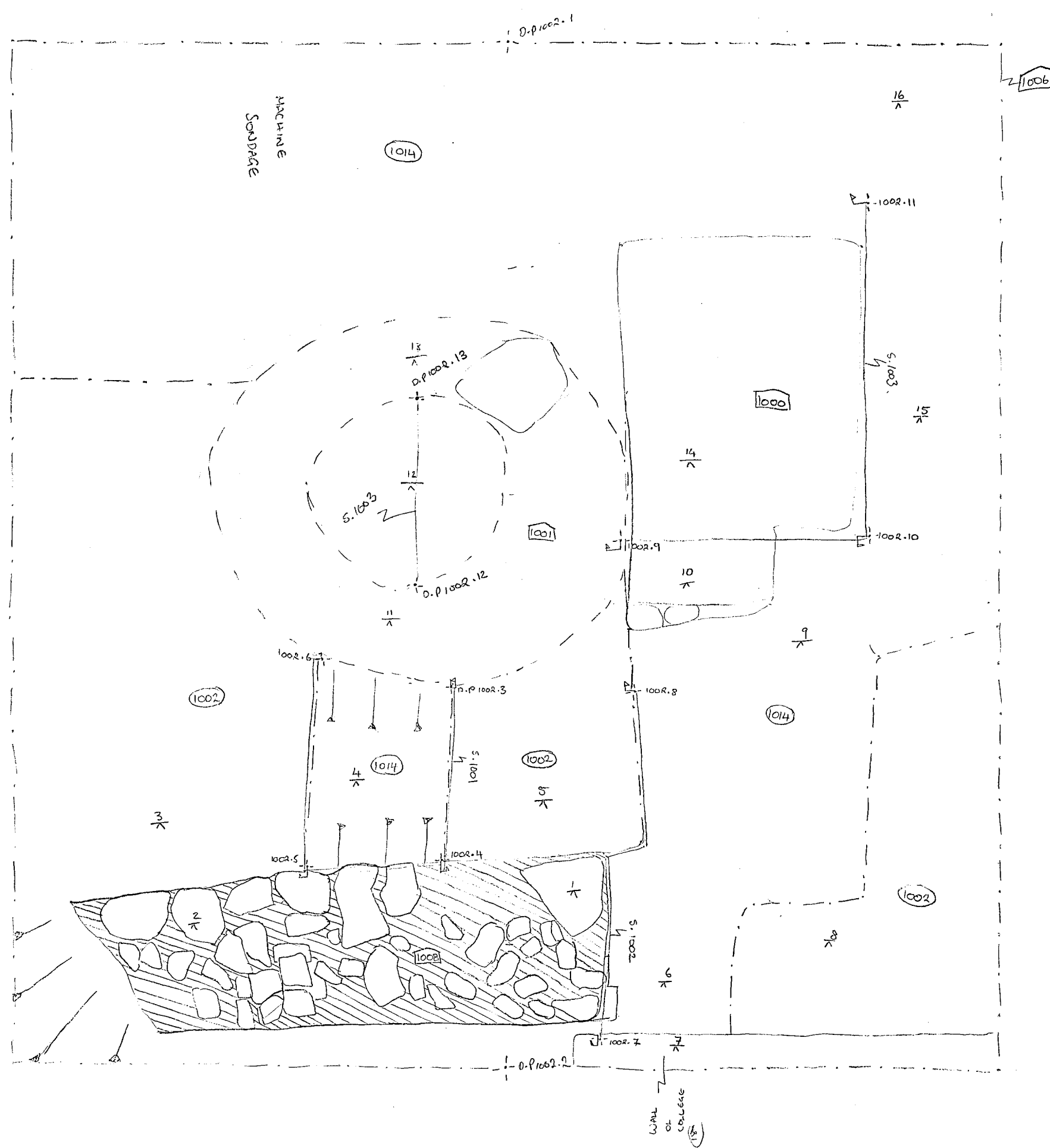
(1062)

(1058)

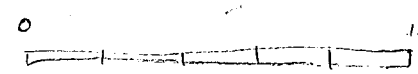
(1057)

1056

OXQUICK '08
SECTION 1009
1:20 RB



Oxquck 08	Extension Levels	
1002	1/	1/
1002-1	2/	2/
1002-2	3/	3/
1002-3	4/	4/
1002-4	5/	5/
1002-5	6/	6/
1002-6	7/	7/
1002-7	8/	8/
1002-8	9/	9/
1002-9	10/	10/



Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
00000008

Box 2 File 1

C-PRIMARY FINDS DATA - Excavation

pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

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PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQJCK08 / OXCMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data - Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE 0x9vcl08

SITE NAME *New Kitchen, Queens College*

LISTED BY *GIS*

[illegible]

Checked by:

Checked by:



SITE CODE 0xquck08

SITE NAME New Kitchen, Queens college

LISTED BY LS

Checked by:

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE 0x04c008

SITE NAME New Kitchen, Queens College

LISTED BY LS

[illegible]

Checked by:

Checked by:



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *0x Arch 08*

SITE NAME New Wicken, Queens County, (G. 1020)

LISTED BY *As*

[illegible]

Checked by:

Checked by:



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *0x Qcd. 8*

SITE NAME New Haven, Brown College, Oxford

LISTED BY *G/S*

[illegible]

Checked by:



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE

SITE NAME

New Britain, Conn College, Ct

LISTED BY

Q4

[illegible]

Checked by:

Checked by:

Checked by:

Checked by:

Checked by:

Checked by:

Checked by:

Checked by:



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE ~~OX~~ QUCK08

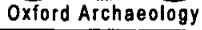
SITE NAME QUEEN'S COLLEGE KITCHEN, OXFORD

LISTED BY JGM

[illegible]

Checked by:

Checked by:



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE 0XQWU08

SITE NAME Aubrey, New Katherine

LISTED BY Minneapolis

[illegible]

Checked by:

















Checked by:

SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

STONE RECORD SHEET		
Site Name New Kitchen, Queen's College, Oxford		Site Code OXQUCK 08
Stone number	Context	Description
1	252	WINDOW MULLION?
2	253	WINDOW MULLION
3	253	WORKED BLOCK
4	253	SLAB
5	253	SLAB
6	253	SLAB
7	259	WORKED STONE
8	259	WORKED STONE
9	296	STONE ROOF TILE
10	296	STONE ROOF TILE.
11	247	BRICK
12	247	BRICK
13	211	BRICK
14	211	BRICK
15	252	WORKED STONE
16	214	WORKED STONE

The Oxford Archaeological Unit, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES

STONE RECORD SHEET		
Site Name <u>QUEEN'S COLLEGE</u> <u>OXFORD</u>		Site Code <u>OXQUCK08</u>
Stone number	Context	Description
 17	210	STONE Moulding
 18	210	STONE moulding.
 19	339	Mortar sample from wall.
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

STONE RECORD SHEET		
Site Name <i>NEW KITCHEN, QUEEN'S COUGLE, OXFORD</i>		Site Code <i>OXQUICK 08</i>
Stone number	Context	Description
<i>✓</i> 1	252	WINDOW MASON? <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 2	253	WINDOW MASONRY <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 3	253	WORKED BLOCK <i>✓</i> 1
? 4	253	SLAB <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 5	253	SLAB <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 6	253	SLAB <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 7	259	WORKED STONE <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 8	259	WORKED STONE <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 9	296	STONE ROOF TILE 1
<i>✓</i> 10	296	STONE ROOF TILE. 1
<i>✓</i> 11	247	BRICK <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 12	247	BRICK <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 13	211	BRICK <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 14	211	BRICK <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 15	252	WORKED STONE <i>✓</i> 1
<i>✓</i> 16	214	WORKED STONE <i>✓</i> 1

✓ 17

(210)

✓ 18

(210)

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen College
ccccck 08

Box 2 File 2

C. PRIMARY FWDS DATA - Watching Brief

pdf A scan

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 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQVCK08 / OXAMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Winton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
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B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data - <i>Watching Brief</i>	✓
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Checked by:



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE dxauck08

SITE NAME QUINN COLLEGE MITCHELL

LISTED BY John

[illegible]

Checked by:



SITE CODE 0XQXK'08

SITE NAME Queens College, Oxford.

[illegible]

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
0000000008

Box 2 File 3

C-SYNTHESISED FUNDS DATA

PA/A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXOACK08 / OXAMS: 2008.26

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B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	✓
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
197				0	0	C900-1100	SIEVED POT. OXR 5SH
205	PMR	PM RED		1	16	17-18C	GLZ INR, REDUC EXT
205	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	1	6		CREAM W RED STRIP
205	WORC	WORCS	JUG	1	9		BS PROB 13-14C WORCS SANDY WARE JUG. REDUC GREY W ABUND ANG QZ & FROSTY DK GREEN GLZ AO EXT. V HARD. REF COLL
205	ROM	ROMAN		1	4		GREY SANDY JAR SHOULDER
208	PMR	PM RED	PIP	2	52	17-18C	2 VESS. SUB-COLL RIM. INT GLZ
208	BORDG	BORDER G	PIP	1	68		FRESH SMALL PIP BASE W TRIPOD FOOT, SOOT
208	OXAM	BRILL		2	11		
208	ROM			1	14		BS GREYWARE JAR, F FRESH
209	WEST	WEST STN		1	4	17C	WESTERWALD STONEWARE PROB JUG PAD BASE W BLUE
209	PMR	PM RED	PIP	1	35		BS PIPKIN W SCAR TUBULAR HANDLE, INT GLZ
209	RAER	RAEREN	JUG	1	7		HANDLE
209	OXBX	LATE BRILL		2	49		2 VESS. 1 THICK-WALLED ?JAR BSS
209	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	5	52		2-3 VESS INCL RIM. 1 CREAM UNGLZ W RED STRIP
209	OXAM	BRILL	LAMP	1	39		COMPLETE STEM DOUBLE- SHELLED LAMP W INT GREEN GLZ ON DISH FLOOR. ABRAD
209	OXAQ	E WILTS		1	6		
212	ENPO	ENG PORC		1	5	19C	BS LATE PORC FLUTED VESS. NB BS MOD STONEWARE DRAINPIPE EXTRACTED TO CBM
212	STBR	STAFFS BR SALT-GLZ STONEWARE	MUG	1	10		TANKARD BS W REEDED CORDONS
212	STMB	STAFFS MOTTLED BR	BOWL	1	57		LARGE FRESH RIM
212	TGW	ENG TIN GLZ	CHP	3	43		1 VESS. CHAMBERPOT RIM & HANDLE. 18C
212	BORDB	BORDER B		1	2		WORN SCRAP
212	BORD	BORDER	LID	1	65		COMPLETE HOLLOW APPL KNOB FROM PIPKIN LID, UNGLZ. FRESH
212	BORD	BORDER		1	8		BS, BUFF, UNGLZ SMALL ?JAR
212	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	2	34		GR GLZ, PROB LATE
226	TGW	ENG TIN GLZ	CHP	6	80	18C	CHAMBERPOT BASE PLUS HA FRAG. POSS JOINS 212?
226	FREC	FRECHEN	JUG	1	38		BART RIM C1590-1600 W HANDLE (FOUND IN BAG WITH CTX 229 POT BUT MARKED 226)
229	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	1	102	L14-15C?	PAD BASE FROM V THICK- WALLED JUG OR ?CISTERN W INT WHITE ?LIMESCALE DEPS. POOR THICK OPAQUE GREEN GLZ EXT & PART UNDER. POSS AS LATE AS C1450-1625?
229	ANDA	ANDALUSIAN	BOWL	2	25		14-15C? PROB ANDALUSIAN LUSTREWARE? BUT V DECAYED GLZ. DELICATE THIN- WALLED FOOTRING BASE FROM BOWL/DISH, DIAM 90MM (37%) TRACES PALE BLUE ?FLORAL DEC INT - POSS STEM & LEAVES? POSS RED SCHISTOSE INCLS
229	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	7	66		JUG BSS WITH PLAIN LATE MED-STYLE SHOULDER CORDON DEC
229	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	30	249		SEVERAL VESS. INCL 4 RIMS, SOME BASES. FEW WITH VERTICAL STRIP DEC. F FRESH
229	OXAM	BRILL	BOTT	1	13		BRILL BOTTLE BS 13-15C?
229	OXAQ	E WILTS	JAR	6	112		PROB ALL JAR. INCL CLUB RIM & SAG BASES, SOME SOOT. F FRESH

Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
229	OXAQ	E WILTS		1	15		BS W HORIZ BAND WAVEY COMBED DEC
229	OXY	MED OX WARE	JUG	1	21		JUG/TRIPOD PITCH HANDLE FRAG W CENTRAL TWISTED STRIP INSET, YELL GLZ. TO FAB REF COLL
229	OXY	MED OX WARE	JAR	1	10		BS PROB JAR. REDUC. KNIFED EXT
229	OXAC	EARLY MED OX WARE		4	43		BSS, SOME WORN
229	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	1	24		BS, SOOT EXT
230	OXAQ	E WILTS		1	8	C1175-1350	BS, SOOT EXT
233	OXB	SW OX FLINT		2	15	C900-1050?	PROB 2 VESS C875-1250 BUT SPOT-DATE PROB CLOSER TO 1050?
233	OXAC	EARLY MED OX WARE	JAR	1	41		RIM TOP-HAT SHAPED JAR, EARLY OXAC FORM PROB 10-11C
233	OXAC	EARLY MED OX WARE	JAR	4	155		2-3 VESS. FRESH INCL CPOT RIM WITH PLAIN EVERT FLAT/BELLED THUMBED RIM (V LIKE WINCHESTER MBX FORMS) W OBLIQUE SCRATCHES EXT ON RIM. SAG BASE - SOOT. OXID BS W TRACE INCISED WAVEY LINE
233	OXR	ST NEOTS		1	6		F FRESH
234	BRILL	PM BRILL	DISH	6	126	C1650-1800	1 VESS. DISH LACKING RIM. SOOTED UNDER. PMED BRILL (OXFORD CODE OXDR)
234	BRILL	PM BRILL	JAR	2	180		PROB JAR BASE W V THICK WALLS - GLZ ALL SCRATCHED INT PROB THROUGH USE
234	OXY	MED OX WARE		1	19		
239	FREC	FRECHEN	JUG	2	61	C1580-1650	FRECHEN BART BASE WITH MOULDED BASE E17C. 2 VESS
239	PMR	PM RED		2	41		PROB 17C. 1 WORN
239	OXB	LATE BRILL	CUP	1	6		PALE BUFF W V HIGH QUAL YELLOW CISTERCIAN-LIKE GLZ, GLOB W TRACE HANDLE. PROB C1550-1625
239	OXB	LATE BRILL	JUG	1	34		FRESH JUG BS W ROD HANDLE, PURPLISH GLZ
239	OXB	COARSE BORDER		1	14		LARGE VESS W EXT GREEN GLZ PARTIAL
239	TUDG	TUDOR GREEN	JUG	4	8		PROB 1 VESS. DRINK JUG INCL RIM. F FRESH
239	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	5	36		INCL RIM
240	LONS	LONDON STONEWARE	MUG	1	124	18C	BASE CLASSIC LONDON SALT-GLAZ STONEWARE 18C TANKARD, SCORCHED BY USE
240	TGW	ENG TIN GLZ		2	11		WHITE, PROB CHAMBERPOT HANDLE
250				0	0	C1475-1550	SIEVED POT. 4SH INCL RAEREN MUG RIM
253	OXB	LATE BRILL		1	117	C1450-1625	SAG BASE FROM LARGE JAR/BOWL. CLASSIC OXB
255	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	1	7	C1200-1400	STRIP JUG BS
257	PMRE	EARLY PM REDWARE	JAR	1	11	C1480-1550?	JAR SHOULDER, OXID ORANGE, SANDY. PMRE? OR POSS MED OXAG 14/15C??
257	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	2	19		POSS INCL BS OXB LATE MED?
258	LONS	LONDON STONEWARE	MUG	2	29	C1702-1714	1 VESS INCL RIM & BS WITH QUEEN ANNE 'AR' EXCISE MARK
258	TGW			1	1		TRACE BLUE DEC
261				0	0	C875-1250	SIEVED POT. 1SH OXAC
263	LONS	LONDON STONEWARE	MUG	5	92	C1702-1714	RIM AND HANDLE FROM MUG JOINING 258
263	TGW	ENG TIN GLZ	CUP	3	35		NEAR-PROFILE PROB TEABOWL WITH FOOTING BASE & POLYCHROME DEC BLUE, RED, GREEN FLORAL
263	CHPO	CHINESE PORC	CUP	1	3		TEABOWL FOOTING W BLUE DEC

Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
267	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	1	16	C1450-1625?	UNGLZ JUG RIM W POUR LIP. OXBX? IF NOT DATE = C1200-1600
267	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	3	27		INCL RED STRIPS
267	OXAQ			1	13		COMBED DEC
267	OXY			1	4		
267	ROM	ROMAN		1	3		GREYWARE. PROB NARROW-NECKED VESS
268	RAER	RAEREN	JUG	1	7	C1475-1550	CLASSIC MUG RIM
268	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	5	66		PROB OXBX. HARD FIRED. INCL OBLIQUE SLASHED HANDLE. FRESH
269	OXBX	LATE BRILL	JUG	11	109	C1450-1625	2 VESS. FRESH
269	OXY			1	2		
270				0	0	C1480-1550?	SIEVED POT. 24 SH INCL 1 X PMRE
274	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	1	4	C1200-1400?	PROB 13C BASED PARTLY ON OTHER WARES. FRESH
274	OXY		JUG	1	17		PROB TRIPOD PITCH BS W HORIZ SCORED LINES & OBLIQUE THUMBED STRIPS (PINCHED)
274	OXY		JAR	2	50		2 VESS. THUMBED JAR RIMS, SOOTED
276	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	2	33	C1200-1400?	2 VESS. 1 FRESH BS W NEAT VERT STRIP DEC, THE OTHER UNGLZ JUG NECK W HORIZ SCORING - NOT IMPOSSIBLY OXBX LATE MED??
277	OXBX		JUG	5	58	C1450-1625?	?OXBX, PROB IS. SOME NEAR-STONEWARE, 1 W RED INCLS. IF NOT SPOT = 1200-1600
277	OXAM	BRILL	JUG	5	57		INCL BS PROB ANTHROPOMORPHIC JUG W TRACE OF APPL LIMB - V CREAM FAB (OTHERWISE = DEVELOPED STAMFORD?). ALSO N FRENCH/FLEM-STYLE MOULDED JUG BASE
277	OXY		JAR	1	9		
277	OXAC			1	25		SAG BASE
279	OXAM		JUG	1	135	L14-15C?	INCL CONICAL JUG BASE W HORIZ SCORING - POSS OXBX? ALSO LATE MED JUG W HORIZ CORDONS/GROOVES
279	OXBC	BRILL TUDOR GREEN		1	6		C1350-1550? GREEN GLAZED BOTH SIDES, MOTTLED, WHITE FABRIC
280	PMRE	EARLY PM REDWARE	SKIL	1	79	C1480-1550?	SPOT-DATE MAINLY ON EARLY POST-MED REDWARE - POSS A DEVELOPMENT OF LATE ASHAMPSTEAD-TYPE OXAG? SIMILAR TO GUYS WARE. DUTCH-STYLE SKILLED/FRY PAN PROFILE W FLANGED RIM, FLAT BASE, THIN INT ORANGE GLZ, SOOT EXT. DIAM C290MM
280	PMRE	EARLY PM REDWARE	JAR	3	38		FLAT BASE & HARD-FIRED ORANGE-RED BSS W THIN GLOSS OF GLZ - TRANSITIONAL LM/PM HARD-FIRED REDWARES (2 TO FAB REF COLL) BUT SEE ALSO FAB OXAY IN FAB REF COLL
280	OXBC	BRILL TUDOR GREEN	CUP	1	14		BS FROM FLARING CONICAL TUDOR-GREEN STYLE DRINK CUP. GLZ BOTH SIDES
280	OXBC	BRILL TUDOR GREEN	JUG	2	22		GLZD EXT ONLY
280	OXAM		BOWL	1	24		SMALL HEMI BOWL/CONDIMENT WITH SHORT FLANGED HORIZ RIM, YELL GLZ INT. DIAM C140MM
280	OXAM		JUG	12	166		MAY INCLUDE OXBX? HARD-FIRED LATE PLAIN JUG BSS & HANDLE
280	OXAM		LAMP	2	60		2 VESS. STEMS FROM 2 SEPARATE LAMPS, V WORN, GREEN GLZD. 1 WITH CENTRAL RIB/CORDON

Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
280	OXAQ			1	53		SAG BASE
280	OXR	ST NEOTS	BOWL	1	31		WORN BOWL RIM C230MM. THICK W INT BEVEL RIM
283	OXAM		JUG	2	39	C1200-1600	FRESH. GROOVED JUG SHOULDER - POSS 14/15C?
284	OXY		JUG	4	18	C1075-1250	2 VESS? 1 W HORIZ SCORING. YELL GLZ
284	OXAC			1	6		
285	OXAM		JUG	1	6	C1200-1600	FRESH. JUG NECK, GR GLZ
286	OXAC			1	4	10-11C?	SL WORN BS. FULL RANGE C875-1250
286	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	1	10		EVERT/FLANGED EXT BEV JAR RIM, DIAM 160MM. WORN. SOOTED
288	OXAM		JUG	1	7	C1225-1400	BS. N FRENCH-STYLE VERT STRIPS INCL RED
290	OXY		JUG	1	4	C1075-1150?	BS W YELL GLZ SPECKS
290	OXY			1	2		PROB JAR BS
290	OXZ	STAMFORD		1	6		SAG BASE PROB FROM SMALL THIN-WALL JAR. POSS STAMFORD BUT SCORCHED EXT. FINE CREAM SANDY WITH PINKISH-BROWN INT SURF. KNIFE TRIMMING UNDERSIDE. LESS LIKELY ANDENN. NO TRACE GLAZE. SOOTED EXT
290	OXR	ST NEOTS		2	12		PROB JAR BSS. HEAVILY SOOT EXT. SL WORN
292	OXR	ST NEOTS		1	2	900-1100	F FRESH. SOOTED
294	OXAC			2	8	900-1100	BSS. 2 VESS. SOOTED
294	OXBQ	NFR GREY		1	4		POSS N FRENCH? OXBQ (BLINKHORN 2006) BS FINE GREY SANDYWARE, POSS WHEELTHROWN BUT FROM POSS BASAL AREA. WORN
294	OXR	ST NEOTS	BOWL	1	32		CLASSIC INTURNED ST NEOTS BOWL RIM. DIAM 320MM (7%), SL WORN
294	OXR	ST NEOTS	BOWL	1	22		CLASSIC INTURNED ST NEOTS BOWL RIM BUT INNER TIP MISSING. PROM EXT OVERHANG/PROJECTION ON RIM. DIAM C300MM (5%). SOOTED
294	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	1	16		THICKENED EVERT RIM. SOOT. DIAM 140MM (14%). SL WORN
294	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	1	9		THICKENED EVERT RIM. SOOT. DIAM C150MM (3%). SL WORN
294	OXR	ST NEOTS	JAR	1	26		LARGE FRESH JAR SHERD. SOOTED
294	OXR	ST NEOTS		11	50		BSS. SOME SOOTED, WORN. INCL 1 WORN BASAL SHERD
296	OXAC		JAR	1	7	C950-1100?	SMALL JAR SHOULDER
296	OXAC			2	18		
296	OXK	MICHELMERS H		1	6		PROB MICHELMERSH? (C950-1050). BS WHEELTHROWN V FINE SANDYWARE. REDUC INT SURF/CORE, SL OXID BROWNISH EXT. OTHERWISE POSS BURNT STAMFORD OR FRENCH IMPORT?
297	OXR	ST NEOTS		4	42	C900-1100	3-4 VESS. PROB JARS INCL SAG BASE. ALL FAIRLY WORN
297	ROM	ROMAN		1	32		WORN FOOTING OXFORDSHIRE WARE DISH, BLACK SLIP EXT, RED SLIP INT, C240-400AD
299	OXAC		JAR	1	12	C875-1250	JAR RIM. SIMPLE UPRIGHT W SLIGHT EXT BEAD. FRESH. SOOTED

Context	Fabric	Abbrev	Form	Sherds	Weight	Ctx Spot date	Comments
300	OXAM	BRILL	LAMP	1	49	C1225-1400?	DOUBLE SHELLLED LAMP WITH NEAR-COMPLETE BASE - LACKING RIM AND DRIP TRAY RIM. BASE DIAM 52MM (THE FOOTRING PART THAT RESTS ON SURFACE). UNDERSIDE CONCAVE AND FETTLLED. GREEN GLZ IN BOWL AND DRIP TRAY BUT PATCHY UNDER BOWL ON STEM. FRESH
300	OXAC		JAR	1	69		FRESH. JAR WITH PLAIN EVERT FLAT-TOP/BEVELLED RIM WITH LIGHT THUMBING. DIAM C200MM. SOOTED
302	PMRE			1	4	C1480-1550?	FRESH. PROB JAR W THIN EXT GLZ
302	OXAM		JUG	2	26		INCL JUG BASE. UNGLZ. POSS LATE MED?
305	OXR	ST NEOTS		1	2	C900-1100	WORN BS
314	OXBC	BRILL TUDOR GREEN	CUP	1	2	C1375-1500	CUP RIM, PLAIN UPRIGHT. FRESH
314	OXAM		BOTT	1	12		PROB BOTTLE PAD BASE. DENTED. GREEN GLZ. FRESH
314	OXAM			1	13		UNGLZ, PROB LATE JUG?
314	OXBB	MINETY		1	31		PROB JAR BS WITH SPLASH OF YELLOWISH GLZ INT. SOOTED. C1225-1500
320	OXAC	EARLY MED OX WARE	JAR	1	6	C900-1100?	FULL DATE RANGE C875-1250. SMALL JAR SHOULDER WITH POSS UNIQUE DEC OF ROWS OF CROSS-IN-CIRCLE STAMPS (C12MM DIAM, 2 PARTIAL SURVIVING UNDER, PROB, A HORIZ GROOVE). V RARE - NO EXACT PARALLEL IN MELLOR 1994. ILLUS? TO FAB REF COLL. IDENTICAL DEC ON OXID BS FROM SIEVED IN (197)
320	OXR	ST NEOTS		1	13		SOOT EXT
322	OXAC	EARLY MED OX WARE		1	46	C875-1250	SAG BASE. SOOTED
324	OXAM		BOTT	1	5	14-15C?	UNGLZ BOTTLE SHOULDER. FRESH
324	OXAM		JUG	6	101		INCL POSS LATE MED JUG W SCORED HORIZ SPACED GROOVES. JUG RIM. BS HIGHLY DEC W ROULETTED STRIP & RED STRIP/SMEAR. PALE OVAL-SX HANDLE W PALE GREEN GLZ - CHALGROVE FABRIC?
326	OXAM		JUG	1	20	L14-E16C?	UNGLZ NEAR-STONEWARE JUG NECK. PROB LATE MED
328	OXAC			4	17	C875-1250	1 VESS. FRESH BSS
332	PMRE	EARLY PM REDWARE	BOWL	1	8	C1480-1550?	FLANGED BOWL RIM IN TRANSITIONAL REDWARE FABRIC W SLIGHT BLOOM OF GLZ INT. NEATLY MADE. FAIRLY SANDY. FRESH
332	OXAM		JUG	1	12		NEAR-STONEWARE, PURPLISH JUG NECK WITH PURPLISH GLZ - PROB OXAP - OVERFIRED OXAM. LATE MED
332	OXAM		JUG	2	24		INCL UNGLZ CORDONED/PEDESTAL BASE PROB LATE MED
332	OXAM		JAR	2	77		1 VESS. SAG BASE PROB FROM COOK POT - HEAVILY SOOT EXT. MOTTLED GREEN GLZ ALLOVER INT ON FLOOR. COARSER FAB
332	OXY			1	4		GLZ
332	OXAC			5	69		INCL BS W PAIR HORIZ GROOVES. F FRESH
TOTAL				301	4731		

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Description	Spot-date
205	1	31	misc	Brown salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe	19-20C
205	1	18	roof ridge	scrap with greenish glz - med	n/a
205	1	991	brick	Early-looking brick poss 15-16C? Central portion lacking ends. Width 110mm, thickness 45mm. Fine light orange sandy. Creased edges & underside - See similar eggs in 247	n/a
208	2	34	roof flat	Roof flat? 2 joining unglz frags in fine orange sandy fab with knife-cut edge - prob joins 212	L15/16C?
208	1	9	roof flat	Scrap roof in pinkish fab. Worn prob 13-14C	n/a
209	4	90	misc	Brown salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe	19-20C
209	5	61	brick	Scraps incl 19C, some earlier	n/a
209	1	12	roof flat	edge frag - med	n/a
209	4	64	misc	unglz hard-fired tile - post-med?	n/a
209	1	124	floor tile	Edge frag med decorated floor tile incl part of centre showing same eagle head/wing as on more complete tile from evaluation. 25mm thick. Pink-buff fabric with many white streaks. Worn. Prob 14C	n/a
211	1	2627	brick	Complete unfroged brick heavily encrusted in white mortar. Length 225mm, Width 112mm, Thick 57mm. Dense fine sandy light orange-brown fabric, fairly sharp arrises, slight surface creasing. Poss sooting or dark staining towards one long edge. SF13 From hearth. Might be Tudor but a bit thick? See 247	L17/18C?
211	1	2838	brick	Complete unfroged brick heavily encrusted in white mortar. Length 225mm, Width 112mm, Thick 57mm. Identical to above. Light mould mark parallel to edges on upper surface. SF14 From hearth. Ditto.	L17/18C?
212	4	300	roof flat	3x worn prob med red incl circ nailholes. 1x unusually thick (max 19mm) v flat tile w near circ nailhole w knife-cut edge & some knife-smoothing ?under - see 229	L15/16C?
212	6	138	roof ridge	Worn frags med red ridge incl 1 glazed	n/a
226	1	269	roof flat	Flat roof tile? Prob joins unusually thick tile in 212. Larger edge frag max 12mm thick in same smooth orange fab w broad grey core, knife-cut edge but with much smaller circ nailhole 9mm diam poss drilled post-firing? Mortar covered. See 229	L15/16C?
226	1	119	misc	Thick prob post-med plain tile frag 20mm thick, buff-orange fine sandy	n/a

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Description	Spot-date
				Group of v similar rooftile frags prob from the same workshop. Mostly orange fine sandy/smooth fab plus few harder-fired with distinct broad grey cores (resembling transitional med/early post-med redwares L15/16C). Unusually well-made with knife-cut edges and some knife-finishing of upper & lower surfs incl underside of circ nailholes - latter 17mm diam & prob bored/punched while leather-hard (as with knife-trim). Mostly on the thick side - 18-19mm common (incl nailholed eggs) but range is 14-20mm, some thicker in middle, no evid of glz or curvature. From late med garden soil w assoc pot L14/15C & strat over layers with Raeren c1475-1550 (2 eggs to OA med tile fabric ref coll)	
229	73	5367	roof flat		L15/16C?
229	25	1165	roof flat	Red med rooftile. Mostly worn	n/a
229	2	107	roof flat	Red med rooftile. Patchy clear glaze	n/a
229	3	133	roof flat	Fab VII B pink rooftile. Worn, 13-14C	n/a
234	4	477	roof flat	Thick knife-cut tiles as in 229. 1 has circ nailhole 17mm diam & unusually has a smaller 2nd nailhole (10mm) prob drilled post-firing only 56mm away from the larger	L15/16C?
239	1	404	floor tile	Near-complete triangular cut floortile - orig square but with deep diagonal pre-fired scoring and broken-off along that line. In the existing right-angled corner is the start of another light scored line as though tiler had changed his mind and chosen the other corners. Light pink-buff fabric exactly as 'Eagle' tile in 209 & similarly streaked with white marl. The upper surface covered with white slip under clear glaze showing bright yellow. Max 29mm thick with knife-cut bevelled sides. Dense, heavy. Rough underside. Penn/Chiltern? 14C? Estimated base (diagonal) width c170mm, side width c130mm. chipped/worn in places.	14C?
239	2	151	roof ridge	Frgs med ridge tile in sandy orange Fabric IIIB with copper-stained greenish-br glaze (like London-type ware). Incl edge frag. Worn. Prob 14C?	n/a
240	2	76	roof flat	Larger frag prob med orange sandy w grey core & prob post-firing bored nailhole 11mm diam, v worn surf. Other small frag undiagnostic	13-16C

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Description	Spot-date
247	1	2272	brick	Complete unfrosted brick - similar to those in 211 but paler and thinner. Light brown unusually fine sandy fabric with sparse coarse lenses or platelets (up to 15mm across) of white marl with a fissile quality, sparse coarse red clay pellets/iron oxide. quite neatly made with fairly sharp arrises, finely creased sides. smoothed upper surf with faint mould marks. Length 225mm, Width 110-113mm, Thickness 48-50mm. On basis of thickness probably Tudor but unusually well made. Traces white mortar. SF11	L15/16C?
247	1	2245	brick	Complete unfrosted brick - identical to that above (SF11). Flakey. Fingerprints on upper surf. Length 225mm, Width 108mm, Thickness 50-53mm. On basis of thickness probably Tudor but unusually well made. Traces white mortar. SF12	L15/16C?
253	4	83	roof flat	2 joining dense red smooth fab - post med? 2x v worn red med	16-18C?
253	1	63	roof ridge	Worn frag Fabric IB oolitic limestone-tempered ridge tile 13-14C	n/a
267	6	453	roof flat	At least 3 sl worn frags thick late med tiles as in 229 incl 1 of 21mm thick. Others prob med/late med incl 1 w greenish glaze (or ridge?)	L15/16C?
268	4	222	roof flat	Thick late med tiles as in 229, fairly fresh	L15/16C?
274	3	189	roof flat	Thick late med tiles as in 229, worn	L15/16C?
277	2	192	roof flat	Thick late med tiles as in 229, fresh. Nice eg from corner of tile w neat circ nailhole. 1 buff med tile frag	L15/16C?
279	14	1677	roof flat	Thick late med tiles as in 229, some joining, fairly fresh. Nice eg from corner of tile w neat knife-cut edges 19mm thick. 1 eg 20mm thick. 1x worn fab VIIB pink frag, 1 worn red med	L15/16C?
279	1	135	floor tile	Edge frag floortile 33mm thick w slightly bevelled knife-cut edge, reduced or burnt sandy fab w traces blackish glaze on top & single circ keying stab underside. Thickness suggests late med quarry-type tile 15-16C	n/a
279	1	35	roof ridge	Edge/end frag Fab IB ridge	n/a
280	18	1218	roof flat	Thick late med tiles as in 229, some worn, some fresh. 2-3 scraps worn med red	L15/16C?
280	1	24	misc	Fab VIIA cream tile with clear glz. Poss ridge? 15mm thick	n/a

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Description	Spot-date
282	8	244	misc	Unusually thin glazed tile - poss ridge but uncertain. 8 joining sherds, 11mm thick, v flat, orange-brown sandy med fab covered on upper surf with an allover glossy dark brown glaze. Wiping parallel to longest axis. Corner frag with 1 roughly knife-cut edge & 1 other edge at right angles but badly chipped pre-firing and covered with glaze. max dimensions of joining pieces 135mm x 114mm	14-E16C?
283	5	673	roof flat	Thick late med tile as in 229 incl circ nailhole. Fresh large corner frag 213mm+ long x 110mm+ wide, 21mm thick. 5 joining frags. Although underside is sanded this has been shaved-off in places by knife blade	L15/16C?
285	2	23	roof flat	Scraps from thick late med tiles as in 229	L15/16C?
288	1	52	roof flat	Prob a thick late med tile - but thinner - corner frag w complete circ nailhole, not so neatly finished but has knife-cut edges	L15/16C?
302	1	77	roof flat	Thick late med tile as in 229 incl circ nailhole	L15/16C?
302	2	308	roof ridge	Frag from 2 oolitic Fabric IB ridge tiles incl edge with beaded profile & scar of crest with 2 thumb impressions either side & trace of perforation/socket 103mm back from edge on apex/axis, traces of greenish glz. Other frag more worn with complete rounded crest & thumb impressions, traces glz	n/a
302	1	52	roof ridge	Edge frag curved med ridge - brown leached fab w grey core	n/a
302	1	35	misc	tile w glz specks, med	n/a
314	3	344	roof flat	Thick late med tile frags as in 229 incl circ nailhole, f fresh	L15/16C?
314	1	33	roof flat	Pale pink VIIIB frag	n/a
314	1	81	roof ridge	Crest frag w rounded crest & side dimples/impressions, traces glz. Fresh	n/a
332	8	455	roof flat	Thick late med tiles as in 229 (x4), plus 4x med red roof	L15/16C?
332	2	153	roof ridge	Worn ridge frags - 1 w copper green allover glz - 13-14C	n/a
Total	240	26943			

Context	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Tot Wt	Comments
205	c1650-1690	8	5	0	13	126	Min 5 pipes. 4 bowls of c1650-90 as Oswald 1984 fig. 51.B with stubby spur & barrel-shaped bowl, all well burnished; incl 1 complete bowl, 1 near-complete & 2 spurs. 1x worn complete bowl c1630-50 as ibid. fig. 51.6. All others fresh
208	L17/E18C	2	0	0	2	8	
209	c1650-1690	4	2	1	7	45	Complete fresh bowl/stem stubby spurred type as in 205. 1 other stubby spur frag. Stems of similar date incl 1 encrusted in limey mortar?
212	c1690-1720	35	5	2	42	220	3x bowls c1690-1720 with button-trimmed rims as Oswald 1984, fig. 51.C., incl profile. 1x frag 1650-90. 1x complete fresh bowl smaller stubby spurred barrel-shaped type, well burnished c1640-70 (national typology). Lots stems, 2 burnt
222	c1690-1720	17	2	0	19	96	1x complete bowl c1690-1720 as above. 1x damaged bowl c1650-90. Stem frags to 70mm long
226	c1690-1720	1	1	0	2	25	Complete bowl, fresh, burnished
229	L17/E18C	2	0	0	2	10	
234	L17/E18C	2	0	0	2	8	
239	L17/E18C	1	0	0	1	6	
240	c1690-1720	37	7	1	45	279	4x bowls c1690-1720 incl 2 complete, burnished & with v similar slender bowls & vigorously int-trimmed rims as examples seen above. 2x stubby spurred c1650-90 bowls incl 1 complete. 1x complete circular heeled bowl c1630-50 as Oswald 1984, fig. 51.6. fresh stems, many burnished
258	c1730-1780	3	2	1	6	41	1x complete bowl c1730-1780 with broad circ heel. 1x complete bowl c1690-1720 as above. Stems coated in brown cassy deposit
263	c1690-1720	9	3	0	12	68	1x frag bowl c1690-1720. 2x frag bowls c1650-90. Fairly short scrappy stems, brown stained
267	17C	1	0	0	1	4	Fresh stem with 3mm bore
TOTAL		122	27	5	154	936	

Glass

ID No	Cat No	Code	Site	Context	SF No	Sample	Phase	Eval/Excav	Count	Fragt Count	Length	Height	Width	Diameter	Thickness	Type	Sherd Type	Vessel Type	Colour	Function	Sub-Function	Identification	Comments	Draw	Metal	Box No
15		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1						vessel	base	bottle	dk amber	Household		bottle	base sherd from a small bottle or jar. Undiagnostic		gl	GL1
3		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	205					1	1		22		30		vessel	base	phial	lt blue green	Household		phial	base from a small phial, with conical kick or pushup		gl	GL1
8		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	208					1	1		24		17		vessel	neck	phial	colourless	Household		phial	Neck sherd, slightly flared neck, with simple fire polished rim. Horizontal shoulder.	yes	gl	GL1
10		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	209					1	1	25		17			vessel	body	uncertain	lt green	Household		uncertain	small body sherd. Undiagnostic.		gl	GL1
13		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	3						vessel	body	uncertain	v lt green	Household		vessel	3 x thin sherds of light green glass. Possibly flask or jar		gl	GL1
18		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1	28		22			vessel	body	uncertain	colourless	Household		vessel	thin sherd with fluting, possibly optic blown. Undiagnostic		gl	GL1
20		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	222					1	1						vessel	body	uncertain	uncertain	Household		vessel	Small thick body sherd. Heavily weathered, colour cannot be established. Possible early wine bottlebody sherd.		gl	GL1
24		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	240					1	1						vessel	body	uncertain	colourless	Household		vessel	small thin body sherd. Undiagnostic.		gl	GL1
1		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	205					1	1	101		82			vessel	base	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	base sherd of thick glass, with small pushup, probably rom a 'Globe and shaft' wine bottle. Mid 17th century		gl	GL1
2		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	205					2	2						vessel	body	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	2 x small thick body sherds.		gl	GL1
4		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	208					1	1	44		54			vessel	base	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	small thick base sherd. Weathered. Early wine bottle - mid 17th - mid 18th century		gl	GL1
5		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	208					1	1	88		67			vessel	body	wine bottle	olive green	Household		wine bottle	body sherd with seal which reads: 'Thomas Swift Oxon'	yes	gl	GL1
6		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	208					2	2						vessel	body	wine bottle	olive green	Household		wine bottle	2 x thick body sherds heavily weathered. From early wine bottles - mid 17th - mid 18th century		gl	GL1
7		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	208					1	1						vessel	body	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	thick body sherd, some surface iridescence		gl	GL1
9		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	209					1	2	42					vessel	neck/shoulder	wine bottle	olive green	Household		wine bottle	2 x sherds from a cylindrical wine bottle. Probably late 18th or early 19th century.		gl	GL1
11		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					3	3						vessel	body	wine bottle	lt green	Household		wine bottle	3 x body sherds, weathered.		gl	GL1
12		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1						vessel	body	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	1 x body sherd, bubbles in metal, surface weathered and largely lost.		gl	GL1
14		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1		54	58			vessel	body	wine bottle	dk olive green	Household		wine bottle	probable wine bottle body sherd. Well-preserved. Could be modern.		gl	GL1
19		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1	52	50				vessel	base	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	thick body/base sherd from a wine bottle. Otherwise undiagnostic.		gl	GL1
22		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	234					1	3						vessel	base	wine bottle	green	Household		wine bottle	3 x thick base sherds from a broad squat wine bottle. Precise form uncertain. Date late 17th-mid 18th century.		gl	GL1
25		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	263					1	1						vessel	body/shoulder	wine bottle	olive green	Household		wine bottle	body or shoulder sherd from a thin walled wine bottle. Well-preserved. Possibly modern.		gl	GL1
21		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	229					1	1		40				vessel	body/stem	wine glass	uncertain	Household		vessel	sherd comprising ?base flared or trumpet-shaped bowl, with junction with rod stem. Heavily weathered, colour cannot be determined. Possibly part of a wine glass. ID not certain.	yes	gl	GL1
16		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1	32		14			1 window		window	lt green	Window		window	small thin sherd. Post medieval.		gl	GL1
17		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	212					1	1	43		30			1.2 window		window	v lt blue	Window		window	thin sherd, slightly wavy. Post medieval.		gl	GL1
23		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	240					3	3						1.2 window		window	v lt green	Window		window	3 x sherds of thin window glass, with iridescent weathering now flaking away. Post-medieval		gl	GL1
26		OXQUCK 08	Queens' College Kitchen	285					1	1						2 window		window	uncertain	Window		window	small sherd of weathered and encrusted window glass. Colour uncertain. Post medieval		gl	GL1

Small Find	Context	Stone type	Moulding (type)	Tool Markings				Size (mm)	Identified?	Date	Other Comments	Photo No.	Context info
				Saw	Chisel	Score	Claw						
1	252	Limestone	Plain chamfered edges			Y		175 x 110 x 115	Mullion		Holes cut for metal bars, one side has complete hole, the other side has partial remains. Unusually for stone mullions, the chamfered shape is on one side only.	RIMG0002-4	pitched stone 15thC jetton (counter)
2	253	Limestone (shelly)	Plain chamfer		Y			235 x 165 x 220			Triangular piece with chamfered edge and a step cut into one face. Step also has small hollow incised, possibly for fixing? Unknown	RIMG0001	floor repair 1450-1625
3	253	Limestone (shelly)						275 x 125 x 16			Pinkish colour to fractured face. Stone probably situated near fire.	RIMG00023-25	floor repair 1450-1625
4	253	Limestone (shelly)	plain chamfer?					275 x 225 x 55	possible floor slab		one edge is roughly slanted to underside as seen on some flooring. However remaining edges are 90 degrees so may not indicate slab. Two smaller faces have traces of lime mortar. Of the two large faces, one is smooth the other slightly uneven suggesting this was the underside.	RIMG00013	floor repair 1450-1625
5	253	Limestone			Y	Y		146 x 95 x 82			Two worked faces. Scoreline to one face, above the scoreline are regular diagonal chisel marks, below the score line the stone is smoothed and has pinkish grey tinge, suggesting burnt.	RIMG00015-16	floor repair 1450-1625
6	253	Limestone (shelly)	roll?					178 x 187 x 66			There is roll moulding with filleting to one edge. There are what appear to be limewash traces within the crevices of the moulding indicating stonework was painted. Possibly a base for a plinth or similar.	RIMG0005-7	floor repair 1450-1625
7	259	Limestone			Y			255 x 235 x 145			Large rough piece with corner cut out and area cut out blackened. Companion piece to SF8. Mortar is	RIMG00029	fill of drain
8	259	Limestone			Y			255 x 245 x 170			Large rough piece with corner cut out and area cut out blackened. Companion piece to SF 7. Underside is burnt??	RIMG00027-28	fill of drain
15	252	Limestone	Roll moulding on edge					170 x 98 x 115			Pinkish colour to worked face. Stone probably situated near fire.	RIMG00017-19	pitched stone 15thC jetton (counter)
16	214	limestone	Plain chamfered edges				Y	382 x 110 x 105	sill or drip course?		large quantity of friable lime mortar on chamfered faces. Underside is relatively smooth with some pinkness to one end suggesting burning. This moulded piece was probably reset with underside facing up and used as paving or around hearth. There is some tread wear on smooth face.	RIMG00020-22	mortar slab floor beneath brick hearth. Clay pipe dated 1730-80
17	210	Limestone w stone incl?	Hollow and plain chamfers		Y			430 x 310 x 180			large piece of carved stone with worked and smoothed surfaces. There is a hollow chamfer to one side of a raised section, the other side has plain chamfers. Chamfered surfaces have possible limewash but could be bloom or calcification, difficult to tell. The raised section in between is roughly chiselled suggesting either moulding was removed or this face unseen (unusual). The underside is rough. There are traces of the hard cream mortar with pebble inclusions on the fractured face from reuse within wall.	RIMG00037-41	14th century West wall
18	210	limestone			Y			500 x 155 x 145			Either side hacked with chisel for mortar. Reverse face has large chisel marks not completely smooth. Upper face has raised area (use unknown) in middle and large traces of cream mortar with pebble incls.	RIMG00030-31	14th century West wall
103	1001	Limestone			Y			300 x 215 x 145		pre 18th C	Unusual shaped piece with stony hard mortar on base. Probably square in shape with rough rebate cut into upper face.	RIMG0008-9	well beneath 18th century floor. Brick built with limestone rubble and stone blocking.
104	1001	Limestone	foil/cusp detail with triangular indents		Y			310 x 200 x 200	Window lintel	late medieval	Large fragment of window tracery with rebates on inside edges for glass. The main faces have been limewashed and at some point plastered over and the decoration is infilled in parts. The mortar used is a hard lime mortar with small pebble inclusions.	RIMG00010-12	well beneath 18th century floor. Brick built with limestone rubble and stone blocking.
105	210	Limestone w stone incl?			Y		Y	285 x 330 x 200			Unknown use. Almost all faces are worked and have obvious tool marks. No mortar traces. Corner cut out.	RIMG00035-36	14th century West wall
	1015	Limestone - not very shelly			Y	Y	Y	370 x 170 x 340	Coat of arms	c 1517	large piece of carved stone depicting Robert Langdon. Reused but prob. part of west or north range originally. Figure is headless and wears gown. Figure holds shield with his initials RL and rebus which is barrel upon which is a long note. The whole has a moulded background. Arms also seen elsewhere in the college. Face has limewash traces and small score lines/claw marks. sides are rougher in finish with visible chisel marks. Top face is angled back towards rear face. This is squared corner, opposite corner is rounded to accommodate arms.	RIMG00032-34	north range 18th c kitchen wall

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
00000008

Box 2 file 4

C-FINDS SPECIALIST REPORTS

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQJCK08 / OXAMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

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Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
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(10 March 2009)

Queen's College kitchen (OXQUCK 08)

Medieval and post-medieval pottery report

by John Cotter

A total of 301 sherds of pottery weighing 4.731 kg. were recovered. Apart from four residual sherds of Roman pottery, 81% of the pottery by sherd count and 72% by weight is of medieval date with the remainder being post-medieval. The pottery is in a fairly mixed and quite fragmentary condition with some abrasion visible on the some of the softer late Saxon/early medieval sherds. The medieval assemblage includes many quite large fresh sherds including near-profiles of more robust smaller vessel forms (lamps, skillets). The post-medieval assemblage includes many large fresh sherds as well as a few potentially reconstructable vessel profiles. The range of fabrics and vessel forms present is fairly typical of sites along or near the main thoroughfares of central Oxford with the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods all well-represented. Nearby sites along the High Street with a comparable range of late Saxon to post-medieval material include 113-119 High Street (Timby and Underwood-Keevill 2000) and Logic Lane with its late Saxon pits (Radcliffe 1961-2). In its high medieval and late medieval vessel types, including a significant number of Brill/Boarstall ware oil lamps (perhaps connected with places of study?), the assemblage has more than a little in common with pottery recently published from Merton College (Blinkhorn 2006). Apart from a sherd of English porcelain no obvious 19th-century pottery was recovered.

Given the availability of good published parallels for most of these types in the city, coupled with the relatively small size of the present assemblage, its variable condition and the limited resources available, what follows is a simply a quantified list of the various fabrics present and a summary report focusing on the more significant or interesting aspects of the assemblage.

Methodology

An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed, following standard procedure, for the whole hand-excavated assemblage and spot-dates produced for each context. A much smaller collection of sieved pottery was simply scanned and spot-dated. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight. Quantification by rim EVEs (measurable rim percentage) was not considered worthwhile. Details of vessel form, part, decoration and any other features of note were recorded in a comments field. Full details remain in archive. As better parallels exist, none of the material was illustrated.

Pottery Fabrics

Medieval pottery fabrics were recorded using the system of codes developed for the Oxfordshire County type series (Mellor 1994). Post-medieval pottery fabrics were recorded using the codes of the Museum of London (LAARC 2007) which can be applied to most post-medieval types in south-east England. The types and quantities occurring at Queen's College are listed below in roughly chronological order.

ROM: Miscellaneous Roman pottery, c AD 43-410. (4 sherds, 53 g.).

OXR: St Neot's-type ware, *c* 850-1100 (mainly *c* 950-1075 at Oxford). South-east Midlands. (29 sherds, 297 g.).
 OXAC: Early Medieval Oxford ware ('Cotswold'-type calcareous gravel-tempered), *c* 875-1250 (mainly *c* 1050-1225 at Oxford). Central and north-west Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire. (30 sherds, 526 g.).
 OXBF: Late Saxon-Early Medieval South-West Oxfordshire ware (flint- and sand-tempered), *c* 875-1250 (mainly *c* 1050-1250 at Oxford). (2 sherds, 15 g.).
 OXZ: Stamford ware, *c* 850-1150. Lincolnshire. (1 sherd, 6 g.).
 OXK: Michelmersh ware, *c* 950-1050. Hampshire. (1 sherd, 6 g.).
 OXBQ: North French/Flemish grey ware, *c* 900-1100. (1 sherd, 4 g.).
 OXY: Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware (sand-tempered), *c* 1075-1300. Oxfordshire. (16 sherds, 160 g.).
 OXAQ: Early-Late Medieval East Wiltshire ware (flint and algal limestone), *c* 1150-1350. (11 sherds, 207 g.).
 WORC: Worcester-type sandy glazed ware, *c* 1175-1400. Worcestershire. (1 sherd, 9 g.).
 OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, *c* 1225-1625. Buckinghamshire. (106 sherds, 1429 g.).
 ANDA: Andalusian lustreware, *c* 1250-1450. Import, Spain. (2 sherds, 25 g.).
 OXBB: Minety ware, *c* 1225-1525 (at Oxford), Wiltshire. (1 sherd, 31 g.).
 OXBG: Coarse Border ware, *c* 1350-1500. Surrey/Hampshire. (1 sherd, 14 g.).
 OXBX: Late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware, *c* 1450-1625. Buckinghamshire. (28 sherds, 557 g.).
 TUDG: Tudor Green ware, *c* 1375-1550 (mainly *c* 1450-1550). Surrey/Hampshire. (4 sherds, 8 g.).
 OXBC: Brill/Boarstall 'Tudor Green' copies, *c* 1375-1550. (5 sherds, 44 g.).
 RAER: Raeren stoneware, *c* 1475-1550. Import, Germany. (2 sherds, 14 g.).
 FREC: Frechen stoneware, *c* 1525-1750. Import, Germany. (3 sherds, 99 g.).
 BORD: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, *c* 1550-1700. (2 sherds, 73 g.).
 BORDG: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, green-glazed, *c* 1550-1700. (1 sherd, 68 g.).
 BORDB: Surrey/Hampshire white Border ware, brown-glazed, *c* 1650-1700. (1 sherd, 2 g.).
 PMRE: Early post-medieval red earthenwares, *c* 1480-1600. (7 sherds, 140 g.).
 PMR: Post-medieval red earthenwares, *c* 1550-1900. Local, including Brill (Bucks.). (6 sherds, 144 g.).
 WEST: Westerwald stoneware, *c* 1590-1750. Import, Germany. (1 sherd, 4 g.).
 TGW: English tin-glazed earthenware, *c* 1575-1825. London, Bristol etc. (15 sherds, 170 g.).
 CHPO: Chinese porcelain, *c* 1600-1900+ (mainly *c* 1725-1900). Import, China. (1 sherd, 3 g.).
 BRILL: Red earthenware, Brill-type, *c* 1650-1800. Buckinghamshire. (8 sherds, 306 g.).
 LONS: London stoneware, *c* 1670-1900. (8 sherds, 245 g.).
 STMB: Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed earthenware, *c* 1680-1800. (1 sherd, 57 g.).
 STBRs: Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware, *c* 1690-1730. (1 sherd, 10 g.).
 ENPO: English porcelain, *c* 1745-1925+. (1 sherd, 5 g.).

Summary by period

Late Saxon to early medieval

The earliest phase of the site (Phase 1) comprises five late Saxon pits which produced a total of 44 sherds (539 g.) of pottery (Pits 232, 293, 295, 298 and 304). Overall these almost certainly date within the period *c* 950-1050/75, although they could arguably date solely to the later 10th century. The predominant pottery fabrics here are St Neot's-type ware (OXR) and Early Medieval Oxford ware (or 'Cotswold'-type ware, OXAC). The latter has a broad dating in Oxfordshire and the Cotswolds area of *c* 875-1250 but in Oxford is more typical of the period *c* 1050-1225 (Mellor 1994, 51-52). St Neot's-type ware likewise is broadly dated from *c* 850 or *c* 900 to *c* 1100 in the south-east Midlands but in Oxford has a main currency of *c* 950-1075 (*ibid.*, 57). The presence of a small plain sherd of wheel-thrown Michelmersh ware in Pit 295, beneath the larger pit assemblage in Pit 293 and also beneath Pit 304, if correctly identified, provides further evidence of a post- *c* 950 dating. This Hampshire import, rare in Oxford, dates to *c* 950-1050. One of the Michelmersh kilns has recently been dated by archaeomagnetism to *c* 965-1030 (Mephram 2007, 68). The concurrency of the two main wares here in roughly equal quantity, plus the Michelmersh sherd, provides the dating suggested above with a date in the first half of the 11th century perhaps rather more likely.

The St Neot's-type ware vessels from the pits comprise a few jar rims and heavily sooted jar body sherds plus rims from two wide bowls with classic St Neot's inturned or bifid rims. The Early Medieval Oxford ware (OXAC) vessels comprise jars/cooking pots only, some with thumb-decorated rims. The main forms in both wares are similar to those from the 10th/11th-century pits at 113-119 High Street (Timby and Underwood Keevil 2000, fig. 13). Pit 232 produced a vertical-sided or 'top hat'-shaped jar in OXAC, considered to be an early form in this ware and usually dated 10th-11th century. The same pit however also produced the only two sherds (from two vessels) of flint-tempered OXBF - Late Saxon-Early Medieval South-West Oxfordshire ware which could date the pit closer to *c* 1050. Pit 293, the largest of the pit assemblages, produced a small shoulder sherd from a jar in OXAC with rare stamped decoration consisting, apparently, of a horizontal row of cross-in-circle stamps (two partially surviving, diameter 12 mm.) under an incised horizontal line - perhaps the upper of a pair enclosing the stamps? Remarkably, a smaller sherd from a second vessel with identical stamped decoration (though probably from a different die) was recovered from sieved material in context (197). This style of stamped decoration is fairly common on late Saxon and early medieval pottery in England although there is no exact parallel for this on Early Medieval Oxford ware in the published typology of this ware - although a vessel with sunburst stamps is illustrated (Mellor 1994, fig. 13.4). Cross-in-circle and other stamp designs however were common on Michelmersh ware (Mephram 2007) and other late Saxon pottery in Wessex. A few sherds of OXAC from later contexts have traces of simple incised line decoration. The only other broadly contemporary fabric present in the late Saxon pits was a small sherd of North French or Flemish grey sandy ware (OXBQ, Pit 293). A worn sherd of late Roman Oxfordshire ware (*c* AD 240-400) was also recovered from Pit 293.

The early medieval assemblage (c 1050-1250) comprises the usual limited range of fabrics found in Oxford including, as before, OXAC jar/cooking pots now joined by Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) present as both unglazed jars/cooking pots and yellow-glazed pitchers and possibly tripod pitchers. An early medieval pit (Pit 289) produced a sherd of late Saxon to early medieval Stamford ware (OXZ, c 850-1150). This ware has been found on several other sites in central Oxford normally occurring as yellow-glazed spouted pitchers but represented here by an unglazed sagging base sherd from a thin-walled jar (or unglazed area of a spouted pitcher) with external sooting.

Medieval, late medieval and post-medieval

The high and late medieval assemblage is dominated, as usual, by products of the Brill/Boarstall ware industry (OXAM). These mainly comprise glazed jugs, both plain and decorated but all in a fairly fragmentary state. Less common forms include three OXAM bottles - possibly for culinary use (oil containers/dispensers?), a small late medieval bowl/condiment dish, and the base of a cooking pot with internal green glaze and heavy external sooting. Most interesting however are parts of no less than four OXAM double-shelled oil lamps (contexts 209, 280 and 300), an unusually high number given the relatively small size of the excavated assemblage. These small distinctive vessels have a solid wheel-thrown pedestal rising from a drip-tray and supporting a small dish with a small pinched spout to hold the wick which floated in the oil. Most examples are green-glazed. Three of the examples here are represented only by the damaged robust stem fragments with - in one case - traces of the dish and tray attached (209, 280). The fourth example though is almost a complete profile with only the rim edges from its dish and tray missing, but otherwise very fresh. Better preserved examples of this form, thought to be mainly of 13th- to 14th-century date, have been published from many sites in Oxford (Mellor 1994, fig. 54.18-22), including, most recently, a collection of at least 16 lamps from Merton College (Blinkhorn 2006) and smaller numbers from other collegiate sites. Blinkhorn argues convincingly that the unusually high consumption of lamps at Merton College was a reflection of the large-scale use of this vessel type by the inhabitants of the college (*ibid.*, 261). It is equally likely that the relatively high number of lamps at Queen's College is also reflection of its academic function.

A single sherd has tentatively been identified as 13th-14th century Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (WORC, context 205), only the second sherd of this ware to be identified in the city, the other being from Rewley Abbey (Cotter 2007, fig. 20.3, pl. 10.3). This is from a jug body in a reduced fabric with a cloudy greenish-brown glaze and with traces of red slip decoration. A very rare medieval pottery type, for Oxford, from context 229 (a late medieval garden soil) is the footring base of an Andalusian lustreware (ANDA) dish or bowl with thin walls and decayed traces of cobalt blue painted decoration - possibly floral? This probably dates to the 14th century and may have been carried overland from either Southampton or London. These white early tin-glazed vessels with metallic lustre decoration (now decayed) and blue painting would have been highly prized possessions and reflect a site of some status. A vessel form probably connected with the late medieval kitchen here is a wide dish-like redware skillet or frying pan from a pit fill (context 280). This has almost exactly the same form as late medieval/early post-medieval skillets in Dutch redware - in this case with a flanged rim, short slightly flaring walls and possibly a flat base with traces of thin clear glaze internally. It probably once had a tongue-like side handle (now

missing). The sooted exterior confirms its use as a cooking vessel - much like a modern frying pan. Despite the resemblance to Dutch forms the coarser sandy red fabric with grey core most probably identifies it as a very early example of a local or regional post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE) dating to c 1480-1550. These appeared over much of southern England during the 16th century but the continuing predominance of the late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware industry, with its buff-creamy fabrics, as late as the early 17th century deferred the large-scale appearance of post-medieval redwares in Oxford until as late as c 1640. Nevertheless very small amounts of this type of ware were evidently reaching Oxford before this date.

The post-medieval assemblage is small but fairly fresh and comprises the usual range of domestic wares found in the city including 18th-century tin-glazed chamberpots and stoneware tankards from London and Staffordshire. Apart from a single sherd of 19th-century English porcelain the ceramic sequence appears to end in the 18th century. The College kitchen was apparently rebuilt in 1711. Large fresh sherds from the fill of a drain here (contexts 258 and 263) included a London stoneware tankard with the crowned 'AR' excise mark of Queen Anne (1702-1714) which may date from this rebuilding phase.

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Version date 3/7/09

The ceramic building material from Queen's College kitchen extension, Oxford (OXQUCK 08 EX)

by John Cotter

A total of 240 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 26.943 kg. were recovered. These range in date from the 13th century to the 19th century. Most of the material (by sherd count) appears to be late medieval or early post-medieval. The latest material is represented by just a few scraps of 19th-century brown salt-glazed drainpipe and brick scraps of similar date. The condition of the 13th-14th century (pre-college) material was generally fairly worn. The later material, though fragmentary, was generally quite fresh. A full catalogue remains in archive.

As usual the bulk of the CBM comprised plain or flat rectangular roof tile with a pair of circular nailholes near the upper end (peg tiles). These comprised 190 fragments (13.640 kg). No complete examples or even complete widths were recovered. Medieval roof tiles in Oxford occur in a limited range of fabrics. A much larger assemblage of roof tiles has recently been published from Merton College where the range of fabrics is discussed in more detail (Cotter 2006). Nearly all the tiles from Queen's college occur in unglazed orange-red (oxidised) sandy fabrics (Fabric IIIB, or similar). A very few pieces show evidence of glaze typical of medieval tiles. However most medieval tiles in Oxford seem to have been unglazed - as here. Typical medieval (mainly 13th-15th century) tiles here are recognisable by their coarse sandy fabric, irregular manufacture and worn condition. A very few pieces of worn, residual, 13th-14th century tile in a pink fabric (Fabric VIIB) were identified. The bulk of plain roof tiles from Queen's College, however, while possessing the usual orange-red fabric colour are quite different from typical Oxford medieval tiles in being significantly thicker and produced to a much higher standard. These also have a much finer sandy fabric and are more post-medieval looking but, despite this, the stratigraphic and associated pottery dating evidence suggests a 15th- to early 16th-century dating. These are all of such similar character that it quite likely they all come from the same tiling and perhaps all derive from the same late medieval roof or roofing episode. This specific type of tile does not seem to have previously been recognised from Oxford and appears therefore to be a completely new type. For the present they can be referred to as 'thick late medieval roof tiles', pending further discoveries - although they may even transpire to be a unique batch ordered for a specific roofing or re-roofing programme at Queen's college at some date in the late medieval period.

Considering this new type in slightly more detail, they are hard-fired with orange-red surfaces and often with a sharply defined broad grey core - similar to some late medieval/early post-medieval redware pottery fabrics in southern England. A few examples are over-fired with grey surfaces. Apart from the smoother fabric their most distinctive characteristics are their thickness and finishing. Most medieval roof tiles in Oxford fall within a 12-15 mm. thickness range. These tiles however fall within a range of 14-21 mm. thick and 18-19 mm. thick tiles are quite common - well above the usual thickness for both local medieval and post-medieval roof tiles. Thicker fragments might initially be mistaken for ridge tiles but none shows evidence of curvature, in fact they are remarkably flat and regular, and many pieces have circular nailholes confirming their identification as plain roof tiles. The tiles appear to have been carefully finished while in quite a dry leather-hard state - the sides have been cut or trimmed with a knife or similar blade creating neat sharp edges and corners, the undersides of the nailholes have been neatly trimmed around to remove any surplus clay and here and there on both the smoother upper surface and the sanded underside there are often traces of knife-finishing or shaving-off of surplus clay to create a neater flatter product. Nailholes are neatly circular and larger than usual (17 mm. diam). Unfortunately no pieces are large enough to determine the original tile widths or lengths or how far apart the pair of nailholes was positioned. One piece, unusually, has a standard nailhole and a smaller second nailhole (10 mm. diam) which appears to have been bored post-firing 56 mm. away from the other. The largest surviving piece is a corner fragment surviving to a length of 213 mm.+ and a width of 110 mm.+.

The largest context assemblage of these tiles is a group of 73 fragments (5367 g.) from a late medieval kitchen garden soil (229) containing late 14th- or 15th-century pottery including a sherd of imported Andalusian lustreware (see pot report). In a few other contexts the tiles are associated with pottery of c 1475-1550 including a Raeren stoneware mug rim in context (268) stratified below a cobbled floor which produced a 15th-century French jetton (252). A currency from the 15th to the early 16th century for these thicker tiles thus seems highly probable. The largest piece (context 283, mentioned above) is

from a Phase 3 layer assigned to the period c 1399-1450 which includes the construction of the kitchen c 1400. Whether this group of thick tiles represents the original kitchen roof of c 1400 or a later 15th-century replacement we cannot say for certain - one cannot even be certain that they derive from the kitchen roof rather than some other part of the college but the former does seem to be the most likely origin. Whoever commissioned these unusually thick tiles clearly intended them to last for many years. In their thickness they might have been a ceramic replacement for the stone tiles used to roof many of Oxford's medieval and post-medieval college buildings. The published accounts for Queen's College do not appear to mention ceramic roof tiles (although stone 'slaters' are mentioned). One can only presume, given their size and weight, that the tiles were produced fairly locally. Future excavations will hopefully throw more light on the nature of this newly identified late medieval type. Samples have been added to the Oxford medieval tile fabric reference collection. Although thick late medieval tiles continued to turn up in post-medieval contexts (either from a still extant roof or as redeposited material) only one piece of fairly definite smooth post-medieval type roof tile was identified (253).

Ridge tile (17 pieces, 999 g.). These are medieval 13th-14th century and perhaps 15th-century types, mostly quite worn, and nearly all of which appear to be residual. Several pieces with rounded crests occur in a pale brown oolitic limestone-tempered fabric (Fabric IB), some with traces of greenish glaze. This type is thought to have come from north-west Oxfordshire (Cotter 2006). The other pieces are in local red sandy fabrics, some of them with a green or a clear glaze. Some of the latter may be contemporary with the early college.

Floor tile (3 pieces, 663 g.). These comprise two possible products of the Penn/Chiltern tileries, including a decorated tile, and one plain glazed tile. The latter is an edge fragment from a thick (33 mm.) late medieval-style quarry tile in a ?burnt grey sandy fabric with a traces of blackish glaze and a single surviving circular keying stab on the underside. A 15th-16th century date is likely (context 279). The other two tiles are residual in post-medieval contexts. The first is a fragment from the edge and centre part of a decorated medieval floor tile 25 mm. thick. This has almost exactly the same fabric, glaze and printed white slip eagle design as the more complete decorated tile found during the evaluation (see below and Pl. xx). The fabric of the more fragmentary piece (context 209), however, is more heavily streaked with thin lenses and swirls of white clay or marl against a salmon-pink background. It also contains moderate fine and coarse pellets of red-brown iron-rich clay. Although the design appears to be identical to the larger tile - with a right-facing eagle's head - yet there appears to be a beak-like projection of white slip on the left side of the eagle's head as well, but more downturned, possibly suggesting an imperial-style double-headed eagle (although it only has a single head despite the possible presence of two beaks). Traces of the corner quatrefoils also survive. The more complete tile from the evaluation (context (124), Pl. xx), also discussed here, is 132 mm. wide and 23-25 mm. thick and has bevelled sides. The design is printed in white slip under a clear glaze and shows a crudely executed right-facing eagle with outstretched wings. In the surviving upper corners are large quatrefoils with a discontinuous border that arcs over the eagle's head. As already mentioned there is no exact parallel for this design in the extensive published typologies for Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire floor tiles (Haberly 1937; Hohler 1942) although its pink streaky fabric suggests a Penn/Chiltern source and therefore a 14th-century date. It has been suggested that the eagle design is a debased version of the Queen's College coat of arms with its three eagles and this seems possible especially in view of the apparent uniqueness of the design. Although these two tiles might belong to the c 1330-1380 production period of classic Penn tiles the design is unusually crude and the fact that it is unparalleled might also suggest that it belongs to a later derivative industry. The Accounts of Queen's College record the tiling of the newly-enlarged chapel in 1519 probably under the auspices of Robert Langton a provost and benefactor of the college (Magrath 1921, 166). Floor tiles published from the chapel of Queen's College include tiles with the rebus of Robert Langton (a barrel; Haberly 1937, design CCLIX) and others with a crudely executed lion (ibid., CCLVIII) so there can be little doubt that the tiles date from this period. Whether the eagle tiles here could also be this late remains a possibility. Unfortunately very little is known about the source of these early 16th-century decorated tiles or how they can be safely distinguished from the earlier Penn types.

The other (third) possible Penn/Chiltern tile (context 239) is a near-complete cut triangular floor tile - originally square but broken into two triangular tiles along a deeply scored diagonal line made before firing. This has exactly the same pink streaky fabric as the tile just described (209). The upper surface is covered with a uniform white slip showing bright yellow under a clear glaze. The sides are knife-cut and bevelled. Although chipped the original side width was an estimated 130 mm. wide with a long

(diagonal) base width of 170 mm. The thickness is 29 mm. which makes it comparable to late medieval quarry tiles.

Brick (10 pieces, 11.034 kg.). These include two complete light brown early Tudor bricks removed as samples from a hearth (247), and two other complete bricks possibly of 17th/early 18th-century date from a replacement hearth (211), plus scraps of 19th-century brick (details in archive). Miscellaneous CBM (20 pieces, 607 g.). Mostly small undiagnostic pieces of medieval tile and a few pieces of 19th-century stoneware drainpipe (details in archive.).

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[As in evaluation report]

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Version date 30/6/09

Summary of the clay pipes from Queen's College kitchen extension, Oxford (OXQUCK 08 EX)
by John Cotter

A total of 154 pieces of clay pipe weighing 936 g. were recovered. These comprise 27 bowl fragments, 5 mouth pieces and 122 stem fragments. Their condition was generally quite fresh with several complete bowls present. Bowl shapes have been compared to those published from St Ebbe's, Oxford (Oswald 1984). Most of the bowl types are common Oxford types datable to c 1650-1690 (*ibid.*, fig. 51.B) and to c 1690-1720 (*ibid.*, fig. 51.C). Two residual bowls of c 1630-1650 were also recovered. The latest bowl dates to c 1730-1780. Apart from burnishing on the bowls and stems of most examples, and milling on the rims of the 17th-century examples, the assemblage was plain with no makers' marks present. A full catalogue remains in archive.

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OXQUCK08

Fired Clay

Cynthia Poole

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered from two sieved samples: one fragment (3 g) from context 280 (sample 7) and two fragments (5 g) from context 269 (sample 6). Both are fine sandy fabrics, the one from sample 7 contains additionally shell or limestone sand and the pieces from sample 6 have added organic temper, probably chaff or chopped straw. Neither sample can be assigned to any form or function, though they are likely to derive from hearth or oven structure.

Oxford Queen's College Kitchen (OXQUCK 08)

Coin and jetton

by Martin Allen

The Æthelred II halfpenny of the *Long Cross* type (which is covered with copper corrosion products and can only be identified from an X-ray) was issued c.997-1003, consistent with the suggested date of 900-1100 for its context in a pit fill of Phase 1. Coin hoard evidence indicates that coins of the *Long Cross* type were effectively removed from circulation soon after the end of their period of issue in c.1003 (Allen 2006, 515-17). The 15th-century copper-alloy jetton also supports the 15th- to 17th-century date given to its context of a stone floor in Phase 4.

Find	Description	Date
20	Æthelred II (978-1016), silver cut halfpenny, <i>Long Cross</i> type, Huntingdon mint, moneyer Edwine, <i>rev.</i> +EDP[JVNTE, possibly from the same reverse die as Eaglen 1999, nos 71-3, 0.65 g.	c.997-1003
14	Copper alloy jetton, French, <i>obv.</i> shield of France modern, <i>rev.</i> triple-stranded arcuate cross fleuretty in tressure, diameter 26-27 mm, 4.82 g.	15th century

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Allen, M, 2006 'The volume of the English currency, c.973-1158'. In B. Cook and G. Williams (eds), *Coinage and History in the North Sea World, c. AD 500-1200. Essays in Honour of Marion Archibald* (Leiden and Boston), pp. 487-523.

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Oxford Queens' College (OXQUCK 08)

Glass

By Ian Scott

The glass assemblage comprises 37 sherds of glass including 31 sherds of vessel glass and 6 sherds of window glass (Table). The assemblage is dominated by sherds from wine bottles. Most of these are sherds from early wine bottles dating to the period from the mid 17th to the mid 18th century. Although there are changes in the shape of wine bottles through this period they are characterised generally by thick walls and broad round or squat bodies. The wine bottle sherds from context 205 (construction horizon) include a large part of the base of 'globe and shaft' bottle of mid to late 17th-century date and two thick body sherds from early wine bottles. Context 208 (a gravel path) produced 5 sherds of late 17th- or early 18th-century date, including a large sherd with a seal which reads: '[Th]omas Swift oxon'. Thomas Swift is known from wine bottle seals from Broad Street, Oxford (Leeds 1938, 156, no. 5 and pl. xii, c.9-c.10). Leeds suggested that this man identified from leases of 1691 and 1695 as occupying No.47 Broad Street (loc. cit.). Context 209 (make-up for the path) produced 2 sherds from a cylindrical wine bottle of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. The 6 sherds from context 212 (demolition layer) include both thick sherds from early wine bottles and a sherd from a wine bottle of later date. The latter could be from a modern bottle. The sherds from context 234 (demolition layer) are thick sherds from the base and body of an early wine bottle. The single sherd from context 263 (drain fill) is from a much more recent, possibly modern, wine bottle.

Table 1: Summary quantification of glass assemblage by glass/vessel type and context

Context	Glass type						Total
	wine bottle	bottle	wine glass	pharmaceutical vessel/phial	Uncertain vessel	window	
205	3			1			4
208	5			1			6
209	2				1		3
212	6	1			4	2	13
222					1		1
229			1				1
234	3						3
240					1	3	4
263	1						1
285						1	1
Total	20	1	1	2	7	6	37

The only other clearly identifiable pieces of vessel glass are two sherds from phials or pharmaceutical bottles of late 17th- or 18th-century date. There is a complete indented base in light blue green metal from context 205, and a complete neck and part of the shoulder of a colourless phial from context 208. In addition to the phials are a fragment of the base of bottle in dark amber glass (context 212), and a possible wine glass fragment, very badly weathered, from context 229 (soil horizon). The

identification of the latter is not certain. There were also 7 undiagnostic body sherds from vessels the form of which cannot be determined (Table).

Window glass was found in small quantities (Table). All was probably of broadly post-medieval date. Window glass of the late medieval and post medieval periods is difficult to date closely.

Reference:

Leeds, E T, 1938 Glass vessels from the XVI century and later from the site of the Bodleian Extension in Broad Street, *Oxoniensia* 3, 153-61

Report on the metalwork and worked bone assemblages from excavations at Oxford, Queens College Kitchen (OXQUCK 08)

by Leigh Allen

Introduction

A total of 94 metal objects and 1 worked bone object were recovered from the archaeological investigations at Oxford, Queens College Kitchen. The metalwork assemblage comprises 28 copper alloy objects, 64 iron objects (including 49 nails or fragments from nails) and 2 lead objects. The copper alloy and lead objects are in reasonable condition although many objects are corroded. The ironwork is in very poor condition the objects are heavily corroded and fragmentary, very little of the original metal survives.

The copper alloy assemblage includes 3 coins/jettons (see below) which have been identified by Paul Booth (Roman) and Dr Martin Allen (Post Roman).

Methodology

The objects have been visually examined and have been categorised using a range of standard reference reports. The whole assemblage has been x-rayed in order to aid identification. The assemblage includes a number of small miscellaneous fragments of strip or sheet (mostly recovered during the environmental sample processing) which have not been included in this assessment; a full catalogue will appear in the archive. There are 8 copper alloy and 64 iron objects that are identifiable and these are discussed below by phase.

Phase 1 - Saxon

A total of 4 identifiable objects were recovered from phase 1 contexts they are a coin and 3 nails. The coin (SF 20) from context 294 the upper fill of late Saxon pit 293 has been identified by Dr Martin Allen (see below). One of the nails came from the same context and the other two came from context 290 the fill of shallow pit/hollow 289.

Phase 3 - 1340-1450

Three copper alloy objects were recovered from phase 3 contexts they are a coin, a stylus and a strap loop. Paul Booth has identified the coin (SF 18) which is Roman (see below), it came from context 285 (a 14th century make-up layer). A complete copper alloy stylus (SF 17) was recovered from context 284 (Saxon/early medieval layer). It has a broad triangular spatulate head and a shaft that tapers to a point. The shaft is decorated with incised grooves around it at the centre point on the shaft and at the junction with the head. Styli were used for writing on wax tablets, the spatula-shaped head could be gently heated and used as an eraser. Post-Roman styli can be distinguished from Roman styli in that the later tend to have narrow spatulate heads, slender moulded shafts and are generally made of iron. Styli with broad spatulate ends were introduced in the Saxon period but continued in use into the 12th century when they were generally replaced by styli with T-shaped erasers (Biddle and Brown 1990, 729-732, fig. 211, No.2283). The strap loop (SF 19) was recovered from context 288 (fill of a mid 14th century construction cut). The loop, rectangular with

two opposed internal projections, is designed to hold down the loose end of a belt or strap which projects beyond the buckle. The lack of a central bar may be to allow straps with mounts on them to pass easily through the loop. This form of strap loop dates from the late 12th to the late 14th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 229-235, fig.149, No. 1258).

illus. 1 Stylus, copper alloy, complete. Stylus with a triangular spatulate head and decorative grooves around the shaft, SF. 17, ctx 284, L: 132mm

Phase 4 - 1450-1714

The majority of the metal objects from the site were recovered from phase 4 contexts, the 56 identifiable objects include 4 copper alloy objects and 52 iron (including 49 nails). The copper alloy objects comprise a jetton, a skimmer handle socket, a fragment from a sheet metal vessel and a lace tag. The iron assemblage, excluding nails, comprises fragments from a blade, a horseshoe and a looped hasp.

Dr Martin Allen (see below) has identified the jetton (SF14) recovered from context 252 (15th-17th century stone floor). The skimmer handle (SF 12) came from context 253 (15th-17th century repair to the stone floor). It is in fact the socket for a skimmer handle, consisting of two plates that would have been riveted to the edge of the skimmer, the upper plate is curved so that the end of a long wooden handle could be inserted. Skimmers were used for removing items from stew pots they superseded flesh hooks at the end of the Medieval period (Egan 1998, 155-157, fig 126). A fragment from a sheet metal vessel (SF 23) was recovered from context 280 (fill of a 16th century pit) The sheet is irregularly shaped and has a rolled edge (probably the rim). Complete sheet metal vessels are seldom recovered from site as they would have been highly valued objects compared to ceramic and wooden examples, this is demonstrated by the repair patches that were used on vessels to extend their useful life. Large pieces of sheet metal could also be offered for resale to smiths for recycling (Rees, Crummy, Ottoway and Dunn 2008, 257). The lace tag (SF 15) came from context 274 (16th -17th century make up layer). These small cylinders of copper alloy sheet were designed to stop the ends of cords or laces from fraying, in the absence of buttons and zips, laces would have been used to secure all manner of clothing as well as shoes and boots. Lace tags are generally recovered in large numbers from Medieval and Post Medieval contexts.

The majority of the iron objects are nails recovered from make up layers (contexts 250, 255 and 274), pit fill 280 and floor layer 269, just under half of the nails came from context 270 (fill of hollow in floor 269) dating to the 15th-16th century. The other three iron objects are extremely fragmentary. A possible fragment from a horseshoe (curved and broken at one end across a square perforation) came from context 252 (15th-17th stone floor); a blade fragment (broken at both ends but with a slender triangular section) came from context 269 (16th-17th century floor) and the upper part of a looped hasp from context 302 (15th-16th century pit fill).

illus. 2. Skimmer handle socket, copper alloy, incomplete. Handle socket from a skimmer. Consists of two riveted plates the upper plate curved. SF. 12, ctx 253, L: 107mm.

Phase 5 - 18th-19th century

A small number of objects were recovered from phase 5 contexts they include nails and miscellaneous fragments of copper alloy and lead.

The assemblage recovered from Queens College Kitchen is relatively small and in poor condition with the notable exception of the stylus and the skimmer handle socket that have survived complete. The stylus recovered from its Late Saxon/early Medieval context hints at the use of buildings in the area for academic purposes before the formal foundation of the college. The skimmer handle socket, the sheet metal vessel fragments and the possible blade fragment are the only metalwork evidence for the use of the site as a working kitchen. Other than this the assemblage is for the most part made up of nails and miscellaneous fragments recovered from pit fills, floors and make up layers.

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The worked bone object from Oxford Queen's College Kitchen (OXQUCK 08) *by Leigh Allen*

A fragment from a simple double-sided bone comb was recovered from context 248 (16th or 17th century make-up layer for a brick oven). The fragment is from one end of the plain H-shaped frame. The frame has a flat section tapered at the edges and with fine and coarse teeth. Crudely cut incised lines act as guidelines for the cutting of the teeth. Combs of this form are Post Medieval in date (Galloway 1990, 670, Fig. 185, No. 2179)

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The Roman coin from Oxford Queen's College Kitchen (OXQUICK 08)

by Paul Booth

A single Roman coin (SF 18) was recovered from context 285 (a 14th century make-up layer) it is an Antoninus of Victorinus AD 268-270.

The Post Roman coin and Jetton from Oxford Queen's College Kitchen (OXQUICK 08)

by Dr Martin Allen

The Æthelred II halfpenny of the *Long Cross* type (which is covered with copper corrosion products and can only be identified from an X-ray) was issued c.997-1003, consistent with the suggested date of 900-1100 for its context in a pit fill of Phase 1. Coin hoard evidence indicates that coins of the *Long Cross* type were effectively removed from circulation soon after the end of their period of issue in c.1003 (Allen 2006, 515-17). The 15th-century copper-alloy jetton also supports the 15th- to 17th-century date given to its context of a stone floor in Phase 4.

Find	Description	Date
20	Æthelred II (978-1016), silver cut halfpenny, <i>Long Cross</i> type, Huntingdon mint, moneyer Edwine, <i>rev.</i> +EDP[]VNTE, possibly from the same reverse die as Eaglen 1999, nos 71-3, 0.65 g.	c.997-1003
14	Copper alloy jetton, French, <i>obv.</i> shield of France modern, <i>rev.</i> triple-stranded arcuate cross fleuretty in tressure, diameter 26-27 mm, 4.82 g.	15th century

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Publication report

HIGH TEMPERATURE DEBRIS FROM QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD (site code: OXQUCK)

Lynne Keys

A very tiny quantity (66g) of slag was recovered from a Saxon pit, several medieval kitchen floor deposits and a medieval pit. The slag labelled (197) may be, in fact, from (297) but as it is only a tiny quantity of cinder, which may derive from the innermost portion of vitrified hearth lining nearest the fire in any hearth, its context is of no particular importance.

The medieval kitchen layers [250], [269] and [270] are intriguing: the material contains a small quantity of undiagnostic iron slag and a little corroded copper alloy. As the amounts are small, they may have been brought into the kitchen by accident with fuel or other material. The pit fill (280) is not out of place as kitchen dumping, containing as it does, pieces of mussel shell and clay magnetised by exposure to heat.

OXQUCK		Queen's College, Oxford
ext	^s slag identification	wt comment
197	9 cinder	2
250	2 burnt coal	17
250	2 cinder	0.5
250	2 iron-rich undiagnostic	2
250	2 undiagnostic	3
269	6 copper alloy & burnt coal	1
270	5 undiagnostic	5
280	7 heat magnetised material	35 tiny pieces mussel, clay etc.

Architectural Stone

by Alison Kelly

Introduction and methodology

A total of 16 fragments of architectural worked stone were recorded following excavation. These fragments were recovered from 8 different contexts.

All worked stone was fully recorded and entered into a worked stone spreadsheet for further analysis. Information recorded included moulding type, cut marks, mortar, paint traces and graffiti.

Several pieces of interest were recorded, many of which were early pieces that had clearly been reused within later works.

Date and nature of the assemblage

The majority of stonework excavated was in a fragmentary state. Much of the stonework was early in date but found in later phase contexts and had evidently been reused, with several pieces having mortar traces on worked surfaces. All samples were of limestone with variation in the colour and shelliness. The individual types can not be conclusively identified further research, but it can be assumed that the majority of the stone originates from quarries close to Oxford as transportation costs would have been high (Parsons 1991, 22). Stone for carving may have been sought from further afield as a smooth grain with less inclusions would be preferred for carved details.

Queens College stone usage

The main Oxford stone used in the construction of Oxford buildings in the 13/14/15th centuries was supplied from Wheatley and later, Headington. Dressings were made using Taynton and Burford stone, however the latter decayed poorly and needed frequent replacement. Archives of the college show purchases of stone for the Chapel (built 1378-9) including 'Qwetylae' (Wheatley), Thanthon' (Taynton) as well as stone from the stone yards at Oseney Abbey (Arkell 1947, 38). Headington stone was also used with the purchase of 136 loads of 'Hedynghon' stone for the construction of the Hall in 1398-9 (Arkell 1947, 47).

The old buildings of Queens College were demolished in the 18th century and the new college buildings were constructed between 1713-21 and were of Headington freestone and Burford stone. Burford stone was used for dressings and in 1714 a large quantity of was purchased and part transported to site by boat (Arkell 1947, 62). The stone did not weather well and in the 19th century was much replaced by Bath Stone (Arkell 1947, 100). Some, probably interior, stone paving is of Bladon stone and documentary sources place orders for this in the accounts of 1713-1715. A different type of Bladon stone was also used for stone dressings (Arkell 1947, 113). Other stone used by the college included Bibury, a great oolite freestone and the cupola over the gateway on high street was replaced in 1909 with one of Portland Stone.

Description of the assemblage

The stonework recovered from phase 4 context (252) includes a section of mullion (SF: 1). This piece measures approximately 175 x 110 x 115mm and has indents cut to accommodate metal bars. The mullion has plain chamfering detail which, unusually, is to one side of the mullion only and therefore possibly used in a lower status area. The original date for this piece is unknown.

Several pieces of stone had evidence of burning suggesting they had been situated near a fire. One fragment from context (252), had distinctive large roll moulding to one face (SF: 15). This face was also calcified and had red discolouration which suggests the stone had been located close to a heat source. One piece of extremely shelly limestone (SF: 3) was a roughly hewn block with the distinctive reddening to the rougher face. This was found within context (253) which is connected to the floor repair carried out sometime between 1450-1625. Another piece (SF: 5) had three worked faces, one of which had blackening and a small amount of pink colouring. This face also had a 50mm wide section of tool marks (possibly chisel?) adjacent to an arris and the blackening and pink colouring appears to abut this. The fragment is one of the smaller pieces recovered, measuring 146 x 95 x 82mm.

The remaining stonework from phase 4 consisted of one fragment of stone flooring (SF: 4) with lime mortar traces to the underside which was found in context (253). Measuring 275 x 225 x 55mm, the upper face is smooth finished whereas the underside is roughly finished and one side is angled inwards towards the base which is common feature on paving. Another fragment from this context is (SF: 2) which is a triangular shaped block measuring 235 x 165 x 220mm. One corner is has a plain chamfer and there is a step cut into the upper face. The shape, presence of toolmarks and quality of finish suggest this is most likely an offcut, probably reused as infill or flooring. The remaining piece from this context is a flat fragment of shelly limestone measuring 178 x 187 x 66mm. The edge has roll moulding with filleting either side and within the moulding crevices are traces of limewash.

The three fragments of stone recovered from phase 5 contexts include two similar pieces from context (259). These are large roughly formed blocks measuring 255 x 235 x 145mm (SF:7) and 255 x 245 x 170mm (SF: 8). On each stone one corner has been cut out and the exposed stonework within is has a hard blackened layer. These pieces were recovered from the fill of a drain and are probably for utility purposes although the exact use is unclear. The remaining phase 5 stone (SF: 16) was recovered from context (214) which is the context for a slab floor beneath a brick hearth. This fragment has evidentially been reused as the three plain chamfered faces have large amounts of friable lime mortar on. The remaining face is relatively smooth with some evidence of wear to one end. There is also reddening to the stone at one end suggesting this end was located close to the heat source. The stone is of unknown date but was probably part of a sill or drip course.

Found within context (1015) is a large piece of carved stone measuring 370 x 170 x 340mm depicts Robert Langdon, who was a Doctor of Civil Law in 1501. The head has fractured off but the cloaked figure can clearly be seen. The figure is holding a shield with the initials 'RL' and his rebus, which is barrel with a long note on and the whole piece has a moulded background. The face of the arms has limewash traces and small score lines/claw marks. The sides are rougher in finish with visible chisel marks. The top of the arms is angled back towards the rear and one corner is rounded with the opposite corner squared. This coat of arms possibly dates to c. 1517 during works to the college and was probably located within the west or north range. The stone was removed from the 18th century kitchen wall and traces of a creamy mortar can be seen on the worked faces.

Three pieces of stone were found from context (210) the largest, measuring 430 x 310 x 180mm, is a piece of carved limestone with worked and smoothed surfaces (SF: 17). There is a hollow chamfer to one side of a raised central section and the other side has plain chamfers. The raised section in between is roughly chiselled suggesting either moulding was removed or this face was unseen. The original use of this stone is uncertain but it could possibly be a door jamb. The underside is roughly finished and was probably not meant to be seen. There are traces of the hard cream mortar with pebble inclusions on the fractured face from reuse within the 14th century west wall. Two further pieces from this context are unidentifiable. One piece (SF:18), measuring 500 x 155 x 145mm, has deep chisel marks on two worked faces suggesting they were covered with render. The upper face has a raised area and large amounts of lime

mortar with small pebble inclusions. The remaining piece (SF: 105) is a roughly worked block of limestone (285 x 330 x 200mm) with an indent cut out of one corner. All faces have deep and obvious toolmarks suggesting this is an unfinished piece.

Context (1001), a 18th century well with some later (19thC) brickwork, produced two fragments of architectural stone. The most interesting piece is a large block (310 x 200 x 200mm) of window tracery with rebates on inside edges for glass. This block is the upper central section of a transomed window with cusping detail within the spandrel at the head. The main faces have been limewashed and, at some point, plastered over as the decoration is infilled in parts. The mortar used is a hard lime mortar with small pebble inclusions. The date for this piece is uncertain but the evidence of the window being rendered over suggests the window had probably been in its original situ for some time and it most certainly predates the 19th century well. The presence of rebates for glazing suggest a later medieval date - 14/15/16th century.

The final piece (SF: 104) is an unusual shaped piece found within context (1001). Measuring 300 x 215 x 145mm this block of limestone has a rough rebate cut into the upper face and is possibly part of an early drain or other utility structure. The date for this piece is uncertain but it probably dates to the pre 18th century structure.

Bibliography:

- Arkell, WJ (1947) *Oxford Stone*. London : Faber and Faber
- Parsons, D (1991) 'Stone' from *English Medieval Industries: Craftsmen; Techniques; Products*. J Blair & N Ramsay (eds.). London : Hambledon Press

OXQUCK08: the lithics

By David Mullin

Burnt flint weighing 263g was recovered from (250), (268), (269), (270), (280), (282) and (332). In addition, a narrow blade with utilisation along one lateral margin was recovered from (209) and a long end scraper of Neolithic date was recovered from (306). The scraper is noteworthy, as few flints of this date have been recovered from the city.

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
00000008

Box 2 File 5

C-FINDS Box/BAG LISTS

Pdf Ascen

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Dingo~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQWCK08 / OXQWCK08.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Worton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	✓
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
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Finds materials summarised for Site Code: OXQUCK 08 and invoice code: OXQUCKEX

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone	6	51	2307	24909	6 x Size 1	B.01, B.02, B.03, B.04, B.05, B.06
Animal bone (sieving)	1	8	2425	3571	1 x Size 1	B.07
Burnt Flint, Unworked		4	38	233		MISC.02 - mixed box
CBM	5	27	284	25474	5 x Size 2	BM.03, BM.04, BM.05, BM.06, BM.07
Cess		1	1	2		MISC.02 - mixed box
Clay Pipe	1	13	155	939	1 x Size 3	CP.01
Clinker		1	1	1		MISC.02 - mixed box
Copper Alloy	2	13	43	19	2 x Plastic size 4	CA.01, CA.02
Fired Clay		2	3	9		MISC.02 - mixed box
Fish Bone	1	9	3701	386	1 x Size 3	B.08
Flint		6	6	56		MISC.02 - mixed box
Glass	1	10	42	685	1 x Size 4	GL.01
Iron	1	17	72	149	1 x Plastic size 8	FE.01
Lead	1	1	2	0	1 x Plastic size 4	PB.01
Mortar		2	17	112		MISC.02 - mixed box
Pottery	1	49	414	7241	1 x Size 1	MISC.02 - mixed box, P.01
Shell	3	37	1728	11699	2 x Size 1 1 x Size 2	SH.01, SH.02, SH.03
Slag		5	114	76		MISC.02 - mixed box
Stone	10	13	20	69689	10 x Unboxed	MISC.02 - mixed box, ST.02, ST.03, ST.04, ST.05, ST.06, ST.07, ST.08, ST.09, ST.10, ST.11
Worked Bone	1	1	1	0	1 x Size 4	WB.01

Totals: 11,374 145,250 g

Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
Total No of Boxes:	34 boxes + 1 miscellaneous boxes	Miscellaneous Box Sizes: MISC.02 Size 2		

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Animal Bone
Box Size Size 1	Box No B.01 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	5	Animal Bone	89						
208		1	5	Animal Bone	65						
209		1	36	Animal Bone	448						
212		1	98	Animal Bone	657						
222		2	9	Animal Bone	259						
229		1	123	Animal Bone	1031						
230		1	4	Animal Bone	38						
233		3	15	Animal Bone	430						
234		1	11	Animal Bone	27						
240		1	71	Animal Bone	372						
248		1	18	Animal Bone	121						
249		1	43	Animal Bone	211						
250		1	99	Animal Bone	421						
252		1	42	Animal Bone	334						
253		1	34	Animal Bone	413						

No of Contexts:	15	Total Bags:	18
Total Objects:	613	Total Weight:	4916

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Animal Bone						
Box Size		Size 1			Box No	B.02	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
255		1	48	Animal Bone	537						
257		1	2	Animal Bone	12						
258		1	29	Animal Bone	114						
263		1	14	Animal Bone	127						
264		1	9	Animal Bone	61						
267		2	45	Animal Bone	573						
268		1	36	Animal Bone	113						
269		1	48	Animal Bone	369						
270		2	99	Animal Bone	754						
274		2	65	Animal Bone	429						
276		1	82	Animal Bone	945						
No of Contexts:		11	Total Bags:		14						
Total Objects:		477	Total Weight:		4034						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Animal Bone
Box Size Size 1	Box No B.03 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
277		2	52	Animal Bone	933						
279		2	48	Animal Bone	878						
280		2	170	Animal Bone	2641						

No of Contexts: 3 **Total Bags:** 6
Total Objects: 270 **Total Weight:** 4452

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Animal Bone
Box Size Size 1	Box No B.04 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
280		2	343	Animal Bone	1605						
282		1	20	Animal Bone	48						
283		1	1	Animal Bone	3						
284		2	50	Animal Bone	252						
285		1	8	Animal Bone	8						
286		1	25	Animal Bone	208						
288		1	39	Animal Bone	136						
290		1	45	Animal Bone	925						
294		1	50	Animal Bone	1229						

No of Contexts: 9 **Total Bags:** 11
Total Objects: 581 **Total Weight:** 4414

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Animal Bone						
Box Size Size 1					Box No B.05		Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
294		2	106	Animal Bone	1496						
296		1	11	Animal Bone	349						
297		1	50	Animal Bone	1047						
299		1	4	Animal Bone	28						
300		1	3	Animal Bone	99						
302		2	27	Animal Bone	358						
305		1	1	Animal Bone	41						
314		2	23	Animal Bone	506						
316		1	3	Animal Bone	36						
No of Contexts:		9	Total Bags:		12						
Total Objects:		228	Total Weight:		3960						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Animal Bone
Box Size Size 1	Box No B.06 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
320		1	10	Animal Bone	1319						
322		1	16	Animal Bone	192						
324		1	60	Animal Bone	800						
326		1	19	Animal Bone	61						
328		1	8	Animal Bone	147						
332		2	25	Animal Bone	614						

No of Contexts:	6	Total Bags:	7
Total Objects:	138	Total Weight:	3133

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	Animal bone (sieving)
Box Size	Size 1	Box No	B.07
		Accession No	OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
280		1	200	Animal bone (sieving)	78						
280		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	7						
280		1	100	Animal bone (sieving)	997						
280		1	100	Animal bone (sieving)	64						
280		1	6	Animal bone (sieving)	1						
280		1	25	Animal bone (sieving)	5						
280		1	75	Animal bone (sieving)	11						
280		1	15	Animal bone (sieving)	2						
280		1	20	Animal bone (sieving)	2						
280		1	35	Animal bone (sieving)	20						
290		1	20	Animal bone (sieving)	88						
290		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	20						
320		1	3	Animal bone (sieving)	15						
320		1	15	Animal bone (sieving)	5						

No of Contexts:	52	Total Bags:	52
Total Objects:	2425	Total Weight:	3571

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08						Material: Animal bone (sieving)					
Box Size Size 1						Box No B.07	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
197		1	14	Animal bone (sieving)	52	250		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	35
197		1	12	Animal bone (sieving)	6	261		1	7	Animal bone (sieving)	6
250		1	1	Animal bone (sieving)	2	261		1	24	Animal bone (sieving)	9
250		1	100	Animal bone (sieving)	8	269		1	16	Animal bone (sieving)	1
250		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	263	269		1	7	Animal bone (sieving)	7
250		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	25	269		1	25	Animal bone (sieving)	95
250		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	282	269		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	37
250		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	44	269		1	20	Animal bone (sieving)	4
250		1	10	Animal bone (sieving)	1	269		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	5
250		1	30	Animal bone (sieving)	3	269		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	8
250		1	20	Animal bone (sieving)	18	269		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	22
250		1	20	Animal bone (sieving)	7	270		1	30	Animal bone (sieving)	5
250		1	40	Animal bone (sieving)	2	270		1	85	Animal bone (sieving)	37
250		1	1	Animal bone (sieving)	5	270		1	100	Animal bone (sieving)	6
250		1	25	Animal bone (sieving)	7	270		1	100	Animal bone (sieving)	982
250		1	30	Animal bone (sieving)	2	270		1	50	Animal bone (sieving)	45
250		1	4	Animal bone (sieving)	12	270		1	25	Animal bone (sieving)	50
250		1	40	Animal bone (sieving)	10	270		1	25	Animal bone (sieving)	5
250		1	200	Animal bone (sieving)	89	270		1	200	Animal bone (sieving)	59

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08						Material: Fish Bone					
Box Size Size 3						Box No B.08	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
170		3	1000	Fish Bone from sieving	72						
197		3	50	Fish Bone from sieving	6						
250		3	500	Fish Bone from sieving	116						
250		1	25	Fish Bone from sieving	1						
261		1	11	Fish Bone from sieving	1						
269		3	700	Fish Bone from sieving	35						
269	16	1	1	Fish Bone	1						
280		1	200	Fish Bone	6						
280		3	1200	Fish Bone from sieving	145						
290		1	4	Fish Bone from sieving	1						
320		1	1	Fish Bone	1						
324		1	9	Fish Bone	1						
No of Contexts:		12	Total Bags:		22						
Total Objects:		3701	Total Weight:		386						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08						Material: CBM					
Box Size Size 2						Box No BM.03	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	3	CBM	1046						
208		1	3	CBM	45						
209		1	15	CBM	256						
212		1	10	CBM	445						
226		1	2	CBM	397						
234		1	4	CBM	483						
239		1	3	CBM	561						
240		1	2	CBM	78						
250		2	8	CBM from sieving	204						
253		1	5	CBM	149						
267		2	7	CBM	459						
268		1	4	CBM	223						
270		1	1	CBM from sieving	39						
274		2	3	CBM	192						
277		1	2	CBM	195						
279		2	16	CBM	1863						
No of Contexts:		16	Total Bags:		20						
Total Objects:		88	Total Weight:		6635						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: CBM
Box Size Size 2	Box No BM.04 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
229		2	103	CBM	5893						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 2
Total Objects: 103 **Total Weight:** 5893

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: CBM						
Box Size Size 2					Box No BM.05		Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
280		1	25	CBM from sieving	7						
280		1	9	CBM from sieving	187						
280		2	18	CBM	1255						
282		1	8	CBM	249						
283		1	5	CBM	678						
285		1	2	CBM	24						
288		1	1	CBM	53						
302		2	5	CBM	487						
314		2	6	CBM	477						
332		2	10	CBM	617						
No of Contexts:		10	Total Bags:		14						
Total Objects:		89	Total Weight:		4034						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: CBM
Box Size Size 2	Box No BM.06 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
211		1	1	CBM	2392						
211		1	1	CBM	2480						

No of Contexts:	2	Total Bags:	2
Total Objects:	2	Total Weight:	4872

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: CBM
Box Size Size 2	Box No BM.07 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
247		1	1	CBM	2064						
247		1	1	CBM	1976						

No of Contexts:	2	Total Bags:	2
Total Objects:	2	Total Weight:	4040

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Copper Alloy						
Box Size Plastic size 4					Box No CA.01		Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
250		1	1	Copper Alloy from sieving	4						
252	14	1	1	Copper Alloy Coin	0						
253	12	1	1	Copper Alloy Handle	0						
269		1	5	Copper Alloy from sieving	2						
269		1	6	Copper Alloy from sieving	3						
270		1	1	Copper Alloy, from sieving	2						
270		1	2	Copper Alloy from sieving	1						
274	15	1	1	Copper Alloy Lace tag	0						
280		1	1	Copper Alloy from sieving	1						
280		1	1	Copper Alloy from sieving	1						
280		1	1	Copper Alloy from sieving	1						
280	23	1	1	Copper Alloy Sheet	0						
284	17	1	1	Copper Alloy Stylus	0						
285	18	1	1	Copper Alloy Coin	0						
288	19	1	1	Copper Alloy Buckle frame	0						
294	20	1	1	Copper Alloy Coin	0						
No of Contexts:		16	Total Bags:		16						
Total Objects:		26	Total Weight:		15						

Box Contents SheetsSite Code **OXQUCK 08**Material: **Copper Alloy**Box Size **Plastic size 4**Box No **CA.02**Accession No **OXCMS:2008.26**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
208		1	1	Copper Alloy ?	0						
229		1	1	Copper Alloy ?	0						
280		1	2	Copper Alloy Ore?	0						
280		1	2	Copper Alloy Ore?	0						
294	21	1	11	Copper Alloy	4						

No of Contexts: 5 Total Bags: 5

Total Objects: 17 Total Weight: 4

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Clay Pipe
Box Size Size 3	Box No CP.01 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	13	Clay Pipe	126						
208		1	3	Clay Pipe	11						
209		1	7	Clay Pipe	45						
212		1	42	Clay Pipe	220						
222		2	19	Clay Pipe	96						
226		1	2	Clay Pipe	25						
229		1	2	Clay Pipe	10						
234		1	2	Clay Pipe	8						
239		1	1	Clay Pipe	6						
240		1	45	Clay Pipe	279						
258		1	6	Clay Pipe	41						
263		1	12	Clay Pipe	68						
267		1	1	Clay Pipe	4						

No of Contexts:	13	Total Bags:	14
Total Objects:	155	Total Weight:	939

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08						Material: Iron					
Box Size Plastic size 8						Box No	FE.01	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26			
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
208		1	1	Iron Nail	0	274		1	1	Iron Nail	0
209		1	1	Iron Nail	0	274		1	1	Iron Nail	0
212		1	1	Iron Hinge pivot	0	280		1	1	Iron Nail	0
212		1	1	Iron Nail	0	280		1	1	Iron from sieving	4
212		1	1	Iron Nail	0	280		1	1	Iron from sieving	1
212		1	1	Iron Nail	0	280		1	3	Iron from sieving	3
212		1	1	Iron Nail	0	280		1	1	Iron from sieving	1
229		1	1	Iron Hook	0	290		1	1	Iron Nail	0
240		1	2	Iron Objects	0	290		1	1	Iron from sieving	0
250		1	1	Iron from sieving	1	294		1	1	Iron Nail	0
250		1	3	Iron from sieving	24	302		1	1	Iron Object	0
250		1	3	Iron from sieving	1	326		1	2	Iron Nails	0
250		1	2	Iron from sieving	7	No of Contexts: 36 Total Bags: 36 Total Objects: 72 Total Weight: 149					
252	13	1	1	Iron Object	0						
255		1	1	Iron Object	0						
263		1	2	Iron Nails	0						
269		1	3	Iron from sieving	8						
269		1	1	Iron Object	0						
269		1	2	Iron from sieving	1						
270		1	1	Iron Nail	0						
270		1	12	Iron from sieving	7						
270		1	1	Iron Nail	0						
270		1	13	Iron from sieving	91						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Glass
Box Size Size 4	Box No GL.01 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	4	Glass	204						
208		1	7	Glass	219						
209		1	6	Glass	23						
212		1	14	Glass	105						
222		1	1	Glass	10						
229		1	1	Glass	15						
234		1	3	Glass	98						
240		1	4	Glass	5						
263		1	1	Glass	4						
285		1	1	Glass	2						

No of Contexts: 10 **Total Bags:** 10
Total Objects: 42 **Total Weight:** 685

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Miscellaneous						
Box Size Size 2					Box No MISC.02		Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
250		1	3	Burnt Flint, Unworked from sieving	10	296		1	1	Pottery	1112
						197		9	1	Slag from sieving	2
269		1	7	Burnt Flint, Unworked from sieving	26	250		1	2	Slag from sieving	3
269		1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked from sieving	2	250		1	9	Slag from sieving	23
270		1	10	Burnt Flint, Unworked from sieving	110	269		1	1	Slag from sieving	2
						270		1	1	Slag from sieving	5
280		1	4	Burnt Flint, Unworked from sieving	2	280		1	100	Slag from sieving	41
280		1	13	Burnt Flint, Unworked from sieving	83	212		1	1	Stone	277
						222		1	1	Stone	208
250		1	1	Cess from sieving	2	229		1	1	Stone	5
269		1	1	Clinker from sieving	1	250		1	1	Stone Whetstone	174
						270		1	1	Stone	9
269		1	2	Fired Clay from sieving	6	274		1	2	Stone	955
280		1	1	Fired Clay from sieving	3	280		1	1	Stone	20
						285		1	1	Stone	23
209		1	1	Flint	4	324		1	1	Stone	18
269		1	1	Flint	12						
280		1	1	Flint	5	No of Contexts:		35	Total Bags:		43
282		1	1	Flint	10	Total Objects:		192	Total Weight:		4098
300		1	1	Flint	20						
332		1	1	Flint	5						
269		1	1	Mortar from sieving	11						
280		1	16	Mortar from sieving	101						
296		1	1	Pottery	808						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Pottery						
Box Size		Size 1			Box No	P.01	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
197		1	1	Pottery from sieving	2	269		1	2	Pottery from sieving	1
197		1	4	Pottery from sieving	21	269		1	5	Pottery from sieving	12
205		1	4	Pottery	36	270		1	2	Pottery from sieving	1
208		1	6	Pottery	148	270		1	13	Pottery from sieving	39
209		1	13	Pottery	195	270		1	9	Pottery from sieving	7
212		1	12	Pottery	242	274		2	4	Pottery	74
226		1	6	Pottery	83	276		1	2	Pottery	36
229		1	56	Pottery	727	277		2	12	Pottery	152
230		1	1	Pottery	9	279		2	4	Pottery	145
233		3	8	Pottery	223	280		1	25	Pottery from sieving	294
234		1	8	Pottery	328	280		1	2	Pottery from sieving	2
239		1	16	Pottery	203	280		1	25	Pottery from sieving	9
240		1	3	Pottery	138	280		2	24	Pottery	495
250		1	2	Pottery from sieving	1	283		1	2	Pottery	40
250		1	2	Pottery from sieving	5	284		1	5	Pottery	24
253		1	1	Pottery	118	285		1	1	Pottery	8
255		1	1	Pottery	8	286		1	2	Pottery	15
257		1	3	Pottery	31	288		2	2	Pottery	13
258		1	3	Pottery	31	290		1	7	Pottery	26
261		1	1	Pottery from sieving	5	290		1	1	Pottery from sieving	1
263		1	9	Pottery	132	290		2	7	Pottery	47
267		2	7	Pottery	67	292		1	1	Pottery	4
268		1	6	Pottery	75	294		2	19	Pottery	171
269		1	4	Pottery from sieving	6						
269		1	12	Pottery	114						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08						Material: Pottery					
Box Size Size 1						Box No P.01	Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
296		1	4	Pottery	33						
297		1	5	Pottery	78						
299		1	1	Pottery	13						
300		1	2	Pottery	120						
302		2	3	Pottery	32						
305		1	1	Pottery	2						
314		2	4	Pottery	60						
320		1	2	Pottery	20						
322		1	1	Pottery	49						
324		1	7	Pottery	109						
326		1	1	Pottery	21						
328		1	4	Pottery	19						
332		2	12	Pottery	201						
No of Contexts:		61	Total Bags:		74						
Total Objects:		412	Total Weight:		5321						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Lead						
Box Size Plastic size 4					Box No PB.01		Accession No OXCMS:2008.26				
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
212		1	1	Lead Waste	0						
212		1	1	Lead Sheet	0						
No of Contexts:		2	Total Bags:		2						
Total Objects:		2	Total Weight:		0						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Shell
Box Size Size 2	Box No SH.01 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	14	Shell	146						
208		1	3	Shell	25						
209		1	27	Shell	285						
212		1	15	Shell	205						
229		1	17	Shell	164						
234		1	1	Shell	5						
240		1	1	Shell	21						
248		1	1	Shell	3						
249		1	2	Shell	5						
250		1	1	Shell	9						
252		1	2	Shell	25						
253		1	1	Shell	31						
255		1	5	Shell	27						
257		1	1	Shell	16						
258		1	2	Shell	16						
263		1	2	Shell	8						
267		2	23	Shell	360						
268		1	2	Shell	26						
269		1	7	Shell	59						
270		2	13	Shell	149						
274		1	2	Shell	7						
276		1	3	Shell	57						
277		2	30	Shell	488						
279		3	69	Shell	742						

No of Contexts: 24 **Total Bags:** 29
Total Objects: 244 **Total Weight:** 2879

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Shell
Box Size Size 1	Box No SH.02 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
280		4	382	Shell	4150						
286		1	1	Shell	8						
288		1	2	Shell	13						
290		1	1	Shell	12						
294		2	5	Shell	105						
297		1	3	Shell	45						
302		2	15	Shell	178						
314		1	5	Shell	71						
316		1	7	Shell	78						
324		1	11	Shell	230						
326		1	3	Shell	21						
332		2	4	Shell	65						

No of Contexts:	12	Total Bags:	18
Total Objects:	439	Total Weight:	4976

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08					Material: Shell							
Box Size		Size 1			Box No		SH.03		Accession No		OXCMS:2008.26	
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	
250		1	9	Shell from sieving	34	280		1	50	Shell from sieving	16	
250		1	6	Shell from sieving	8	280		1	50	Shell from sieving	23	
250		1	25	Shell from sieving	5	280		1	1	Shell from sieving	1	
250		1	8	Shell from sieving	5	280		1	1	Shell from sieving	1	
250		1	8	Shell from sieving	21	280		1	30	Shell from sieving	20	
250		1	25	Shell from sieving	8	280		1	40	Shell from sieving	8	
250		1	7	Shell from sieving	738	280		1	100	Shell from sieving	998	
250		1	8	Shell from sieving	1	280		1	100	Shell from sieving	1074	
269		1	50	Shell from sieving	180	280		1	9	Shell from sieving	4	
269		1	200	Shell from sieving	138	320		1	1	Shell from sieving	5	
269		1	25	Shell from sieving	41	No of Contexts:		29	Total Bags:		29	
269		1	11	Shell from sieving	95	Total Objects:		1045	Total Weight:		3844	
270		1	25	Shell from sieving	203							
270		1	2	Shell from sieving	24							
270		1	25	Shell from sieving	19							
270		1	18	Shell from sieving	126							
270		1	150	Shell from sieving	34							
280		1	11	Shell from sieving	2							
280		1	50	Shell from sieving	12							

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.02 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
214		0	1	Stone	6000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 6000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.03 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
252		0	1	Stone	3000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 3000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.04 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
252		0	1	Stone	2000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 2000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.05 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
253		0	1	Stone	8000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 8000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.06 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
253		0	1	Stone	9000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 9000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.07 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
253		0	1	Stone	7000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 7000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.08 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
253		0	1	Stone	2000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 2000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.09 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
253		0	1	Stone	3000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 3000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.10 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
259		0	1	Stone	12000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 12000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Stone
Box Size Unboxed	Box No ST.11 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
259		0	1	Stone	16000						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 0

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 16000

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	Worked Bone
Box Size	Size 4	Box No	WB.01
		Accession No	OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
248	10	1	1	Worked Bone Comb fragment	0

No of Contexts:	1	Total Bags:	1
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Total Objects:	1	Total Weight:	0
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Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
OXQUCK 08	OXQCKWB2	Oxford College, Kitchen Extension	OXCMS:2008.26	

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: OXQUCK 08 and invoice code: OXQCKWB2

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Wood	8	1	8	0	8 x Unboxed	W.01, W.02, W.03, W.04, W.05, W.06, W.07, W.08

Totals: 8 0 g

Total No of Boxes: 8 boxes +

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	Wood
Box Size	Unboxed	Box No	W.01
		Accession No	OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1017		1	1	Wood Well plate	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Wood
Box Size Unboxed	Box No W.02 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
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1017		1	1	Wood well plate	0						
------	--	---	---	-----------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

No of Contexts:	1	Total Bags:	1
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Total Objects:	1	Total Weight:	0
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Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Wood
Box Size Unboxed	Box No W.03 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
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1017		1	1	Wood well plate	0						
------	--	---	---	-----------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

No of Contexts:	1	Total Bags:	1
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Total Objects:	1	Total Weight:	0
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Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Wood
Box Size Unboxed	Box No W.04 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1017		1	1	Wood well plate	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Wood
Box Size Unboxed	Box No W.05 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1017		1	1	Wood well plate	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1
Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	Wood		
Box Size	Unboxed	Box No	W.06	Accession No	OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1017	101	1	1	Wood well plate	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08	Material: Wood
Box Size Unboxed	Box No W.07 Accession No OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1017	102	1	1	Wood well plate	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	Wood
Box Size	Unboxed	Box No	W.08
		Accession No	OXCMS:2008.26

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
1017		1	1	Wood well plate	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
Excavation

Box 2 File 6

D Catalogue of Photographs - Excavation.

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Disco~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUCK08 / OXCMS: 2008.26
 Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]
 Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays - Excavation	/
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OXQUEN08*SITE NAME *NEW KITCHEN, QUEEN'S COLLEGE*FILM NO. *10*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>1D SHOT.</i>	
<i>4/07/08</i>	1	<i>W</i>	<i>General shot of exc. area 2x1m 1x2m</i>	<i>MS</i>
	2	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	3	<i>↓</i>		
	4	<i>E</i>	<i>General shot of exc. area 1x2m 2x1m</i>	
	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	6	<i>↓</i>		
	7	<i>S</i>	<i>Hearth/shove slab [211] [213] 2x1m (214) 2x1m</i>	
	8	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	9	<i>↓</i>		
	10	<i>E</i>	<i>Section of cellar fill</i>	
	11	<i>E</i>	<i>'</i>	
	12	<i>E</i>	<i>'</i>	
	13	<i>W</i>	<i>West wall of cellar</i>	
	14	<i>W</i>	<i>'</i>	
	15	<i>W</i>	<i>'</i>	
<i>19/07/08</i>	16	<i>S</i>	<i>(248) 2x1m</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>↓</i>	17	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	18	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>10/07/08</i>	19	<i>S</i>	<i>S. 200 2x1m</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>↓</i>	20	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	21	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	22	<i>→ S</i>	<i>Floor layer (249) WS</i>	<i>JS</i>
	23	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ WS</i>	<i>↓</i>
	24	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ NB</i>	<i>↓</i>
	25	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ NB</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>10/07/08</i>	26	<i>N</i>	<i>S. 201 [222] 1x1m</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>↓</i>	27	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	28	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	29	<i>→ S</i>	<i>WORKING SHOTS</i>	
	30	<i>→ S</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	31	<i>→ E</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	32	<i>→ E</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	33	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	34	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	35			
	36			
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE
GXQUCK08SITE NAME
New kitchen Queens College

FILM NO. 11

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0	.	ID SHOT	MC
11/07/08	1	S	Cobbled Surface [252] 2x1m WB	
	2	↓	WOB	
	3	↓	"	
	4	SE	[252] 2x1m WB	
	5	↓	WOB	
	6	↓	"	
	7	SW	[252] 2x1m WB	
	8	↓	WOB	
	9	↓	"	↓
	10	N	Floor Surface [253] 1x1m WB	SE
	11	↓	WOB	↓
	12	↓	"	↓
14/07/08	13	S	[266] 1x2m WB	GS
	14	↓	↓ WOB	↓
	15	↓	↓ WOB	↓
15/7/08	16	E	[259] 1x1- WB	MP
	17	↓	↓ WOB	↓
	18	↓	↓ WOB	↓
-11-	19	N	[259] 1x1- WB	MP
	20	↓	↓ WOB	↓
	21	↓	↓ WOB	↓
	22	→S	FLOOR LAYER (269) 2m x 1m WB	DM
	23	↓	↓ NB	↓
	24	↓	↓ NB	↓
	25	↓	↓ NB	↓
	26	→E	↓ WB	↓
	27	↓	↓ NB	↓
	28	↓	↓ NB	↓
	29	↓	↓ NB	↓
18/7/08	30	E	FLOOR LAYER (284) 2x2m WB	MP
	31		↓ NB	↓
	32		↓ WB	↓
	33		1x2m NB	↓
	34		↓ WB	↓
	35		↓ NB	↓
	36			
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OXQUICK08*SITE NAME *NEW KITCHEN, QUEENS COLLEGE,
OXFORD*FILM NO. *12*



Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>1D SHOT.</i>	
<i>21/7/08</i>	1	<i>E</i>	<i>LAYER 2 (286)</i>	<i>WB MB</i>
<i>↓</i>	2	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	3	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>21/7/08</i>	4	<i>E</i>	<i>LAYER 2 (286)</i>	<i>WB MB</i>
<i>↓</i>	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	6	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	7	<i>→ S</i>	<i>SECTION 302. WB 1m scale</i>	<i>DM</i>
	8	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	9	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	10	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>23/7/08</i>	11	<i>N</i>	<i>S.303 CELLAR PIT [293] 1x1-</i>	<i>WB MB</i>
<i>↓</i>	12	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	13	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>24/7/08</i>	14	<i>S</i>	<i>S.304 SECTION THROUGH CULVERT & PITS (incl. S.303) 1m, 2m</i>	<i>WB</i>
	15	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	16	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	17	<i>W</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	18	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	19	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	20	<i>N</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	21	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	22	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	23	<i>S</i>	<i>S.506 [275], 3 1x2m WLM</i>	<i>WB</i>
	24	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	25	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	26	<i>W</i>	<i>[312] 1x2m</i>	<i>WB</i>
	27	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	28	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB</i>
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Hand back To Jim

 Oxford Archaeology		PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET		
SITE CODE <i>OXQUCK8</i>		SITE NAME <i>Oxford Queens College Kitchen Extension</i>		FILM NO. <i>13</i>
Camera number		Lens number		<u>Black & white</u> colour
Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	<i>0</i>		<i>10 shot</i>	<i>SM</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>View of bench after wall [216] removed</i>	
	<i>2</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>Removed wall [216]</i>	
	<i>3</i>	<i>W</i>	↓	
	<i>4</i>	<i>W</i>	↓	
	<i>5</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>Removed wall [210]</i>	
	<i>6</i>	<i>SE</i>	↓	
	<i>7</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Wall face [339]</i>	
	<i>8</i>	<i>N</i>	↓	
	<i>9</i>	<i>N</i>	↓	
	<i>10</i>	<i>N</i>	↓	
	<i>11</i>	<i>N</i>	↓	
	<i>12</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>Removing cellar back fill</i>	
	<i>13</i>	<i>SE</i>	↓	
	<i>14</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Section of cellar back fill</i>	
	<i>15</i>	<i>E</i>	↓	
	<i>16</i>			
	<i>17</i>			
	<i>18</i>			
	<i>19</i>			
	<i>20</i>			
	<i>21</i>			
	<i>22</i>			
	<i>23</i>			
	<i>24</i>			
	<i>25</i>			
	<i>26</i>			
	<i>27</i>			
	<i>28</i>			
	<i>29</i>			
	<i>30</i>			
	<i>31</i>			
	<i>32</i>			
	<i>33</i>			
	<i>34</i>			
	<i>35</i>			
	<i>36</i>			
	<i>37</i>			

4 Sept. 08



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OxQuilbas*SITE NAME *NEW KITCHEN, QUEEN CARRIE.*FILM NO. *10*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>1 D SHOT</i>	
<i>4/07/08</i>	1	<i>W</i>	<i>General shot of exc. area 2x1m 1x2m</i>	<i>MS</i>
	2	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	3	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	4	<i>E</i>	<i>General shot of exc. area 2x1m 1x2m</i>	
	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	6	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	7	<i>S</i>	<i>Hearth / stone slab 211 213 2x1m (2x) 2x1m</i>	
	8	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	9	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	10	<i>WE</i>	<i>Section of cellar fill</i>	
	11	<i>WE</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	12	<i>WE</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	13	<i>W</i>	<i>West wall of cellar</i>	
	14	<i>W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	15	<i>W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
<i>08/07/08</i>	16	<i>S</i>	<i>(248) P. 2x1m</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>↓</i>	17	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	18	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>10/07/08</i>	19	<i>WS</i>	<i>S. 200 2x1m</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>↓</i>	20	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	21	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	22	<i>→ WS</i>	<i>Floor layer 2x9m WS</i>	
	23	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i> NB	
	24	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i> NB	
	25	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i> NB	
<i>10/07/08</i>	26	<i>W</i>	<i>S-201 [TL] 1x1m</i>	<i>WS GIS</i>
<i>↓</i>	27	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WS</i>
	28	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WS</i>
	29	<i>→ S</i>	<i>working area</i>	
	30	<i>→ S</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	31	<i>→ E</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	32	<i>→ G</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	33	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	34	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
	35			
	36			
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE **OX00CK 08**SITE NAME **New Innher Queens College**FILM NO. **11**

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
11/07/08	0		ID SHOT	MG
↓	1	S	Cobbled Surface (252) 2x1m WB	↓
↓	2	↓	↓	↓
↓	3	↓	↓	↓
↓	4	SE	(252) 2x1m WB	↓
↓	5	↓	↓	↓
↓	6	↓	↓	↓
↓	7	SW	(252) 2x1m WB	↓
↓	8	↓	↓	↓
↓	9	↓	↓	↓
↓	10	N	Floor Surface (253) 1x1m WB	SE
↓	11	↓	↓	↓
↓	12	↓	↓	↓
14/07/08	13	S	(266) 1x1m WB	G/S
↓	14	↓	↓	↓
↓	15	↓	↓	↓
15/7/08	16	E	(259) 1x1- WB	MP
↓	17	↓	↓	↓
↓	18	↓	↓	↓
-11-	19	N	(259) 1x1- WB	MP
↓	20	↓	↓	↓
↓	21	↓	↓	↓
	22	→S	FLOOR LAYER (269) 2x1m WB	JDM
	23	↓	↓	↓
	24	↓	↓	↓
	25	↓	↓	↓
	26	→E	↓	↓
	27	↓	↓	↓
	28	↓	↓	↓
	29	↓	↓	↓
18/7/08	30	E	FLOOR LAYER (284) 2x2- WB	MP
	31	↓	↓	↓
	32	↓	↓	↓
	33	E	↓	↓
	34	↓	1x2- WB	↓
	35	↓	↓	↓
	36			
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE **OX00008**SITE NAME **NEW KITCHEN, QUEENS COLLEGE
OXFORD**FILM NO. **12**


Camera number

Lens number

Black & white ☒ colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		1 D SHOT.	
21/7/08	1	E	FEED LAYER 2 (286) WB	MP
↓	2	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	↓
	3	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	↓
21/7/08	4	E	LAYER 2 (286) WB	MP
↓	5	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	↓
	6	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	↓
	7	S	SECTION 302 WB 1m sect.	Jan
	8	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	9	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	10	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
23/7/08	11	N	S.303 CELLAR PIT [293] 1m WB	MP
↓	12	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	↓
	13	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	↓
24/7/08	14	S	S.304 SECTION THROUGH CULVERT + PITS (incl. saxon) 1x2m WB	
	15	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	16	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	17	W	↓ ↓ ↓ WB	
	18	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	19	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	20	N	↓ ↓ ↓ WB	
	21	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	22	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	23	S	S.506 [275] 1x2m WB	
	24	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	25	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	26	W	S.506 [275] [513] 1x2m WB	
	27	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	28	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ NB	
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

Hand back To Jim

 Oxford Archaeology		PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET		
SITE CODE <u>Oxquick 8</u>		SITE NAME <u>Oxford, Queens College Kitchen Extension</u>		FILM NO. <u>13</u>
Camera number		Lens number		Black & white <u>colour</u>
Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		1 D SHOT	
	1	→ E	VIEW OF TRENCH AFTER WALL <u>216</u> REMOVED	
	2	→ NW	REMOVED WALL <u>216</u>	
	3	→ W	↓ ↓ ↓	
	4	→ W	↓ ↓ ↓	
	5	→ SE	REMOVED WALL <u>210</u>	
	6	→ SE	↓ ↓ ↓	
	7	→ N	WALL FACE <u>339</u>	
	8	→ N	↓ ↓	
	9	→ N	↓ ↓ ↓ e LATER COLLAPSE	
	10	→ N	↓ ↓ ↓	
	11	→ N	↓ ↓ ↓	
	12	→ SE	REMOVING CEILING BACK FILL	
	13	→ SE	SECTION ↓ ↓	
	14	→ E	SECTION OF CEILING BACK FILL	
	15	→ E	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
	16	→ NE	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			

4 sept. 08

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE

OXQUCK08

SITE NAME NEW KITCHEN, QUEENSLAND (CARP 22)

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
	1	S	SITE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, SLABS LIFTED		
	2	SW			
	3	SW			
	4	W			
	5	SW			
	6	SE	MACHINE EXCAVATION OF SITE		
	7	S			
	8	W			
	9	W			
	10	W			
	11	NW	GENERAL VIEW		
	12	E	WORKING SHOT		
	13	SE			
	14	SE			
	15	W			
	16	W			
	17	W	General shot of exc. area 2x1m		
	18	W	" " " "		
	19	W	Detail shot of cellar wall 1x2m		
	20	E	General shot of exc. area 2x1m x 2m		
	21	E	" " " "		
	22	S	Hearth/Slab 211 215 (214) Section 2x1m		
	23	S			
	24	E	Section of cellar fill		
	25	E	"		
	26	W	West wall of cellar		
	27	W	" " " "		
	28	N	North wall of cellar		
	29	N	" " " "		
	30	N	" " " "		
09/07/08	31	S	(245) 2x1m	/	GIS
	32	↓	↓	/	↓
10/02/08	33	SW	8-00 2x1m FLOODING OF SITE	/	GIS
	34	↓	↓	/	↓
	35	S	S-200 2x1m WB		
	36	↓	WB		
	37	S	LARGE (249) WB		
	38	↓	↓ WB		



DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE

OXFULL 08

SITE NAME

New known, Queens Caves

(CALD 22)

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
10/07/08	39	SE W	S. 701 [221]	WB	GIS
	40			WB	
11/7/08	41	→ SE	WORKING SHOT		don
	42	→ SW			
	43	→ E			
	44	→ E			
	45	→ E			
	46	→ E			
	47	→ W			
	48	→ W			
	49	→ W			
	50	→ W			
11/07/08	51	→ S	Surface [252]	WB	MG
	52	"	"	WB	
	53	→ SE	"	WB	
	54	"	"	WB	
	55	→ SW N	SURFACE [253]	WB	
	56	"	"	WB	
	57	→ S	[254] 1x2-	WB	S
	58	"	"	WB	"
14/07/08	59	SE	[259] 1x1-	WB	MP
15/7/08	60	"	"	WB	MP
-11-	61	N	[259] 1x1-		MP
-11-	62	-11-	"		MP
	63	S	Plane (269) 2x1-	WB	don
	64	S		NB	
	65	E		WB	
	66	E		NB	
	67	E	LAYER (284) 2x2-		MP
	68	E	LAYER (284) 1x2-		
	69	E	LAYER (284) 1x2-		
	70	E	[257]	WB	MP
-11-	71	↓		NB	↓
21/7/08	72	E	LAYER (286)	WB	MP
	73	↓	"	WB	↓
	74	↓	LAYER (286)	WB	MP
	75	↓	"	NB	↓



(AND 2)

~~C~~ Fold

(tick)

Initials

[illegible]



Oxford Archaeology

SITE NAME New Kitchen, Queens College
C/O

(CARD 2)

| Gen Ref

(tick)

Initials

[illegible]

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
00000008

Box 2 File 7

D. Catalogue of Photographs - WB.

pdf A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Boxes~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXCMS: 2008-26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays - <i>Watching Brief</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE **OXQUICK '08**SITE NAME **OXFORD QUEEN'S COLLEGE**FILM NO. **1000**


Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
10.10.8	1		ID SHOT Says F# 100 but in F# 1000.	Bm.
	2	→NW	View on well [1001] & wall [1000] in back	
	3	"	"	
	4	→W	Wall [1000] - with well [1001] on South's side	
	5	"	"	
	6	"	"	
	7	"	"	
	8	→E	View on (machined) end of wall [1000] dec. 1000	
	9	"	"	
	10	"	"	
	11	"	"	
	12	"	"	
	13	→E	Well [1001], S. 1000	
	14	"	"	
	15	→ESE	" - oblique view.	
	16	"	"	
	17			A.M.
	18		BLANKS PHOTOS ???	
	19		↓	
	20		↓	
	21		↓	
	22			
13/10/08	23	N	S. facing section through wall [1001] W/B	tan
	24	↓	↓	N/B
	25	↓	↓	N/B
	26	E	W. facing section S. 1001. [1008]	W/B
	27	↓	↓	N/B
	28	↓	↓	N/B
	29	S	N. facing section S. 1001	W/B
	30	↓	↓	N/B
	31	↓	↓	N/B
14 Oct 08	32	W	P. 1002 - site general 2 x 1m scale	W/B
	33	↓	↓	W/B
	34	↓	↓	"
	35	S	S. 1002 [1008] 1m scale W/B east end	
	36	↓	↓	west end
	37			

No film by this number handed into archives

 Oxford Archaeology		PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET		
SITE CODE <i>OXARCH08</i>		SITE NAME <i>Queen College Kitchen</i>		FILM NO. <i>1001</i>
Camera number		Lens number		Black & white / colour
Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
<i>15 Oct 08</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>ID shot</i>	<i>KFCW</i>
	<i>1</i>		<i>S. 1002 1008 east end 1m scale WOB</i>	
	<i>2</i>		<i>east end</i>	
	<i>3</i>		<i>west end</i>	
	<i>4</i>		<i>"</i>	
	<i>5</i>	<i>EW</i>	<i>1000 S. 1003 1m scale oblique WOB</i>	
	<i>6</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>WOB</i>
	<i>7</i>	<i>EW</i>	<i>1000 S. 1003 1m scale WOB</i>	
	<i>8</i>	<i>ES</i>	<i>1008 2x 1m scale WOB</i>	
	<i>9</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>WOB</i>
	<i>10</i>		<i>"</i>	
	<i>11</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>P. 1002 site general 1x2m scale WOB</i>	
	<i>12</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>WOB</i>
	<i>13</i>		<i>"</i>	
<i>16/10/08</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Well 1001</i>	<i>W/B</i>
	<i>15</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>16</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Well 1001 S. 1003</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>17</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>18</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>W/B</i>
	<i>19</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>20</i>		<i>gen shots of well</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>21</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>22</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>N/B</i>
	<i>23</i>			
	<i>24</i>			
	<i>25</i>			
	<i>26</i>			
	<i>27</i>			
	<i>28</i>			
	<i>29</i>			
	<i>30</i>			
	<i>31</i>			
	<i>32</i>			
	<i>33</i>			
	<i>34</i>			
	<i>35</i>			
	<i>36</i>			
	<i>37</i>			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE **OX0163100**SITE NAME **QUEEN'S COLLEGE**FILM NO. **1002**Camera number **20**

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
9/63/00	0		I.D. SHOT	me
	1	VE	S. 1008	
	2			
	3			
	4	E	CLOSEUP OF LOWER WALL	
	5			
	6		SHUTTER JAM	
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10	S	WEST RANGE + NORTH RANGE WALLS	
	11			
	12			
	13		NEW SHOT OF UNDERPINNING	
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21			
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE OXUCK8SITE NAME QUEEN'S COLLEGEFILM NO. 1002Camera number 20

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
<u>9/63/00</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>I.D. SHOT</u>	<u>MC</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>S. 1008</u>	
	<u>2</u>			
	<u>3</u>	<u>↓</u>	<u>↓</u>	
	<u>4</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>CLOSEUP OF LOWER WALL</u> <u>1030</u>	
	<u>5</u>			
	<u>6</u>		<u>SHUTTER JAM</u>	
	<u>7 6</u>			
	<u>8 7</u>			
	<u>9 8</u>	<u>↓</u>		<u>↓</u>
	<u>8 10 4</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>WIDE RANGE + NORTH RANGE WALLS</u>	
	<u>9 11</u>	<u>↓</u>		
	<u>10 12</u>	<u>↓</u>		
	<u>11 13</u>	<u>↓</u>	<u>NEW SHOT OF UNDERPINNING</u>	
	<u>12 14</u>	<u>↓</u>		
	<u>13 15</u>	<u>↓</u>		<u>↓</u>
	<u>14 16</u>			
	<u>15 17</u>	<u>↓</u>		
	<u>16 18</u>	<u>↓</u>		<u>↓</u>
	<u>19</u>			
	<u>20</u>			
	<u>21</u>			
	<u>22</u>			
	<u>23</u>			
	<u>24</u>			
	<u>25</u>			
	<u>26</u>			
	<u>27</u>			
	<u>28</u>			
	<u>29</u>			
	<u>30</u>			
	<u>31</u>			
	<u>32</u>			
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	<u>35</u>			
	<u>36</u>			
	<u>37</u>			



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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE

OXQUICK '08

SITE NAME

OXFORD, QUEEN'S COLLEGE

'Film 100'

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
10.10.08	1000		ID Shot Says film 100 but is F# 1000		BM
	1001	→NW	View on wall 1001 & wall 1000 in back		"
	1002	"	" " " " " "		"
	1003	→W	Wall 1000 - with wall 1001 on South side Board		"
	1004	"	" " " " " "		"
	1005	"	" " " " " "	N.B.	
	1006	"	" " " " " "	"	
	1007	→E	View on (Machmed) end of wall 1000, Sect. 1000	W.B.	
	1008	"	" " " " " "	"	
	1009	"	" " " " " "	"	
	1010	"	" " " " " "	N.O.	
	1011	"	" " " " " "	"	↓
	1012	→E	WELL 1001, S. 1000	B.M.D.	
	1013	"	" " " " " "	"	
	1014	→ESE	" " " " - Oblique view	N.B.	
	1015	"	" " " " " "	"	↓
	1016				
	1017				
	1018				
	1019				
	1020				
13/10/08	1021	N	P. facing 2. 1001	W/B	BM
	1022	↓	↓	N/B	↓
	1023	E	W. facing 3. 1001 1008	W/B	↓
	1024	↓	↓	N/B	↓
	1025	S	N. facing 1. 1001	W/B	↓
	1026	↓	↓	N/B	↓
	1027	S	N. facing section of wall 1008 including worked stone @ base of wall		LMP
	1028	↓	↓		↓
	1029		working shot		↓
	1030	↓	↓		↓
	1031	↓	↓		↓
	1032	↓	↓		↓
14 Oct 08	1033	W	P. 1002 site general 2x1m scale W/B		KW
	1034	"	" " " " " "	WOB	↓
	1035	S	S. 1002 1008 east end	W/B	↓
	1036	"	" " " " west end	"	↓
	1037	"	" " " " east end	WOB	↓



DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE

OxQUICK 08

SITE NAME

QUEENS COLLEGE KITCHEN

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo ref (tick)	Initials
	91		ID SHOT		
	92	W	WELL 1001		
	93		" "		
	94	↓	" " NO BOARD		
	95	↓	" " "		
	96	NE	" "		
	97	"	" "		
	98	W	WALL 1000		
	99		" "		
	100	↓	? NO BOARD.		
	101	↓	" "		
	102	↓	" "		
	103	E	WALL 1000 S. 1000		
	104		" " "		
	105		" " "		
	106	↓	" " NO BOARD		
	107	↓	" " "		
	108	E	WELL 1001 S. 1000		
	109		" " "		
	110	↓	" " NO BOARD		
	111	↓	" " "		
	112	N	S. 1001 - S FACING		
	113		" "		
	114	↓	" " NO BOARD		
	115	E	" - W FACING		
	116	"	" " NO BOARD		
	117	S	" - N FACING		
	118	"	" " NO BOARD		
	119	—	GENERAL SHOT OF SECTION ?		
	120		" " "		
	121		" " "		
	122		" " "		
	123		" " "		
	124		" " "		
	125	W	P. 1002		
	126	"	" NO BOARD		
	127	S	S. 1002 N FACING ELEVATION OF 1008		
	128	"	" " " " " "		



SITE NAME Queens College kitchen

OXQUCKOS

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
15 Oct 08	1038	S	S. 1002 Wall <u>1008</u> + dep West end 1m scale		KW
	1039	WE	S. 1003 Wall <u>1000</u> 1m scale oblique view		
	1040	T ¹ -	" " " "	W/B	
	1041	SW	" " " "	W/B	
	1042	"	" " " "	W/B	
	1043	S	Wall <u>1008</u> 2 x 1m scale	W/B	
	1044	"	" " " "	W/B	
	1045	E	P. 1002 1 x 2m scale	W/B	
	1046	"	" " " "	W/B	
16/10/08	1047	E	Well <u>1001</u>	W/B	
	1048	↓	↓ ↓ ↓	N/B	
	1049	N	Wall <u>1001</u> S. 1003	W/B	
	1050	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	N/B	
	1051	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	W/B	
	1052	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	N/B	
	1053	↓	Gen shots of well	N/B	
	1054	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓		
	1055	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓		



Oxford Archaeology

[illegible]



DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE

0xQUCK08

SITE NAME

QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
6-11-08	148		WELL 1018 - PRE-EXC.		HW
	149		↓		
	150		WELL 1018 DURING EXCAV.		
	151				
	152				
	153				
	154				
	155				
	156				
	157				
	158				
	159		↓		
	160		WELL 1018 - PARTIALLY EXCAVATED		
	161		- NB. BLACKENED WOOD LAYER		
	162		BELOW LOWEST COURSE		
	163		OF BRICKS		
	164		↓		
	165				
	166		↓		
	167		WELL 1018 - FULLY EXCAVATED		
	168		- BLACKENED WOODEN RING VISIBLE		
	169		↓		
	170				



SITE NAME

THE QUEENS COLLEGE, KITCHEN BASEMENT WB.

[illegible]



SITE NAME

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KITCHEN BASEMENT WB.

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo net (tick)	Initials
13/11/08	171		Stone Canning 110191 - Front View		BM
	172		"		
	173		"		
	174		"		
	175		"		
	176		"		
14/11/08	177	→ W	Walls 110201 L 110221		
	178	"	"		
	179	"	"		
	180	"	"		
	181	"	"		
	182	"	"		
	183	"	"		
	184	"	"		
	185	→ E	"		
	186	"	"		



SITE NAME

SITE NAME
QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD, KITCHEN EXTENSION.

[illegible]



SITE NAME

THE QUEEN CONCRETE, KITCHEN BASEMENT, WB.

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
6/12/08		→E	View on Excavations in progress - on arrival		Bm
		→E	" - Machining corridor lift shaft		"
		→E	Pipes exposed in lift shaft - new on section #1006		"
		→E	Section no. 1006 - Machining in progress		
		"	" "		
		"	" "		
		"	Close-up of the bottom of section #1006		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		→NW	View of Pipes & new entrance through wall		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		→W	View of Pipes under former entrance ramp -		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		"	The 'ste' access		
		→S	Looking out of new shaft entrance to lift pit		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		→SE	Close up of Southern wall & part of S. 1006		
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		→E	View of Plum in finished lift-pit		Bm
		"	" " " " " " " "		
		"	View of W. Facing section on finished lift-pit		
		→ENE	Wall & NE Corner of lift-pit		
		→W	East-facing section of lift-pit		



SITE NAME

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KITCHEN BASEMENT, WB.

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
6/12/08	200	→E	View on excavations in progress - on arrival		Bm
	201	→E	" - Machining corridor lift shaft		"
	202	→E	Pipes exposed in lift shaft - view on section #1006		"
	203	→E	Section no. 1006 - Machining in progress		
	204	"	" "		
	205	"	" "		
	206	"	Close-up of the bottom of section # 1006		
	207	"	" " " " " " " "		
	208	→NW	View of Pipes & new entrance through wall		
	209	"	" " " " " " " "		
	210	→W	View of pipes under former entrance ramp -		
	211	"	" " " " " " " "		
	212	"	" " " " " " " "		
	213	"	" " " " " " " "		
	214	"	The site 'access'		
	215	→S	Looking out of new shaft entrance to lift pit		
	216	"	" " " " " " " "		
	217	→SE	Close up of Southern wall & part of S. 1006		
	218	"	" " " " " " " "		
	219	→E	View of Plum in finished lift-pit		Bm
	220	"	" " " " " " " "		
	221	"	View of W. Facing section on finished lift-pit		
	222	→ENE	Wall & NE Corner of lift-pit		
	223	→W	East-facing section of lift-pit		



SITE NAME QUEENS COLLEGE,

OXQuCK 08

[illegible]

Site Code: OXQUICK		Site Name: Oxford, Queens College Kitchen		
Shot Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
1	S	Site prior to excavation, slabs lifted		
2	SW	Site prior to excavation, slabs lifted		
3	SW	Site prior to excavation, slabs lifted		
4	W	Site prior to excavation, slabs lifted		
5	SW	Site prior to excavation, slabs lifted		
6	SE	Machine excavation of site		
7	S	Machine excavation of site		
8	W	Machine excavation of site		
9	W	Machine excavation of site		
10	W	Machine excavation of site		
11	NW	General view		
12	E	Working shot		
13	SE	Working shot		
14	SE	Working shot		
15	W	Working shot		
16	W	Working shot		
17	W	General shot of excavation area		
18	W	General shot of excavation area		
19	W	Detail shot of cellar wall		
20	E	General shot of excavation area		
21	E	General shot of excavation area		
22	S	Hearth / slab (211) (214) (215)		
23	S	Hearth / slab (211) (214) (215)		
24	E	Section of cellar fill		
25	E	Section of cellar fill		
26	W	West wall of cellar		
27	W	West wall of cellar		
28	N	North wall of cellar		
29	N	North wall of cellar		
30	N	North wall of cellar		
31	S	(248)	GIS	09/07/08
32	S	(248)	GIS	09/07/08
33	SW	Flooding of site	GIS	10/07/08
34	SW	Flooding of site	GIS	10/07/08
35	S	S. 200		10/07/08
36	S	S. 200		10/07/08
37	S	Layer (249)		10/07/08
38	S	Layer (249)		10/07/08
39	W	S. 201 [221]	GIS	10/07/08
40	W	S. 201 [221]	GIS	10/07/08
41	SE	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
42	SW	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
43	E	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
44	E	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
45	E	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
46	E	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
47	W	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
48	W	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08

49	W	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
50	W	Working shot	Jim	11/07/08
51	S	Surface (252)	MG	11/07/08
52	S	Surface (252)	MG	11/07/08
53	SE	Surface (252)	MG	11/07/08
54	S	Surface (252)	MG	11/07/08
55	N	Surface (253)	MG	11/07/08
56	N	Surface (253)	MG	11/07/08
57	S	(266)	SC	11/07/08
58	S	(266)	SC	11/07/08
59	E	(259)	MP	15/07/08
60	E	(259)	MP	15/07/08
61	N	(259)	MP	15/07/08
62	N	(259)	MP	15/07/08
63	S	Floor (269)	JDM	
64	S	Floor (269)	JDM	
65	E	Floor (269)	JDM	
66	E	Floor (269)	JDM	
67	E	Layer (284)	MP	
68	E	Layer (284)	MP	
69	E	Layer (284)	MP	
70	E	(257)	MP	18/07/06
71	E	(257)	MP	18/07/06
72	E	Layer (286)	MP	21/07/08
73	E	Layer (286)	MP	21/07/08
74	E	Layer (286)	MP	21/07/08
75	E	Layer (286)	MP	21/07/08
76	S	S. 302	JDM	22/07/08
77	S	S. 302	JDM	22/07/08
78	S	S. 302	JDM	22/07/08
79	N	S. 303 Cellar pit [293]	MP	23/07/08
80	N	S. 303 Cellar pit [293]	MP	23/07/08
81	S	S. 304 Culvert & Pits		24/07/08
82	S	S. 304 Culvert & Pits		24/07/08
83	W	S. 304 Culvert & Pits		24/07/08
84	W	S. 304 Culvert & Pits		24/07/08
85	N	S. 304 Culvert & Pits		24/07/08
86	N	S. 304 Culvert & Pits		24/07/08
87	S	S. 305 [275]		25/07/08
88	S	S. 305 [275]		25/07/08
89	W	S. 305 [275] & [313]		25/07/08
90	W	S. 305 [275] & [313]		25/07/08
91		ID Shot	KW	15/10/08
92	W	Well 1001	KW	15/10/08
93	W	Well 1001	KW	15/10/08
94	W	Well 1001	KW	15/10/08
95	W	Well 1001	KW	15/10/08
96	NE	Well 1001	KW	15/10/08
97	NE	Well 1001	KW	15/10/08
98	W	Wall 1000	KW	15/10/08
99	W	Wall 1000	KW	15/10/08

100	W	Wall 1000	KW	15/10/08
101	W	Wall 1000	KW	15/10/08
102	W	Wall 1000	KW	15/10/08
103	E	Wall 1000 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
104	E	Wall 1000 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
105	E	Wall 1000 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
106	E	Wall 1000 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
107	E	Wall 1000 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
108	E	Well 1001 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
109	E	Well 1001 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
110	E	Well 1001 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
111	E	Well 1001 S. 1000	KW	15/10/08
112	N	S. 1001 S Facing	KW	15/10/08
113	N	S. 1001 S Facing	KW	15/10/08
114	N	S. 1001 S Facing	KW	15/10/08
115	E	S. 1001 W Facing	KW	15/10/08
116	E	S. 1001 W Facing	KW	15/10/08
117	S	S. 1001 N Facing	KW	15/10/08
118	S	S. 1001 N Facing	KW	15/10/08
119		General shot of section?	KW	15/10/08
120		General shot of section?	KW	15/10/08
121		General shot of section?	KW	15/10/08
122		General shot of section?	KW	15/10/08
123		General shot of section?	KW	15/10/08
124		General shot of section?	KW	15/10/08
125	W	P. 1002	KW	15/10/08
126	W	P. 1002	KW	15/10/08
127	S	S. 1002 N facing elevation of Str 1008	KW	15/10/08
128	S	S. 1002 N facing elevation of Str 1008	KW	15/10/08
129	S	S. 1002 N facing elevation of Str 1008	KW	15/10/08
130	S	S. 1002 N facing elevation of Str 1008	KW	15/10/08
131	S	S. 1002 N facing elevation of Str 1008	KW	15/10/08
132	S	S. 1002 N facing elevation of Str 1008	KW	15/10/08
133	W	S. 1003 E facing elevation of Str 1000	KW	15/10/08
134	W	S. 1003 E facing elevation of Str 1000	KW	15/10/08
135	S	Wall 1008	KW	15/10/08
136	S	Wall 1008	KW	15/10/08
137	E	P. 1002	KW	15/10/08
138	E	P. 1002	KW	15/10/08
139	E	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
140	E	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
141	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
142	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
143	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
144	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
145	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
146	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
147	S	Well 1001	KW	16/10/08
148		Well [1018] – pre – ex	HW	06/11/08
149		Well [1018] – pre – ex	HW	06/11/08
150		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08

151		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
152		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
153		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
154		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
155		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
156		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
157		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
158		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
159		Well [1018] – during excavation	HW	06/11/08
160		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
161		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
162		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
163		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
164		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
165		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
166		Well [1018] – partially excavated – blackened wood layer below lowest course of bricks	HW	06/11/08
167		Well [1018] – fully excavated – blackened wooden ring visible	HW	06/11/08
168		Well [1018] – fully excavated – blackened wooden ring visible	HW	06/11/08
169		Well [1018] – fully excavated – blackened wooden ring visible	HW	06/11/08
170		Well [1018] – fully excavated – blackened wooden ring visible	HW	06/11/08
171		Stone carving 1019 – front view	BM	13/11/08
172		Stone carving 1019 – front view	BM	13/11/08
173		Stone carving 1019 – front view	BM	13/11/08
174		Stone carving 1019 – front view	BM	13/11/08
175		Stone carving 1019 – front view	BM	13/11/08
176		Stone carving 1019 – front view	BM	13/11/08
177	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
178	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
179	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
180	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
181	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
182	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
183	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
184	W	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
185	E	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
186	E	Walls 1020 & 1022	BM	14/11/08
187	N	Working shot – clearing concrete floor	BP	09/12/08
188	E	Working shot – clearing concrete floor	BP	09/12/08
189	E	Working shot – clearing concrete floor	BP	09/12/08
190	NE	Pecking out concrete floor	BP	09/12/08
191	NE	Pecking out concrete floor	BP	09/12/08

192	E	Pecking out modern manhole (brick)	BP	10/12/08
193	NE	Pecking out modern manhole (brick)	BP	10/12/08
194	NE	Putting in access ramp	BP	11/12/08
195	E	Excavating trench by east wing for lift lintel	BP	11/12/08
196	N	Access point in wall for stair well	BP	11/12/08
197	NE	Stairwell access (foreground) and lift lintel (background)	BP	12/12/08
198	NE	Stairwell access (foreground) and lift lintel (background)	BP	12/12/08
199	NE	Stairwell access (foreground) and lift lintel (background)	BP	12/12/08
200	E	View on excavations in progress – on arrival	BM	16/12/08
201	E	Machining corridor lift shaft	BM	16/12/08
202	E	Pipes exposed in lift shaft – view of S. 1006	BM	16/12/08
203	E	S. 1006 – machining in progress	BM	16/12/08
204	E	S. 1006 – machining in progress	BM	16/12/08
205	E	S. 1006 – machining in progress	BM	16/12/08
206	E	Close up of the bottom of S. 1006	BM	16/12/08
207	E	Close up of the bottom of S. 1006	BM	16/12/08
208	NW	View of pipes and new entrance through wall	BM	16/12/08
209	NW	View of pipes and new entrance through wall	BM	16/12/08
210	W	View of pipes under former entrance ramp	BM	16/12/08
211	W	View of pipes under former entrance ramp	BM	16/12/08
212	W	View of pipes under former entrance ramp	BM	16/12/08
213	W	View of pipes under former entrance ramp	BM	16/12/08
214	W	The site access	BM	16/12/08
215	S	Looking out of new shaft entrance to lift pit	BM	16/12/08
216	S	Looking out of new shaft entrance to lift pit	BM	16/12/08
217	SE	Close up of southern wall & part of S. 1006	BM	16/12/08
218	SE	Close up of southern wall & part of S. 1006	BM	16/12/08
219	E	View of 'plum' in finished lift pit	BM	16/12/08
220	E	View of 'plum' in finished lift pit	BM	16/12/08
221	E	View of W facing section on finished lift pit	BM	16/12/08
222	ENE	Wall & NE corner of lift pit	BM	16/12/08
223	W	East facing section of lift pit	BM	16/12/08
1200		ID Shot	RMC	09/03/09
1201	E	S. 1008	RMC	09/03/09
1202	E	S. 1008	RMC	09/03/09
1203	E	Close up of lower wall 1030	RMC	09/03/09
1204	E	Close up of lower wall 1030	RMC	09/03/09
1205	S	West range & north range walls	RMC	09/03/09
1206	S	West range & north range walls	RMC	09/03/09
1207	S	West range & north range walls	RMC	09/03/09
1208		Working shot of underpinning	RMC	09/03/09
1209		Working shot of underpinning	RMC	09/03/09
1210		Working shot of underpinning	RMC	09/03/09
1211		Working shot of underpinning	RMC	09/03/09
1212	E	working shot, underpinning eastern wall of current west range	RB	10/03/09

1213	E	close up, underpinning eastern wall of current west range	RB	10/03/09
1214	NE	Deposit 1053	RB	10/03/09
1215	E	Deposit 1053	RB	10/03/09
1216		general shot, underpinning	RB	10/03/09
1217	SE	Wall 1030 (red brown bond) deposit 1053 (orange brown matrix) and cut 1052 (filled by 1053)	RB	10/03/09
1218	SE	Wall 1030 (red brown bond) deposit 1053 (orange brown matrix) and cut 1052 (filled by 1053)	RB	10/03/09
1219	SE	Wall 1030 (red brown bond) deposit 1053 (orange brown matrix) and cut 1052 (filled by 1053)	RB	10/03/09
1220	E	Deposit 1053	RB	10/03/09
1221	NE	Deposit 1053	RB	10/03/09
1222	ESE	Services truncating wall 1030	RB	11/03/09
1223	E	Possible cut 1066 and overlying deposits	RB	11/03/09
1224	E	Possible cut 1066 and overlying deposits	RB	11/03/09
1225	SE	Cut 1052	RB	11/03/09
1226	S	General shot : services; deposit 1053 (to right)	RB	11/03/09
1227	S	General shot : services; deposit 1053 (to right)	RB	11/03/09
1228	E	Possible cut 1056	RB	11/03/09
1229	SE	Possible cut 1056	RB	11/03/09
1230	ENE	Possible cut 1066	RB	11/03/09
1231	ENE	Possible cut 1066	RB	11/03/09
1232	E	General shot, underpinning eastern wall of current west range	RB	11/03/09
1233	E	General shot, underpinning eastern wall of current west range	RB	11/03/09
1234	S	General shot, underpinning eastern wall of current west range	RB	11/03/09
1235	S	General shot, underpinning eastern wall of current west range	RB	11/03/09

Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen Extension
0000000008

Box 2 File 8

E. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~D~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXCMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

SITE CODE

OXQUEN 08

SITE NAME New Kitchens, Queens Court, Oxford

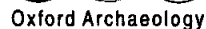
PROJECT TYPE (excavation/evaluation, etc.)

Excavation

SITE/PROJECT MANAGER

ANDY NORTON

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes or bags	Whole of deposit	Sample taken for (please tick ONE only)								Feature type	Additional notes	
				Bulk		Monolith		Series		Other				
				Charred remains	Waterltd remains	Cremated bone	Bones/ artefacts	Pollen	Soil Micro	Snails	Waterltd	Dating Chemical etc.	Pit/ditch/ hearth, etc.	e.g. Subsamples to be taken, relative depth for monoliths
2	250	4	Y / (N)				✓						ANIMAL LAYER	SAMPLE OF MATERIAL DUMPED IN FRONT OF HEARTH TO MAKE UP RIVER LAYER.
3	250	1 bag	Y / (N)				✓						LAYER	SMALL DEPOSIT OF BONES IN MIDDLE OF LAYER.
4	261	4	(Y) / N	✓									LAYER	HEARTH REMAINS
5	270	4	(Y) / N	✓									FILL	RICH IN FISH, MANURE & SHELL. POSS MATERIAL CLEARED OUT OF HEARTH
6	269	4	Y / (N)	✓									FLOOR LAYER	BURNED FLOOR LAYER
7	280	4	Y / (N)				✓						LARGE	CERAMIC RICH LAYER. FULL OF SHELL, ALSO WILLIAMS FISH BONE, BURNED BONE, MEDICINE POT



ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

SITE CODE

OKQ UCKOZ

SITE NAME NEW KITCHEN, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

PROJECT TYPE (excavation/evaluation, etc.)

EXCAVATION

SITE/PROJECT MANAGER

ANDY NORZON

[illegible]



DATE 18/7/08

SITE NAME NEW KITCHEN, QUEENS,
CROFORD

SITE CODE 04QUC08.

Material transferred to

Material

2/7/08



ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

DATE 25/7/08

SITE NAME New Kitchen, Queens
Oxford

SITE CODE OXQUCK08

Material transferred to

Janus House, Oxford

Material

Sample number

Context number

Number of boxes/bags

Notes

9

197

4

8

290

4

10

320

4

Oxford, Queens College Kitchen Extension
00000008

Box 2 File 9

E. SYNTHESISED ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Dies~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQCK08 / OXAMS: 2008-26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Vinton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXQUCKOS					Sample Number: 2				
Feature type: LAYER					Context Number: 250				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: <i>Moist sandy loam</i> <i>Colour: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey</i> <i>Fairly loose, no internal structure.</i>									
Inclusions: <i>Very rich charcoal</i> <i>Dog bone</i> <i>Bird bone</i> <i>Mammal bone</i> <i>CBN</i>									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: Sam				Date: 21/8/08		Volume floated: 37L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Machine	500		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
					Bucket	<input type="checkbox"/>			
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers used:	bag	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Insect	<input type="checkbox"/>		Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>		tup.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>							
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1		0.5		0.25	
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Processing Notes:							NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

Sam 22/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXQUER08					Sample Number: 3				
Feature type: LAYER					Context Number: 250				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 1				
Soil Description: Moist sandy loam Colour: 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown No internal structure, fairly loose. Inclusions: mammal/bird bone, 10%. Subrounded stone, 1-5 cm, 15%.									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: JCM				Date: 21/8/08		Volume floated: 3L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation			Machine	7/2		No		
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine		NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
					Bucket	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used:	bag		
	Insect			Residue			tup.		
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot		NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue								
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1	0.5	0.25			
	Other								
Processing Notes:							NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No								
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

JCM 22/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXBUCK08					Sample Number: 4				
Feature type: HEARTH					Context Number: 261				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: PREDOMINANTLY COMPOSED OF CHARCOAL GIVING THE SEDIMENT A BLACK COLOUR, WITH SMALL (1-4cm) LUMPS OF SANDY LOAM AMONGST THE CHARCOAL, WITH GRAVELLY INCLUSIONS. ALSO CONTAINS SOME MARINIAL/FISH BONE.									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: SEM				Date: 22/8/08		Volume floated: 39L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	Cremation			Machine	500		No		
Processing Notes: 2 flots - very rich, 20mm = 2 trays 10-4mm = 3 trays 4-2mm = 3 trays 2-0.5mm = 2 trays			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
					Bucket				
MOSTLY CHARCOAL!!!									
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used:	bag		
	Insect			Residue			tup.		
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot		NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue								
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1	0.5	0.25			
	Other								
Processing Notes:							NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No								
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

SEM 22/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: QQ VCK 08					Sample Number: 5				
Feature type: HEARTH					Context Number: 270				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: MOIST SANDY SILT LOAM COLOUR: TOP 10% 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY 30% 2.5% 8/5 PALE YELLOW FAIRLY LOOSE IN ECCLUSIONS: POORLY SORTED ANGRON 40% CP2 40% 1.5% 1.5% 30% 9% 100%									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: MAV					Date: 20/8/08		Volume floated: 40L		
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation			Machine	500		No		
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)			
				Bucket					
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:					Date:		Volume floated:		
Processed for (tick one)	WPR		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used:	bag		
	Insect			Residue			tup.		
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:					Date:		Volume floated:		
Mesh size	Flot		NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue								
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:					Date:		Volume sieved:		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1	0.5	0.25	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
	Other								
Processing Notes:									
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)					Reason retained:				

MAV
20/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXQUK08					Sample Number: 6				
Feature type: FLOOR LAYER					Context Number: 269				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: Moist sandy loam Clays: 2.54 3/2 very dark greyish brown } 90%, no structure, fairly loose. Also irregular clumps of slightly compacted, up to 7cm across, loamy sand colours 2.54 6/6 olive yellow, 10%, CBM, red, cream and Inclusions: rounded pebbles, -4cm, 5%. Subrounded stone, 1-3cm, 5%. Marine shells, burnt etc.									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: JCM				Date: 26/3/08		Volume floated: 38 L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation			Machine	500		No		
Processing Notes: 2 trays 10-4mm.			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Na ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
					Bucket	<input type="checkbox"/>			
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used:	bag		
	Insect			Residue			tup.		
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot		Na ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue								
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1	0.5	0.25			
	Other								
Processing Notes:							Na ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No								
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

JCM 27/3/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXAUCK08					Sample Number: 7				
Feature type:					Context Number: 280				
Provisional date: Medieval					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: Yell SANDY LOAM Clay: 1.5yr 3/1 WYMARK 9001 INCLUSIONS: PENTYLITATED ANTRAC 40% STEEL SOLID 10% SAND 20% FRAGILE COARSE NO INT. STRUCT.									
FLOTATION									
Name of processor: MAV				Date: 20/8/08		Volume floated: 40L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	25	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Machine	Se		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
					Bucket	<input type="checkbox"/>			
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers used:	bag	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Insect	<input type="checkbox"/>		Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>		tup.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>							
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1		0.5		0.25	
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:							NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

MAV
20/9/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXQUCKOR					Sample Number: 8				
Feature type: PIT					Context Number: 290				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: MOIST SANDY LOAM COLOUR: 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FAIRLY LOOSE, NO INTERNAL STRUCTURE INCLUSIONS: POT (ABANDONED); MAMMAL/BIRD BONE.									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: JCM				Date: 19/8/08		Volume floated: 34			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Machine	500		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)			
			Bucket		<input type="checkbox"/>				
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers used:	bag	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Insect	<input type="checkbox"/>		Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>		tup.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>							
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.25	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Processing Notes:								NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	<input type="checkbox"/>	100g	<input type="checkbox"/>	other
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

JCM 20/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXQUCK08					Sample Number: 9				
Feature type: CELLAR PIT					Context Number: 197				
Provisional date: SAISON					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: MAST SANDY LOAM COLOUR: 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN NO INTERNAL STRUCTURE; FAIRLY LOOSE INCLUSIONS: MINERAL BONE, 3%, POT, QUITE ABRASION, 4cm, 2%. SUBROUNDED STONE, 1-3cm, 5% - SUBROUNDED FLINT, 1-6cm, 15%.									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: JCM				Date: 22/08/08		Volume floated: 36L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Machine	500		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
					Bucket	<input type="checkbox"/>			
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers used:	bag	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Insect	<input type="checkbox"/>		Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>		tup.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>							
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.25	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Processing Notes:								NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)				Reason retained:					

JCM 22/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION									
Site code: OXQUCK08					Sample Number: 10				
Feature type: CESS PIT					Context Number: 320				
Provisional date:					Number of buckets: 4				
Soil Description: Moist sandy loam Colours: 10YR2/3 brown No internal structure, fairly loose Inclusions: waxy lumps.									
FLOATATION									
Name of processor: SCM				Date: 21/8/08		Volume floated: 26L			
Processed for (tick one)	CPR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cremation	<input type="checkbox"/>		Machine	SDO		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:			Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
			Bucket		<input type="checkbox"/>				
WATERLOGGED REMAINS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	WPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers used:	bag	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Insect	<input type="checkbox"/>		Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>		tup.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes: Recovered as waterlogged but assessment suggests no sample is mineralised rather than waterlogged - remaining 8L put through separately for CPR.									
SNAILS									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:			
Mesh size	Flot	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)	Processing Notes:					
	Residue	<input type="checkbox"/>							
WET-SIEVING									
Name of processor:				Date:		Volume sieved:			
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1		0.5		0.25	
	Other			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Processing Notes:							NA ₂ CO ₃ (tick if used)		
SUB-SAMPLES									
Sub-samples taken? (tick one)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/ give weight)	50g	100g	other		
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			CESS/mineralisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT									
Volume unprocessed (in litres)					Reason retained:				

+8L
26/8/08

SCM 27/8/08

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: <u>Oxquack 08</u>		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
<u>2</u>	<u>250</u>					
Sorter (initials) <u>Se</u>		<u>Se</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>	
Checked by (initials)						
Date		<u>28/8/08</u>	<u>29/8/08</u>	<u>29/8/08</u>	<u>11/9/08</u>	
Mammal bone		4	4			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)		1	4			
Bird bone		3	3			
Fish bone		4	4			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone		1				
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains		2	4			
Mineralised plant remains			1?			
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell		2	3			
Egg shell			34			
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint		1				
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		1	1			
Burnt clay		1				
Daub						
CBM		2				
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)		1	1			
Cu (copper alloy)		1				
Pb (lead)						
Slag			1			
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)						
Sorted		✓	✓			
Discarded		✓				
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining):			✓			
				✓		
					✓	

* ABUNDANT!
RABBIT!

CHARCOAL

MUSCLE + OYSTER

SORTED FOR IDENTIFIABLE FRAGS. SOME INOET CHARCOAL / BONE / SHELL MINERALISED
Fish / sm. bone / charcoal / shell

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: OXQUCK 08		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
2	250					
Sorter (initials) LA				✓		
Checked by (initials)						
Date 3/11/08				6/11/08		
Mammal bone				3		
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)				2		
Bird bone						
Fish bone				4		
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone				4		
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail				1		
Marine shell				4		
Egg shell				4		
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material				4		
Charcoal				4		
Fish Scale				4		
Fossil (Botanite)				2		
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted		✓		
		Discarded				
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).						

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

claws/teeth/Fish spine

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD



MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code:		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
OXQUICK 08	(250)					
Sorter (initials)			LA			
Checked by (initials)						
Date 10/11/08						
Mammal bone			4			V. Fragmented
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)			1			
Bird bone						
Fish bone			2			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						Mussel, oyster, cockle
Marine shell			3			
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM			4			
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Fish scale			2			
Egg shell			2			
Charcoal			4			
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted				
		Discarded				
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).						

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: <u>OXQUICK08</u>		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
<u>3</u>	<u>250</u>					
Sorter (initials)		<u>Q.S.</u>	<u>Q.S.</u>	<u>LS</u>	<u>D</u>	
Checked by (initials)						
Date		<u>17/9/08</u>	<u>17/9/08</u>	<u>20/5/08</u>	<u>D</u>	
Mammal bone		<u>1</u>				
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone			<u>2</u>			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone			<u>2</u>			
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains			<u>2</u>			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>			
Egg shell			<u>1</u>			
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).	Sorted	<u>Q.S.</u>	<u>Q.S.</u>			
	Discarded	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Fish/Charcoal.</u>	

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code:		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
4	2601					
Sorter (initials)		LS	LS	LS	LS	very rich in charcoal!
Checked by (initials)						
Date		11/9/8	29/8/8	29/8/8	11/9/8	
Mammal bone			3			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone			2-3			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone		2				
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains		4				
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		1				
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	✓			✓
		Discarded	✓			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).				✓		charcoal / some fish / sm. bone
			✓		✓	charcoal, some sm. bone / fish

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code:		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
5	270					
Sorter (initials)		JCM	LSRS	G	LS	10-4mm sorted for mammal/bird bone (4) fish bone (3)
Checked by (initials)				1/10		4-2mm sorted for sm mammal bone (3) fish bone (4)
Date		27/8/08	29/8/08	G	28/8/08	JCM 31/3/09
Mammal bone		4	33			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone		3	31			
Fish bone		3	44			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains		3	33			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell *		3	34			
Egg shell			34			
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint		2				
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		2	21			
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM		1				
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)		2	2			
Cu (copper alloy)			1			
Pb (lead)						
Slag		1				
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	Discarded			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).						

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code:		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
6	269					
Sorter (initials)		LS	LS	LS	0	10-4mm sorted for mammal/bird bone (3) fish bone (3)
Checked by (initials)						4-2mm sorted for sm. mammal bone (3) fish bone (4)
Date		27/8/8	8/9/8	14/9/8	0	SEM 31/3/07.
Mammal bone		3	4			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)			2			
Bird bone		2	2			
Fish bone		2	4			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone			2			
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains			4			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail			1			
Marine shell		4	3			
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint		2	1			
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		2	1			
Burnt clay		1				
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar		1				
Glass						
Fe (iron)		1	1			
Cu (copper alloy)			1			
Pb (lead)						
Slag			1			
Clinker			1			
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	Discarded			
		✓	✓			
		N/A				
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).			✓			charcoal / shell.
				✓	✓	fish / sm. bone / charcoal / shell.

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

MATERIAL SORTED: OXQUCK 08 (280) 7		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter: (initials)				R.L.		
Checked by (initials)				R.L.		
Date				6/11/08		
Mammal bone				3		
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)				2		
Bird bone				2		
Fish bone				4	Eel + Herring	
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail				-		
Marine shell				4	Mussie, Oyster (occasional cockle)	
Egg shell				2		
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material				4		
Fish scale				3		
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted		✓		
		Discarded				
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).						

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code:		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm +LS+MM	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					<u>Very rich!</u>
7	280					
Sorter (initials)		LS	?/LS	LS	LS	4-2 + 2-0.5 very rich in fish
Checked by (initials)			LS			
Date		25/8/8		24/8/8	28/8/8	10-4 2 TAMS SORTED SEP.
Mammal bone		4	4			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)			3			
Bird bone			2	2		
Fish bone		3	4	4		
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone			2			
Undifferentiated bone			4			
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains		4	4	3		
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell		4	4	4		
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint		3				
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		3		2		
Burnt clay		1				
Daub						
CBM		2	2			
Mortar		2				
Glass						
Fe (iron)		1	1	1		
Cu (copper alloy)			1			
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material			3			
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	✓	✓		
		Discarded	N/A			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).				✓	✓	Fish/sm. bone / shell / charcoal.
			✓			charcoal / shell frags.

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: <u>OXQUCK08</u>		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
<u>8</u>	<u>290</u>					
Sorter (initials)		<u>Jen</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>LS</u>	<u>LS</u>	
Checked by (initials)						
Date		<u>22/8/18</u>	<u>27/09/18</u>	<u>29/8/18</u>	<u>28/8/18</u>	
Mammal bone		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone			<u>1</u>			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains			<u>2</u>			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>			
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)		<u>1</u>				
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	Discarded			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Fish, some sm. bone.</u>


Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: OXQUCK08		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
9	197					
Sorter (initials)		LS	LS		LS	
Checked by (initials)						
Date		27/8/8	17/8/8		20/8/8	
Mammal bone		2	2			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains		1				
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		1	1			
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag			1			
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Burnt stone		1				
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	Discarded			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fish, sm. bone

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: OXQUICK 08		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
	(197)					
Sorter (initials)				LA		
Checked by (initials)						
Date 11/11/08						
Mammal bone				3		
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)				1		
Bird bone						
Fish bone				4		Herring, Eel, Pike
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell				3		
Egg shell				1		
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
charcoal				4		
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted				
		Discarded				
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).						

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: OXQUCK08		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
10	320					
Sorter (initials)		LS	P.S.	LS	→	10-4 just cassy JUST CASSY LOOKING GRAVEL!
Checked by (initials)						
Date		28/5/18	17/9/18	20/8/18	→	
Mammal bone		1	2			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone			1			
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains			1			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail		1				
Marine shell		1				
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter		2				
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	Discarded			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A			
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CESS / Fish / MPP!
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			CESS

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

* NO PROCESSING SHEET
AS PROCESSED BY
FINDS

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: OXQUCK		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
—	324					
Sorter (initials)			RS	RS	RS	SOIL FROM SIDE OF SMALL FIND
Checked by (initials)						
Date			13/05/08			
Mammal bone			3			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone			2			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains			2			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell			3			
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	✓		✓	
		Discarded	✓		✓	
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).					✓	

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

* NO PROCESSING SHEET
AS PROCESSED BY
FINOS

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:
Site code: OXQUCK		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sample No.	Context No.					
—	314					
Sorter (initials)			Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	SOIL FROM SIDE OF SMALL FIND.
Checked by (initials)						
Date			13/08/08			
Mammal bone			2			
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone			3			
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated bone						
Charred plant remains			2			
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell			4			
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite/ faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Slag						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted		Discarded		
		✓		✓		
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).					✓	FISH

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE SORTING RECORD

N.B. * NO PROCESSING SHEET AS WAS PROCESSED BY FINDS

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES:	
Site code: OXQUICK 08	Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm		2-0.5 mm
—	280			2.5	2.5	2.5	<p>A SMALL QUANTITY OF SEDIMENT WAS TAKEN FROM THE OUTSIDE OF A POT AND WASHED THROUGH A FINDS SIEVE AS IT WAS RICH IN BONE — IE RECEIVED FROM FINDS.</p> <p>10-2 mm — FRACTION SORTED AS WHOLE.</p>
Sorter (initials)							
Checked by (initials)							
Date				12/03/08			
Mammal bone			3				
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)							
Bird bone			2				
Fish bone			4				
Amphibian bone							
Burnt animal bone							
Undifferentiated bone							
Human bone							
Cremated bone							
Charred plant remains			3				
Mineralised plant remains							
Other plant remains							
Snail							
Marine shell			4				
Egg shell							
Insect							
Coprolite/ faecal matter							
Burnt flint							
Worked flint							
Flint debitage							
Pottery			1				
Burnt clay							
Daub							
CBM							
Mortar							
Glass							
Fe (iron)			1				
Cu (copper alloy)			1				
Pb (lead)							
Slag							
Clinker							
Coal							
Hammerscale							
Unidentified magnetic material							
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction).		Sorted	✓	✓	✓	✓	
		Discarded	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining).						✓	

Key: 1 = occasional (< 5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items), 4 = abundant (>100 items)

Date: 26/9/8



Box Number: 6

Date: 26/9/8

[illegible]

Environmental Retained Residue Box List

Last location: Enviro room

Box Number: 7

SITE: OXQUCK 08

Date: 26/9/8

[illegible]

Environmental Retained Residue Box List

Last location: Enviro room

Box Number: 8

SITE: OXQUICK 08

Date: 26/9/8

[illegible]

Box Number: 9

Date: 26/9/8

[illegible]

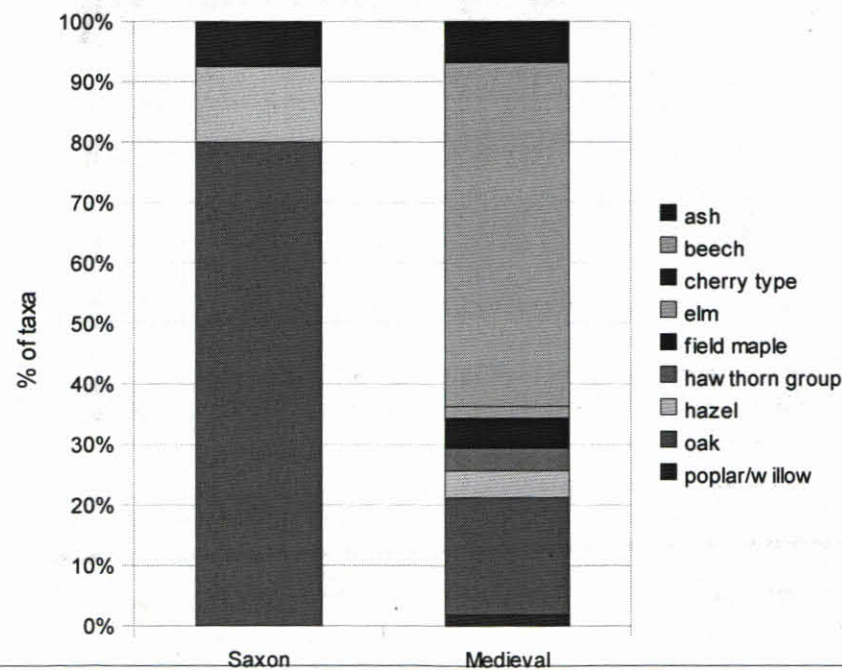
Results

		Date AD	1050-1150	1050-1150	1480-1550	1480-1550	1480-1550	1480-1550	1480-1550	
		Phase	Late Saxon	Late Saxon	Medieval	Medieval	Medieval	Medieval	Medieval	
		Feature type	Pit 289	Pit 293	Floor make-up layer	Layer in front of hearth	Pit 271	Floor make-up layer	Pit 278	
		Context number	290	297	250	261	270	269	280	
		Sample number	8	9	2	4	5	6	7	
		Notes	total charcoal 50-60 frags; mostly <4mm; mostly oak	total charcoal c 30; small, some oka slow grown	massive frags; some complete stems with bark	larger fractions mostly Fagus; lots bark frags	larger fractions mostly Fagus, but smaller q mixed; no complete stems	some monster frags >60mm; larger pieces mostly Fagus; Acer crumbled		
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	elm				1		2			
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	beech				19 (15r)	23 (13r)	15 (10r)	10 (7r)	24 (24r)	
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak		17 (1r, 7h)	15 (2r, 2h)	4 (1h)	6 (1h)	13 (7r, 2s, 2h)	4 (1r, 1h)	4 (2s)	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel		2	3	5 (3r)		1 (1r)	1 (1r)		
<i>Populus Salix</i>	poplar/willow					1	2 (2r)			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherry type		1	2						
Maloideae	hawthorn, pear, apple				3 (1r)			2 (1r)	1	
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	field maple				3 (2r)		2 (2r)	2 (2r)	1 (1r)	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	ash				4 (2r, 1h)	1 (1h)	5	1		
Total			20	20	40	30	40	20	30	200

Page 1

Charcoal graph

Date AD	1050-1150	1050-1150			1480-1550	1480-1550	1480-1550	1480-1550	1480-1550		
Phase	Late Saxon	Late Saxon			Medieval	Medieval	Medieval	Medieval	Medieval		
Feature type	Pit 289	Pit 293			Floor make-up layer	Layer in front of hearth	Pit 271	Floor make-up layer	Pit 278		
Context number	290	297			250	261	270	269	280		
Sample number	8	9	sum	count	2	4	5	6	7	sum	count
elm			0	0	1		2			3	2
beech			0	0	19	23	15	10	24	91	5
oak	17	15	32	2	4	6	13	4	4	31	5
hazel	2	3	5	2	5		1	1		7	3
poplar/willow			0	0	1		2			3	2
cherry type	1	2	3	2						0	0
hawthorn, pear, apple			0	0	3			2	1	6	3
field maple			0	0	3		2	2	1	8	4
ash			0	0	4	1	5	1		11	4
total	20	20	40		40	30	40	20	30	160	
Taxa	Saxon	Medieval	Taxa	Saxon	Medieval			Saxon	Medieval		
poplar/willow	0	3	poplar/willow	0	2						
oak	32	31	oak	80	19						
hazel	5	7	hazel	13	4	elm		0	2		
hawthorn group	0	6	hawthorn group	0	4	beech		0	5		
field maple	0	8	field maple	0	5	oak		2	5		
elm	0	3	elm	0	2	hazel		2	3		
cherry type	3	0	cherry type	8	0	poplar/willow		0	2		
beech	0	91	beech	0	57	cherry type		2	0		
						hawthorn, pear, apple		0	3		
ash	0	11	ash	0	7	field maple		0	4		
total	40	160				ash		0	4		
						total					



Sex	Tooth wear	P4	M1	M2	M3	MVS	Age	Notes	Quantity	Weight (g)	Fraction	Served	Mand L	Mand C	Mand Pn	Mand M	Mand M3	Max L	Max C	Max M	Mand dec	Mand dec	Mand dec	Max dec I	Max dec II	Max dec III	Mand Pn	Mand dec	Color (indistinct)	Indistinct P2	Indistinct P3	Indistinct P4	Indistinct P5
FALSE	FALSE						neonatal	0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							fowl-size and shape	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE						juvenile	0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE							0-10mm	TRUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALSE	FALSE																																

[illegible]

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1089	Medieval	Pit	280	7 Sheep/goat	astragalus	right	1	1	1	1	1	1	FALSE	f	FALSE	0	0	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	FALSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Oxford, Queens College, Kitchen extension
00000008

Box 2 File 10

E. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST REPORTS

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Disco~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]
 Site: [Queen's College, Kitchen Extension]
 Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUCK08 / OXAMS: 2008.26

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Assessment of Charred and Mineralised Plant Remains from Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford University

Wendy Smith

Oxford Archaeology South, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Site Code: OXQUCK08

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Queen's College, Oxford University (SP 5179 0635) in respect to a planning application (No. 07/02371/FUL) for an extension to the kitchen. In total, 9 samples were collected from sealed features in a relatively small excavation area of 64m². Samples were collected from Saxon and medieval features, including a charcoal deposit associated with a medieval hearth (sample 4, context 261), a burnt floor surface (sample 6) medieval floor layers probably representing rake-out from the hearth mixed with general rubbish (samples 2 and 3), medieval pits (samples 5 and 7) and Saxon pits (samples 810).

Assessment of charred plant remains was carried out in order to establish:

- if charred or mineralised plant remains were present and of interpretable value
- if the plant remains might provide information on agricultural practice or college diet
- if the charred plant remains (especially charcoal) might provide information of fuels in use on site
- if the charred plant remains (including charcoal) or mineralised plant remains might provide information on the surrounding environment.
- if charred or mineralised plant remains might provide information on patterns rubbish disposal on site

Method

Both flots and material sorted from heavy residues were examined for this assessment; however, in some cases the heavy residue was so rich (in all cases with charcoal) that it was not sorted but retained (these are listed in Table 2). Heavy residues were sorted by eye by OA environmental assistants. Flots were scanned by the author using a low-power Leica EZ4D binocular microscope at magnifications between x12.5 and x35. The flots were rapidly scanned and, therefore, smaller seeds and plant parts may have been overlooked. The approximate portion of the flot scanned is indicated in Table 1.

Identification of charcoal to an individual genus or group was made at x35 magnification on the transverse section, using existing breaks. Radial and tangential features, which require higher powers of magnification, were not examined for this assessment. As a result, wood identifications should be seen as provisional, and primarily used as an indication of whether assemblages are varied. No attempt was made during this assessment to create 'fresh breaks' on charcoal to aid identification during this assessment, since this could impair results for the charcoal specialist.

Comparative material was not consulted during this assessment and quantification is a subjective approximation. Therefore, all of the identifications and relative proportions of plant remains presented here should be seen as provisional. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for indigenous taxa and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for economic plant remains.

RESULTS

Table 1 presents the assessment results for charred and mineralised plant remains (including charcoal), as well as other classes of environmental remains. Table 2 presents a list of all heavy residue fractions retained for various classes of environmental remains (including charcoal). Only two samples (Saxon pit samples 8 and 9) produced charred seeds (in the widest sense). In both cases relatively small assemblages of highly clinkered grains, most of which cannot be identified to species level, were recovered. Sample 8 (pit 289) produced a few charred weed/ wild plants (wild radish - *Raphanus raphanistrum* and buttercup - *Ranunculus acris* L./ *repens* L./ *bulbosus* L.) but the weed/ wild component was extremely limited. These weed seeds are of a similar size to cereal grain and it is likely that there are merely crop contaminants which have become charred in cereal grain cleaning and/or processing (e.g. Jones 1996). Mineralised plant remains were also recovered from the Saxon pit (?cess pit) deposits (samples 8-10). In some cases fragments of bran were clearly observed; however, in general mineralisation was not complete and in most cases only amorphous, sub-rounded, unidentifiable 'cessy' material was observed. The abundant elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) remains from some of these deposits may be mineralised, but one cannot rule out the possibility that they are also sub-fossil remains. The recovery of elder is, however, typical of urban assemblages and not particularly informative (e.g. Hall 2000).

Charcoal was extremely well preserved with many fragments >4 cm in diameter - some as large as a hand. A great deal of roundwood fragments were noted. Charcoal was only scanned at low powers of magnification but it is clear that the range of charcoal in the assemblages is relatively consistent in the Saxon and Medieval periods. Most of the charcoal was beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.), but other taxa including oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) and field maple type (*Acer* sp.) were noted.

DISCUSSION

Saxon charred plant remains from Oxford and the nearby area are relatively well studied (e.g. Pelling 2001a, 2001b, 2004; Robinson 2004; Stevens 2004). Given that the two samples (pit sample 8, context

290 and pit sample 9, context 297) are relatively poorly preserved, primarily cereal grain and unlikely to produce more than 50 secure identifications, their analysis is unlikely to greatly expand our understanding of Saxon archaeobotanical remains

Charcoal was abundant in most of the samples recovered and in many cases large fragments, often of roundwood were recovered. Well-preserved, Saxon and Medieval charcoal is available, which potentially could provide information about changes in fuel use over time. Certainly, there are only a few published Saxon studies of charcoal remains from Oxford and the nearby area (Dimbleby 1966; Challinor 2001, 2002; Franklin 1974; Pelling 2004) and there is only one published medieval charcoal assemblage reported from Yarnton (Pelling 2004). Many of the medieval deposits are dominated by beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) charcoal (especially roundwood), which seems to confirm limited evidence for a shift from oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) in the earlier Medieval period, to beech in the later Medieval period (Challinor 2002, 274 and unpublished data from Oxford Classic Centre).

It is likely that the charcoal in many of these deposits (e.g. floor layers and pits) is secondary and therefore likely to be mixed. The range of taxa appears limited, although for this assessment no fresh breaks were made in order to examine the transverse section. Nevertheless, the exceptional preservation of beech roundwood (in most cases the bark is still preserved - allowing the age of the branch wood to be precisely determined) does imply that this material is not heavily re-worked. Further characterisation of roundwood from these samples would provide the opportunity to explore the coppicing practice for the fuel supply at Queen's College.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Environmental sampling at Queen's College, Oxford included the recovery of two small Saxon assemblages that produced small quantities of poorly preserved charred grain (i.e. < 50 grains) and some poorly mineralised material. As a result, no further work is warranted on these remains.

Charcoal dating from the Saxon through medieval period was recovered. Many of the deposits produced abundant charcoal remains, including many large-sized fragments (>5 cm) and large quantities of roundwood fragments. Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.) was most frequently observed, although other taxa are also present (e.g. oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and field maple (*Acer cf. campestre* L.). While full analysis of the entire the assemblage is unlikely to yield more than very general data on Saxon or medieval fuel use at Queen's College, the charcoal is remarkably well preserved and may ultimately be informative in terms of the shift to the use of beech wood as fuel in Oxford and, in particular, the coppicing regime in place for beech at the time. Therefore, it is recommended that the charcoal from this project is rapidly assessed to produce an overview of the range of taxa in use and any chronological changes between Saxon and medieval fuel supply. In addition, two medieval samples with abundant roundwood should be recorded in more detail in order

to reconstruct the medieval coppicing regime of the beech woodland which supplied fuel to Queen's College.

Mineralised plant remains were recovered from the Saxon pit (?cess pit) deposits (samples 8-10). In some cases fragments of bran were clearly observed; however, in general mineralisation was not complete and in most cases only amorphous, sub-rounded, unidentifiable 'cessy' material was observed. As a result, no further work can be carried out on these remains. The abundant elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) remains from some of these deposits may be mineralised, but one cannot rule out the possibility that they are also sub-fossil remains. The recovery of elder is, however, typical of urban assemblages and not particularly informative (e.g. Hall 2000).

RESOURCES REQUIRED

Charcoal assessment all samples + full analysis roundwood 2 medieval samples

Task	No. of days required	Personnel	Daily rate	Total Cost
Rapid assessment of 9 samples to characterise range of wood charcoals in use at Queen's college in Saxon & medieval periods.	1.5	Specialist	£255	£170
Analysis of roundwood to reconstruct coppicing regime from at least 2 medieval samples	0.5	Specialist	£85	£170.00
Preparation of report	1	Specialist	£170	£170.00
Total Cost				£510.00

>>NB costing based on Dana's new 2008/2009 rates<<

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank Dana Challinor for confirming the charcoal identifications presented here and for her useful discussion of the use of beech in medieval Oxford.

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Table 1: Assessment of results for charred and mineralised plant remains from the Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford University

Sample	Context	Feature Type	Date	Sample Vol (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Grain	Char	Weeds	Other Charred	Bone	Egg Shell	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
2	250	Floor make up layer (probably associated with rake-out from the hearth mixed with general rubbish)	Medieval	37 L	1500 ml - flot 1 of 2	-	-	-	-	-	+	++++	-	ca. 25% of flot scanned. Sample is almost entirely large-sized fragments of charcoal (>4 cm). A lot of round wood - and clearly a range of taxa in use, including oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.) charcoals. No CPR noted. Some eggshell observed. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as RICH.	C	N	A	?Y
2	250	Floor make up layer (probably associated with rake-out from the hearth mixed with general rubbish)	Medieval	-	545 ml - flot 2 of 2	-	-	-	-	++++	-	++++	-	ca. 50% of flot scanned. A second bag of flot clearly labelled sample <2> context 250 - which has much smaller charcoal fragments and animal bone was found in sample 3. The Abundant charcoal - although smaller-sized than previous <2> flot. Similar range of taxa to previous flot. Abundant fish & bird bone. Possible small mammal bone & frog bone present. No CPR noted. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as GOOD.	C	N	B	?Y
3	250	Floor make up layer (probably associated with rake-out from the hearth mixed with general rubbish)	Medieval	3 L	80 ml	-	-	-	-	++++	-	+++	+	ca. 50% of flot scanned. No CPR noted. Charcoal present - but primarily small-sized, estimate <50 fragments >2mm. Abundant fish bone and fish scale. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as POOR to GOOD. 7 L of this sample remains unprocessed.	C	N	B/C	N

Table 1: Assessment of results for charred and mineralised plant remains from the Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford University continued....

Sample	Context	Feature Type	Date	Sample Vol (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Bone	Egg Shell	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
4	261	Deposit of material in front hearth	Medieval	39 L	1320 ml	-	-	-	-	-	-	++++	-	ca. 10% of flot rapidly scanned. Charcoal-rich flot, but primarily small-sized. No CPR observed in flot. Abundant large-sized charcoal fragments recovered from >4mm heavy residue fractions. Charcoal from >10 mm fraction all appear to be beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.) - charcoal from smaller fractions was not scanned.	C	N	A	?Y
5	270	Fill of pit 271 in front of hearth	Medieval	40 L	250 ml	-	-	-	+ elder - ?sub-fossil/ ?MPR	++++	-	++++	+	ca. 25% of flot scanned. No CPR noted. Abundant fish bone and some bird bone noted. Some of the bird long bones are stained blue-green (copper staining?). Lena Strid confirmed the bones were bird and were 'blackbird size'. A few ?sub-fossil/ ?mineralised/ ?dried-out waterlogged elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) seeds observed. Charcoal in flot is primarily small-sized but larger-sized fragments fairly abundant in >4mm heavy residue fractions. Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) and beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.) charcoal observed in 10-4mm heavy residue fraction. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as GOOD to RICH.	C	N	A/B	?Y
6	269	Burnt floor surface	Medieval	38 L	200 ml	-	-	-	-	++++	-	++++	+	ca. 25% of flot rapidly scanned. No CPR observed. One mussel shell fragment and one other mollusc (unsure if freshwater or terrestrial) observed. Abundant fish bone/ scale noted, and some bird and possibly small mammal bones observed. Charcoal abundant in flot, but primarily small-sized. Charcoal also recovered from >4mm heavy residue fractions. Both ring porous and diffuse porous taxa observed in >4mm HR fraction, but not terribly diverse. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as GOOD to RICH.	C	N	A/B	?

Table 1: Assessment of results for charred and mineralised plant remains from the Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford University continued...

Sample	Context	Feature Type	Date	Sample Vol (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Bone	Egg Shell	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
7	280	Fill of pit	Medieval	40 L	500 ml	-	-	-	-	+++++	-	+++++	+++	ca. 15% of flot rapidly scanned. No CPR observed. Abundant fish bone/ scale and bird bone observed. Some possible mammal bone also noted. Highly fragmented shell (?decayed marine shell - ?oyster, but possibly other taxa) observed in flot. Charcoal present in flot is primarily small-sized (< 2mm). Charcoal also recovered from >4mm heavy residue fractions, some quite large (hand-sized) fragments recovered from >10mm fraction. Filled maple (<i>Acer campestre</i> L.) type charcoal observed. Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.) charcoal frequently noted. CPR assessed as poor/ Charcoal assessed as RICH.	C	N	A	?Y
8	290	Fill of pit 289	Saxon	34 L	30 ml	+++	-	+	?+ pulse/ ++++ - elder (?sub-fossil/ ?MPR/ ?dried-out WPR	++	-	+++	+	ca. 50% of flot scanned. Fairly abundant elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) seeds observed. One hemlock (<i>Conopodium majus</i> L.) seed noted - again ?dried-out waterlogged/ ?sub-fossil. Charred cereal grain - include free-threshing type wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) grain, possible rye (cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> L.), hulled barley (<i>Hordeum</i> sp.) and indeterminate wild/ cultivated oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.) noted. A charred meadow/ creeping/ bulbous buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L./ <i>repens</i> L./ <i>bulbosus</i> L.) and a wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.) capsule segment observed. Some fish bone noted and some molluscs noted. Charcoal present in flot is primarily small-sized (< 2mm) and only a few (<10) fragments recovered from 10-4mm heavy residue fractions. CPR assessed as GOOD/ Charcoal assessed as POOR.	B	N	C	N

Table 1: Assessment of results for charred and mineralised plant remains from the Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford University continued....

Sample	Context	Feature Type	Date	Sample Vol (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Bone	Egg Shell	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
9	297	Fill of pit 293	Saxon	36 L	95 ml	+	-	-	+++ - Elder (?MPR/ ?dried-out WPR/ ?sub-fossil), ++++ Geranium - (?MPR/ ?dried-out WPR/ ?sub-fossil)	+	-	++	-	ca. 25% of flot scanned. Flot appears dirty with many sandy accretions present - unclear if this is poorly preserved mineralised material (e.g. cess) or simply natural. A few poorly preserved charred cereal grains observed - one possible free-threshing type wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) grain observed. Abundant dried-out waterlogged/ mineralised or possibly sub-fossil elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) and crane's bill (<i>Geranium</i> sp.) seeds present. Some ?mineralised centipede and insect remains observed. Charcoal present is small-sized and only one fragment recovered from >10mm heavy residue fraction. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as POOR.	C	N	C	N
10	320	Fill of pit 293	Saxon	26 L	105 ml	-	-	-	++++ (MPR)	+++	-	+	-	ca. 10% of flot scanned. Clearly poorly preserved mineralised material - fragments of possible bran noted. A few mineralised centipede and diptera fragments noted. A few fish bone noted. Some charcoal observed in flot mostly small-sized (< 2mm). 6L of this sample remains unprocessed. MPR/ Charcoal assessed as POOR.	C	N	C	N
10	320	Fill of pit 293	Saxon	8 L	48 ml	-	-	-	++++ (MPR)	+++	-	+	-	ca. 5% of flot scanned. Similar to other flot from this sample. Mineralisation has taken place but most material is amorphous. MPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as POOR.	C	N	C	N

Table 2: List of heavy residues retained for various classes of environmental remains
(Samples listed twice for a particular size fractions have produced two large bags of heavy residue material.)

	SAMPLE	FRACTION SIZE (MM)	CONTEXT	MATERIAL
10 - 4 mm fraction all sorted for bone	2	10-4	250	Charcoal/shell
	2	10-4	250	Charcoal/shell/fish
	4	10-4	261	Charcoal
	5	10-4	270	Charcoal/marine shell/egg shell
	6	10-4	269	Charcoal/some frag. bone/frag. shell (bone fragments likely to be unidentifiable)
	7	10-4	280	Charcoal/shell
	6	10-4	269	Charcoal/shell
	10	10-4	320	Cess
4 - 2 mm fraction	2	4-2	250	Fish/small bone/charcoal/shell
	3	4-2	250	Fish/charcoal
	5	4-2	270	Fish/small bone/shell/charcoal
	6	4-2	269	Fish/small bone/charcoal/shell
	7	4-2	280	Fish/small bone/charcoal/shell
	8	4-2	290	Fish/small bone
	9	4-2	297	Fish/small bone
	10	4-2	320	Cess/fish/MPR
2 - 0.5mm fraction	sediment associated with pottery	2-0.5	314	Fish
	sediment associated with pottery	2-0.5	280	Fish/small bone
	2	2-0.5	250	Fish/small bone/charcoal/shell
	3	2-0.5	250	Fish
	4	2-0.5	261	Charcoal/fish/small bone
	5	2-0.5	270	Fish/small bone/egg shell/charcoal
	6	2-0.5	269	Fish/small bone/charcoal/shell
	7	2-0.5	280	Fish/small bone/shell/charcoal
	8	2-0.5	290	Fish
	9	2-0.5	297	Fish/small bone
	10	2-0.5	320	Cess/fish/poss MPR

OXFORD, THE QUEENS COLLEGE (OXQUCK08)

The Wood Charcoal

Dana Challinor, MA (Oxon), MSc

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INTRODUCTION

The charcoal from the excavations at the Queen's College was abundantly and well preserved, including many large roundwood stems and some fragments over 600mm in size. A selection of the samples highlighted in the assessment (Smith, unpubl. OA assessment report) were examined from two late Saxon/early medieval (AD 1050-1150) pits, and several contexts from the late Medieval (AD 1480-1550) college kitchen. The aims of the analysis were to provide an overview of the range of taxa in use and any chronological changes between the Saxon and medieval fuelwood supply. Additionally, the high number of roundwood fragments from the medieval kitchen samples offered the opportunity to examine woodland management.

METHODOLOGY

The samples were initially scanned at low magnification to provide an estimate of taxonomic diversity. The quantity of charcoal for further analysis examined for each sample was deliberately varied according to the apparent diversity of species represented and the level of potential for maturity analysis. Between 20 and 40 fragments were selected from the range of sieve sizes represented (>10, 4 and 2mm). The charcoal was grouped according to the anatomical features observed in transverse section at X7 to X45 magnification, with representative fragments identified in longitudinal sections using a Meiji incident-light microscope at up to X400 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Schweingruber (1990), Hather (2000) and modern reference material. Nomenclature and classification follow Stace (1997).

A number of roundwood stems were present in four of the medieval samples. These were examined at low magnification to record diameter, growth ring counts, presence of bark and, where possible, season of felling. Charred material may be up to 40% narrower than the diameter of living stems (Gale & Cutler 2000).

RESULTS

The full fragment count and assessment results are recorded in the archive. Tables 1 and 2 present the data from the late Saxon pits and the late Medieval features respectively, using a representational key which incorporates both the assessment and full identification data. Nine taxa were positively identified; *Ulmus* sp. (elm), *Fagus sylvatica* (beech), *Quercus* sp. (oak), *Corylus avellana* (hazel), *Populus/Salix* (poplar/willow), *Prunus* sp. (cherry/blackthorn), *Maloideae* (hawthorn, apple, pear, service), *Acer campestre* (field maple) and *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash). The level of identification varies according to biogeography and anatomy of the species represented. The species of *Prunus* spp. (cherry/blackthorn) are distinguishable on the basis of ray width, but it was not diagnostic in this instance.

Twenty-one roundwood fragments were recorded, most retained bark and showed that the season of felling was autumn/winter. The majority of stem diameters measured between 10mm and 30mm, with a few smaller twigs and a couple of large >60mm pieces. These latter pieces were incomplete, so the measurements represent the minimum age/diameter, and have been included in Figure 1 to demonstrate that some larger, mature wood was also used. Stem age (based on ring counts) varied, but there was a cluster of 14 stems aged between 12 and 20 years (Figure 1). Examination of growth ring patterns revealed ten with wide early growth rings, which is common in coppiced stems, and many showed signs of later stress with narrow, slow growth towards the outer edge.

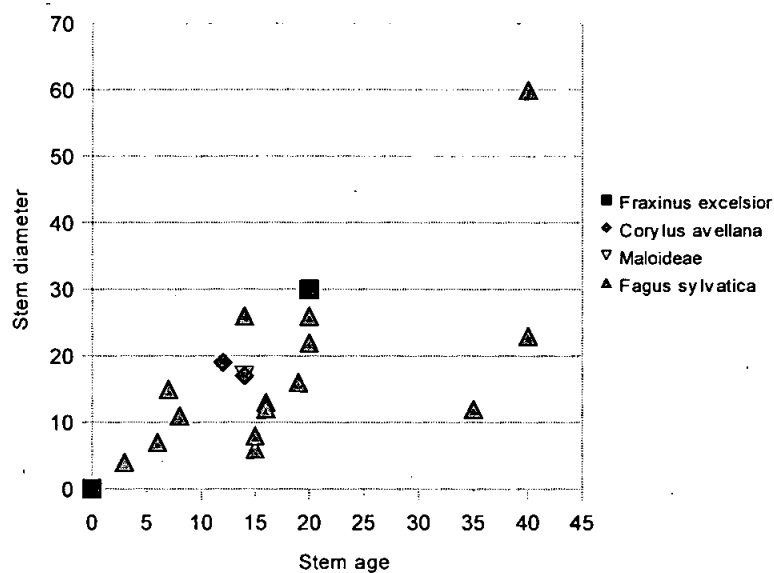


Figure 1: Stem age/diameter of roundwood charcoal

DISCUSSION

The late Saxon/early medieval pits

Contextual evidence indicates that pit 289 was a probable garden feature or planting hole filled with redeposited garden soils. It is striking that the range of taxa identified was very limited for a deposit which could have come from several events. Moreover, the assemblage was notably analogous to that of pit 293, which was a possible cess pit backfilled with redeposited topsoil. The charcoal from both pits is likely to have had a common origin from domestic debris, and it is clear that oak was the main fuelwood utilised. Whilst, the dataset from the Anglo-Saxon period is too limited to be truly representative, it is nonetheless consistent with the results from Oxford Castle where the preferred fuelwood in the late Saxon period was oak and hazel (Challinor, forthcoming).

	Feature type	Pit 289	Pit 293
	Context number	290	297
	Sample number	8	9
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	Xrh	Xrh
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	x	x
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherry type	x	x

X = dominant; x = present; r = roundwood; h = heartwood

Table 1: Results of the charcoal analysis from the late Saxon pits

The medieval kitchen samples

The samples examined came from the late Medieval phase (AD1480-1550) and related to the Queen's College kitchen. Contexts 250 and 269 came from floor-make up layers which related to the kitchen hearth, and 261 was a layer in front of the hearth. All were dominated by large

fragments of beech charcoal, but the make-up layers were more mixed in taxonomic composition, as might be expected from deposits which had accumulated over a period of time. Context 261 appeared to be less diverse in character. The two pits – 271 and 278 – were in the kitchen garden adjacent to an orchard. If trimmings from the orchard were used for firewood, this is not evident in the assemblages analysed.

	Feature type	Floor make-up layer	Layer in front of hearth	Floor make-up layer	Pit 271	Pit 278
	Context number	250	261	269	270	280
	Sample number	2	4	6	5	7
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	elm	x			x	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	beech	Xr	Xr	Xr	Xr	Xr
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	xh	xh	xrh	Xrsh	xs
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	xr		xr	xr	
<i>Populus/Salix</i>	poplar/willow	x			xr	
Maloideae	hawthorn, pear, apple	x r		xr		x
<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	field maple	x r		xr	xr	xr
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	ash	x rh	xh	x	x	

X = dominant; x = present; r = roundwood (bold denotes majority of fragments); h = heartwood; s=sapwood

Table 2: Results of the charcoal analysis from the Medieval kitchen

Documentary sources for the medieval period show that the provision of firewood was a significant component of woodland management, and was usually supplied from underwood species and the branches of timber trees (Rackham 2006, 287). At the Queen's College, the evidence from charcoal stems suggests that some beech firewood was supplied from coppices grown on rotational cycles between 15 and 20 years, and felled during the dormant season. However, there was enough variety in the stems examined to suggest that a range of wood was utilised, including some mature trunkwood and younger stems. The nature of the roundwood fuel debris would be determined by the types of faggots or billets used in the fire – bakers ovens, for instance, would have used narrow-gauge faggots, which were swept out of the oven partially charred when the oven had reached baking temperature. The charcoal from the Queen's College is likely to have come from several deposits of differently sized firewood.

The overwhelming use of beech in the medieval samples contrasts to the late Saxon assemblages, indicating that the supply of firewood, and/or the selection of firewood had changed. Such changes could relate to the growth of the University, the Queen's College's own resources, or general trade in the firewood supplies which provisioned Oxford. Evidence from charcoals at other medieval sites in Oxford (Challinor 2002; Challinor forthcoming) shows that the shift to beech was not exclusive to the Queen's College. Moreover, beech is a significant component in fuelwood assemblages at other medieval urban sites, for instance Bristol and Southampton (Challinor forthcoming 2009). This suggests a widespread change in the medieval period to a preference for beechwood for fuel. The explanation for this may lie in the fact that beech was not considered a useful timber tree at this

time (see discussion in Rackham 2006, 364ff), and the beechwoods of the Chilterns, for instance, were primarily valued for their fuel supply to London (*ibid.*). Potential sources for fuelwood for Oxford would have included the Chilterns, the Cotswolds, and more local, smaller woodlands such as Wytham Woods.

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INTRODUCTION

Quantity of material and recording methodology

The assessed part of the Queen's College Buttery animal bone assemblage consisted of 4597 re-fitted fragments (c. 80% of the total assemblage). The assemblage derived from contexts preliminary dated to the Saxon, Late Saxon/Early Medieval, Medieval and Late Medieval/Post-medieval periods. All phasing information used in this assessment is based on information provided by project manager Andy Norton.

A record of the assessed assemblage can be found with the site archive.

Recovery

The bones were recovered through hand collection during excavation and from wet sieving of bulk samples sieved to 0.5mm. All assessed sieved contexts were Medieval kitchen floor deposits. About two thirds of the assessed bones were from sieved samples. Most of these bones were rather small (9.1% of the total weight) and a majority were unidentifiable to species. The sieved samples were, however, a good source for bird and fish bones.

Methodology

The bones were identified to species using a comparative reference collection, as well as osteological books and articles. Sheep and goat were not identified to species at this stage, but rather classified as 'sheep/goat'. Ribs and vertebrae, with the exception for atlas and axis, were classified by size: 'large mammal' representing cattle, horse and deer, 'medium mammal' representing sheep/goat, pig and large dog, and 'small mammal' representing small dog, cat and hare.

The condition of the bone was graded on a 6-point system (0-5). Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable (see table 1).

For ageing, mandibles with two or more recordable teeth (Grant 1982), cattle horncores (Armitage (1982) and fused and unfused epiphyses (Habermehl 1975) were noted. Sex estimation was carried out on cattle metapodials and pelves, sheep pelves, and pig canine teeth, using data from Boessneck et al (1964), Prummel and Frisch (1986), Schmid (1972) and Vretemark (1997). Measurable bones were noted according to von den Driesch (1976).

Grade 0	Excellent preservation. Entire bone surface complete.
Grade 1	Good preservation. Almost all bone surface complete.
Grade 2	Fair preservation.
Grade 3	Poor preservation. Most bone surface destroyed.
Grade 4	Very poor preservation. No surface structure remaining.
Grade 5	Extremely poor preservation. Unlikely to be able to identify element.

Table 1. Bone preservation grading methodology.

OVERVIEW OF ASSEMBLAGE

Preservation

The preservation level for the assemblage was very good in all phases (see table 2). Gnawed bones were not very common in the pits, regardless of period, and very rare in the Medieval kitchen floor deposits (see table 3). This suggests that dogs had occasional access to discarded kitchen waste, but were kept out of the kitchens themselves. Burnt bones were very rare, only found in small numbers in Saxon pits and Medieval kitchen floor deposits (see table 3).

		n	0	1	2	3	4	5
Saxon	Pits	180	8.9%	59.4%	30.0%	1.7%		
Late Saxon / Early Medieval	Pits	5						
Medieval	Pits	144	9.7%	45.8%	44.4%			
	Garden soil	130	12.3%	74.6%	11.5%	1.5%		
	Kitchen floor deposits	4003	19.1%	62.5%	18.0%	0.3%		
	Total	4277	18.6%	62.3%	18.7%	0.4%		
Late Medieval / Post-medieval	Pits	135	4.4%	29.6%	63.7%	2.2%		

Table 2. Preservation level for contexts from all periods of the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

		n	Gnawed bones		Burnt bones	
			n	%	n	%
Saxon	Pits	180	20	11.1%	1	
Late Saxon / Early Medieval	Pits	5				
Medieval	Pits	144	4	2.8		
	Garden soil	130	2	1.5		
	Kitchen floor deposits	4003	14	0.3%	57	1.4%
	Total	4277	20	0.5%	57	1.3%
Late Medieval / Post-medieval	Pits	135	8	5.9%		

Table 3. Percentage of gnawed and burnt bones in all periods of the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

Species

The assessed assemblage consisted of 4597 re-fitted fragments, of which 942 (20.5%) could be determined to taxon (see table 4-5). The taxa present included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, fallow deer, roe deer, dog, cat, rabbit, house mouse, domestic fowl, goose, duck, teal, swan, grey partridge, lapwing, snipe, woodcock, pigeon, magpie and raven. Several indeterminate bird bones were also found. Apart from indeterminate fragments (2356 or 51%), the rest of the unidentified fragments consist mainly of long bone, vertebrae and ribs, assigned to small, medium-sized and large mammal respectively. The large number of unidentifiable fragments mostly derives from the smaller fractions of sieved kitchen floor deposits (see table 6).

Saxon pits

The two assessed Saxon pits (232, 295) comprised a range of taxa. Most domestic species are present. Game is represented by red/fallow deer and roe deer. Sheep/goat dominate the assemblage. The percentage of cattle bones is less than in many other Saxon assemblages in Oxford (Wilson 2003). Few bones could be used for ageing, but it would seem as if cattle and sheep/goat were mostly slaughtered as sub-adults and adults, whereas pigs were slaughtered at a young age.

Late Saxon/Early Medieval pits

The two Late Saxon/Early Medieval pits (298, 304) contained too few bones to carry out a useful analysis of this phase.

Medieval garden soil

One context (229) was interpreted as Medieval garden soil. Overall it didn't differ much from the Medieval pits. Cattle were noticeably fewer in number. Deer, rabbit, domestic fowl and goose were absent, whereas horse, cat and raven were only present in the garden soil.

Medieval pits

The two Medieval pits (313, 330) contained a similar range of taxa as the Saxon pits. Avian fauna have increased in numbers, whereas horse, dog and deer are absent.

Medieval kitchen floor deposits

The Medieval kitchen floor deposits (234, 248, 250, 252, 253, 268, 269, 274, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288) comprised the largest number of bones and taxa. The floor deposits differed significantly in composition from any of the pit assemblages, regardless of period. Numerically, rabbit and fowl dominated the kitchen floor assemblage. Overall, avian fauna were very frequent. The general scarcity of the larger meat animals suggest that their remains were disposed of outside the kitchen. The majority of the rabbit remains derive from the lower legs, suggesting that these were mostly waste from the dressing of the carcass in preparation for cooking. The avian remains, on the other hand, are from all parts of the body, and their presence cannot be interpreted solely as preparatory cooking waste.

Of the main domestic mammals, sheep/goat were often slaughtered as sub-adults or adults, whereas a large number of cattle and pig remains were juveniles. This is noteworthy, since juvenile animals have been connected to high-status diets and feasting (Sykes 2006a:68).

Late Medieval/Post-medieval pits

The two Late Medieval/Post-Medieval pits (275, 289) contained a similar range of taxa as the Saxon pits. Cattle dominated the assemblage, followed by sheep/goat. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig seem to have been mainly slaughtered as sub-adults and adults. Six juvenile cattle bones suggest the consumption of veal.

Species	Saxon	Late Saxon / Early Medieval	Medieval	Late Medieval / Post-medieval
Cattle	24		112	26
Sheep/goat	35	1	129	17
Sheep	3		6	1
Goat			1	
Pig	13		56	3
Horse	4		3	
Deer sp.	1		3	1
Fallow deer				2
Roe deer	3		1	
Dog	9		33	
Cat			2	
Rabbit			174	
House mouse			14	
Mouse sp.			23	
Fowl			142	2

Gallus sp.			2	
Grey partridge			1	
Goose	1		14	
Duck			8	
Teal			5	
Swan			3	
Lapwing			3	
Snipe			14	
Woodcock			7	
Pigeon			2	
Magpie			1	
Raven			3	
Passerine			33	
Indet. bird	1		303	1
Micromammal			12	
Small mammal			6	
Medium mammal	26	1	561	11
Large mammal	21	2	307	47
Indeterminate	38	1	2293	24
Total fragment count	180	5	4277	135
Total weight (g)	4501	65	14183	2707

Table 4. Identified species/context for all periods of the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

Species	Garden soil	Pits	Floor deposits
Cattle	4	16	92
Sheep/goat	16	16	97
Sheep	4	1	1
Goat		1	
Pig	5	7	44
Horse	1		2
Deer sp.			3
Roe deer		1	
Dog			33
Cat	2		
Rabbit		1	173
House mouse			14
Mouse sp.			23
Fowl		8	134
Gallus sp.			2
Goose		2	12
Duck	1	1	6
Teal			5
Swan			3
Grey partridge			1
Lapwing			3
Snipe			14
Woodcock			7
Pigeon			1
Magpie			1
Raven	3		
Passerine			33
Indet. bird	11	2	290
Micromammal			12
Small mammal			6
Medium mammal	17	16	528
Large mammal	19	57	231

Indeterminate	47	15	2231
Total fragment count	130	144	4003
Total weight (g)			

Table 5. Identified species/context for the medieval OXQUCK08 assemblage.

Species	Hand collected	Sieved
Cattle	57	35
Sheep/goat	66	31
Sheep	1	
Pig	20	24
Horse	2	
Deer sp.	3	
Roe deer		
Dog	33	
Rabbit	40	133
House mouse		14
Mouse sp.		23
Fowl	79	55
Gallus sp.		2
Goose	12	
Duck	3	3
Teal	3	2
Swan	3	
Grey partridge	1	
Lapwing	2	1
Snipe	3	11
Woodcock	3	4
Pigeon		2
Magpie	1	
Passerine		33
Indet. bird	31	259
Micromammal		12
Small mammal	2	4
Medium mammal	274	254
Large mammal	178	53
Indeterminate	129	2102
Total fragment count	946	3057
Total weight (g)	8769	1960

Table 6. Fragment count/species for the hand collected and sieved medieval kitchen floor deposits in the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

Ageing, sexing and measuring data

Twenty mandibles and teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig provided useful ageing data from the assessed fragments (see table 7). By utilising data from epiphyseal fusion and cattle horn cores a further 143 bones were ageable (see table 8). Several bones from foetal, neonatal and juvenile individuals were noted in all phases (see table 9). Useful sexing data was provided by 32 bones and teeth (see table 10).

From a study of slaughter age pattern and the male to female ratio, in combination with data from contemporary Oxford sites, it will be possible to gain some indication of husbandry practices and dietary preferences in different areas of Oxford.

Of the assessed assemblage, 119 bones and teeth of domestic taxa were measurable (see table 11), giving a total of 181 measurements which can be utilised to inform on animal size and subsequently add to the discussion on the development of breeds and animal husbandry.

	Saxon	Medieval	Late Medieval / Post-medieval
Cattle	4		1
Sheep/goat	7	1	1
Pig	2	4	
Total	13	5	2

Table 7. Teeth and mandibles used for ageing in all phases of the assessed part of the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

	Saxon	Medieval	Late Medieval / Post-medieval
Cattle	13	20	8
Sheep/goat	14	59	11
Pig	1	10	
Horse	4	3	
Total	32	92	19

Table 8. Cattle horn cores and bones with epiphyseal fusion used for ageing in all phases of the assessed part of the OXQUCK08 assemblage..

	Saxon	Medieval	Late Medieval / Post-medieval
Cattle	2	37	6
Sheep/goat	1	2	
Pig		22	
Dog	2		
Domestic fowl		11	
Goose		1	
Swan		1	
Total	5	74	6

Table 9. Neonatal and juvenile bones in all phases of the assessed part of the OXQUCK08 assemblage

	Saxon	Medieval	Late Medieval / Post-medieval
Cattle		1	
Sheep/goat	2	6	1
Pig	2		1
Domestic fowl		16	
Total	4	23	2

Table 10. Bones used for sexing in all phases of the assessed part of the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

	Saxon	Medieval	Late Medieval / Post-medieval
Cattle	2	4	
Sheep/goat	2	18	2
Pig		1	
Horse	2		
Dog		4	
Rabbit		33	
Domestic fowl		50	1

Total	6	110	3
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Table 11. Measurable bones of domestic taxa in all phases of the assessed part of the OXQUCK08 assemblage.

Butchering marks

Several bones (351 or 7.6% of fragments) displayed butchering marks. Most occurred on ribs and vertebrae from Medieval kitchen deposits. The assemblage would be well suited to discuss butchery practices and trade in meat for the college kitchen. Since only one other bone report from a college kitchen assemblage has been published, there is little information on whether specific cuts were preferred, whether there are evidence for butchery of entire carcasses at the location, as opposed to the kitchen buying ready-jointed cuts from the town butchers.

Pathology

Pathological conditions occurred on 12 bones (0.2%). They mainly derive from a variety of conditions, such as fractures, muscle strains and infections. Despite the small frequency, an analysis of pathological conditions present in the assemblage will add to the general discussion on animal husbandry and utilisation of animals.

POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the scarcity of published larger bone analyses from Oxford, I recommend that the remaining bones from the Saxon, Medieval and Late Medieval/Post-medieval assemblages (79, 614 and 152 bones respectively) are fully recorded and analysed.

While the Saxon assemblage is relatively small, it is a valuable addition to the Saxon sites in Oxford. The Saxon animal bone assemblages are small in number, and are mainly found along the Cornmarket/St Aldates/Queen Street axis (Wilson 2003:363). Queen's College Buttery have therefore the potential of yielding information on diet in the eastern part of Saxon Oxford. An extensive analysis on the Saxon remains from Queen's College Buttery is not necessary, but for future research, it would be valuable for the data to be published.

There is a paucity of animal bone assemblages from medieval college kitchens. Of the Oxford colleges, only Lincoln College (11th-18th C.) Merton College (11th-17th C.) has been analysed (Charles 2002; Ingrem 2002; Worley and Evans forthcoming). An analysis of the Queen's College kitchen assemblage would yield an understanding of the Medieval college diet, and how it would compare to the diet of other social groups and to other colleges. The presence of large numbers of rabbit and small game birds differ significantly from the general urban diet, and may be more in line with high-status diet (cf Sykes 2006b:167; Serjeantson 2006:142-146). With the help of a large reference collection, several of the at-present indeterminate bird fragments could most likely be identified to species/family/genus. Further, if the sequence of floor deposits can be dated more closely, there is potential for an analysis of chronological changes in diet. Examples of dietary changes has been recorded for Merton College, where the proportion of wild birds increased between the 11th and 15th centuries, suggesting a rising elite economy (Worley and Evans forthcoming). Lincoln College presents a different scenario: in the 15th Century, rabbit and rock dove are introduced to the diet, whereas other birds become rare (Ingrem 2002:260).

Further quantification and identification of the animal bone, such as the identified number of fragment per species (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) should be carried out which will help determine the importance of individual species at the site. Bird bones should be identified to species/family where possible. Fish bones would be transferred to specialists for separate analysis and report. Further analysis of tooth eruption and tooth wear stages, horn core structure and epiphyseal fusion data will determine age at death patterns, and alongside sexing data and the incidences of butchery marks and pathologies may determine animal husbandry regimes as well as the utilisation of various species.

Time estimation

Task	Time (days)
Bone identification	3
Identification of bird bones (including travel to reference collections at museums)	1
Analysis of data	1
Writing report	2
TOTAL	7

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OXFORD QUEEN'S COLLEGE BUTTERY
ANIMAL BONE REPORT (OXQUCK08)
By Lena Strid

INTRODUCTION

This report encompasses animal bones from the kitchen area of Queen's College, Oxford. The assemblage consists of Saxon and Medieval pits, as well as Medieval kitchen floor deposits (see table 1).

The bones were recovered through hand collection during excavation and from wet sieving of bulk samples sieved to 0.5mm. The sieved fragments constituted 80% of the total number of fragments, but only 15% of the total fragment weight. Although the majority of the sieved fragments could not be identified to taxa, they were a good source for small fish bones and bones from small birds and mammals.

A full record of the assemblage, documented in a *Microsoft Access* database, can be found in the site archive.

	Saxon	Medieval		
		Total	Floors	Pits
MAMMALS				
Cattle	48	195	67	128
Sheep/goat	64	186	96	90
Sheep	8	3		3
Goat		1		1
Pig	11	75	28	47
Horse	5			
Dog	34	3	2	1
Rabbit		305	122	183
Fallow deer		2		2
Roe deer	3	1		1
Deer sp.	1	3		3
Total mammals	174	774	315	459
BIRDS				
Domestic fowl	5	218	141	77
Galliformes		4	2	2
Goose	3	16	4	12
Duck		9	3	6
Teal		5		5
Swan		3		3
Partridge		1	1	
Pigeon		2	2	
Lapwing		3	1	2
Woodcock		8	1	7
Snipe		20	2	18
Wader		2	2	
Magpie		1	1	
Passerine		85	59	26
Indet. bird	1	699	440	259
Total bird	9	1076	659	417
COMMENSAL FAUNA				
House mouse		14	14	
Mouse sp.		45	42	3

Bank vole		1	1	
Vole sp.		1	1	
Total commensal fauna		61	58	3
Microfauna		236	168	68
Small mammals	1	27	23	4
Medium mammals	68	760	509	251
Large mammals	41	496	178	318
Indeterminate	131	5122	2386	2737
TOTAL	434	8560	4302	4258
Total identified to species	182	1166	549	617

Table 1. Number of identified bones/taxon by chronological phase in the Queen's College Kitchen assemblage (OXQUCK08).

METHODOLOGY

The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology using a comparative skeletal reference collection, in addition to standard osteological identification manuals, such as Bacher (1967), Cohen and Serjeantson (1996), Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and Woelfe (1967). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone. For zoning, Serjeantson (1996) was used, with the addition of mandible zones by Worley (forthcoming). Sheep and goat were identified to species where possible, using Boessneck *et al.* (1964) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). They were otherwise classified as 'sheep/goat'. An attempt to distinguish pheasant from domestic fowl on coracoid, femur and tarsometatarsus was carried out using Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Erbersdobler (1968). Nevertheless, no bones could be identified as pheasant. Ribs and vertebrae, with the exception of atlas and axis, were classified by size: 'large mammal' representing cattle, horse and deer; 'medium mammal' representing sheep/goat, pig and large dog; and 'small mammal' representing small dog, cat and hare.

The condition of the bone was graded on a 6-point system (0-5). Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable (see table 2).

Grade 0	Excellent preservation. Entire bone surface complete.
Grade 1	Good preservation. Almost all bone surface complete.
Grade 2	Fair preservation.
Grade 3	Poor preservation. Most bone surface destroyed.
Grade 4	Very poor preservation. No surface structure remaining.
Grade 5	Extremely poor preservation. Unlikely to be able to identify element.

Table 2. Bone preservation grading methodology.

Modern breaks were disregarded when calculating the total number of fragments. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated on the most frequently occurring bone for each species, using Serjeantson's (1996) zoning guide, and taking into account left and right sides. For the calculation of the number of identified fragments per species (NISP) all identifiable fragments were counted, although bones with modern breaks were refitted. The weight of bone fragments has been recorded in order to give an idea of their size and to facilitate an alternative means of quantification.

For ageing, Habermehl's (1975) data on epiphyseal fusion was used. Three fusion stages were recorded: 'unfused', 'in fusion', and 'fused'. 'In fusion' indicates that the epiphyseal line is still visible. Many bird bones do not fuse *per se*, instead juvenile bones are characterized by spongy bone on the proximal and distal ends. As the spongy bone grows smooth, in fowl occurring at c. 6 months of age (Koch 1954, tab.5), the bird bone is defined as adult. Tooth wear was recorded using Grant's tooth wear stages (Grant 1982), and correlated with tooth eruption (Habermehl 1975). In order to estimate an

age for the animals, the methods of Halstead (1985), Payne (1973) and O'Connor (1988) were used for cattle, sheep/goat and pig respectively.

Sex estimation was carried out on morphological traits on cattle metapodials and pelves, sheep/goat pelves, sheep and goat horn cores, and pig mandibular canine teeth, using data from Boessneck *et al.* (1964), Hatting (1983), Prummel and Frisch (1986), Schmid (1972) and Vretemark (1997). Metrical sex estimation was carried out on cattle metacarpals, using data from Mennerich (1968). Equid canines and spurs on fowl tarsometatarsi were used to indicate the presence of male individuals in these taxa (Sadler 1991). Observance of medullary bone in birds were used to indicate the presence of egg-laying hens.

Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. Large bones were measured using an osteometric board, with an accuracy of 1 mm. Withers' height of dog were calculated using Harcourt (1974).

	N	0	1	2	3	4	5
Saxon	434	9.0%	53.2%	35.9%	1.8%		
Medieval floor deposits	4302	36.8%	53.5%	9.7%			
Medieval pits	4258	13.4%	38.8%	47.6%	0.2%		
Total medieval	8560	25.2%	46.2%	28.5%	0.2%		

Table 3. Bone preservation in the Oxford Queen's College kitchen assemblage.

THE SAXON ASSEMBLAGE

The Saxon assemblage was in a good condition, with very few poorly preserved bones (see table 3). Burnt bones were absent, suggesting that meat was usually boiled rather than roasted. Only 9.2% of the bones showed gnaw marks from carnivores, most likely dogs. This suggests that the bones were disposed of fairly rapidly and in a manner to avoid opportunistic scavenging.

The assemblage consisted of 434 bones (see table 4), of which 41.9% could be identified to taxa. Domestic mammals dominate the assemblage, which is common for most sites during the Saxon period (Sykes 2007b, 164). Sheep/goat is the most common taxa, both in numbers of fragments (NISP) and in Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI).

In general, sheep/goat and cattle are the most common taxa in Anglo-Saxon sites in Britain (Sykes 2007a). Which animal is predominate usually depends on environmental factors, especially for rural sites. Cattle are more suited for grazing on wetland pasture than sheep, and are thus generally more common on sites near floodplains. However, urban settlements necessitate trade, and depending on the population's dietary preference and socio-economic status, the urban meat markets may be supplied by animals driven long distance, as well as animals from the immediate environment. While cattle would have grazed on the Thames flood plain, sheep were probably brought in to Oxford from surrounding villages.

Due to the relatively low numbers of bones per taxon, it is difficult to establish butchery patterns for the major domesticates (Wilson 2003). The ten ageable sheep/goat mandibles in the Saxon assemblage from Queen's College showed a wide range of slaughter ages, from 1-2 year olds to 4-6 year olds. No peaks could be established, suggesting a mixed economy based around both meat and wool. Dairy products may also have been utilised, but was not the focus of the sheep/goat husbandry. For cattle and pig, the results are tentative due to small sample sizes. The fusion data for the cattle bones suggest sub-adult and adult cattle were slaughtered. Pigs, on the other hand were, as is usual, mainly slaughtered at a young age. Two pig jaws show an age at death of 0.5-1 year, whereas most of the long bones are unfused, indicating juvenile or sub-adult individuals.

The remaining domestic species, horse and dog, were, with the exception of the dog burial in context (284), found in small numbers. This is common for urban assemblages; apart from assemblages recovered from tanyards or other animal related industrial sites. The above-mentioned dog burial

consists of bones from the torso and upper limbs. A further two bones were found in the later kitchen floor deposits, presumably redeposited since the burial had been truncated by the kitchen construction.

Leg bones from red/fallow deer and roe deer indicate that venison formed a small part of the diet. The presence of a female roe deer skull suggests that butchery of hunted game took place nearby.

The avian assemblage comprises five bones of domestic fowl and three of goose. It is not certain whether the goose bones belong to greylag goose or its domestic form. None of the bird bones are juvenile, and local rearing can therefore not be confirmed. However, it's likely that at least the fowl were kept in the town. Chickens are omnivorous and are easily kept in backyards, whereas geese require larger areas for grazing. In the medieval period geese were therefore usually kept outside the towns proper. Both taxa were utilised for meat, eggs and feathers. Goose wing feathers were an important material for quills (Serjeantson 2006).

Butchery marks were recorded on 44 bones. Several vertebrae from medium and large mammals were split axially, indicating the practice of suspending the carcass and dividing it into left and right sides. This practice became common in the mid 11th century and it has been suggested that it's connected to sturdier construction methods, allowing for house beams to take the weight of a heavy cattle carcass (O'Connor 1982, 16). Axial splits were also recorded for two sheep skulls and two pig mandibles, but it's not certain whether this is related to the abovementioned butchery practice or to a separate portioning of the heads for filleting or cooking. Disarticulation was carried out with heavy cleavers and knives at three tarsal joints of cattle, one knee joint of pig and one carpal joint, one mandible and one neck region of sheep/goat. Cutmarks indicative of filleting were recorded on the shafts of a cattle humerus and a sheep/goat tibia. Filleting and portioning were also recorded on ribs from medium and large mammals. A cattle metatarsal and humerus were split longitudinally, in order to extract marrow for use in cooking. A cattle and a sheep skull had their horn cores chopped off, indicating utilization of horn sheaths for horn working.

Pathological conditions occurred on three bones. Minor exostoses were found anteriorly on a cattle tarsal bone (navicular-cuboid). These are likely to be linked to muscle strains, deriving from use of the animal for traction (Baker 1984, 253-254). A sheep/goat metatarsal displayed a bony ridge anteriorly on the proximal part of the shaft. This condition may be connected to animals walking on very hard surfaces or from changes in physical activity due to foot rot and similar diseases (Dobney *et al.* 1995). A sheep horn core had a small thumb print depression on the medial part of the horn core. This condition is associated with malnutrition and milking stress, although the aetiology is still unclear (Albarella 1995).

The few faunal assemblages in Oxford that are dated to the Saxon period are usually rather small. They are found in the south, north and central parts of the town. The Queen's College site is the only one in the eastern part of Oxford. Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the other assemblages, although it's difficult to establish a precise intra-species ratio, as there are several assemblages with a high percentage of butchery waste from these species, believed to be dumps from nearby butchers (Dodd 2003, 45). Minor numbers of horse, dog and deer are present. Domestic fowl and goose dominate the avian remains. With the exception of possible domestic goose, the only wild birds present in the published assemblages from Saxon Oxford comprise single bones from mallard/domestic duck, partridge, gull and crow/rook (Wilson 2003).

THE MEDIEVAL ASSEMBLAGE

The bone preservation within the Later Medieval deposits was very good (see table 5-6). On average, the bones from the kitchen floors were better preserved, suggesting that the bones in the pits to the west of the west range were not covered immediately with soil, and were therefore affected by the weather and to some extent scavengers. Gnaw marks were recorded on 33 bones, most of which had been gnawed by dogs. These were present in both the pits and the floor layers. One bone with rodent gnaw marks, and two with gnaw marks from small dog or cat were found in the kitchen floor deposits. The over all scarcity of gnaw marks indicates that dogs and cats rarely had access to food waste in the kitchen or its waste dumps.

Burnt bones - ranging from charring to calcination - were rather rare. Charring of bones usually indicates roasting - a relatively fuel demanding and labour intensive cooking method, more suitable for young animals than adult ones (Sykes 2006a, 70). A survey of transcribed Medieval recipes show a preference for using meat, including poultry, in pies and stews rather than roasts (Gode Cookery 2009). Indeed, most of the 106 burnt bones are small indeterminable fragments, suggesting repeated heating of bones fallen into the hearth.

The Medieval assemblage consists of two different groups: kitchen floor deposits and external pits (see table 4-5). The species representation is similar, suggesting that the pits were used for kitchen waste disposal. The pits do, however, contain a larger number of lower leg bones from rabbits and domestic fowl than the floor deposits. Indeed, 90% of the rabbit remains in the pits comprise bones from the head, feet and lower legs, as opposed to 54% in the floor deposits. It would thus seem that table waste from domestic fowl and rabbits were mostly disposed of elsewhere, whether in pits outside the excavation area, or dumped off-site.

Of the larger domesticates, bones from both meat-rich (torso) and meat-poor (head, lower legs and feet) body parts were present in both floor deposits and pits. The pig remains were generally evenly distributed between meat-poor and meat-rich body parts, reflecting the utilisation of head meat and trotters. This is not unsurprising, as pig feet contain more muscles and fatty tissues than cattle and caprine feet. The cattle and caprine remains are dominated by limb bones (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur and tibia). For both taxa, metapodials and phalanges are rare, whereas cattle skull fragments are more common than sheep/goat skull fragments. Indeed, skull fragments are the second most common element of the Medieval cattle assemblage, after loose teeth. In contrast to the sheep/goat skull fragments, most of the cattle skull fragments are juvenile and the prevalence of unfused skull elements could explain their high frequency in the assemblage. The representation of skeletal elements suggests that the college kitchen bought entire as well as partial carcasses, and divided them on site. Deer and rabbits were likely acquired from managed estates, while cattle, sheep/goat and pig could have been bought from local butchers as well as from estates.

Though the assemblage is dominated by rabbit and domestic fowl, in fragment count as well as in calculated Minimum Number of Individuals, beef and mutton or lamb would have constituted a more significant part of college meals owing to their larger size. While several sheep bones were found, only one goat bone was identified, and it is therefore believed that the majority, if not all, of the caprine remains are sheep. Goat is absent in the Merton College and Lincoln College assemblages, while being present in small numbers in the urban Church Street assemblage (Wilson 1989, microfiche V D10).

The bone assemblage indicates that the college diet differed markedly from the average urban Medieval diet. Juvenile domesticates are rather common: calves and piglets each comprise c. 40% of all Medieval cattle and pig remains from the College assemblage. Sheep/goats were slaughtered as sub-adults or adults. A similar preference for mature sheep, younger cattle and piglets was found in Late Medieval deposits from Merton College (Worley and Evans 2006, 315-316). This preference for calves and piglets could not be found at Lincoln College, where most cattle, sheep/goat and pigs were sub-adult or adult when slaughtered (Charles 2002, 254). The Church Street assemblage contained mostly sub-adult and adult cattle, although in the 14th-15th century layers calf mandibles outnumbered those of adult cattle (Wilson 1989, 261-262). This seems to be connected to a rising Post-medieval preference for veal (*cf.* Maltby 1979, 32). Slaughter houses were not situated in the Church Street area, which suggests that the calf mandibles form part of domestic waste.

An unexpected find in the kitchen floor deposits were two limb bones from dog. The bones are similar in colouration and size as the ones from a semiarticulate dog burial in the Saxon context (284) which was cut during the construction of the kitchen. It is most likely that they derive from the same dog.

Rabbit are also much more common in college assemblages. Rabbits were mostly kept on managed warrens on manorial or ecclesiastical estates. The meat was rather expensive, and thus likely to be reserved for feasting in richer households. Records from Merton College mentions that in 1395, rabbits were bought for a feast, costing 6-8d./pair (Veale 1957, 89).

The predominance of domestic fowl in the avian assemblage is consistent in both college and urban assemblages. Chickens could be bred locally, and supply was unlikely to be an issue. Indeed, records from 1394-1397 mentions expenses for repairs to the henhouse on the college grounds (Magrath 1921,

85). However, only two fowl bones contained medullary bones, indicating that the bones derived from hens during their egg laying cycle (Driver 1982). In Church Street, goose is the second most numerous taxa, followed by duck. Other wild birds are rare, including small numbers of swan, stork, pigeon, waders and corvids (Locker 1989, microfiche VI C5). Goose and duck are generally common in the three college assemblages, followed by smaller numbers of pigeon, waders and passerines. Swan and heron occur in the Merton assemblage (Ingrem 2002; Worley and Evans 2006, 312).

Consumption of wildfowl is generally connected to high-status households in Medieval England. Waders, however, are almost equally found in urban assemblages, suggesting a different socio-economic connection than birds like swan, crane and heron, which are almost exclusively found in high-status assemblages (Albarella and Thomas 2002, 24-25). Small passerines are also common, particularly for high-status and ecclesiastical households (Serjeantson 2001, 263). The prevalence of wild birds in the Queen's College assemblage suggests that college diets are more typical of high-status households than of average urban households.

Butchery

Butchery marks occurred on bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer, deer sp., domestic fowl, goose, duck, medium and large mammal. A cattle sacrum, cattle and pig atlases, as well as vertebrae of medium and large mammal were split axially, indicating that the carcasses were suspended and divided into left and right sides during initial butchery. The lower legs were probably cut off at this stage, as evidenced by chop marks and cut marks on cattle and sheep/goat bones from the tarsal joint.

While most butchery marks in the assemblage are only found on one or two individual bones, there are several instances of portioning of pig and sheep pelvises, transverse portioning of calf, adult cattle and sheep/goat scapulae, calf ulnae, as well as transverse chop marks on pig and sheep atlases and axes. This suggests standardised butchery techniques including removal of heads, secondary butchery of calf shoulders and pig and sheep rear joints and portioning of shoulderblades. Other, less common indications of disarticulation and portioning occurred on one cattle scapula and proximal and distal femora, proximal tibia and proximal ulna of sheep/goat. Filleting of meat from pig femora was frequent. Filleting marks also occurred on a cattle hyoid, cattle and sheep/goat pelvises, a sheep/goat humerus, a sheep/goat scapula and a fallow deer tibia. Longitudinal splitting of a sheep/goat tibia suggests utilisation of marrow. One sheep skull had the horn core chopped off. This may have occurred as part of the skinning process, as horns were usually included in the skin that was sent to the tanners, who sold the horns on to the horn workers (Serjeantson 1989, 136-138). Butchery marks on the bird bones consist almost exclusively of cut marks and chop marks at the ends of limb bones to facilitate disarticulation of the carcass. One fowl femur had cut marks on the shaft from filleting.

Pathology

Pathological conditions were noted on bones from cattle, sheep, pig, domestic fowl and unidentified medium mammal. Smooth woven bone growth, suggesting an inactive infection, occurred supradistally on one cattle femur. Indications of the use of cattle for traction were found on one cattle pelvis, which displayed small exostoses all around the lateral side of the acetabulum. One sheep metacarpal had a ridge of exostoses on the lateral part of the distal metaphysis. It is possible that this condition is connected to muscle strains from walking on very hard surfaces (cf. Dobney *et al.* 1995:43 for proximal metatarsals), but the aetiology is unclear. An articulated pig radius and ulna displayed exostoses and bone absorption in the middle of the proximal metaphysis where the two bones connect. These are probably signs of an infection. Such pathologies are more common than other pathological conditions on pig bones, and it has been suggested that they may be caused by abrasions, related to pigs being kept indoors (Baker 1984:256), possibly under relatively crowded conditions. However, since the affected part of the bones is not accessible from the outside, the infection is either not caused by abrasion, or the origin of the infection occurred elsewhere on the limb and spread.

Spurs were noted on 21 tarsometatarsal bones from domestic fowl (53.8% of all tarsometatarsal bones with lower mid-shaft present). Of these 21 bones, two had their spurs broken or chopped off, possibly for castration or to facilitate tied-on metal spurs on fighting cocks (West 1982). One of the tarsometatarsals showed some bone remodelling at the spur attaching point. This is suspected to be an

infectious reaction to the removal of the spur. Small exostoses, suggesting muscle strains or infections, were recorded on three bones of domestic fowl: at the acetabulum of one pelvis, on the distal condyles of one tibiotarsus and on the lateral side of the shaft of a tarsometatarsal bone. One fowl ulna had a lump of bone mid-shaft. This may be a haematoma, i.e. a smooth bone swelling caused by subperiosteal bleeding (Baker and Brothwell 1980, 83).

One rib from a medium mammal had a swelling at the neck of the rib combined with some porosity. This may be a healed fracture, possibly with some sign of a subsequent infection at the break.

A chronological analysis of the kitchen floor deposits

Queen's College was founded in 1341, giving us a *terminus post quem* for the kitchen floor deposits. The top hearth is built with tudor bricks, and the latest layers before the building of the new college can be dated to the first quarter of the 17th century. However, it's difficult to establish a precise absolute chronology between the floor layers. Radiocarbon dating is not a suitable method, as dates received from large parts of the Medieval period tend to overlap due to fluctuations in the level of ^{14}C in the atmosphere (cf. Ostergaard 2004, 253). A relative chronology is on the other hand possible, and thus an analysis of dietary habits through time can be attempted. Only three floor layers yielded enough bones to be suitable for an intra-layer analysis: Context 269 (728 bones), context 270 (1439 bones) and context 250 (1803 bones). Context 269 is the oldest of these, and context 250 the youngest (see table 7).

Almost 95% of each of the three contexts comprise sieved fragments, leading to a predominance of bones from smaller fauna such as birds and rabbits. One cannot therefore use the floor deposits to argue for intra-species predominance of the larger domestic taxa. Due to the lack of corresponding dating between the layer sequences of the floors and the pits, an over-arching analysis of dietary habits is difficult. Furthermore, only one pit fill (280) contained a large number of bones (see table 6).

Nevertheless, some observations can be made: bird bones comprised between 10.0% - 15.7% of all bones in the floor contexts, decreasing in the later layers. There is a slightly more variation of bird taxa in the earlier context, although the numbers are so few that this must be regarded as very tentative. The largest number of bird taxa are found in pit layer (280). Rabbit bones are mainly found in pit deposits. Of the three floor layers, they are most common in the latest layer (250). If context (250) and (280) are contemporary, it is possible that the majority of the rabbit remains represent a feasting event. The total MNI from these two contexts are 8 rabbits. Written sources from Merton College mentions 40 braces of rabbits being bought for a feast in 1395 (Thorold Rogers 1866, 644), revealing the large quantities of meat that were used on a single occasion.

Most parts of the fowl and rabbit skeleton are present in the floor deposits. As mentioned above, there is a higher percentage of rabbit butchery waste, i.e. bones from skull and feet, in the pits than in the floors, which suggests that table waste was mostly disposed of elsewhere. Skull and mandible fragments of rabbits are very rare in the floor deposits, and are found in small numbers in the pits. It's not known whether the paucity of elements from the head is a taphonomical issue or whether it stems from butchery practices. Today heads and feet are usually removed at the same stage, and if this was the case in the Middle Ages, one would expect a slightly higher presence of rabbit skull and mandible fragments in the kitchen deposits to correlates with the number of feet bones.

The scarcity of fowl feet bones in the kitchen deposits is largely an identification issue. The indeterminate bird bones largely consist of long bone fragments and phalanges, which suggests that it's exceedingly likely that the majority of the indeterminate bird remains are fowl. The absence of skull fragments of both fowl and indeterminate birds may be due to taphonomic processes, either directly due to scavengers or to the general fragility of the skull bones. Another possibility is that the bird heads never entered the kitchen. Records from the college show the presence of a hen-house on the college grounds in the late 14th century (Magrath 1921, 85). If the birds were slaughtered outside the kitchen, their heads may have been disposed of at the nearest rubbish tip, where scavenging birds, cats or dogs could have accessed them.

Conclusion

The Saxon faunal assemblage is similar to contemporary Oxford assemblages. Sheep/goat and cattle are the most numerous taxa, followed by pig, dog and horse. Deer are present in small numbers, indicating that hunting was fairly small-scale. Cattle and sheep/goat were mostly slaughtered as sub-adult and adults, suggesting a mixed economy of dairy products, meat and wool/traction, whereas pigs were mostly slaughtered young.

The Medieval kitchen waste deposits from Queen's College provides us with valuable information regarding college diet from the foundation of the college in 1341 up to the early 17th century. Similarly to urban Oxford assemblages, cattle and sheep/goat would have provided the bulk of meat. It is difficult to estimate the amount of pork, since it was often eaten preserved and filleted (Albarella 2006, 73). Pork may therefore have been more common than is implied by the bone assemblage. Veal seems to have been favoured, whereas sheep were almost exclusively eaten as mutton. The low number of young lambs suggest that wool production was highly important in the Oxfordshire region. The use of veal may be connected to dairy production, with excess males killed for meat. The Thames floodplain is very suitable for cattle grazing, although it's unclear if this was used mainly for fattening adult cattle before slaughter or for keeping cows for dairy production. Veal was also eaten in the urban assemblages, but to a much smaller extent.

Queen's College, as well as Merton College and Lincoln College, differ from the urban assemblages by its relatively high number of rabbit bones. Rabbit was kept in warrens, mainly on manorial estates, and was considered a rather expensive meat, costing on average 4 or 5 times as much as chicken (Veale 1957, 89). Due to its high cost, it may have been used mainly for feasting.

Animals associated with a high-status diet, such as deer, swan and heron, are present in small numbers. This is also the case for Merton College. Lincoln college, on the other hand, has small numbers of deer, but no high-status birds, similar to urban Oxford assemblages. In the Post-conquest period, deer hunting was a prerogative of the nobility. It is unclear whether the deer remains in the college assemblages derived directly from estates, or whether they were bought from butchers in Oxford, who in turn had bought the meat from game keepers from the estates (cf. Sykes 2006, 172).

College diet seems to be a separate entity from the usual grouping: rural, urban, ecclesiastical and high-status. Due to their relative scarcity in Britain, faunal assemblages from Medieval colleges have rarely been considered in discussions on Medieval diet. A synthesis and discussion of college diet would be a valuable topic for future research.

	Floor layer			Pit
	269	270	250	280
MAMMALS				
Cattle	4	34	17	83
Sheep/goat, sheep	3	40	37	51
Pig	8	2	14	24
Rabbit	16	16	78	181
Deer sp.				3
Total mammals	31	92	146	342
BIRDS				
Domestic fowl	22	48	28	60
Galliformes		2		2
Goose				9
Duck			1	4
Teal				5
Swan				3
Pigeon			2	
Lapwing			1	2

Woodcock		1		7
Snipe			2	18
Wader	1	1		
Passerine	7	11	41	26
Indet. bird	68	155	208	254
Total bird	98	218	283	315
Microfauna	1	2	230	71
Small mammals	1	11	9	4
Medium mammals	35	128	215	211
Large mammals	17	60	39	145
Indeterminate	544	928	881	2680
TOTAL	728	1439	1803	3843
Total identified to species	61	155	221	403

Table 7. Number of identified bones/taxon in kitchen floor deposits (269), (270), (250) and pit (270).

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ANIMAL BONE By Lena Strid

Introduction

The animal bone assemblage was collected from Saxon and medieval pits, floors and dumped deposits (Table 1). The bones were recovered through hand collection during excavation and from wet sieving of bulk samples sieved to 0.5mm. The sieved fragments constituted 80% of the total number of fragments, but only 15% of the total fragment weight. Although the majority of the sieved fragments could not be identified to taxa, they were a good source for small fish bones and bones from small birds and mammals.

A full record of the assemblage, documented in a *Microsoft Access* database, can be found in the site archive.

	Saxon	Medieval		
		Total	Kitchen deposits	Pits
MAMMALS				
Cattle	48	195	67	128
Sheep/goat	64	186	96	90
Sheep	8	3		3
Goat		1		1
Pig	11	75	28	47
Horse	5			
Dog	34	3	2	1
Rabbit		305	122	183
Fallow deer		2		2
Roe deer	3	1		1
Deer sp.	1	3		3
Total mammals	174	774	315	459
BIRDS				
Domestic fowl	5	218	141	77
Galliformes		4	2	2
Goose	3	16	4	12
Duck		9	3	6
Teal		5		5
Swan		3		3
Partridge		1	1	
Pigeon		2	2	
Lapwing		3	1	2
Woodcock		8	1	7
Snipe		20	2	18
Wader		2	2	
Magpie		1	1	
Passerine		85	59	26
Indet. bird	1	699	440	259
Total bird	9	1076	659	417
COMMENSAL FAUNA				
House mouse		14	14	

Mouse sp.		45	42	3
Bank vole		1	1	
Vole sp.		1	1	
Total commensal fauna		61	58	3
Microfauna		236	168	68
Small mammals	1	27	23	4
Medium mammals	68	760	509	251
Large mammals	41	496	178	318
Indeterminate	131	5122	2386	2737
TOTAL	434	8560	4302	4258
Total identified to species	182	1166	549	617

Table 1. Number of identified bones/taxon by chronological phase

Methodology

The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology using standard methodologies, full details can be found in archive. For zoning, Serjeantson (1996) was used, with the addition of mandible zones by Worley (forthcoming). An attempt to distinguish pheasant from domestic fowl on coracoid, femur and tarsometatarsus was carried out using Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Erbersdobler (1968); nevertheless, no bones could be identified as pheasant. The condition of the bone was graded on a 6-point system (0-5). Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Results

The Saxon Assemblage

The Saxon assemblage was in a good condition, with very few poorly preserved bones (see Table 3). Burnt bones were absent, suggesting that meat was usually boiled rather than roasted. Only 9.2% of the bones showed gnaw marks from carnivores, most likely dogs. This suggests that the bones were disposed of fairly rapidly and in a manner to avoid opportunistic scavenging.

The assemblage consisted of 434 bones (see Table 4), of which 41.9% could be identified to taxa. Domestic mammals dominate the assemblage, which is common for most sites during the Saxon period (Sykes 2007b, 164). Sheep/goat is the most common taxa, both in numbers of fragments (NISP) and in Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI).

In general, sheep/goat and cattle are the most common taxa in Anglo-Saxon sites in Britain (Albarella 2006, 73). Which animal is predominate usually depends on environmental factors, especially for rural sites. Cattle are more suited for grazing on wetland pasture than sheep, and are thus generally more common on sites near floodplains. However, urban settlements necessitate trade, and depending on the population's dietary preference and socio-economic status, the urban meat markets may be supplied by animals driven long distance, as well as animals from the immediate environment. While cattle would have grazed on the Thames flood plain, sheep were probably brought in to Oxford from surrounding villages.

Due to the relatively low numbers of bones per taxon, it is difficult to establish butchery patterns for the major domesticates. The ten ageable sheep/goat mandibles in the Saxon assemblage from Queen's College showed a wide range of slaughter ages, from 1-2 year olds to 4-6 year olds. No peaks could be established, suggesting a mixed economy based around

both meat and wool. Dairy products may also have been utilised, but was not the focus of the sheep/goat husbandry. For cattle and pig, the results are tentative due to small sample sizes. The fusion data for the cattle bones suggest sub-adult and adult cattle were slaughtered. Pigs, on the other hand were, as is usual, mainly slaughtered at a young age. Two pig jaws show an age at death of 0.5-1 year, whereas most of the long bones are unfused, indicating juvenile or sub-adult individuals.

The remaining domestic species, horse and dog, were, with the exception of the dog burial in context (284), found in small numbers. This is common for urban assemblages; apart from assemblages recovered from tanyards or other animal related industrial sites. The above-mentioned dog burial consists of bones from the torso and upper limbs. A further two bones were found in the construction cut fill for the medieval kitchen foundations, which truncated the burial.

Leg bones from red/fallow deer and roe deer indicate that venison formed a small part of the diet. The presence of a female roe deer skull suggests that butchery of hunted game took place nearby.

The avian assemblage comprises five bones of domestic fowl and three of goose. It is not certain whether the goose bones belong to greylag goose or its domestic form. None of the bird bones are juvenile, and local rearing cannot be confirmed, but it is likely that fowl were kept in the town. Chickens are omnivorous and are easily kept in backyards, whereas geese require larger areas for grazing and were usually kept outside towns in the medieval period. Both taxa were utilised for meat, eggs and feathers. Goose wing feathers were an important material for quills (Serjeantson 2006, 141).

Butchery marks were recorded on 44 bones. Several vertebrae from medium and large mammals were split axially, indicating the practice of suspending the carcass and dividing it into left and right sides. This practice became common in the mid eleventh century and it has been suggested that it's connected to sturdier construction methods, allowing for house beams to take the weight of a heavy cattle carcass (O'Connor 1982, 16). Axial splits were also recorded for two sheep skulls and two pig mandibles, but it's not certain whether this is related to the above-mentioned butchery practice or to a separate portioning of the heads for filleting or cooking. Disarticulation was carried out with heavy cleavers and knives at three tarsal joints of cattle, one knee joint of pig and one carpal joint, one mandible and one neck region of sheep/goat. Cutmarks indicative of filleting were recorded on the shafts of a cattle humerus and a sheep/goat tibia. Filleting and portioning were also recorded on ribs from medium and large mammals. A cattle metatarsal and humerus were split longitudinally, in order to extract marrow for use in cooking. A cattle and a sheep skull had their horn cores chopped off, indicating utilization of horn sheaths for horn working.

Pathological conditions occurred on three bones. Minor exostoses were found anteriorly on a cattle tarsal bone (navicular-cuboid). These are likely to be linked to muscle strains, deriving from use of the animal for traction (Baker 1984, 253-254). A sheep/goat metatarsal displayed a bony ridge anteriorly on the proximal part of the shaft. This condition may be connected to animals walking on very hard surfaces or from changes in physical activity due to foot rot and similar diseases (Dobney *et al.* 1995, 43). A sheep horn core had a small thumb print depression on the medial part of the horn core. This condition is associated with malnutrition and milking stress, although the aetiology is still unclear (Albarella 1995).

The few faunal assemblages in Oxford that are dated to the Saxon period are usually rather small. They are found in the south, north and central parts of the town. The Queen's College site is the only one in the eastern part of Oxford. Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the other assemblages, although it's difficult to establish a precise intra-species ratio, as there are several assemblages with a high percentage of butchery waste from these species, believed to

be dumps from nearby butchers (Dodd 2003, 45). Minor numbers of horse, dog and deer are present. Domestic fowl and goose dominate the avian remains. With the exception of possible domestic goose, the only wild birds present in the published assemblages from Saxon Oxford comprise single bones from mallard/domestic duck, partridge, gull and crow/rook (Wilson 2003).

The medieval assemblage

The bone preservation within the later medieval deposits was very good (see Table 3). In general the bones from the floor deposits were better preserved than those from the pits, suggesting rubbish pits were left open and bones were affected by the weather and to some extent scavengers. Gnaw marks were recorded on 33 bones from both pit fills and floor deposits, most of the bones had been gnawed by dogs. One bone with rodent gnaw marks, and two with gnaw marks from small dog or cat were found in the kitchen floor deposits. The overall scarcity of gnaw marks indicates that dogs and cats rarely had access to food waste in the kitchen or its waste dumps.

Burnt bones - ranging from charring to calcination - were rather rare. Charring of bones usually indicates roasting - a relatively fuel demanding and labour intensive cooking method, more suitable for young animals than adult ones (Sykes 2006a, 70). A survey of transcribed Medieval recipes show a preference for using meat, including poultry, in pies and stews rather than roasts (Gode Cookery 2009). Indeed, most of the 106 burnt bones are small indeterminable fragments, suggesting repeated heating of bones fallen into the hearth.

The medieval assemblage consists of two different groups: kitchen floor deposits and external pits (see Tables 5-6). The species representation is similar, suggesting that the pits were used for kitchen waste disposal. However, the pits do contain a larger number of lower leg bones from rabbits and domestic fowl than the floor deposits. Indeed, 90% of the rabbit remains in the pits comprise bones from the head, feet and lower legs, as opposed to 54% in the floor deposits. It would seem that table waste from domestic fowl and rabbits were mostly disposed of elsewhere, either in pits outside the excavation area or off-site.

Of the larger domesticates, bones from both meat-rich (torso) and meat-poor (head, lower legs and feet) body parts were present in both floor deposits and pits. The pig remains were generally evenly distributed between meat-poor and meat-rich body parts, reflecting the utilisation of head meat and trotters. This is not unsurprising, as pig feet contain more muscles and fatty tissues than cattle and caprine feet. The cattle and caprine remains are dominated by limb bones (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur and tibia). For both taxa, metapodials and phalanges are rare, whereas cattle skull fragments are more common than sheep/goat skull fragments. Indeed, skull fragments are the second most common element of the medieval cattle assemblage, after loose teeth. In contrast to the sheep/goat skull fragments, most of the cattle skull fragments are juvenile and the prevalence of unfused skull elements could explain their high frequency in the assemblage. The representation of skeletal elements suggests that the college kitchen bought entire as well as partial carcasses, and divided them on site. Deer and rabbits were likely acquired from managed estates, while cattle, sheep/goat and pig could have been bought from local butchers as well as from estates.

Though the assemblage is dominated by rabbit and domestic fowl, in fragment count as well as in calculated Minimum Number of Individuals, beef and mutton or lamb would have constituted a more significant part of college meals owing to their larger size. While several sheep bones were found, only one goat bone was identified, and it is therefore believed that the majority, if not all, of the caprine remains are sheep. Goat is absent in the Merton College and Lincoln College assemblages, while being present in small numbers in the urban Church Street assemblage (Wilson *et al.* 1989, microfiche V D10).

The bone assemblage indicates that the college diet differed markedly from the average urban medieval diet. Juvenile domesticates are rather common: calves and piglets each comprise c 40% of all medieval cattle and pig remains from the college assemblage. Sheep/goats were slaughtered as sub-adults or adults. A similar preference for mature sheep, younger cattle and piglets was found in late medieval deposits from Merton College (Worley and Evans 2006, 315-316). This preference for calves and piglets could not be found at Lincoln College, where most cattle, sheep/goat and pigs were sub-adult or adult when slaughtered (Charles 2002, 254). The Church Street assemblage contained mostly sub-adult and adult cattle, although in the 14th-15th century layers calf mandibles outnumbered those of adult cattle (Wilson *et al.* 1989, 261-262). This seem to be connected to a rising post-medieval preference for veal (*cf.* Maltby 1979, 32). Slaughter houses were not situated in the Church Street area, which suggests that the calf mandibles form part of domestic waste.

Two limb bones from a dog were found in the construction cut fill of the medieval west range. The bones are similar in colouration and size as the ones from a semi-articulate dog burial in the late Saxon or early medieval soil layer 284, which was truncated by the construction cut. It is most likely that they derive from the same dog.

Rabbits are also much more common in college assemblages, which were mostly kept on managed warrens on manorial or ecclesiastical estates. The meat was rather expensive, and thus likely to be reserved for feasting in richer households. Records from Merton College mentions that in 1395, rabbits were bought for a feast, costing 6-8d./pair (Veale 1957, 89).

The predominance of domestic fowl in the avian assemblage is consistent in both college and urban assemblages. Chickens could be bred locally, and supply was unlikely to be an issue. Indeed, records from 1394-1397 mentions expenses for repairs to the henhouse on the college grounds (Magrath 1921, 85). However, only two fowl bones contained medullary bones, indicating that the bones derived from hens during their egg laying cycle (Driver 1982). In Church Street, goose is the second most numerous taxa, followed by duck. Other wild birds are rare, including small numbers of swan, stork, pigeon, waders and corvids (Wilson *et al.* 1989, microfiche VI C5). Goose and duck are generally common in the three college assemblages, followed by smaller numbers of pigeon, waders and passerines. Swan and heron occur in the Merton assemblage (Ingrem 2002; Worley and Evans 2006, 312).

Consumption of wildfowl is generally connected to high-status households in medieval England. However, waders are found throughout urban assemblages, suggesting a different socio-economic connection than birds like swan, crane and heron, which are almost exclusively found in high-status assemblages (Albarella and Thomas 2002, 24-25). Small passerines are also common, particularly for high-status and ecclesiastical households (Serjeantson 2001, 263). The prevalence of wild birds in the Queen's College assemblage suggests that college diets are more typical of high-status households than of average urban households.

Butchery

Butchery marks occurred on bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer, deer sp., domestic fowl, goose, duck, medium and large mammal. A cattle sacrum, cattle and pig atlases, as well as vertebrae of medium and large mammal were split axially, indicating that the carcasses were suspended and divided into left and right sides during initial butchery. The lower legs were probably cut off at this stage, as evidenced by chop marks and cut marks on cattle and sheep/goat bones from the tarsal joint.

While most butchery marks in the assemblage are only found on one or two individual bones, there are several instances of portioning of pig and sheep pelvises, transverse portioning of calf,

adult cattle and sheep/goat scapulae, calf ulnae, as well as transverse chop marks on pig and sheep atlases and axes. This suggests standardised butchery techniques including removal of heads, secondary butchery of calf shoulders and pig and sheep rear joints and portioning of shoulderblades. Other, less common indications of disarticulation and portioning occurred on one cattle scapula and proximal and distal femora, proximal tibia and proximal ulna of sheep/goat. Filleting of meat from pig femora was frequent. Filleting marks also occurred on a cattle hyoid, cattle and sheep/goat pelvis, a sheep/goat humerus, a sheep/goat scapula and a fallow deer tibia. Longitudinal splitting of a sheep/goat tibia suggests utilisation of marrow. One sheep skull had the horn core chopped off. This may have occurred as part of the skinning process, as horns were usually included in the skin that was sent to the tanners, who sold the horns on to the horn workers (Serjeanson 1989, 136-138). Butchery marks on the bird bones consist almost exclusively of cut marks and chop marks at the ends of limb bones to facilitate disarticulation of the carcass. One fowl femur had cut marks on the shaft from filleting.

Pathology

Pathological conditions were noted on bones from cattle, sheep, pig, domestic fowl and unidentified medium mammal. Smooth woven bone growth, suggesting an inactive infection, occurred supradistally on one cattle femur. Indications of the use of cattle for traction were found on one cattle pelvis, which displayed small exostoses all around the lateral side of the acetabulum. One sheep metacarpal had a ridge of exostoses on the lateral part of the distal metaphysis. It is possible that this condition is connected to muscle strains from walking on very hard surfaces (*cf.* Dobney *et al.* 1995, 43 for proximal metatarsals), but the aetiology is unclear. An articulated pig radius and ulna displayed exostoses and bone absorption in the middle of the proximal metaphysis where the two bones connect. These are probably signs of an infection. Such pathologies are more common than other pathological conditions on pig bones, and it has been suggested that they may be caused by abrasions, related to pigs being kept indoors (Baker 1984, 256), possibly under relatively crowded conditions. However, since the affected part of the bones is not accessible from the outside, the infection is either not caused by abrasion, or the origin of the infection occurred elsewhere on the limb and spread.

Spurs were noted on 21 tarsometatarsal bones from domestic fowl (53.8% of all tarsometatarsal bones with lower mid-shaft present). Of these 21 bones, two had their spurs broken or chopped off, possibly for castration or to facilitate tied-on metal spurs on fighting cocks (West 1982, 260). One of the tarsometatarsals showed some bone remodelling at the spur attaching point. This is suspected to be an infectious reaction to the removal of the spur. Small exostoses, suggesting muscle strains or infections, were recorded on three bones of domestic fowl: at the acetabulum of one pelvis, on the distal condyles of one tibiotarsus and on the lateral side of the shaft of a tarsometatarsal bone. One fowl ulna had a lump of bone mid-shaft. This may be a haematoma, i.e. a smooth bone swelling caused by sub-periosteal bleeding (Baker and Brothwell 1980, 83).

One rib from a medium mammal had a swelling at the neck of the rib combined with some porosity. This may be a healed fracture, possibly with some sign of a subsequent infection at the break.

A chronological analysis of the kitchen floor deposits

The west range was most likely constructed at the end of the fourteenth century, giving us a *terminus post quem* for the kitchen floor deposits. The latest floor layers probably date to the beginning of the 18th century, and were in use prior to the demolition of the kitchen and construction of the new college. It is difficult to establish a precise absolute chronology between the floor layers. Radiocarbon dating is not a suitable method, as dates received from large parts of the medieval period tend to overlap due to fluctuations in the level of ^{14}C in the

atmosphere (*cf.* Ostergaard 2004, 253). A relative chronology is on the other hand possible, and thus an analysis of dietary habits through time can be attempted. Only three deposits yielded enough bones to be suitable for an intra-layer analysis: Floor 269 (728 bones), the fill of a hollow within floor 269 (context 270 - 1439 bones) and a make up-deposit (250) for hearth (1803 bones). Context 269 is the earliest identified floor deposit (*c.* 1400) and context 250 is associated with a hearth constructed from Tudor bricks, and is unlikely to pre-date 1500 (see Table 7).

Almost 95% of each of the three contexts comprise sieved fragments, leading to a predominance of bones from smaller fauna such as birds and rabbits. One cannot therefore use the floor deposits to argue for intra-species predominance of the larger domestic taxa. Due to the lack of corresponding dating between the layer sequences of the floors and the pits, an over-arching analysis of dietary habits is difficult. Furthermore, only one pit fill (280) contained a large number of bones (see Table 7), the pit was probably of a similar date as deposit 250.

Nevertheless, some observations can be made: bird bones comprised between 10.0% - 15.7% of all bones in the floor contexts, decreasing in the later layers. There is a slightly more variation of bird taxa in the earlier context, although the numbers are so few that this must be regarded as very tentative. The largest number of bird taxa are found in pit fill (280). Rabbit bones are more common in the later deposits. If contexts 250 and 280 are contemporary, it is possible that the rabbit remains represent a feasting event; the total MNI from these two contexts are 8 rabbits. Written sources from Merton College mentions 40 braces of rabbits being bought for a feast in 1395 (Thorold Rogers 1866, 644), revealing the large quantities of meat that were used on a single occasion.

Most parts of the fowl and rabbit skeleton are present in the kitchen deposits. As mentioned above, there is a higher percentage of rabbit butchery waste, i.e. bones from skull and feet, in the pits than in the floors, which suggests that table waste was mostly disposed of elsewhere. Skull and mandible fragments of rabbits are very rare in the kitchen deposits, and are found in small numbers in the pits. It is not known whether the paucity of elements from the head is a taphonomical issue or whether it stems from butchery practices. Today heads and feet are usually removed at the same stage, and if this was the case in the middle ages, one would expect a slightly higher presence of rabbit skull and mandible fragments in the kitchen deposits to correlate with the number of feet bones.

The scarcity of fowl feet bones in the kitchen deposits is largely an identification issue. The indeterminate bird bones largely consist of long bone fragments and phalanges, which suggests that it is exceedingly likely that the majority of the indeterminate bird remains are fowl. The absence of skull fragments of both fowl and indeterminate birds may be due to taphonomic processes, either directly due to scavengers or to the general fragility of the skull bones. Another possibility is that the bird heads never entered the kitchen. Records from the college show the presence of a hen-house on the college grounds in the late fourteenth century (Magrath 1921, 85). If the birds were slaughtered outside the kitchen, their heads may have been disposed of at the nearest rubbish tip, where scavenging birds, cats or dogs could have accessed them.

Conclusion

The Saxon faunal assemblage is similar to contemporary Oxford assemblages. Sheep/goat and cattle are the most numerous taxa, followed by pig, dog and horse. Deer are present in small numbers, indicating that hunting was fairly small-scale. Cattle and sheep/goat were mostly slaughtered as sub-adult and adults, suggesting a mixed economy of dairy products, meat and wool/traction, whereas pigs were mostly slaughtered young.

The medieval kitchen waste deposits provide us with valuable information regarding college diet from the beginning of the fifteenth century until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Similarly to urban Oxford assemblages, cattle and sheep/goat would have provided the bulk of meat. It is difficult to estimate the amount of pork, since it was often eaten preserved and filleted (Albarella 2006, 73). Pork may therefore have been more common than is implied by the bone assemblage. Veal seems to have been favoured, whereas sheep were almost exclusively eaten as mutton. The low number of young lambs may suggest that wool production was highly important in the Oxfordshire region. The use of veal may be connected to dairy production, with excess males killed for meat. The Thames floodplain is very suitable for cattle grazing, although it's unclear if this was used mainly for fattening adult cattle before slaughter or for keeping cows for dairy production. Veal was also eaten in the urban assemblages, but to a much smaller extent.

Queen's College, as well as Merton College and Lincoln College, differ from the urban assemblages by their relatively high number of rabbit bones. Rabbit was kept in warrens, mainly on manorial estates, and was considered a rather expensive meat, costing on average four or five times as much as chicken (Veale 1957, 89). Due to its high cost, it may have been used mainly for feasting.

Animals associated with a high-status diet, such as deer, swan and heron, are present in small numbers. This is also the case for Merton College. Lincoln college, on the other hand, has small numbers of deer, but no high-status birds, similar to urban Oxford assemblages. In the post-conquest period, deer hunting was a prerogative of the nobility. It is unclear whether the deer remains in the college assemblages derived directly from estates, or whether they were bought from butchers in Oxford, who in turn had bought the meat from game keepers from the estates (*cf.* Sykes 2006, 172).

College diet seems to be a separate entity from the usual grouping: rural, urban, ecclesiastical and high-status. Due to their relative scarcity in Britain, faunal assemblages from medieval colleges have rarely been considered in discussions on medieval diet. A synthesis and discussion of college diet would be a valuable topic for future research.

	Kitchen deposit			Pit Fill
	269	270	250	280
MAMMALS				
Cattle	4	34	17	83
Sheep/goat, sheep	3	40	37	51
Pig	8	2	14	24
Rabbit	16	16	78	181
Deer sp.				3
Total mammals	31	92	146	342
BIRDS				
Domestic fowl	22	48	28	60
Galliformes		2		2
Goose				9
Duck			1	4
Teal				5
Swan				3
Pigeon			2	
Lapwing			1	2
Woodcock		1		7
Snipe			2	18

Wader	1	1		
Passerine	7	11	41	26
Indet. bird	68	155	208	254
Total bird	98	218	283	315
Microfauna	1	2	230	71
Small mammals	1	11	9	4
Medium mammals	35	128	215	211
Large mammals	17	60	39	145
Indeterminate	544	928	881	2680
TOTAL	728	1439	1803	3843
Total identified to species	61	155	221	403

Table 7. Number of identified bones/taxon in kitchen deposits 269, 270, 250 and pit 270.

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Fish remains from excavations at Queens' College Buttery, Oxford (OXQUCK08)

by Rebecca Nicholson
November 2008

Introduction

This report details a recorded assemblage of over 1000 identified fish bones, almost of which were recovered from bulk soil samples. The reported assemblage includes material from Saxon cess pit fills, medieval floors and associated rake-out deposits and the fill of a medieval pit. All of the medieval deposits were associated with the use of the college kitchen.

During the excavation, nine bulk soil samples were floated for the recovery of charred plant remains, and their residues sieved to 0.5 mm as part of the process. After scanning, all residues were sorted to 4mm, while 50% of the residue between 4 and 2mm was sorted from samples 2 (an occupation deposit dated to around 1450) and 10 (a Saxon pit fill)

Methodology

Bones and scales have been identified to species and anatomical element largely using the author's personal reference collection in conjunction with published guides (in particular Watt *et al.* 1997). Where identifications were uncertain the bones have been identified either to family level or have been classified as unidentified. Bones were identified to species where possible, otherwise to genus or family. Spines, ribs, rays cranial fragments and branchial bones were only identified when particularly diagnostic to species or genus. Clupeid bones (herring/sprat/pilchard) were identified to species where possible; the great majority were classified as herring, based on their size and/or morphology. Small clupeid bones may be from sprat, but no positive identifications of this fish were made.

Fish scales were abundant, but can difficult to identify as they vary in appearance not only between taxa but also with position along the body. Fragmented scales are particularly problematic. Given these limitations, the majority of scales recovered were identified as cyprinid, perch or pike. Other dermal structures included the distinctive skin bucklers or thorns from thornback ray or roker (*Raja clavata*).

Fish sizes were estimated by a combination of bone measurements and direct visual comparison with bones from comparative modern fishes. Measurements were taken, using digital callipers to 0.01mm, on eel cleithra following Coy (1989). No other bones were suitable for measurement. Measurements and identifications will be available in the site archive: where sizes are indicated as follows: tiny (under 0.15 m length), small (0.15-0.3 m), medium (0.3-0.6 m), large (0.6-1 m), extra-large (over 1 m).

Results

Sample 2, context 250. Later fifteenth century occupation surface/hearth sweepings.

The identified assemblage of 435 bones included bones from marine and freshwater fish. The majority of bones were from small fish, and seem likely to represent table waste rather than waste from preparing fish. The most frequent fish by number of bones was eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) followed by herring (*Clupea harengus*). Eel outnumbered herring by approximately 2:1, which would be typical for a Saxon deposit, but unusual for a medieval one. Freshwater cyprinids were also common and included roach (*Rutilus rutilus*). Small pike (*Esox lucius*), trout (*Salmo trutta*), salmon (*Salmo salar*) and perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) were also represented. Bones from gadids (cod family fish) were relatively infrequent considering the medieval date of this assemblage. Ling (*Molva molva*), cod (*Gadus morhua*) and whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*) were all present. Several very large ling and cod vertebrae had been butchered. Thornback ray (*Raja clavata*), flatfishes including plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), gurnards (Triglidae), conger eel (*Conger conger*), mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*) and wolffish (*Anarchias lupus*) were also identified.

Sample 5, context 1270. Medieval. Pit fill from pit in front of hearth.

Eel, pike, gadids and smaller flatfishes (including sole, *Solea solea*) were well represented in this sample of some 140 identified bones. Red gurnard (*Aspitrigla cuculus*), tub gurnard (*Trigla lucerna*), thornback ray, mackerel, conger eel, perch and cyprinids (including small roach) were also present.

Sample 6, context 1340. Mid fourteenth century floor surface (ca. 1340).

Only bones in the >4mm residue fractions have so far been identified. Of the 111 identified bones, eels and cyprinids (including dace, *Leuciscus leuciscus*) were the most frequent fish by the crude measure of number of bones, followed by smaller gadids (including pollack, *Pollachius pollachius* and haddock, *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), gurnards and pike. Only two herring bones were identified, but the majority of herring bones are likely to be found in residues smaller than 4mm. Other fish identified by one or several bone include smaller flatfishes, perch, salmon and a large sea bream (Sparidae).

Sample 7, context 280. Fourteenth century pit fill.

One hundred and eighty two bones have been identified from the >4mm fractions alone. Unlike the previous samples, herring was the most frequently identified fish even though the <4mm residues have not been sorted. Eel and gurnard were again common, and cod, ling, pollack and whiting also present. Conger eel, thornback ray, smaller flatfishes and sea bream (*Sparus* sp., either Gilthead bream or Couch's Sea bream) were also identified. Cyprinids, pike and perch appeared less significant than in other samples, but their small bones may be present in the finer residues. The sturgeon (*Accipenser sturio*) was represented by scute fragments. Sturgeon are now extinct in British waters: sturgeon always seems to have been a status food in Britain.

Sample 10, context 320. Saxon primary cess pit fill.

Fish remains were relatively rare in the Saxon cess pit fills. Sixty one have been identified from sample 10 and of these, almost all bones were from eel and, to a lesser extent, herring. Eel and herring bones are commonly found in cess pit deposits: these fish seem to have been eaten “bones and all”. A single pike vertebra, from a fish of around 35cm, was also recovered.

Discussion

In general, the medieval samples from Queen’s College buttery were rich in fish remains, with samples 2 and 7 particularly so. The remains demonstrate that fish formed a significant part of college meals right from the founding of the college in the mid fourteenth century. The most ubiquitous fish available during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries would have been pickled herring and dried and salted cod (and related gadids, known by a number of names, most commonly as “stockfische”). These fish were staples of the medieval diet since they could be stored for long periods. During the middle ages, the church imposed numerous “fish days” when meat could not be eaten, so inevitably the trade in fish burgeoned in the first half of the first millennium and the trade in herrings and stockfish was particularly important (Barrett *et al.* 2004). Eels too would have been relatively cheap, and could have been preserved by smoking, although it is likely that the college owned the rights to fish in local rivers, a probable source too of the cyprinids, perch, pike and possibly the trout. As an indication, Dyer (1988, 31) lists herring at 1/4d, plaice/flounder at 1/2d, large eel at 1 1/2d, perch at 2d, chubb at 4 1/2d, pickerel (young pike) at 8d and pike at 12d each in 1461. Other fish, however, were probably brought from the coast to the college fresh - which would have entailed rapid transportation of fish, possibly still alive. Gurnards, sea bream and flatfishes were all probably imported as fresh fish. Whether the sturgeon found in sample 7 was fresh or preserved is unclear, but either way sturgeon are usually considered to be a sign of status. Most finds are from religious establishments including Eynsham Abbey (Ayres *et al.*, 2003) and St. Mary’s Abbey (Serjeantson and Rees forthcoming).

The Saxon assemblage is much smaller and almost exclusively composed of eel and herring, the latter probably again imported as pickled fish. Late Saxon fish remains are rare from sites in Oxford. A few eel bones were recorded from phase 3 pits at from 7-8 Queen’s Street (Wilson and Locker in Dodd 2003, 361) and a single pike bones from phase 3 at St. Aldates (Amour-Chelu in Dodd, 2003 p. 348). Nearby, at Eynsham Abbey, a range of sea and freshwater fish were recovered exclusively by hand collection from Saxon - 11th century deposits.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The identification of a range of fresh and probably preserved marine fish during the medieval period demonstrates that the college had regular contact with merchants operating from one or more ports on the southern coast. Given the proximity of the Thames, it is likely that fish was purchased from the London markets. The assemblage from Queen’s college is similar to that reported from a much smaller

group of 13th-15th century fish remains from Merton college (Nicholson forthcoming) and has clear research potential in order to investigate both the availability and source of fish in medieval Oxford and in particular the significance of fish to the diet of the scholars and staff of the college in this early part of its history. Ideally, documentary sources would also be consulted, since college accounts often provide information about purchases of food (see for example Aylmer 2005).

Time/Cost - specialist rate £247/day, technician/supervisor £174/day

2 days technician/supervisor to complete residue sorting

1 day to record additional bone - specialist

1 day library research - specialist

0.5 days reporting. - specialist

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SPECIES	sample 2	sample 4	sample 5	sample 6	sample 7	sample 10	Hand Collect ed	Grand Total
Accipenser sturio					1		1	2
Anarchias lupus	1							1
Anguilla anguilla	230		30	15	25	43		343
Aspitrigla cuculus			1					1
Bothidae				1				1
Clupea harengus	97			2	77	17		193
Clupeidae		2	7	2				11
Conger conger	9		1	1	2		1	14
Cyprinidae	25		7	10	3			45
Esox lucius	16		12	6	5	1		40
Eutrigla gurnardus	1			1				2
Flatfish			1	2	1		1	5
Gadidae	9		2	8	12			31
Gadus morhua	16		25		8		2	51
Gadus/Merlangius	3		9	15				27
Gadus/Pollachius	1				5			6
Leuciscus sp.				1				1
Melanogrammus aeglefinus				1				1
Merlangius merlangus	25	2	12	1	1			41
Molva molva	13		4		7			24
Perca fluviatilis			1	3	3			7
Percidae	2		1		1			4
Pleuronectes platessa	3			1				4
Pleuronectes/ Platycthyus			2					2
Pleuronectidae	39	3	11	4	4		1	62
Pollachius pollachius				5	1			6
Raja clavata	15		1		7			23
Raja sp.	4							4
Rutilus rutilus	4		1					5
Salmo salar	1							1
Salmonidae	7			1				8
Scomber scombrus	1		5					6
Solea solea			2					2
Sparidae				2	0		1	3
Sparus sp.					2			2
Trigla lucerna	7		1	7	5			20
Triglidae	6		4	22	12		1	45
Unidentified	400	1	332	200	633	1	3	1570
Grand Total	935	8	472	311	815	62	11	2614

Fish remains from excavations at Queens' College Kitchen, Oxford (OXQUCK08)

by Rebecca Nicholson
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Introduction

The fish remains from Queen's college were abundant and well preserved. Over 2000 bones and dermal structures were identified from over 4000 fish bone fragments, almost of which were recovered from bulk soil samples. The assemblage includes material from Saxon cess pit fills, medieval floors and associated rake-out deposits as well as the fill of a medieval pit. All of the medieval deposits were associated with the use of the college kitchen.

During the excavation, nine bulk soil samples were floated for the recovery of charred plant remains, and their residues sieved to 0.5 mm as part of the process. After scanning, all residues were sorted to 2mm and 50mls of the <2mm residue from the richest residues were also sorted if fish remains were observed.

Methodology

Bones and scales were extracted from the residues of samples wet-sieved to 0.5mm as part of the flotation process. All have been identified to species and anatomical element largely using the author's personal reference collection in conjunction with published guides (in particular Watt *et al.* 1997). Where identifications were uncertain the bones have been identified either to family level or have been classified as unidentified. Bones were identified to species where possible, otherwise to genus or family. Spines, ribs, rays cranial fragments and branchial bones were only identified when particularly diagnostic to species or genus. Clupeid bones (herring/sprat/pilchard) were identified to species where possible; the great majority were classified as herring, based on their size and/or morphology. Small clupeid bones may be from sprat, but no positive identifications of this fish were made. Some bones and scales were noted in the sample flots, but these have not been fully recorded.

Fish scales were abundant, but can difficult to identify as they vary in appearance not only between taxa but also with position along the body. Fragmented scales are particularly problematic. Given these limitations, the majority of scales recovered were identified as cyprinid, perch, pike and sea bream. Other dermal structures included the distinctive skin bucklers or thorns from rays, including thornback ray. To avoid grossly over-representing fish represented by numerous robust scales, the counts of fish remains in Table 1 exclude scales and dermal denticles unless no other elements were recorded for the taxon, in which case a count of "1" was recorded.

Fish sizes were estimated by a combination of bone measurements and direct visual comparison with bones from comparative modern fishes. Measurements were taken, using digital callipers to 0.01mm, on eel cleithra following Coy (1989). No other bones were suitable for measurement. Measurements and identifications will be

available in the site archive: where sizes are indicated as follows: tiny (under 0.15 m length), small (0.15-0.3 m), medium (0.3-0.6 m), large (0.6-1 m), extra-large (over 1m).

The assemblage

Full identifications and associated information have been recorded for the archive. Table 1 gives the numbers of identified bones by taxon and sample.

Late Saxon (900-1100 AD)

Fish remains were recovered from two samples taken from primary cess pit fills (sample 9, context 297 and sample 10, context 320) but were relatively rare. One hundred and thirty one have been identified and of these, almost all bones were from eel and herring, which is typical for cessy fills dating to this period; these fish seem to have been eaten “bones and all”. Measurements taken on eel cleithra indicated fish of around 400mm, a similar size to those found in the later deposits. Two pike vertebrae were recovered, from a tiny fish (well under 200mm long) and from a fish of around 350mm and bones from either nine-spined (*Pungitius pungitius*) or three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) were found in the flot from sample 10. Both sticklebacks are found in slow moving streams and pools but judging by their regular occurrence in medieval cess pits, also seem to have been eaten.

Early medieval (1100-1340 AD)

Only two clupeid vertebrae were recovered from this period - both from sample 8, pit fill context 290.

Late Medieval floors and pits (Mid-late 15th century - mid 16th century)

While absolute dates have not been obtained, samples from the floors and associated features within the college kitchen were taken from a clear stratigraphic sequence, and hence are discussed here in relative chronological order.

Sample 6 was taken from the earliest floor surface (context 269) and possibly possibly included rake-out from hearth 272. Of the 213 identified and recorded bones, eel, herring and cyprinids (including dace and chub) were the most frequent fish by the crude measure of number of bones, followed by smaller gadids (including pollack, whiting and haddock) gurnards and pike. Other fish identified by one or several bones include smaller flatfishes, perch, ruffe and salmon. Sea bream (Sparidae) was identified from bones and scales; one vertebra was from a fish over 400mm long. Significantly, four caudal vertebrae appear to be from small and medium sized (up to 400mm) burbot. Burbot are now extinct in British waters. Small fragments of mussel shell were common in the residue and the charcoal-rich flot included bones from taxa represented in the residue together with scales from cyprinids, sea bream, perch and pike.

Sample 5 (context 270) was taken from a late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century fill from a pit in front of hearth 272, cut into floor make-up layer 269 (sample 6). This fill

predates samples 2 and 4. Eel, pike, gadids (including cod, whiting and ling) and smaller flatfishes (including sole and plaice, flounder or dab) were well represented in this sample of 232 identified bones. Red gurnard, tub gurnard, thornback ray, mackerel, conger eel, perch and cyprinids (including small roach) were also present. A number of cyprinid and small pike scale fragments were observed in the flot.

Sample 4 (context 261) represents an ashy dump of material or hearth sweepings in front of hearth 272. Only fourteen identifiable fish bones were recovered from what was primarily a dump of charcoal; taxa identified included clupeid(s), a cyprinid, whiting perch and smaller flatfish (plaice, flounder or dab).

Sample 2 (context 250) was from a late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century floor make-up layer or occupation surface, overlying hearth 272 and hearth sweeping layer 261. The identified assemblage of 1038 identified bones included bones from marine and freshwater fish. The majority of bones were from small fish and seem likely to represent table waste rather than waste from preparing fish. The most frequent fish by number of bones was eel, followed by herring. Eel outnumbered herring by approximately 1.5:1, which is fairly unusual for a medieval deposit and probably explicable by the distance of Oxford from the sea. Where measurements were made, eels of about 550mm (representing a mature female) and 360mm were indicated. Freshwater cyprinids were also common and included roach, dace, barbel and bream. Small pike, trout, salmon and perch were identified from smaller numbers of bones and scales. Bones from gadids (cod family fish) were relatively infrequent considering the medieval date of this assemblage. Ling, cod and whiting were all present; several very large ling and cod vertebrae had been butchered. Thornback ray, flatfishes including plaice, gurnards, conger eel, mackerel, red sea bream and wolf fish were also identified.

Sample 7 (context 280) came from a late 15th to mid 16th century pit fill from pit 278, located to the west of the west range. Four hundred and twenty eight bones have been identified and this excludes bones from the same taxa collected in the very large sample flot, which was not fully sorted. Unlike the previous samples, herring was the most frequently identified fish by number of bones (68% of the assemblage). Eel and gurnard were again common, and cod, ling, pollack and whiting also present. Conger eel, thornback ray, smaller flatfishes and sea bream (either gilthead bream or Couch's sea bream) were identified, the last from both bones and numerous scales. Cyprinids, pike and perch appeared much less significant than in other samples, although small pike scales were common. The small and tiny cyprinids found in other samples were relatively scarce in sample 7, but tiny cyprinid bones together with several stickleback bones (Gasterosteidae) were present in the flot. Sturgeon was represented by scute fragments collected by hand from the same fill. Fragments of oyster and mussel shells, together with occasional barnacles, were also observed in the residue and flot.

Discussion

While the Late Saxon fish remains are relatively sparse and are typical for the period, the medieval samples from Queen's College kitchen were rich in fish remains, with samples 2 and 7 particularly so. The Late Saxon assemblage is almost exclusively composed of eel and herring, the latter probably imported as pickled fish while the eels are likely to have been fresh and obtained locally. Bones from these fish are

commonly found together in cessy deposits and were evidently regularly available and popular. Eels were trapped in quantity in the tenth and eleventh centuries and Domesday records for 1086 show the abbot's mill in Eynsham yielded 450 eels a year (Crossley and Elrington 1990, 141-2). Nearby, at Oxford Castle the substantial Late Saxon fish assemblage was dominated by bones from small freshwater fish, particularly eels, and a few eel bones were also recorded from phase 3 pits at from 7-8 Queen's Street (Wilson and Locker in Dodd 2003, 361). Small pike, also identified in the Queen's College cess pit fills, has also been identified from phase 3 deposits at St. Aldates (Amour-Chelu in Dodd, 2003 p. 348) while at Eynsham Abbey a range of sea and freshwater fish were recovered exclusively by hand collection from Saxon - 11th century deposits (Ayres *et al.* 2003).

By contrast, by the later medieval period fish evidently formed a significant part of college meals and the meals of at least some of the college fellows and visitors must have been varied and at least on special occasions, lavish, as demonstrated both by the range of fish and meats represented in the college kitchen deposits. Both freshwater and sea fish were common, and while the bones of eel and herring continued to be the most numerous, the assemblages as a whole indicate a diverse range of fish were eaten at least occasionally, including larger and small cyprinids, gurnards, sea breams, smaller gadids, flatfish, salmon, trout, conger eel, thornback ray and pike. With the exception of the freshwater fish, which are not now commonly eaten in England, most of these fish are commercially available in Oxford today. Sturgeon, however, is now extremely rare in British waters; rather than the flesh, sturgeons are better known today for their highly prized roe: caviar.

The most ubiquitous fish available during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries would have been pickled herring and dried and salted cod (and related gadids, known by a number of names, most commonly as "stockfische"); these fish were staples of the medieval diet since they could be stored for long periods. During the middle ages, the church imposed numerous "fish days" when meat could not be eaten, so inevitably the trade in fish burgeoned in the first half of the first millennium and the trade in herrings and stockfish was particularly important (Barrett *et al.* 2004). A Magdalen College account from 1537 shows both river fish and salt fish were purchased (Magdalen College Archives MS 946, cited in Aylmer 2005) for college meals. For Lent, salt fish replaced meat in the basic Oxford college dinner during the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries (*Ibid.*). Eels also may have been preserved, although it is likely that eels were supplied fresh from rivers and ponds on the college estates, a probable source too of the cyprinids, perch, pike and possibly the trout. The burbot recorded in sample 7 may also have come from local rivers, but these fish, now extinct in Britain, are thought to have originally been restricted to the rivers of eastern England (Yarrell 1859, 572). In the late 16th century they are documented as being particularly common in the fens (Phillips and Rix 1985, 118), but it is possible that burbot may have once been found in the Thames and its tributaries (Muus and Dahlström 1971, 154-5) and finds of bones from this fish in Late Saxon deposits from Oxford Castle (Nicholson 2009) imply a local source. Other fish, however, are likely to have been brought fresh from the coast - which would have entailed rapid transportation. Gurnards, sea bream and flatfishes were all probably imported as fresh fish and given the proximity of the Thames, it is likely that fish originally came from from the London markets, although Queen's College also held estates in and around Southampton from the time of Edward III (<http://www.queens.ox.ac.uk/history>). By

around 1360 fishmongers in St. Aldates were selling herrings, stockfish and “Winchelsea fish” from over 18 stalls (Crossley 1979).

Whether the sturgeon found in sample 7 was fresh or preserved is unclear, but either way sturgeon are usually considered to be a sign of status. Most finds are from religious establishments including Eynsham Abbey (Ayres *et al.* 2003) and St. Mary’s Abbey, Winchester (Serjeantson and Rees forthcoming). It is likely that this fish was purchased for a banquet or other special occasion. As an indication of the relative value of fish commonly represented in the Oxford samples, Dyer (1988, 31) lists herring at 1/4d, plaice/flounder at 1/2d, large eel at 1 1/2d, perch at 2d, chubb at 4 1/2d, pickerel (young pike) at 8d and pike at 12d each in 1461.

Conclusions

Bones from herring, eel and some small freshwater fish were recovered from the late Saxon cess pits and add to the growing body of evidence for fish consumption and trade in Oxford during the centuries following the foundation of the Saxon burgh.

The later floors and pits associated with Queen’s College kitchen were rich in remains from a wide range of fish, some probably preserved. The ubiquity of fish bones and scales within these deposits, which have been dated to the mid fifteenth to the mid sixteen centuries, demonstrates that the college regularly purchased both sea and freshwater fish and probably had regular contact with merchants operating from one or more ports on the southern coast. The assemblage from Queen’s College has many similarities with that reported from a smaller group of 15th-16th century fish remains from Merton College (Nicholson forthcoming); both contain a wide range of taxa indicative of both the variety of fish on the college menu and the availability of seafood in Oxford at this time. Whether some of the remains recovered from Queen’s college represent meals served to the scholars is not clear, however a number of the fish represented would have been well beyond their means and are more likely to have been served at high table on special occasions. The weekly allowance of food for a fellow in 1348 is listed as 2s, whereas that for a ‘pueri’ or scholar is 8d (McGrath 1921, 333).

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Sample	9	10	8	6	5	4	2	7	Hand	Grand
Context	297	320	290	269	270	261	250	280		Total
Date	L.Saxon	L.Saxon	1050-1150	M.15th-16th century	L.15th-16th century	L.15th-16th century	L.15th-16th century	L.15th-16th century		
Feature Type	fill of pit 293	fill of pit 293	fill of pit /hollow 289	Floor make up layer	Fill of pit 271	Layer in front of hearth	Floor make-up layer	fill of pit 278		
Processed soil (L.)	36	8	34	38	40	39	37	40		
<i>Raja clavata</i> - Thornback					1		17	11		29
<i>Raja</i> sp. - Rays							4	+		4
<i>Accipenser sturio</i> - Sturgeon								1	1	2
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> - Eel	23	45		28	55		448	49		648
<i>Conger conger</i> - Conger				1	1		10	2	2	16
<i>Salmo trutta</i> - Trout							1			1
<i>Salmo salar</i> - Salmon							1			1
Salmonidae - Salmon/Trout				1			7			8
<i>Clupea harengus</i> - Herring	39	19		41	37		275	290		701
<i>Sprattus sprattus</i> - Sprat							3			3
Clupeidae - Herrings			2	2	9	2	5			20
? <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> - Grayling				1						1
<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i> - Dace							1			1
<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> - Chub				1						1
<i>Leuciscus</i> sp.				1						1
<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> - Roach					1		8			9
<i>Barbus barbus</i> - Barbel							1			1
<i>Abramis brama</i> - Bream							1			1
Cyprinidae - Carp family	1			20	21	1	81	3		127
<i>Esox lucius</i> - Pike	1	1		10	14		28	6		60
<i>Gadus morhua</i> - Cod					25		16	8	4	53
<i>Pollachius pollachius</i> - Pollack				11				1		12
<i>Gadus/Pollachius</i>							1	5		6
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> - Haddock				1						1
<i>Merlangius merlangus</i> - Whiting				4	12	4	25	5		50
<i>Gadus/Merlangius</i>				15	9		3			27
<i>Molva molva</i> - Ling					4		13	7		24
<i>Lota lota</i> - Burbot				3						3
Gadidae - Cod family				23	5		15	12		55
<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> - Perch				5	2	1	3	3		14
<i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i> - Ruffe				2						2
Percidae - Perches					1		2	1		4
Gasterosteidae - sticklebacks		2						+		2+
<i>Scomber scombrus</i> - Mackerel					7		2			9
<i>Anarhichas lupus</i> - Wolf fish							1			1
? <i>Anarhichas lupus</i>					3					3
<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> - Red				1			1		1	3

sea bream										
<i>Sparus</i> sp. Gilthead/Couch's sea bream								2		2
Sparidae - Sea breams				2				0	1	3
<i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i> - Red gurnard					1					1
<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i> -Grey gurnard				1			1			2
<i>Trigla lucerna</i> - Tub gurnard				8	2		7	5	1	23
Triglidae - Gurnards				24	4		6	12	1	47
Bothidae -Left eyed flatfish				1						1
<i>Solea solea</i> - Sole					4					4
<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> - Plaice				1			3			4
<i>Pleuronectes/Platychthys</i> - Plaice/Flounder					2					2
Pleuronectidae - Right eyed flatfish				5	11	6	47	4	2	75
Flatfish				3	1		2	1	2	9
Unidentified	5	1	1	530	333	16	423	633	3	1945
(blank)										
Total	69	68	3	746	565	30	1462	1061	18	4022

Table 1: Fish remains from Queen's College: numbers of recorded items.

+ = observed in flot but not in the residue

Shell from Oxford Queens College Kitchen (OXQUCK 08)

by Leigh Allen

A total of 1737 fragments of marine shell weighing 10757g were recovered from the excavations at Queens College Kitchen. The assemblage comprises mostly oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*(L.) shell with small quantities of cockle (*Cerastoderma* sp.) and whelk (*Buccinum undatum* L) also present.

Table 1 - shell types

Shell type	Total fragment count	Total weight
Oyster	1055	9767g
Mussel	654	694g
Cockle	15	30g
Whelk	13	266g
Totals	1737	10757g

The 680 fragments of hand-collected shell (7620g- 70.8% of the total weight) are in good condition, the shells are robust and have survived reasonably intact. The 1057 fragments retrieved from environmental samples (3137g - 29.1% of the total weight) are much more broken up, with no complete examples surviving intact.

Table 2 - Hand collected /sieved totals

Collection method	Fragment count	Weight
Hand collected	708 (40.7.1% of total count)	7620g (70.8% of total weight)
Sieved	1029 (59.3% of total count)	3137g (29.1% of total weight)
Totals	1737	10757g

The majority of the oyster and whelk shells were recovered by hand collection whereas the mussel and cockleshell fragments were mostly derived from environmental samples. Without the evidence from sieving the assemblage would have been very biased towards oyster shell.

Table 3 - species by collection method

Shell type	Hand collected fragment count (weight)	Sieved fragment count (weight)
Cockle	1 (3g)	14 (27g)
Mussel	38 (33g)	616 (661g)
Oyster	660 (7343g)	395 (2424g)
Whelk	9 (241g)	4 (25g)
Total	708 (7620g)	1029 (3137g)

The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from phase 4 contexts with very small quantities of shell coming from phases 1-3 and 5. Contexts from the earlier phases produced only oyster shell. Mussel, cockle and whelk fragments only appear in phase 4 and 5 contexts. This may be due to a bias in the collection method (see above) or it could mark the introduction of these species into the diet.

Table 4 - Shell types by phase

	Oyster	Mussel	Cockle	Whelk	Totals
Phase 1	10 (163g)	-	-	-	10 (163g)
Phase 2	1 (12g)	-	-	-	1 (12g)
Phase 3	6 (78g)	-	-	-	6 (78g)
Phase 4	975 (8811g)	653 (689g)	14 (27g)	13 (266g)	1655 (9793g)

Phase 5	63 (703g)	1 (5g)	1 (3g)	-	65 (711g)
Totals	1055 (9767g)	654 (694g)	15(30g)	13 (266g)	1737 (10757g)

The largest groups of shell were recovered from make up layer 250, floor layer 269, a fill of a hollow in the floor (context 270) and pit fills 277, 279, 302, 314, 316, 324, 326, 332 and 280.

Table 5 - contexts with large shell assemblages

<i>Context number</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Shell types</i>	<i>Fragment count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
250	15th- Make up layer	Cockle, Mussel and Oyster	101	120g
269	16th-17th C floor	Mussel and oyster	293	513g
270	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor	Mussel, oyster and whelk	231	521g
277 279 302 314 316 324 326 332	15th-17th C pit fill	Oyster and whelk	144	1673g
280	16th C pit fill	Oyster and whelk	832	6311g
Totals			1601	10226g

31.07.09

All shell by context

<i>Context</i>	<i>No. of frags</i>	<i>weight (g)</i>	<i>Shell type</i>	<i>Hand/sieved</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Context ID</i>
205	14	146	Oyster	H	5	18th C construction deposit
208	3	25	Oyster	H	5	18th C gravel path
209	27	285	Oyster	H	5	17th C garden path make up
212	15	205	Oyster	H	5	18th-19th C dump
229	17	164	Oyster	H	4	15th C Soil
234	1	5	Oyster	H	5	18th C demolition
240	1	21	Oyster	H	5	18th C disturbance
248	1	3	Mussel	H	4	17th C makeup layer for oven
249	2	5	Oyster	H	4	15th-16th C make up layer for oven
250	14	27	Cockle	S	4	15th-16th/17th C make up layer
250	51	17	Mussel	S	4	15th-16th/17th C make up layer
250	1	9	Oyster	H	4	15th-16th/17th C make up layer
250	35	67	Oyster	S	4	15th-16th/17th C make up layer
252	1	17	Oyster	H	4	15th-17th C stone floor
252	1	8	Whelk	H	4	15th-17th C stone floor
253	1	31	Oyster	H	4	15th-17th C stone floor repair
255	3	8	Mussel	H	4	15th-16th C make up layer
255	1	18	Oyster	H	4	15th-16th C make up layer
257	1	16	Oyster	H	4	15th/16th C drain
258	2	16	Oyster	H	5	18th C drain fill
263	1	3	Cockle	H	5	18th C drain fill
263	1	5	Mussel	H	5	18th C drain fill
267	23	360	Oyster	H	4	17th C culvert trench backfill
268	2	26	Oyster	H	4	16th C makeup layer for hearth
269	1	7	Mussel	H	4	16th -17th C floor
269	275	359	Mussel	S	4	16th -17th C floor
269	6	52	Oyster	H	4	16th -17th C floor
269	11	95	Oyster	S	4	16th -17th C floor
270	3	8	Mussel	H	4	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor
270	197	254	Mussel	S	4	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor
270	2	24	Oyster	H	4	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor
270	21	128	Oyster	S	4	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor
270	2	24	Whelk	S	4	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor
270	6	83	Whelk	H	4	15th-16th C fill of hollow in floor
274	1	2	Mussel	H	4	16th-17th C make up layer
274	1	5	Oyster	H	4	16th-17th C make up layer

276	3	57	Oyster	H	4	15th-17th C kitchen garden pit fill
277	29	283	Oyster	H	4	15th-17th C kitchen garden pit fill
277	1	5	whelk	H	4	15th-17th C kitchen garden pit fill
279	69	742	Oyster	H	4	17th C kitchen garden pit fill
280	121	31	Mussel	S	4	16th C pit fill
280	327	2129	Oyster	S	4	16th C pit fill
280	381	4145	Oyster	H	4	16th C pit fill
280	2	1	Whelk	S	4	16th C pit fill
280	1	5	Whelk	H	4	16th C pit fill
286	1	8	Oyster	H	1	11th C soil
288	2	13	Oyster	H	3	c.1400 construction cut fill
290	1	12	Oyster	H	2	11th C hollow fill
294	5	105	Oyster	H	1	c.1000 pit fill
297	3	45	Oyster	H	1	c. 1000 pit fill
302	15	178	Oyster	H	4	16th C kitchen garden pit fill
314	5	71	Oyster	H	4	15th C kitchen garden pit fill
316	7	78	Oyster	H	4	15th C kitchen garden pit fill
320	1	5	Oyster	S	1	c.1000 pit fill
324	11	230	Oyster	H	4	16th C kitchen garden pit fill
326	3	21	Oyster	H	4	16th C kitchen garden pit fill
332	4	65	Oyster	H	3	16th C kitchen garden pit fill
Totals	1737	10757g				

Site/Project Name: **Oxford Queens College Kitchen Extension**

Site Code: **OXQUCK 08**

Site/Project Type: **Evaluation & Watching brief**

Year(s): **2008**

Accession Number: **OXCMS:2008.26**

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION Project design	1 bound copy	Box 1 file 1
A	REPORT Client report OASIS form printout	1 bound copy 3 sheets	Box 1 file 2
B	SITE NOTES Site notes including context notes 1-8 & 201-208	3 sheets	Box 1 file 3
B	PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA Levels register Context checklist nos. 100-147 (NB nos 1-9 & 201-208 were also used) Context sheets 110-144 (For context descriptions for 1-8 & 201-208 see site notes, context sheets 145-147 appear on matrix only)	1 sheet 2 sheets as numbered	Box 1 file 4
B	SYNTHESISED CONTEXT DATA Matrices	3 sheets	Box 1 file 5
B	CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS Plan list Section list	1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 6
B	PRIMARY DRAWINGS A3 annotated section location plan A4 plans & sections : Plans 2-4 (March 2007 WB) Plans 100-101 (2008 Eval) Plan 201 (2007 Test pit Area) Sections 1-3 (March 2007 WB) Sections 100-104 (2008 eval) Section 201 (2007 test pit area) Evaluation sketch plan & section	1 A3 sheet Total 12 A4 sheets 1 A4 sheet	Box 1 file 7

C	SPECIALIST FINDS REPORTS Assessment of finds	4 sheets	Box 1 file 8
C	FINDS BOX AND BAG LISTS Compendium Box contents sheets Finds context checklists	1 sheet 4 sheets 3 sheets	Box 1 file 9
D	CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS B/W index Colour slide inde3x (original & corrected)	2 sheets 2 + 2 sheets	Box 1 file 10
E	PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA Environmental sample register Sample processing record sheets Residue assessment form Environmental transfer record sheet	1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 11
E	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST REPORTS Animal bone report	1 sheet	Box 1 file 12

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXOUC 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
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Index to Archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
A: Final Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
A: Publication Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Documentary	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Press and Publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>
G: Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
H: Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>



OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXQUCK 08

BOX 1 FILE 1

INTRODUCTION.



The No. 1 Office Supplies
Discount Superstore

SQUARE CUT FOLDER
LIGHTWEIGHT

pdf A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

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PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUICK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/ECofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/ECofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/ECofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

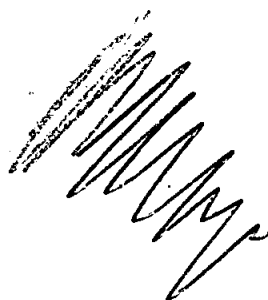
The Queen's College Kitchen Extension, Oxford

NGR SP 5179 0635

Project Design for an Archaeological Investigation

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 It is proposed to construct a new kitchen basement below and to the north of the existing kitchen at the Queen's College, Oxford (NGR SP 5179 0635). The Queen's College lies on the northern side of the High Street, and is bounded by Queen's Lane to the north and east, approximately 500 m east of the centre of Oxford. The kitchen is located in the south-west corner of the Back Quad. The college lies on the second river gravel terrace and the underlying geology is Oxford Clay, and lies at c 62 m OD.
- 1.1.2 Following discussions between Joelle Derby (BGS Architects), Brian Durham (Oxford City Council Archaeologist), and Queen's College, an archaeological investigation was proposed prior to finalising the designs for the new kitchen. The proposed investigation comprises a watching brief on two deep service trenches (one W-E and N-S), the excavation of shallow test pits to identify probable robber trenches above the foundations of the medieval north and west ranges, and the excavation of a trench within the west range. The trench within the west range should identify whether a stone floor was present, which may impede piling. This Project Design outlines how Oxford Archaeology (OA) will carry out that work.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The following was prepared by OA to support the Planning Application for the new kitchen extension. Central Oxford has a general potential for prehistoric and Roman activity, which has been identified on nearby sites (e.g. Logic Lane in University College). The site lies within the walled medieval town, but in the eastern part that may have been a secondary addition to the primary Saxon town.
- 2.1.2 The medieval town plan in this area has been changed by the impact of the foundation of the Queen's College and New College. Thorald's Lane (now New College Lane) continued through the churchyard of St Peter in the East, and extended as far as the east town wall, with a turn off into Queen's College Lane. The medieval tenements fronting High Street (presumably established before the Norman Conquest) were long narrow ones extending back from the street for just over half the

length of Queen's Lane - as they still do to the west of the college. The individual tenements are well known from college records, have been mapped by Salter, and survived in truncated form until the 18th century. The tenements on Thorald's Lane are less well understood, and their boundaries have not been identified, though there is little reason to suppose that there were not a continuous series of houses in the 12th-13th century. These included what may have been large town houses belonging to Peter Torold and the Stockwell family, and near to St Peter's church a one-time academic hall where the monks of Canterbury lived (Salter, *Survey of Oxford* (1960), 151-2).

- 2.1.3 The site immediately to the west of the college library was evaluated by OA in 1998, and found remains of late Saxon occupation at about one metre deep, c 61 m OD (Oxford City Urban Archaeological Database #407). A subsequent watching brief on test pits did not produce any further significant information (OA 2001). Excavations and observations around the perimeter have also produced evidence of earlier street levels at various depths (UAD ##230, 250, 1157, 1424).

2.2 Medieval Queen's College

- 2.2.1 Like many Oxford colleges, the process of the notional or actual foundation becoming a coherent collection of buildings was a gradual one. The site was mostly acquired in 1340-47, and the fellows of the new college (founded in 1341) must at first have occupied the existing houses. Building of the front gatehouse onto Queen's Lane began in 1352, and by the end of the century a quadrangle with chapel and hall was complete, but not yet encroaching on the High Street frontage.
- 2.2.2 The medieval college buildings are well recorded in map views by Agas (1577/88) and Loggan (1675), and in more detail in Loggan's view of the east front (1675), while the chapel plan was drawn by Loggan's pupil, Michael Burghers. The last remaining buildings were also drawn by James Green, in 1751 as a conscious antiquarian record (VCH Oxon iii, pls at 125 & 139). These all show that the space north between the north range of the quad and New College Lane was used for orchards and garden (open in 1577 and subdivided by 1675), and outbuildings on New College Lane.
- 2.2.3 The lost college buildings can be generally located by the presence on Loggan's view of the Williamson Building, which still exists. Two key archaeological discoveries have enabled a precise location: in 1887

the chapel foundations were seen in pipe laying (UAD #1350) and these were further investigated in 1903; then in 1987 a trench in the north quad located the outer wall of the north range, and a resistivity survey outlined the west quad and library (Blair in *Queen's College Record*, VI.4 - Dec.1988).

- 2.2.4 The 1987 trench showed that the north range had a cellar, while the chapel and library siting must mean that the return from north range to west range must have passed through the present kitchen and hall. It is to be noted that Loggan's college view clearly indicates that the west range extended out beyond the north range.

2.3 Post-Medieval Queen's College

- 2.3.1 The 18th-century rebuilding of the Queen's College swept away all previous buildings except the Williamson Building, and gave the college a rectilinear layout based on the new High Street frontage. The new buildings were partially cellared, with a narrow wine cellar down the middle of the hall, and a cellar in the space between the hall and kitchen, but no cellar beneath the kitchen itself (as confirmed by recent explorations). The cellarage is linked to the cellars below the west range (buttery), and there is one short return to the north (just west of the kitchen) which may have given access for coal or other goods. The cellars are stone vaulted, but with minimum architectural features of note. There is also a crypt beneath the chapel, and this was uncovered in 1976 when the coffins of former provosts were noted (UAD #743).

2.4 Recent observations

- 2.4.1 A series of geo-technical test pits were excavated in September 2007 to investigate the foundations for the existing College Kitchen (built 1715). Two of the test pits, excavated adjacent to the outside face of the northern wall of the kitchen, were observed and recorded by OA on the 7th and 10th September. The test pits extended to the base of the foundation which lay 2.3 m below current ground level (bgl).
- 2.4.2 The eastern test pit revealed the east-west aligned construction trench for the kitchen wall, which was cut 0.4 m to the north of the foundation itself and through a sequence of earlier deposits. This sequence consisted of a silty clay, overlain by a compacted gravel layer, overlain by another silty clay, overlain by a possible mortar surface, overlain by another silty clay, overlain by a mixed deposit of gravel

and brown clay. This sequence, found between 1.8 m and 1.2 m bgl, can be interpreted as floors and occupation deposits which may be associated with (and were probably within) the medieval cellar mentioned above (see Section 2.2.4). Between 1.2 m bgl and the current ground level there was a loose, mortar rich soil and rubble deposit which appeared contiguous with the backfill of the construction trench and might be interpreted as an infill of the cellar, or may be a general levelling-up deposit associated with the late-17th/early-18th century building programme at the college.

- 2.4.3 The sequence in the western test pit was not recorded in as much detail but appeared broadly consistent with that seen to the east. Towards the base of the sequence was a structure consisting of three limestone blocks (0.5 m thick, 0.3 m wide, length undetermined), possibly representing another floor of the cellar. Excavation ceased in both test pits before the base of the cellar sequence was established.

3 Strategy and Methodology

3.1 Aims of the investigation

General

- 3.1.1 General aims are to preserve by redesign or record any significant archaeological remains within the proposal area, and to make available the results of the investigation.

Specific

- 3.1.2 To record any post-medieval deposits identified during the watching brief on the service trenches. In particular, the location of the robber trench for the north range's north wall will be recorded so that the walls location may be determined.
- 3.1.3 To identify where the north range's north wall meets the west range's eastern wall, and to determine the northern extent of the west range.
- 3.1.4 To locate the floor of the cellar within the western range.

3.2 Planning and research framework

- 3.2.1 The archaeological mitigation and watching brief will be carried out within the general parameters defined by PPG16 'Archaeology and Planning' the Oxford Local Plan.

3.3 General

- 3.3.1 Site procedures will follow standard OA practice as defined in Appendix 2.
- 3.3.2 Service plans will be consulted prior to the start of excavation. In addition the perimeter of the site will be scanned with a CAT scanner, immediately before excavation begins to check for uncharted services.
- 3.3.3 Any modern overburden will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket where practicable.
- 3.3.4 Machine excavation will stop at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, which will be cleaned by hand if necessary.
- 3.3.5 All machine work will be under archaeological control and will cease immediately if significant archaeological evidence is revealed.
- 3.3.6 Spoil excavated by hand will be stored in areas identified adjacent to the trenches.
- 3.3.7 In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered, Brian Durham (OCC) and Queen's College will be informed immediately.

4 Timetable

- 4.1.1 The watching brief work is scheduled to take place on 12th March 2008, and will be carried out by Archaeological Supervisor/Project Officer. All watching brief work will be subject to Beard's timetable.
- 4.1.2 The excavation of the test pits and deeper trench will commence no later than the 25th March, and will be carried out by a team comprising a Supervisor/Project Officer and an archaeological technician assisted by a surveyor, over a period of up to two weeks. The work will be managed by Andrew Norton (MIFA). All OA fieldwork will be under the direction of Nick Shepherd, Head of Fieldwork (MIFA).
- 4.1.3 Close co-operation will be maintained with Brian Durham (OCC) to ensure adequate monitoring as works are in progress.

5 Standard Methodology

5.1 Site procedures

- 5.1.1 Site procedures will be as defined in the Appendix to this document except where detailed/amended here. All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practices as detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 5.1.2 Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken of all significant archaeological features, augmented by a digital record. Plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, section drawings of features and sample sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. The site will be related to the OS and details of the grid will be included in the report and archive.

5.2 Environmental sampling

- 5.2.1 Sampling for the retrieval of biological remains will be informed by a sampling strategy devised by Dr Rebecca Nicholson in consultation with palaeoenvironmentalist and the Regional English Heritage Science Advisor. All sampling methods will follow procedures laid out in Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH 2002) and Oxford Archaeology Sampling Guidelines.
- 5.2.2 Bulk Samples of (where possible) 40 litres will be taken from dry, stratigraphically intact and potentially datable deposits for the recovery of charred plant remains and small bones. The interpretation of both will provide information on past economic and dietary practices, and may potentially inform about the function of features. However, sampling sizes may vary following consultation with the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. The samples will be processed using a modified Siraf-style flotation system to 250 microns (flot) and 0.5 mm (residue). Additional, larger, samples will be wet-sieved to 2 mm from bone-rich deposits in order to maximise the recovery of small bones.
- 5.2.3 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in

accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.

- 5.2.4 Buried soils and sediment sequences, if present, will be inspected and recorded on site by a member of the OA Geoarchaeology Department following procedures and techniques presented in the English Heritage document 'Guidelines for carrying out assessment in Geoarchaeology' (Canti 1996).

6 Health and safety

- 6.1.1 OAs Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendix 11.4 applies.
- 6.1.2 Prior to any works agreements for access will be made with landowners/tenants and users. Accurate service plans will be obtained (together with relevant permissions) and services marked out on the ground.
- 6.1.3 Secure and appropriate site welfare comprising a mobile office or site cabin and toilets will be provided by Beard and the Queen's College.
- 6.1.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of the contract.
- 6.1.5 Deep trenches, within the site, will be fenced off by Beard, with Heras fencing.
- 6.1.6 OA will comply with all relevant health and safety legislation.

6.2 Monitoring

- 6.2.1 OA will arrange a weekly monitoring visit to be attended by Brian Durham (OCC) and Queen's College.

6.3 Report and archive preparation

- 6.3.1 The site archive including finds (subject to the landowner's agreement) will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Services in an approved format.
- 6.3.2 A report detailing the findings of the work will be produced within four

to six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

- A list of specialists used by OA is presented below:

Leigh Allen	Finds Manager (Metal and bone small finds)(OA)
Paul Backhouse	Drawing Office Manager (OA)
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Environmental Manager (OA)
Liz Stafford	Geoarchaeology (OA)
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeologist (freelance)
Matt Bradley	Geomatics/Survey (OA)
Julian Munby	Architectural Historian (OA)
Nicola Scott	Archive Manager (OA)
John Cotter	Pottery (freelance researcher)
Esther Cameron	Conservator (Institute of Archaeology, Oxford)
Ian Scott	Metalwork (OA)
Louise Loe	Head of burials (OA)
Nicholas Mayhew	Coins (Ashmolean Museum)
Hugh Willmott	Glass (University of Sheffield)
Cynthia Poole	Building Materials (OA)
Rebecca Nicholson	Fish bone (OA)
Denise Druce	Carbonised plant (OA)
Denise Druce	Insects (OA)
Denise Druce	Pollen (OA)
Lena Stridd	Animal bones (OA)
Dan Miles	Worked wood/Dendrochronology (freelance)
Belfast Laboratory	C14 dating

7 General

7.1.1 Appendices 2, 7, 8 and 11 are relevant to this project.

8 References

Canti, M G, 1996 Guidelines for carrying out assessment in Geoarchaeology'. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96

English Heritage, 2002 Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Museums and Galleries Commissions, 1991 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections

OAU, 1992 Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson)

UK Institute for Conservation, 1990, Conservation Guideline No 2

Appendix: Oxford Archaeology (OA) Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

2 MACHINE EXCAVATED TRENCHES

- 2.1 A visual inspection of the entire site will be undertaken. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut field ditches and geological test pits).
- 2.2 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB 3CX Sitemaster or 360° tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be used.
- 2.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- 2.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- 2.5 Following machine clearance, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- 2.6 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- 2.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 2.8 Within significant archaeological levels a minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 2.9 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 2.10 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible

for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.

- 2.11 Any finds of human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected and the coroner informed. If removal is essential it will only take place under appropriate Home Office licence, section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and local environmental health regulations, and if appropriate in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.
- 2.12 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 2.13 OA welcomes monitoring visits by the local authorities' archaeological representatives. Timetables of the on-site work will be provided in order that visits can be made at appropriate times.
- 2.14 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material, but will otherwise not be reinstated.

RECORDING

- 2.15 Contexts
- If less than ten trenches are to be recorded, a block of numbers, in a continuous sequence will be allocated to each trench.
 - If more than ten trenches are to be recorded, a continuous unique numbering system will operate within each trench only.
 - Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
 - Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 2.16 Plans
- These will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.
 - The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
 - A register of plans will be kept.
- 2.17 Sections
- Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
 - A register of sections will be kept.
 - Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The exception to this is where the proposal for the site is mineral extraction where depth in relation to the development proposals is irrelevant. In these cases only some significant sections will be tied in to OD.
- 2.18 Photography

- A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
 - Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 2.19 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OAU Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

FINDS

- 2.20 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All appropriate ironwork will be X-rayed.
- 2.21 The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.
- 2.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2".
- 2.23 The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 2.24 At the beginning of a project, the local relevant museum and the landowner will be contacted regarding the preparation and deposition of the archive and finds.
- 2.25 Environmental samples, if appropriate will be processed and scanned for potential date. This will usually be co-ordinated by Dr M Robinson of University Museum, Oxford using appropriate specialists.

7 WATCHING BRIEFS

- 7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.
- 7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.
- 7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.

- 7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- 7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.
- 7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.
- 7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.
- 7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

RECORDING

- 7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.13 A register of plans will be kept.
- 7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 7.15 A register of sections will be kept.
- 7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.
- 7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

8 EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORTS

- 8.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
 - Plans and sections of features as appropriate located at an appropriate scale.
 - A section drawing showing depth of significant deposits (if encountered) including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).
- 8.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVES

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- 8.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.
- 8.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- 8.7 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. OA will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

11 GENERAL

- 11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

- 11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.

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- Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
- Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

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OXFORD THE QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION

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A. REPORT

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Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUICK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

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The Queen's College Oxford Kitchen Extension



Archaeological Investigation Report



May 2008

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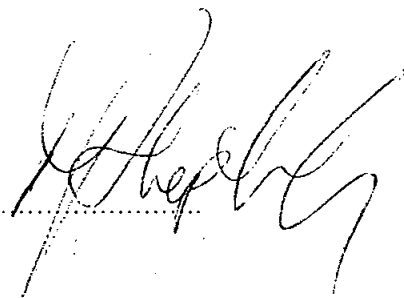
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Prepared by: Jon Hiller
Position: Project Officer
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Checked by: Andrew Norton
Position: Senior Project Manager
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Signed.....



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Oxford Archaeology
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Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

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**The Queen's College, Oxford
Kitchen Extension**

NGR SP 5179 0635

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SUMMARY

In March 2008, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the Queen's College, Oxford (NGR SP 5179 0635) on behalf of BGS Architects and the College. The work took place in advance of proposals to construct a new below-ground basement north of the existing kitchen building, specifically to determine whether piled foundations would encounter below-ground structural remains associated with the medieval college.

The work revealed layers of construction/demolition debris cut by the foundation trench and wall forming the NE corner of the medieval West Range depicted on historic views. The northern end of West Range was equipped with a hearth, and later a possible doorway inserted within the wall leading to the yard outside. A narrow garden wall and a path were identified leading to the building, and these are probably of later medieval/early post-medieval date. The northern line of the medieval North Range, identified in a previous excavation, was confirmed in service trenches and trial pits by its robber trench. Demolition debris above the structures and the robber trench dates to c 1719, when the present North Quadrangle circuit was completed with a new North Range.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In March 2008, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the Queen's College, Oxford (NGR SP 5179 0635) on behalf of BGS Architects and the College.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as part of the pre-planning stage for a below-ground basement extension to the existing kitchen, and was designed to determine whether below-ground structures would affect piling operations for the new building. The development site is situated north of the existing kitchen within the North Quadrangle of the College (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.1.3 Following discussions between Joelle Derby of BGS, Brian Durham (Oxford City Council Archaeologist) and the College, OA prepared a Project Design for an Archaeological Investigation (OA 2008) for a watching brief to be conducted during the excavation of service trenches, and also the excavation of shallow test pits and an archaeological evaluation trench.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the second river gravel terrace at 62 m OD. The area of archaeological investigation was level and grassed with paving at the time of the investigation.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

General

- 1.3.1 Prehistoric and Roman evidence has been identified at nearby sites (e.g. Logic Lane in University College). The site lies within the walled medieval town, but in the eastern part that may have been a secondary addition to the primary Saxon town.
- 1.3.2 The medieval town plan in this area has been changed by the impact of the foundation of the Queen's College and New College. Thorald's Lane (now New College Lane) continued through the churchyard of St Peter in the East and extended as far as the east town wall, with a turning into Queen's College Lane. The medieval tenements fronting High Street (presumably established before the Norman Conquest) were long and narrow, extending back from the street for just over half the length of Queen's Lane (as they still do to the west of the College). The individual tenements are well known from College records and have been mapped by Salter. These buildings survived in truncated form until the 18th century. The tenements on Thorald's Lane are less well understood and their boundaries have not been identified, though there is little reason to suppose that there were not a continuous series of houses there in the 12th-13th century. These included what may have been large town houses belonging to Peter Torold and the Stockwell family, and near to St Peter's Church was a one-time academic hall where the monks of Canterbury lived (Salter, *Survey of Oxford*, 1960, 151-2).

- 1.3.3 The site immediately to the west of the College Library was evaluated by OA in 1998 and remains of late Saxon occupation were identified; at about 61 m OD (Oxford City Urban Archaeological Database #407). A subsequent watching brief on test pits here produce no further significant information (OA 2001). Excavations and observations around the perimeter have also produced evidence of earlier street levels at various depths (UAD ##230, 250, 1157, 1424).

Medieval Queen's College

- 1.3.4 Like many Oxford colleges, the process of the notional or actual foundation becoming a coherent collection of buildings was a gradual one. The site was mostly acquired between 1340 and 1347 and the fellows of the new college (founded in 1341) must first have occupied the existing houses. Building of the gatehouse fronting Queen's Lane began in 1352, and by the end of the century a quadrangle with a chapel and a hall was completed, but did not yet encroach upon the High Street.
- 1.3.5 The medieval college buildings are well depicted in views drawn by Agas (1577/88) and Loggan (1675) and in more detail in Loggan's view of the east front (1675 - Fig. 3), while the chapel plan was drawn by Loggan's pupil, Michael Burghers. James Green also drew the last remaining buildings in 1751 as a conscious antiquarian record (*VCH Oxon iii*, pls at 125 & 139). These all show that the space between the north range of the quadrangle and New College Lane was used for orchards and gardens (open in 1577 and subdivided by 1675), and outbuildings on New College Lane.
- 1.3.6 The lost college buildings can be generally located by the presence of the Williamson Building on Loggan's view, which still exists. Two key archaeological discoveries have enabled a more precise location. In 1887 the chapel foundations were observed during pipe laying (UAD #1350) and these were further investigated in 1903. In 1987 a trench in the north quadrangle located the outer wall of the medieval north range, and a resistivity survey outlined the west quadrangle and the library (Blair in *Queen's College Record*, VI.4 - Dec.1988).
- 1.3.7 The 1987 trench showed that the north range had a cellar, while the chapel and library siting must mean that the return from north range to west range must have passed through the present kitchen and hall.

Post-medieval Queen's College

- 1.3.8 The 18th-century rebuilding of Queen's College swept away all previous buildings except the Williamson Building, and gave the college a rectilinear layout based on the new High Street frontage. The new buildings were partially cellared, with a narrow wine cellar down the middle of the hall, and a cellar in the space between the hall and kitchen, but no cellar beneath the kitchen itself (as confirmed by recent explorations). The cellarage is linked to the cellars below the west range (buttery), and there is one short return to the north (just west of the kitchen) which may have given access for coal or other goods. The cellars are stone vaulted, but with minimum architectural

features of note. There is also a crypt beneath the chapel, and this was uncovered in 1976 when the coffins of former provosts were noted (UAD #743).

Recent archaeological observations

- 1.3.9 A series of geo-technical test pits (Fig. 2) were excavated in September 2007 to investigate the foundations for the existing College Kitchen (built 1715). Two of the test pits, excavated adjacent to the outside face of the northern wall of the kitchen, were observed and recorded by OA on the 7th and 10th September. The test pits extended to the base of the foundation which lay 2.3 m below current ground level (bgl).
- 1.3.10 The eastern test pit revealed the east-west aligned construction trench for the kitchen wall, which was cut 0.4 m to the north of the foundation itself and through a sequence of earlier deposits. This sequence consisted of a silty clay, overlain by a compacted gravel layer, overlain by another silty clay, overlain by a possible mortar surface, overlain by another silty clay, overlain by a mixed deposit of gravel and brown clay.
- 1.3.11 This sequence, found between 1.8 m and 1.2 m bgl, was provisionally interpreted as floors and occupation deposits which may be associated with (and were probably within) the medieval cellar mentioned above (see Section 1.3.7). However, the recent works (see Section 4 below) indicate that these deposits are more likely to comprise possible surface deposits below dumped deposits within the robbed out remains of the western range. Between 1.2 m bgl and the current ground level there was a loose, mortar rich soil and rubble deposit which appeared contiguous with the backfill of the construction trench and might be interpreted as an infill of the cellar, or may be a general levelling-up deposit associated with the late-17th/early-18th century building programme at the college.
- 1.3.12 The sequence in the western test pit was not recorded in as much detail but appeared broadly consistent with that seen to the east. Towards the base of the sequence was a structure consisting of three limestone blocks (0.5 m thick, 0.3 m wide, length undetermined), possibly representing a floor surface or fireplace within the western range. Excavation ceased in both test pits before the base of the sequence was established.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA extends its thanks to BGS Architects for plans of the project, to Brian Durham of Oxford City Council and to Professor John Blair of Queen's College, who both gave helpful advice during the course of the work.

2 INVESTIGATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the investigation were to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits (e.g. stone floors/walls) that might impede piling work during construction of the new basement;
- 2.1.2 To identify any robber trenches associated with the 18th century demolition of the medieval college;
- 2.1.3 To monitor any below ground work likely to reveal archaeological deposits of all periods and to make available the results of the investigation.

3 INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 In 2007 geotechnical test pits were excavated against the wall of the existing north range kitchen. Contexts revealed within these were supplemented by the excavation of the 2008 trench (see below).
- 3.1.2 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation by contractors (Beard) of deep service trenches (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5) aligned N-S and E-W.
- 3.1.3 An evaluation trench was excavated at the suspected junction of the medieval north and west range walls (Trench 3).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 Topsoil and overburden was removed by mini-excavator. The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features/structures were recorded and sampled as appropriate in order to determine their extent and nature and to retrieve finds and environmental samples.
- 3.2.2 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number. Palaeo-environmental material was sampled from appropriate contexts. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (OAU 1992, ed. D Wilkinson).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Test Pits (2007) (20-208 contexts)

- 4.1.1 Two Test Pits excavated against the north face of the present kitchen wall are reported in the background section at the start of this report (sections 1.3.9 to 1.3.12 - not illustrated).

4.2 Service trenches

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 4.2.1 The trench was aligned N-S leading away from the north-facing wall of the present kitchen (Figs 2 and 4, section 2). Soil layer 5, containing pottery of late 17th century date, lay beneath limestone debris (4). This layer contained 17th-18th century pottery, CBM dated from the 13th-15th centuries and clay pipe dated c 1690-1720.
- 4.2.2 Both layers were cut by a robber trench (6) that was 1.95 m wide and 0.6 m + deep. The trench was filled by sandy gravel and small limestone pieces (3), CBM with a broad date range of the 14th-17th centuries, and 17th-18th century clay pipe fragments.
- 4.2.3 The robber trench represented the line of the northern wall of the medieval north range, and continues westward of the basement window splay and wall located in Blair's excavation of 1987 (Blair, 1988). Turf and topsoil overlay fill 3.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 4.2.4 The trench was excavated to the east of Trench 1 and was aligned N-S. Layer 5 seen to the west was cut by a robber trench (6), a continuation of the medieval north basement wall alignment (Figs 2 and 4, section 3).

Trench 4 & 5- E-W service trench to east of library and N-S return (Figs 2 and 4)

- 4.2.5 The trench was aligned east - west and dug to a depth of c 1.1 m, returning to the south as Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 4, sections 103 and 104). The earliest deposit in the trench was a dark grey silty clay, with a occasional mortar fragments (16) that was overlain by a layer of white-yellow mortar and stone chips (15), to a depth of 0.1 - 0.24 m. Layer 15 was overlain by a 0.3 m -0.4 m thick layer of dark brown silty clay with mortar flecks and stone chips (14). Over this lay a 0.25 m thick layer of light yellow-brown mortar and stone chips (20), in turned overlain by a probable gravel path (13). The path was overlain by topsoil (10) in the east of the site, and in the west end of the trench the path lay beneath a make-up layer (19) for a paved path (16/17).

4.3 Evaluation trench: description of deposits

General

- 4.3.1 Prior to the excavation of the main trench, Trench 3 (Fig. 2) was excavated to the west of Service Trench 2, so as to locate the point where the medieval north and west ranges met. The robber trench (6) seen to the east continued westward into this trench, cutting soil layer 5.

Medieval: the West Range, internal (Figs 5 and 6; Plate 1)

- 4.3.2 The main evaluation area measured 3.15 m (E-W) by 4.05 m (N-S). The earliest deposit at the base of the trench was a mixed layer of compact yellow sandy gravel (133) overlain by a red-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions (132). Both deposits may have been natural in origin, but were disturbed by later building work.
- 4.3.3 A single auger hole was drilled in order to establish the depth of the natural gravel from the level of layer 133. Clean natural gravel was identified 0.2 m below the level of layer 133 - the gravel was 0.3 m in thickness. Below this was a 0.2 m thick layer of grey sandy clay that overlay compact natural sand.
- 4.3.4 In the centre of the trench at the base of the excavation, was a layer of silty clay with stone inclusions including parts of stone roof tiles (119); probably construction debris or demolition material from a previous structure on the site. This deposit was cut by 117, an east-west aligned construction trench for a large limestone and sandstone wall (101). The wall was revealed in plan to return to the south, forming the corner of the west range. The wall measured between 0.82 m and 0.93 m in width, with an offset course of stone at the base. A possible recess, a chimney base or small doorway, was noted at the internal corner of the structure (Fig. 4; Plate 1). The construction trench for the wall was backfilled with soil and stones (118) and included OXAM fabric pottery with a date range from the 13th-16th centuries (see Section 4.4.3).
- 4.3.5 Within the NE corner of the west range, abutting wall 101, was a compact red-brown sand layer with mortar flecks and sandstone pieces (137) some 0.23 m thick, possibly the remains of a beaten earth floor or make up for later flooring structures and deposits. Layer 137 was cut by a shallow construction trench (136) into which had been built an arrangement of pitched sandstone blocks (134). The surfaces of the stones were worn and blackened by fire; a fine sooty deposit filled the voids between the pitched stones. The structure is interpreted as a hearth or part of a fireplace. Layer 137 had also been cut by an intrusion of unknown function (138 filled by 139).
- 4.3.6 The hearth (134) was overlain by a thin soil layer (135) that contained fine ash and charcoal, which had spread into a void at the edge of the hearth where there may once have been edging stones for the structure. A thin soil layer (126) overlay the soils below and the remains of the hearth.

- 4.3.7 Soil 126 was overlain by a 0.12 m thick yellow-brown mortar layer (116) that acted as a bedding for two stone slabs (125), which abutted wall 101; small stones filled the void between the two slabs. A possible slab at the same height was seen in section, and it may have represented a continuation of a slab floor.

Medieval, west range: external yard/garden (Figs 5 and 6)

- 4.3.8 Soil horizons 115, then 111 and 114 accumulated against the external face of wall 101 to the north. These are presumably cultivation soils or old turf lines; layer 114 contained pottery of OXY fabric, dated from the 11th to the 13th centuries. Layers 114 and 111 were cut by a north-south aligned construction trench (120) for a 0.3 m wide sandstone wall (102). The stones were roughly hewn and bonded with reddish brown clay. Wall 102 abutted 101 and appears to have functioned as a yard divide, constructed while the north-east corner of the west range building was still in use.
- 4.3.9 To the west of garden wall 102 a series of shallow clay soil layers accumulated; 113, with pottery of 13th-15th century date, which lay beneath 112; then 121 (containing CBM dating from the 12th -18th centuries) below 108 and 110. Mortar and stone were mixed with these layers, which perhaps was a result of repairs to the main building. Layer 108 was predominately charcoal, formed by either the burning of garden waste or possibly the remnants of a cooking fire. Burnt flints were included in this deposit.
- 4.3.10 East of wall 102, soil horizon 129 was cut by a shallow construction trench (127). Trench 127 was filled with sand (128), into which had been set small pitched and tightly packed sandstones (100). This appears to have been a footpath extending alongside garden wall 102, extending northwards, and arguably leading to the possible doorway at the corner of the medieval building.

18th century demolition evidence (Figs 5 and 6)

- 4.3.11 Within the west range, stone slab floor 125 was overlain by a succession of interleaved red-brown sand layers with varying amounts of mortar and stone inclusions (layers 140-144). These deposits infilled the NE corner of the former range at the time of its demolition.
- 4.3.12 Outside the west range, path 100 was overlain by a layer of mortar and stone debris (107 - containing CBM dating from the 12th-18th centuries). Layer 107 was cut by wall robber trench 131 (fill 130), which truncated garden wall 102. The rubblely fill was overlain by demolition deposits 105 and 106, layer 105 comprised numerous lenses of material and contained 19th-century pottery, CBM and 17th- to 18th-century clay pipe pieces.
- 4.3.13 At the level of layer 143 within the west range and at the level of layer 105 within the garden, the robber trench removing the main wall 101 was identified. Robber trench 122 was at least 2 m wide and removed the corner of the building to the south and west. The backfill of the robber trench comprised stone and mortar (123 and 124) to a depth of 0.95 m. 124 contained pieces from a 14th-century Penn/Chiltern decorated floor tile.

Post-demolition (Figs 5 and 6)

- 4.3.14 A thick layer of limestone chippings/waste (104) covered the excavation area and was probably formed during construction of the new college buildings in the early-middle part of the 18th century. This was overlain by the present topsoil (103) of the North Quadrangle.

4.4 Finds Summaries***General***

- 4.4.1 The following comprise summaries of the full finds reports, which can be found as Appendices 2 to 5

The Pottery by John Cotter (OA)

- 4.4.2 A total of 12 sherds of pottery weighing 234 g. were recovered from six contexts. This is all of medieval and post-medieval date. The earliest piece in the assemblage is three joining sherds from the sagging base of a jar/cooking pot in Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) dating to c 1075-1250 (dumped soil 114).
- 4.4.3 Medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) occurs in two dumped deposits (113 and 118) including a dripping pan profile in (118). This would have been used for collecting fat or dripping from spit-roasts. Although this ware has a broad date range (c 1200-1600), it is unlikely that the pieces here belong to the latter part of this range.
- 4.4.4 The post-medieval wares comprise types commonly known from Oxford during the 17th-18th centuries.

The Building Material by John Cotter (OA)

- 4.4.5 A combined total of 16 pieces of ceramic (CBM) and stone building material (BM) weighing 9,820 g were recovered from seven contexts. Two pieces of worked stone were also recovered. The assemblage as a whole potentially spans the late 12th century through to the 19th or early 20th century. Apart from a medieval decorated floor tile, which has yet to be exactly paralleled in the region, none of the CBM is particularly remarkable for a site in central Oxford.
- 4.4.6 Perhaps the most significant and interesting item is a large piece of medieval decorated floor tile from the fill of a wall robber trench (124). This has an eagle design in white slip under a clear glaze and a sandy salmon-pink fabric (Plate 2). It is probably of 14th century date and a product of the Penn/Chiltern tileries in Buckinghamshire, the design appears to form part of the Queens's College crest and is not exactly matched in the extensive published typologies of these types (Hohler 1942; Haberly 1937).

The Clay Pipe by John Cotter (OA)

- 4.4.7 The largest number of pieces (including four bowls) are from make up deposit 105, which includes mid and later 17th-century bowl types but also a stem fragment with a

prominent spur suggesting a late 17th or early 18th century date. The fairly cohesive date and fresh condition of these pieces is puzzling considering the only pieces of pottery and tile from this context are of definite 19th century date. The pieces from the other two contexts are also likely to be of late 17th or early 18th century date.

The Flint by David Mullin (OA)

- 4.4.8 A total of twenty-three pieces of burnt flint were recovered from a dumped charcoal deposit (108). The material recovered consists of waste flakes from the latter stages of the reduction sequence. The material is not diagnostic, but illustrates prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) activity on or near the site, which has been redeposited in a later medieval context.

4.5 Palaeo-environmental remains

General

- 4.5.1 The following comprise summaries of the full environmental reports, which can be found as Appendices 6 and 7

Charred plant remains by Wendy Smith (OA)

- 4.5.2 Charcoal layer 108 to the west of garden wall 102 was analysed. Only charcoal, much of which was clearly roundwood, was observed in the flot and heavy residue fractions. No charred plant remains (e.g. seeds, fruits, nuts) or other ecofacts (e.g. bone and molluscs) were noted. Those larger fragments that were sufficiently dry to work with were all tentatively identified as hawthorn group/cherry (POMOIDEAE/*Prunus* spp.) type. Drawings of the college by James Green (*VCH Oxon iii*, pls 125 and 139) clearly show parts of this area were in use as orchards and gardens in 1751.

The animal bone by Rachel Scales (OA)

- 4.5.3 Three animal bone fragments were identified with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology bone reference collection and published texts. One chicken (*Gallus gallus*) femur (114), a cattle (*Bos taurus*) metatarsal and a fragment of sheep/ goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) maxilla (3) were recovered from medieval soil deposits associated with the construction of the yard/ garden walls at Queens College.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Archaeology

5.1.1 Natural sand and gravel was identified by auger at a depth of 60.06 m, a depth of 2.11 m below the present ground level of the North Quadrangle. The small area of mixed gravel exposed at the base of the main excavation area could be disturbed natural material, possibly a mixture of gravel and the natural reddish-brown loam subsoil that usually caps the gravel on Oxford sites. No deposits dating to the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods were identified, however, flint materials found within a much later garden deposit (108) must be redeposited and therefore hint at prehistoric occupation in the vicinity.

5.1.2 The NE corner of the medieval west range was identified during the works, and the foundations were seen to cut a layer containing stone roof tiles. Properties would have fronted the High Street prior to the construction of the college, and it is likely that the roof tiles derive from an early tenement.

5.1.3 The substantial stonework forming the corner of the NE corner of the medieval west range, is certainly forward of the line of the medieval north range as extrapolated by the alignment of the robber trench and the length of wall found in the 1987 trial trench. This matches all the historic views of this part of the college (see Fig. 3 and also Fig. 7, conjectural reconstruction). The college was founded in 1340 and pottery, dating from the 11th to 13th centuries, from an early soil layer outside the building supports this date. Unlike the north range, the west range appears to have had no basement or cellar.

5.1.4 The earliest evidence within the west range indicates that there was a hearth in the NE corner, possibly associated with a beaten earth floor, although little of either structure was fully exposed to confirm this. Dating for these events is scarce, though the presence of 14th-century decorated floor tile on site might suggest that the floors were tiled in the early days of the building (Plate 2). The hearth appears to have gone out of use and been overlain by deposits laid for a stone slab. It is unclear whether this indicates that the whole of the building had a stone floor, though traces of a continuation of stone slabs at a comparable level were seen in the opposite section of the investigation trench (Fig. 4).

5.1.5 There is a suggestion of a recess in the stonework at the NE corner, very probably for a doorway, and here a floor slab (or a step?) remained *in situ*. The doorway could have been narrow, perhaps only 0.75 m wide, and was possibly punched through the west range wall after the hearth had gone out of use. The date of this operation is unclear. A possible context for this is the construction of the Library building that was added on the west of the North Quadrangle between 1692 and 1695. This building might have closed off access to the gardens at the end of the west range, requiring a new exit on the east corner.

- 5.1.6 A stone path was laid against the corner of the west range wall (101) and also beside a narrow garden wall (102) extending away from the main building. The path may have led to the doorway, or possibly continued around the perimeter of the north range.
- 5.1.7 It is also possible that the stone slabs and recess formed the base of a chimney breast, however Loggan's view of the west range (Fig. 7) shows a single chimney in the central part of the western range's gable end. Due to the distance involved, it is unlikely that an eastern chimney base would have linked up with this structure.
- 5.1.8 The conjectured western extent of the medieval west range is shown on Fig. 7, which is based on the present investigations, the results of the 2007 test pits, Blair's 1987 trench and work in 1903 that located the west end of the medieval chapel. This plan is based on Blair's interpretation (Blair, 1988).
- 5.1.9 Historical records tell us that in *c* 1719 the medieval north range was swept away, presumably with the west range. A new north range was constructed on a slightly different alignment and the Williamson Building enlarged to complete the North Quadrangle circuit as it appears today.
- 5.1.10 Thick layers of fine limestone, towards the top of the sequence, noted in the service trenches and in the larger excavation area, could be debris left by masons working stone on site for the new college buildings in the early part of the 18th century (Brian Durham pers comm.).

5.2 Depth below ground of structural remains

- 5.2.1 The top of the west range wall 101 was revealed between 0.8 m and 1.2 m below the present ground level, given the varying height levels of the surviving stonework after demolition. The adjacent path structure (100) and garden wall (102) survive at a comparable level, and in places higher (*c* 0.7 m below ground level).
- 5.2.2 The limited nature of the investigation means that it is unclear whether the demolition and robbing of the structures, was carried to this depth consistently over the area where the planned basement is to be constructed.
- 5.2.3 Further investigation would be required to identify whether the west range was equipped with a stone floor, or for any further evidence of the medieval tiles recovered from later demolition deposits. However, any floor would survive above the base of the proposed new kitchen basement.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORIES

Table A.1.1 Service trenches

Context	Trench	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
1	Service trench 1	Lay r	-	0.15	Sandy gravel beneath topsoil		
2	Service trench 1	Lay r	-	0.1	Broken limestone and sand		
3	Service trench 1, 2	Fill	-	0.6+	Fill of robber trench 6	CBM/clay tobacco pipe	17th-18thC
4	Service trench 1,2	Lay r		0.45	Broken limestone and sand	Pot/CBM/clay tobacco pipe	1690-1720
5	Service trench 1,2	Lay r		0.22+	Soil layer	pot	1650-1700
6	Service trench 1, 2 & 3	Cut	1.95	0.6+	Robber trench, continuation of Blair's trench, 1987		
7	Trench 3	Lay r		0.4+	Soil cut by robber trench 6		
8	Trench 3	Lay r		0.3+	Limestone fill of 6		
9	Not Used						
10	Trench 4	Lay r			Topsoil		
11	Trench 4	Cut			Modern service trench		
12	Trench 4	Fill			Fill of 11		
13	Trench 4	Lay r			Gravel surface/path		
14	Trench 4	Lay r			Construction debris		
15	Trench 4	Lay r			Construction debris		
16	Trench 4	Lay r			Construction debris		
17	Trench 4	Lay r			Paving stones		
18	Trench 4	Lay r			Make up for 17		
19	Trench 4	Lay r			Make-up for 17		
20	Trench 4	Lay r			Construction debris		

Table A.1.2 Main trench

Ctx	Type	Width (m)	Thick/Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
100	Layer	0.6	0.08	Pitched stone path		
101	Structure	0.9	0.7	NE corner wall west range		
102	Structure	0.3	0.15	Yard wall, sandstone		
103	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil in N. Quad		
104	Layer	-	0.24	Mortar construction debris		
105	Layer	-	0.4	Make up layer	Pot/CBM /clay tobacco pipe	19thC
106	Layer	-	0.22	Mortar demolition/construction debris		
107	Layer	-	0.2	Construction material over wall 110	BM	L12-18th
108	Layer	-	0.15	Charcoal fire debris	flint	
109	Void	-	-			
110	Layer	-	0.07	Clay material from wall construction		
111	Layer	-	0.06	Garden soil, cut by wall 102/120		
112	Layer	-	0.12	Mortar btw walls 101 & 102		
113	Layer	-	0.2	Soil layer btw walls 101/102	Pot/CBM	13-15thC
114	Layer	-	0.16	Soil layer btw walls 101/102		1075-1250
115	Layer	-	0.05	Soil layer btw walls 101/102		
116	Layer	-	0.12	Mortar and sand bedding for slabs 125		
117	Cut	1.5	0.18	Foundation trench for wall 101		
118	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of trench 117	pot	13th-16thC
119	Layer	-	0.03	Clay layer incl. Stone roof tile		
120	Cut	-	0.02	Construction cut for wall 102		
121	Layer	-	0.24	Clay layer incl. Stone roof tile	BM	L12-18thC
122	Cut	-	1.04	Robber trench from C14 college wall		
123	Fill	-	0.94	Fill within 122		
124	Fill	-	0.1	Primary infill of robber trench 122	CBM	14thC
125	Layer	1	0.08	Stone slab floor		
126	Layer	-	0.03	Soil and charcoal over 135		
127	Cut	-	0.03	Foundation cut for pitched stones 100		
128	Layer	-	0.03	Bedding for 100, in 127		
129	Layer	-	0.27	Soil over 102		
130	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of robber trench 131		
131	Cut	-	0.23	Robber trench from C14 college wall		
132	Layer	-	-	Soil at base of excavation		
133	Layer	-	-	?redeposited natural gravel		
134	Structure	-	0.12	Pitched stones, blackened - probable hearth		
135	Layer	-	-	Soil over stones 135		
136	Cut	-	0.14	Construction cut for hearth 134		
137	Layer	-	0.23	Floor make up butting wall 101		
138	Cut	-	0.08	Cut of unknown function through 137		
139	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of 138		
140	Layer	-	0.1	Demolition material C18		
141	Layer	-	0.06	Demolition material C18		

Ctx.	Type	Width (m)	Thick/Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
142	Layer	-	0.18	Demolition material C18		
143	Layer	-	0.17	Demolition material C18		
144	Layer	-	0.06	Demolition material C18, fills void in wall 101		

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY

by John Cotter (OA)

Introduction and methodology

A total of 12 sherds of pottery weighing 234 g. were recovered from six contexts. This is all of medieval and post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage.

For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

The pottery assemblage is in a fresh but fragmentary condition. A dripping pan profile was recovered from context (118). Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The pottery is described in detail in the spreadsheet and summarised below.

The earliest piece in the assemblage is three joining sherds from the sagging base of a jar/cooking pot in Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) dating to c 1075-1250 (context 114). Medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) occurs in two contexts (113 and 118) including a dripping pan profile in (118). This would have been used for collecting fat or dripping from spit-roasts. Although this ware has a broad date range (c 1200-1600) it is unlikely that the pieces here belong to the latter part of this range.

Likewise the post-medieval wares comprise types commonly known from Oxford during the 17th-18th centuries. The composition of the assemblage as a whole is typical of many sites in Oxford and is fairly unremarkable. The dripping pan suggests a connection with cooking areas but otherwise the assemblage is too small to draw any wide-ranging conclusions. In view of the small size and mixed nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

Table A.2.1 Pottery by context and spot date

Ctx	Spot-date	Sherds	Wt (g)	Comments
4	L17-18C	1	3	Bs English tin-glazed earthenware dish with int horiz blue line. Yellow fabric. Fresh
5	c1650-1700	4	76	Bs brown-glazed Border ware mug - post-1650? Bs Brill redware or more likely Border redware jar/jug with ext copper-green glaze. Rim green-glazed Border ware dish. Bs Frechen German stoneware jug. All fresh
105	19C	1	31	Base Staffs white blue transfer-printed dish (WHEW). Fresh
113	13-15C?	1	23	OXAM Brill/Boarstall jug pad base w copper-green glaze. Fresh. Full date range c1200-1600
114	c1075-1250	3	26	OXY Medieval Oxford ware. 1 vess. Joining sherds from sagging base of cook pot. Sooted
118	13-16C?	2	75	1 vess. OXAM dripping pan profile. Smooth dense fabric with yellow glaze on floor & lower walls int. Fresh. Slight sooting ext & partly over break. Full date range c1200-1600
TOT		12	234	

APPENDIX 3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND STONE

by John Cotter (OA) and Ruth Shaffrey (OA)

Introduction and methodology

A combined total of 16 pieces of ceramic (CBM) and stone building material (BM) weighing 9820 g were recovered from seven contexts and submitted for identification. These are of medieval and post-medieval date. All this material was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery. Complete dimensions and other useful measurements were recorded when present. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. The manufacturing date of a roof tile, for example, may be several centuries earlier than the context it was eventually discarded in, depending on how long the tile remained in use.

Date and nature of the assemblage

Most pieces are fairly large and fresh. Only one of the ceramic pieces (context 113) shows considerable wear. The assemblage as a whole potentially spans the late 12th century through to the 19th or early 20th century. Individual objects are described in some detail in the spreadsheet and summarised below within their material group.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

This comprises 6 pieces weighing 895 g. The assemblage is divided into types of floor tile and types of roof tile. The low presence of plain roof tile is notable. Perhaps the most significant and interesting item is a large piece of medieval decorated floor tile from context (124). This has an eagle design in white slip under a clear glaze and a sandy salmon-pink fabric. It is probably of 14th century date and a product of the Penn/Chiltern tileries in Buckinghamshire. The design is part of the Queen's College crest, and it is not exactly matched in the extensive published typologies of these types (Hohler 1942; Haberly 1937). The only other notable thing about it is its surprisingly fresh condition. The other two pieces

of floor tile are plain unglazed quarry tiles. One is of uncertain medieval or ?early post-medieval date (context 3) while the other is of 19th or early 20th century date (context 105) in keeping with the single sherd of pottery from this context. Roof tiles comprise two pieces of medieval ridge tile (contexts 4 and 105), one glazed and one unglazed, and one worn piece of medieval plain flat roof tile (113).

Stone Building Material (BM)

This comprises 10 pieces weighing 8925 g from two contexts (107 and 121). These represent a minimum of nine stone roofing tiles that are present as large fresh pieces, in one or two cases complete or nearly complete. None shows evidence of mortar although some show limey percolation deposits from years of exposure and weathering, although none shows evidence of marked exposure or wear. They are mostly of grey or yellowish limestone of various grades, roughly hewn, although one appears to be in fine grey sandstone. Most appear to be of rectangular or sub-rectangular shape, probably with a rounded upper end with a centrally placed, neatly bored, circular nail hole. Measurable widths are in the range 160-200 mm. Lengths are in the range 180-290+ mm, but the longest examples are incomplete. Thicknesses vary from 11 to 25 mm with the latter thickness being fairly common. Nail holes are 9-11 mm in diameter. One smaller tile is roughly teardrop-shaped with the nail hole at the narrower end. This had a length of 210 mm, width of 160 mm and is 20 mm thick. Size variability is common in stone tiles as different sized tiles were made for different areas of the roof, with the smallest at the top and the largest at the bottom. Traditionally stone roofing tiles or 'slates' of this type are said to come from the Stonesfield quarries in north-west Oxfordshire. Their use in Oxfordshire is documented from the late 12th up until the early 19th century.

Recommendations

Apart from the medieval decorated floor tile, which has yet to be exactly paralleled in the region, none of the CBM is particularly remarkable for a site in central Oxford. The decorated floor tile has been adequately recorded and photographed and should be published at some future date.

Table A.3.1 Ceramic Building Material

Ctx	Spot-date	Mat	Sherds	Wt (g)	Comments
3	14-17C?	CBM	1	99	Edge frag unglazed ?quarry tile. Fresh. Orange-red slightly sandy fabric with grey core. Knifed vertical edge. Wiped ?upper surface, shaved underside. 19mm thick. Might be purely medieval? Penn/Chiltern?
4	13-15C	CBM	1	40	Apex angle from a glazed ridge tile - apparently of simple angled form. Fresh. Light orange sandy fabric (Fabric IIIB?) with ext clear glaze with dark green streaks
105	19-E20C?	CBM	2	179	Edge frag modern-looking grey overfired floor/quarry tile. Unglazed, industrial-looking with modern-looking white mortar adhering. Fresh. 18mm thick. Also 1x frag end-edge early-type ridge tile in unglazed oolitic limestone-tempered brown fabric (Fabric IB) prob 13C, fairly fresh. Trace of 'pinched' depression from base of crest just visible. 15mm thick
107	L12-18C	BM	4	2968	Fresh frags min 3 stone roof tiles. 2 in yellowish limestone & 1 in fine grey sandstone or fine sandy grey limestone. Latter tile with complete small sub triangular/trapezoidal outline Length 180mm, Width (at lower end) c160mm (est), at top c110mm, Thick 25mm, with single circular bored nailhole at top centre, diam 9mm. Second tile (2 joining) = complete lower end in granular limestone Width 243mm, Thick 20mm. Third tile in coarse shelly limestone - broken but poss lozenge shaped w circ nailhole at top, max width (complete) 215mm, Thick 25mm, nailhole 11mm.
113	13-14C	CBM	1	28	Worn body frag orange-pink firing sandy chalk-flecked early roof tile (Fabric VII), unglazed. Max 20mm thick
121	L12-18C	BM	6	5957	Fresh frags min prob 6 stone roof tiles in grey & yellowish limestone, coarse and fine. Only 2 have circ nailholes surviving. 1 of these in coarse shelly yell limestone, teardrop-shaped, Length 210mm, Width 160mm, Thick 20mm, nailhole diam 10mm. Other tile w nailhole diam 10mm in fine grey limestone, Thick 25mm, prob sub-rectang w central nailhole at top, complete width 147mm, L 180mm+. Another tile in coarse grey shelly limestone, large sub-rectang, complete Width 190mm, Length 290+mm, Thick 25mm. Another tapering large sub-rectang tile in fine grey limestone, complete Width 200mm, Length 280+mm, Thick 11-17mm, laminar splitting. Final tile also in fine grey limestone, large rectangular, complete Width 165mm, Length 245+mm, Thick 15mm
124	14C	CBM	1	549	Two-thirds complete decorated floor tile. Fresh. Prob Penn/Chiltern product. Pink-buff (or salmon-pink) sandy fabric with occasional coarse pellets of cream pipeclay and occas cream pipeclay fine streaking, also moderate finer red clay pellets and occas streaks. Sanded underside. Sides only v slightly bevelled, fresh unchipped. Tile broken horizontally across the square and at right angles

Ctx	Spot date	Mat	Sherds	Wt (g)	Comments
					relative to axis of the design with 2 corners 'upper' surviving. Width 132mm, Thickness 23-25mm. Printed design (upper 2/3 only survive) of eagle with outstretched wings and right-facing beak. Parts of corner quatrefoils and parallel outlines or fillers outside these. Design in thin white slip under uneven clear glaze - glossy in places, patchy elsewhere. Design not exactly matched in local typologies incl Hohler 1942 & Haberly 1937, therefore rare. Photograph taken
TOT			16	9820	

Worked Stone*by Ruth Shaffrey (OA)*

Two pieces of stone were retained. The stone was examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens. Both pieces of stone are worked and are types of Jurassic shelly limestone. One is a narrow rectangular roof-stone (121). The other is of similar working to a roof-stone but is rather thick and may have been more appropriate as a wall course or a floor stone, although it shows no evidence of having been used for either (107). The assemblage has no real potential and no further work is recommended.

Table A.3.2. Worked Stone by context

Ctx	Descrip	Notes	Size	Wt (g)	Lithology
107	Slab	Thick slab. Looks like roof stone but seems too thick for this. Perhaps intended for use as a wall course or in a floor.	Measures 42mm max thickness	2200	Fine grained well cemented shelly limestone
121	Roof-stone	Narrow rectangular roofstone. One large corner and top missing so presumably this is where the perforation was.	Measures >310 x 200 x 28mm	1603	Well cemented shelly limestone

APPENDIX 4 CLAY PIPE*by John Cotter (OA)*

Eight pieces of clay pipe weighing 69 g were recovered from three contexts. These have been catalogued and spot-dated in a similar way to the pottery though in slightly more detail. Bowl shapes have been compared to those published from St Ebbe's, Oxford (Oswald 1984).

Three stem and five bowl pieces are present including three complete bowls. These are all plain and unmarked although most pieces are well-burnished and thick stemmed suggesting a fairly early date.

The largest number of pieces (including four bowls) are from context (105) which includes mid and later 17th-century bowl types but also a stem fragment with a prominent spur suggesting a late 17th or early 18th century date. The fairly cohesive date and fresh condition of these pieces is puzzling considering the only pieces of pottery and tile from this context are of definite 19th century date. The pieces from the other two contexts are also likely to be of late 17th or early 18th century date.

Table A.4.1 Clay pipes by context and date

Ctx	Spot-date	Stem	Bowl	Mouth	Tot sherds	Tot Wt	Comments
3	17-18C	1	0	0	1	3	Stem bore (SB) c2mm. Fresh. Good quality burnish - prob 17C to mid 18C?
4	c1690-1720?	1	1	0	2	10	Fresh bowl frag with complete small circular heel, well burnished. Probably as Oswald 1984 fig. 51.C. SB of bowl and separate stem c2mm. Bowl heat-scorched ext
105	c1675-1725?	1	4	0	5	56	3x complete fresh 17C bowls incl stubby spurred barrel-shaped type as Oswald 1984 fig. 51.B c1650-90 & similar but sleeker bowl, both well burnished. 1x slightly worn earlier bowl with stubby spur c1640-60 (national typology). 1x early prominent spurred type lacking bowl but with thick burnished stem - prob L17C/E18C - spot-date based on this. All SBs c2mm or slightly greater
TOT		3	5	0	8	69	

APPENDIX 5 FLINT ASSESSMENT

By David Mullin (OA)

A total of twenty-three pieces of burnt flint were recovered from a single context (108). The flint is generally in a poor condition having been extensively burnt and shattered and assessment of raw materials was not possible, due to the burnt nature of the flint.

Table A.5.1: Flint by context

Context No.	Description	Raw Material
108	23 burnt flint chips	Not visible

The material recovered consists of waste flakes from the latter stages of the reduction sequence. The material is not diagnostic, but illustrates prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) activity on or near the site, which has been redeposited in a later medieval context. The assemblage is heavily burnt, but the small quantities recovered limit the interpretation of the material beyond illustrating a human presence here during the earlier prehistoric period.

APPENDIX 6 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

By Dr Wendy Smith (OA)

Introduction

One bulk soil sample was collected from a substantial charcoal layer located to the west of garden wall 102, which is believed to be of medieval or post-medieval date. Assessment was carried out in order to establish:

- if charred plant remains (including charcoal) were present and of interpretable value
- if the charred plant remains might provide information on agricultural practice
- if the charcoal might provide information on fuel use
- if charred plant remains might provide information on patterns rubbish disposal on site
- if other classes of environmental remains (e.g. animal bone, charcoal or molluscs) are also present.

Method

The soil sample collected was 10 L in volume and was processed by flotation using a modified Siraf flotation machine for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils. Flots were sieved to 0.25 mm and heavy residues were retained in a 0.5mm mesh. Heavy residues were sorted by eye, but did not contain environmental remains apart from charcoal. The author rapidly scanned the flot and heavy residue material, using a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x12.5. Identification of charcoal to an individual genus or group was made at x40 magnification, based on the transverse section, only using existing breaks. Only a small sub-sample of charcoal was scanned. Radial and tangential features on the charcoal, which would require higher powers of magnification, were not examined for this evaluation. As a result, wood charcoal identifications should be seen as an indication of whether the assemblage is varied. Identification of dried-out waterlogged wood was not attempted for this assessment, largely because the transverse sections examined were too abraded for general characterisation. Comparative material was not consulted for charcoal and other plant macrofossil identifications during this assessment. As a result, all of the identifications presented here should be seen as highly provisional.

Results

The evaluation results for charred plant remains (including charcoal) from the charcoal layer to the west of garden wall 102 (sample 1, context 108) at Queen's College, Oxford is presented in Table 1. Only charcoal, much of which was clearly roundwood, was observed in the flot and heavy residue fractions. No charred plant remains (e.g. seeds, fruits, nuts, etc.) or other ecofacts (e.g. bone and molluscs) were noted. Nomenclature for indigenous plant taxa follows Stace (1997).

The flot was still relatively damp at the time of assessment, but clearly was entirely charcoal, most of which was remarkably well preserved. Those larger fragments that were sufficiently dry to work with were all tentatively identified as hawthorn group/ cherry (POMOIDEAE/ *Prunus* spp.) type. The >10 and 10-2mm heavy residue fractions were fully dry at the time of this evaluation and all charcoal examined from the heavy residue was also hawthorn group/ cherry (POMOIDEAE/ *Prunus* spp.) type. Most of the fragments were clearly from roundwood; some of which were >5 cm in diameter.

Potential

Sample 1 (context 108 to the west of garden wall 102) contains abundant remains of charcoal, primarily from roundwood, which all appear to be from hawthorn group/ cherry (POMOIDEAE/ *Prunus* spp.) type taxa. Drawings of the college by James Green (*VCH Oxon iii*, pls 125 & 139) clearly show parts of this area were in use as orchards and gardens in 1751.

It seems plausible that the use of this area as an orchard was of longstanding. Roundwood charcoal may represent pruning debris from a garden or orchard, something which is traditionally disposed of through burning, usually in the immediate vicinity of a garden/ orchard. Confirmation of this hypothesis would require full analysis of the recovered charcoal as well as an AMS C14 date, if no other means of dating the deposit were available.

Table A.6.1: Charred plant remains from a medieval charcoal layer (context 108)

Sample	Context	Feature Type	Date	Sample Vol (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Bone	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
1	108	charcoal layer within soil layers accumulated to the west of wall 102	? Med	10 L	4340 ml	-	-	-	-	-	++++	-	ca. 10% of flot scanned - appears to all be hawthorn group (POMOIDEAE) or possibly cherry/blackthorn (<i>Prunus</i> spp.) type charcoal. A great deal of roundwood (some quite large sized) present. No charred plant remains other than charcoal observed. CPR assessed as POOR.	C		N	A

APPENDIX 7 THE ANIMAL BONE

By Rachel Scales (OA)

Three animal bone fragments were identified with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology bone reference collection and published texts. One chicken (*Gallus gallus*) femur (114), a cattle (*Bos taurus*) metatarsal and a fragment of sheep/ goat (*Ovis aries/ Capra hircus*) maxillus (3) were recovered from medieval soil deposits associated with the construction of the yard/ garden walls at Queens College (Table below).

Table A.7.1. Bones by quantity and context.

Ctx	Feature Type	Species	Element
3	Fill of robber trench 6	Sheep/ Goat	Maxillary bone
113	Soil layer between walls 101/102	Cattle	Metatarsal
114	Soil layer between walls 101/102	Chicken	Femur

APPENDIX 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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Historical maps consulted

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Burghers 1675

Green 1751

Loggan 1675

APPENDIX 9 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**Site name:** The Queen's College, Oxford. Kitchen Extension**Site code:** OXQUCK 08**Grid reference:** SP 5179 0635**Type of investigation:** Evaluation and watching brief**Date and duration of project:** March 2008, 2 weeks**Area of site:** 0.2 ha.

Summary of results: Layers of construction/demolition debris cut by the foundation trench and wall forming the NE corner of the medieval West Range depicted on historic views. The northern end of West Range was equipped with a hearth and later a possible doorway inserted within the wall leading to the yard outside. A narrow garden wall and a path were identified leading to the building and these are probably of later medieval/early post-medieval date. The northern line of the medieval North Range identified in a previous excavation was confirmed in service trenches and trial pits by its robber trench. Demolition debris above the structures and the robber trench dates to around 1719, when the present North Quadrangle circuit was completed with a new North Range.

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 2008.26



Scale 1:10,000

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Figure 1: Site location

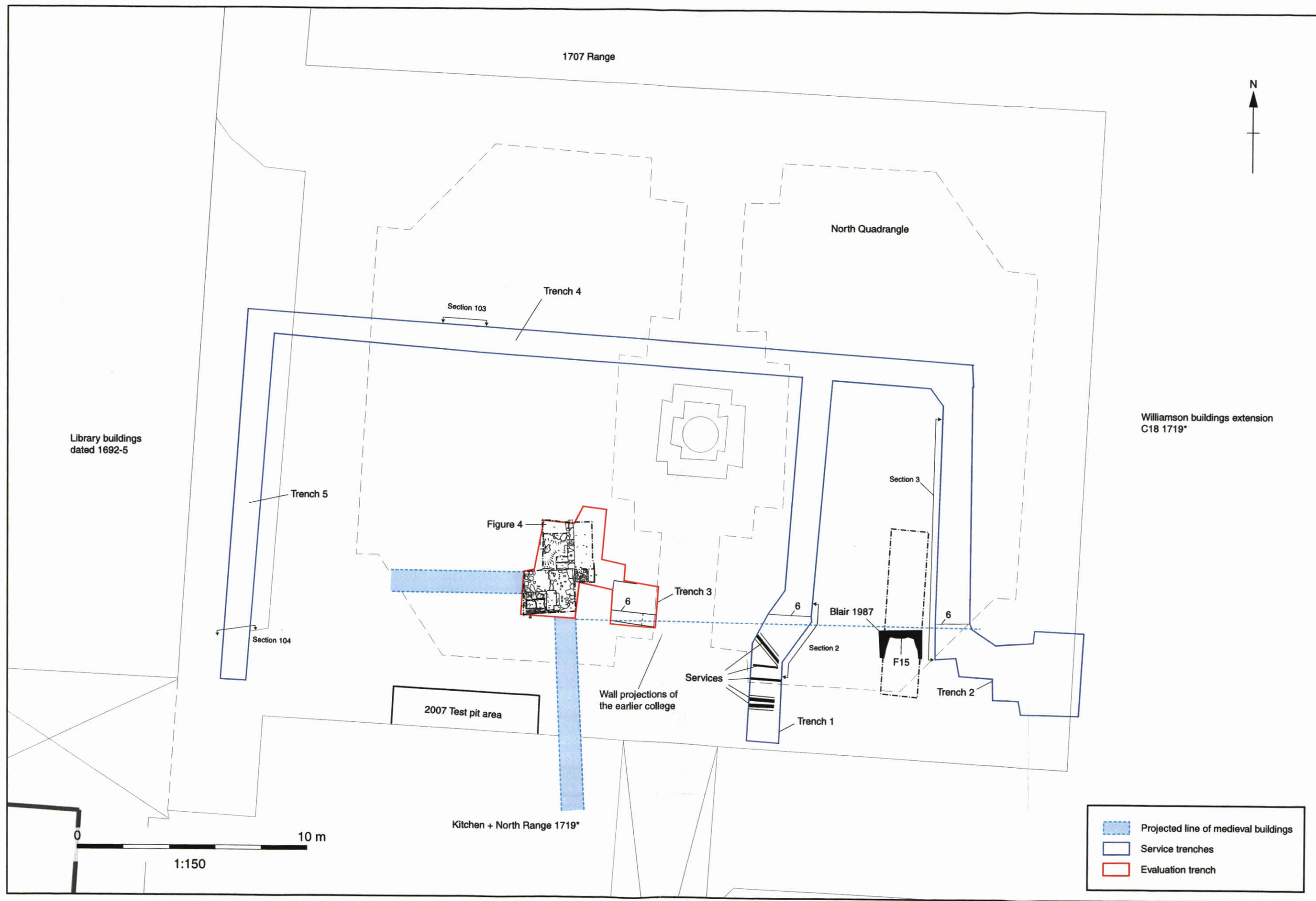


Figure 2: Site plan

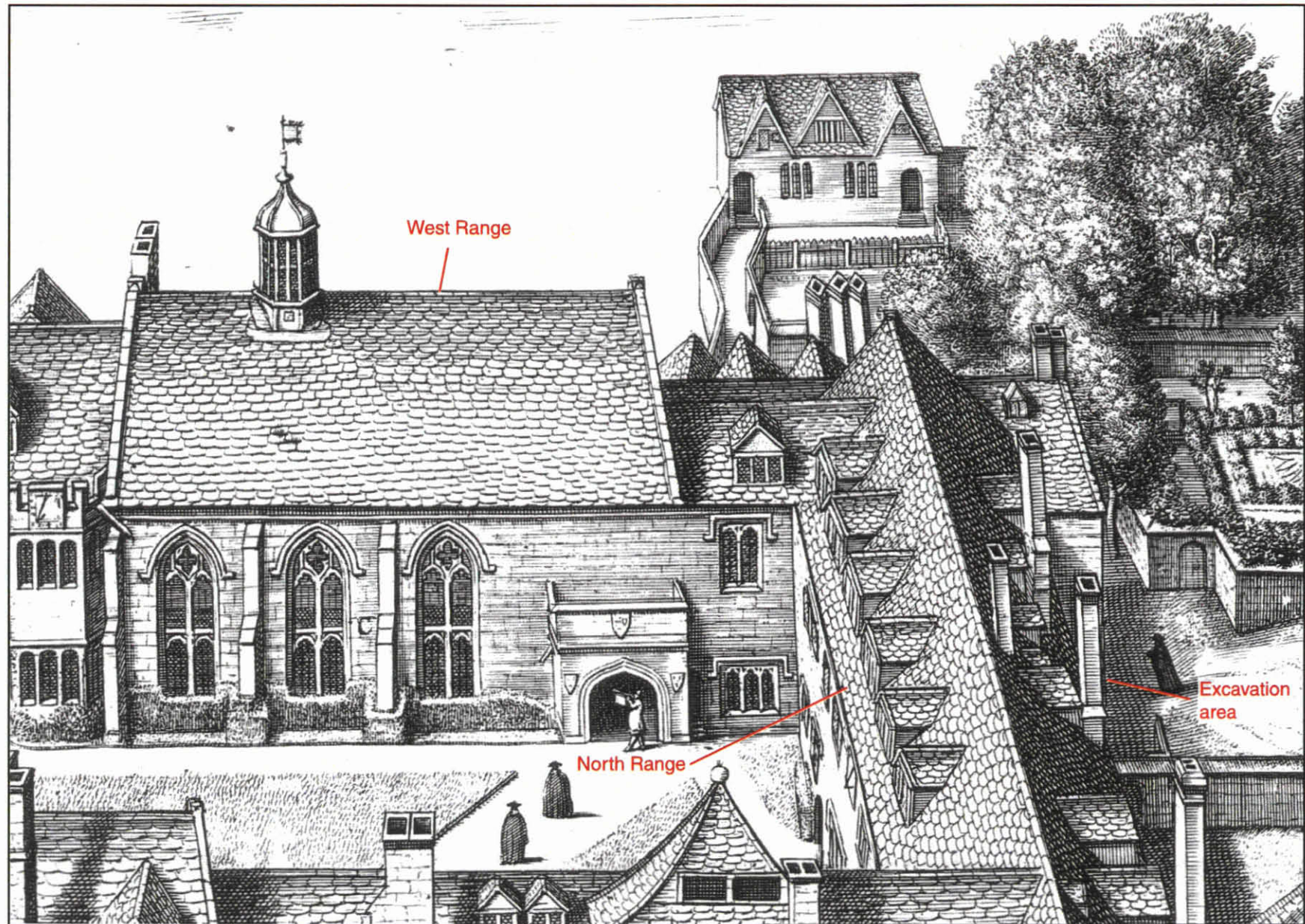


Figure 3: Detail from Loggan's view of the Queen's College from the eastern frontage (1675)

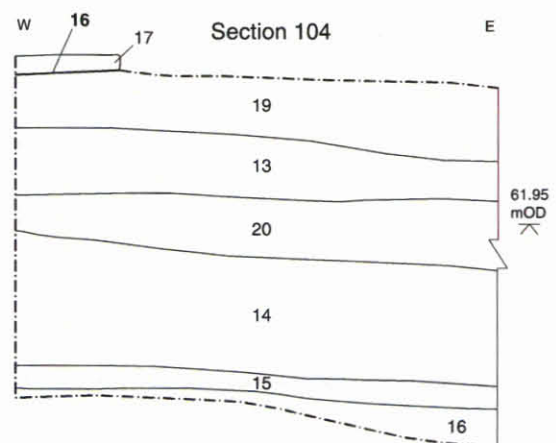
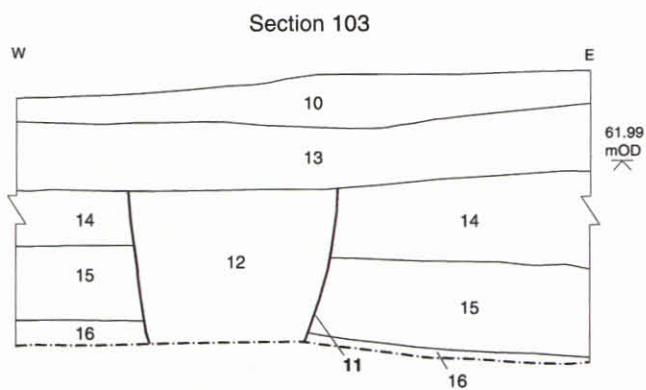
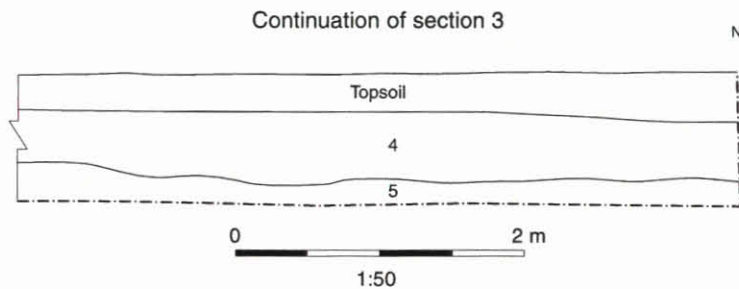
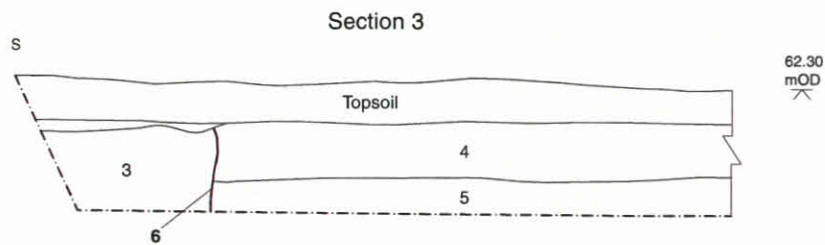
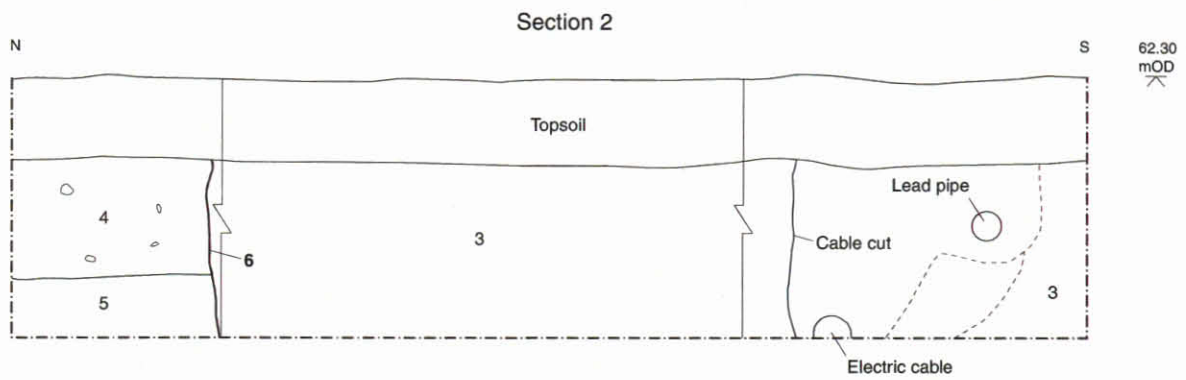


Figure 4: Watching Brief sections



Figure 5: Evaluation trench plan

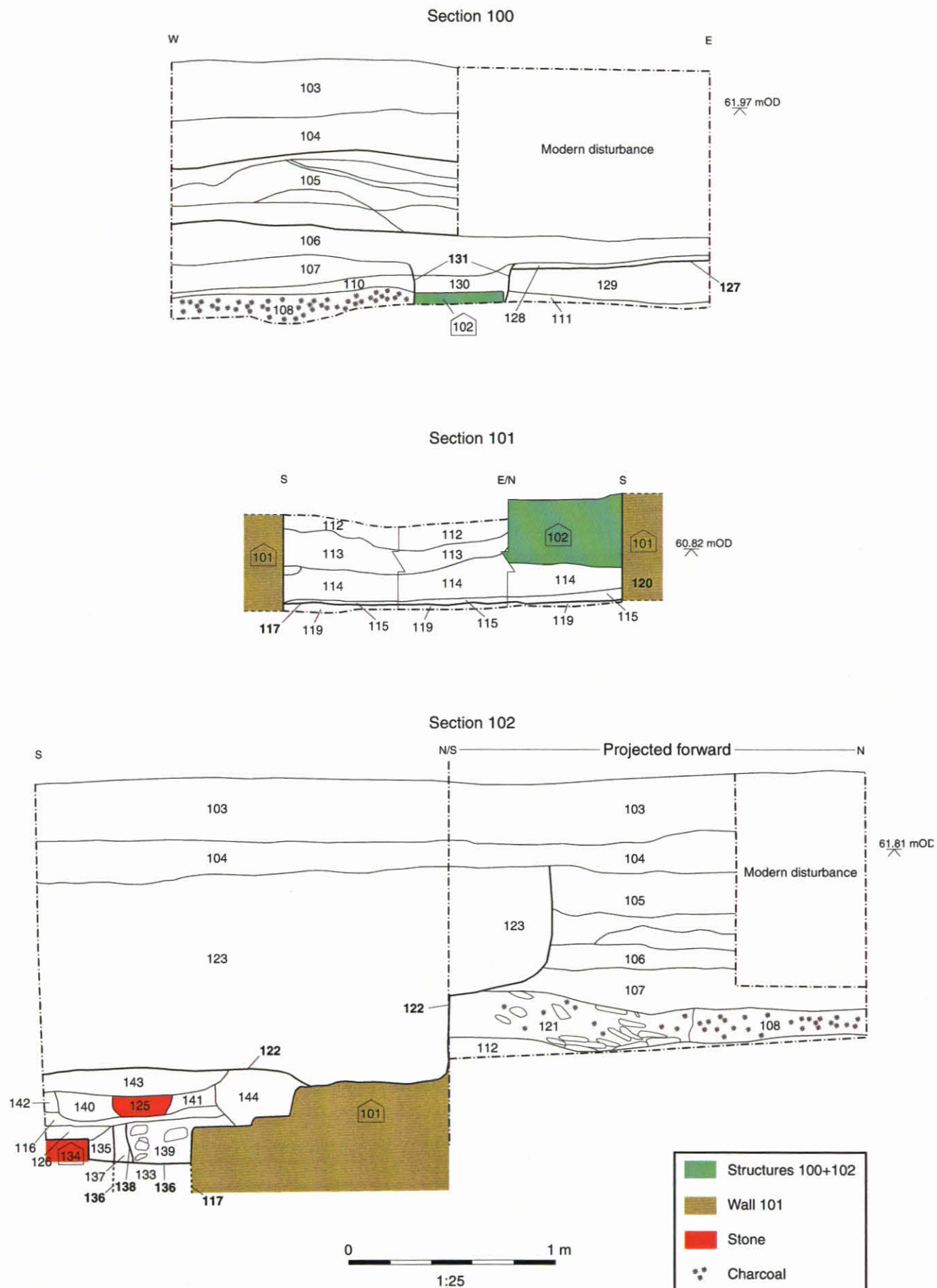


Figure 6: Evaluation trench sections

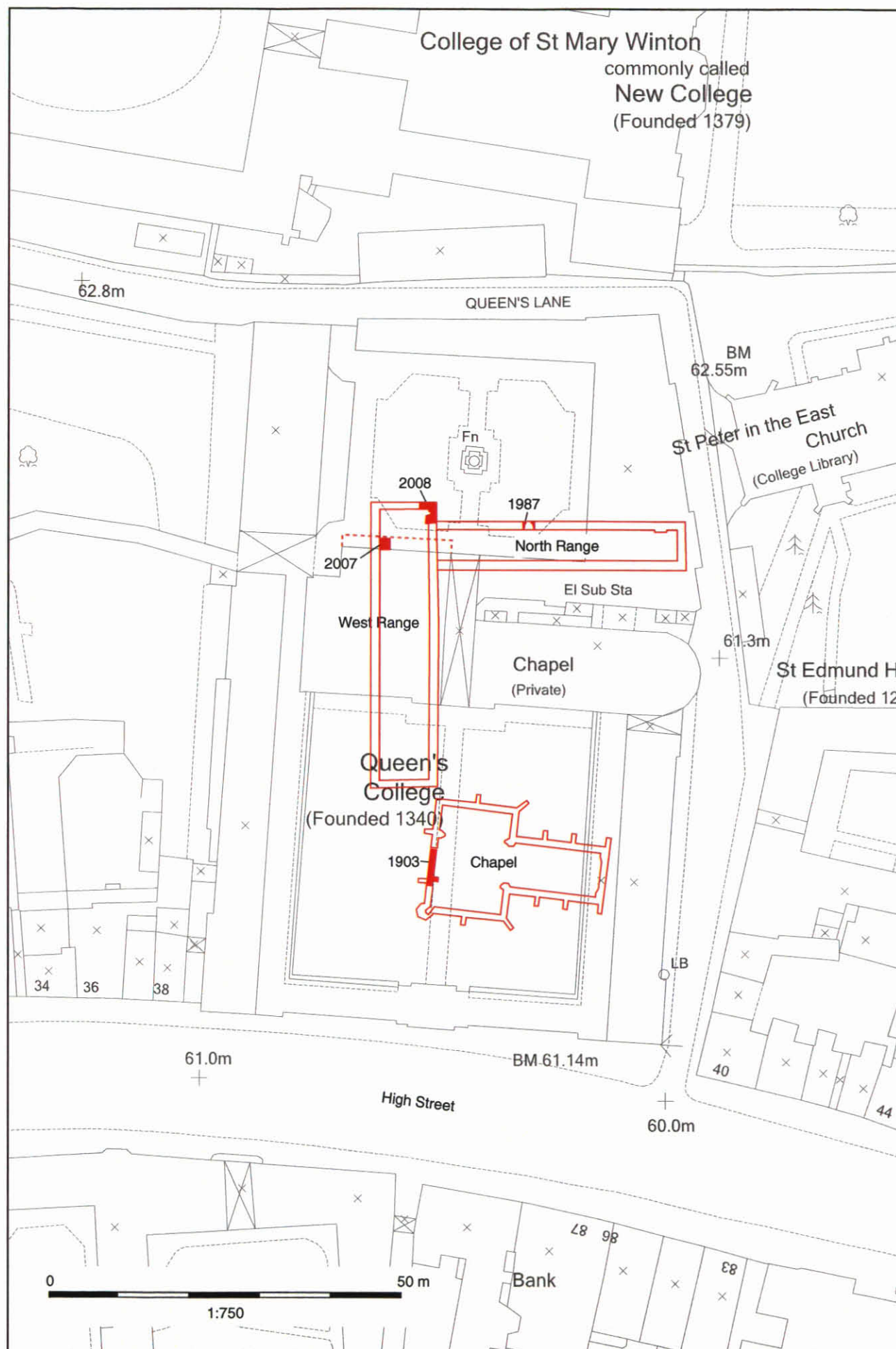


Figure 7: Conjectural reconstruction of medieval college based on 1903, 1987, 2007 and 2008 excavations

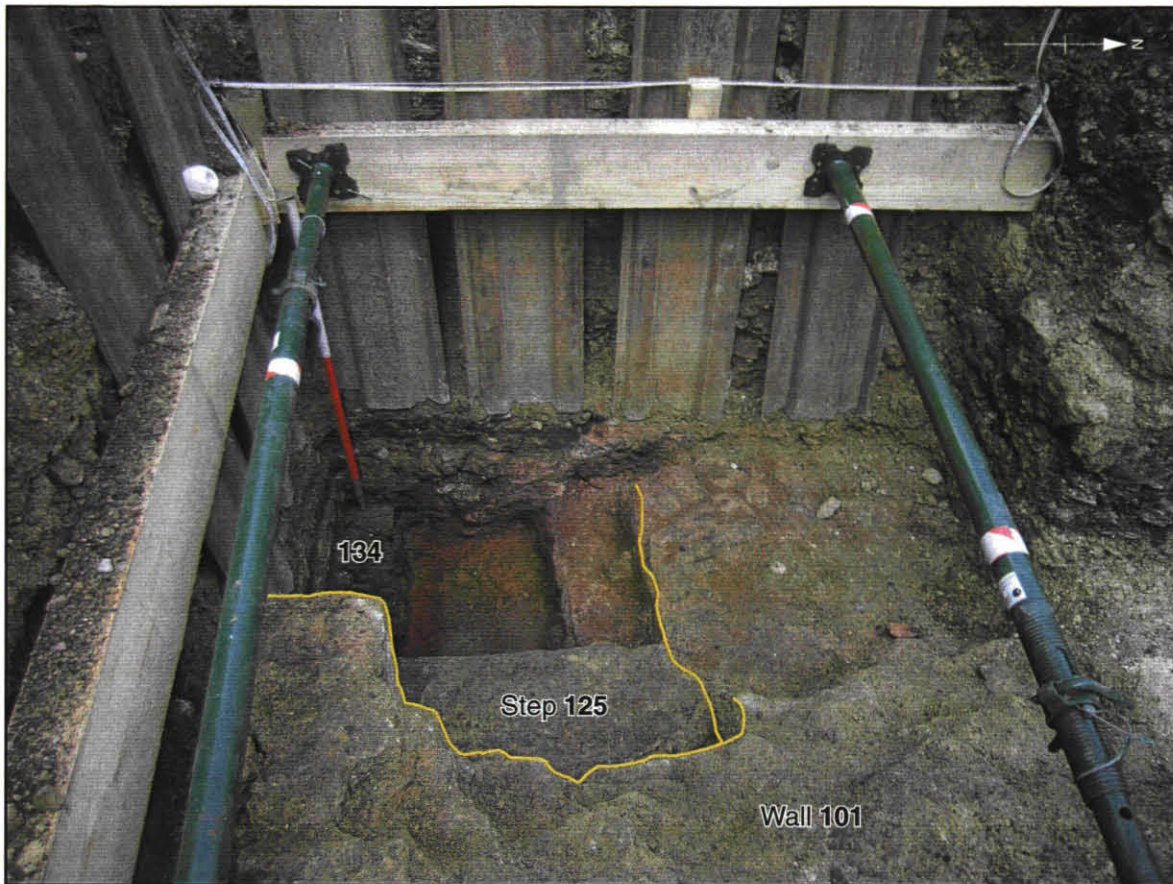


Plate 1: West Range wall 101, step/stone floor 125 and hearth 134, top left. Looking west



Plate 2: 14th century decorated floor tile from context 124



Oxford Archaeology

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.thehumanjourney.net



Oxford Archaeology North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: (0044) 01524 541000
f: (0044) 01524 848606
e: lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.thehumanjourney.net



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Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-74185

Project details

Project name	Oxford, Queens College Kitchen Extension, Phase 1
Short description of the project	March 2008. Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological investigation at Queen's College, Oxford, in advance of proposals to construct a new below-ground basement north of the existing kitchen building. The work revealed layers of construction/demolition debris cut by the foundation trench and wall forming the NE corner of the medieval West Range depicted on historic views. The northern end of West Range was equipped with a hearth, and later a possible doorway inserted within the wall leading to the yard outside. A narrow garden wall and a path were identified leading to the building, and these are probably of later medieval/early post-medieval date. The northern line of the medieval North Range, identified in a previous excavation, was confirmed in service trenches and trial pits by its robber trench. Demolition debris above the structures and the robber trench dates to c 1719, when the present North Quadrangle circuit was completed with a new North Range.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2008 End: 28-03-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	OXCMS:2008.26 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	OXQUICK 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic

Methods & techniques 'Targeted Trenches','Test Pits'

Development type Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)

Prompt Planning proposal

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location OXFORDSHIRE OXFORD OXFORD Queen's College, Kitchen Extension

Study area 0.20 Hectares

Site coordinates SP 5179 0635 51.7529906876 -1.249644906910 51 45 10 N 001 14 58 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Oxford Archaeology

Project brief originator (No written brief issued)

Project design originator Oxford Archaeology

Project director/manager A. Norton

Project supervisor J. Mumford

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Oxfordshire County Museum Service

Physical Archive ID OXCMS:2008.26

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Oxford Archaeology

Digital Archive ID OXQUCK 08, OXQUCKWB

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available 'Text'

Paper Archive recipient Oxfordshire County Museum Service

Paper Archive ID OXCMS:2008.26

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Diary','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Queen's College, Oxford, Kitchen Extension, Archaeological Investigation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hiller, J
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Oxford
Description	A4, plastic spiral bound client report
Entered by	Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	12 March 2010

OASIS:

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OXFORD
QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXQUCK08

Box 1 FILE 3

B SITE NOTES



The No. 1 Office Supplies
Discount Superstore

SQUARE CUT FOLDER
FOOLSCAP

pdf A scan.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXOQVCK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXQUICK-08

Site Notes.

1. Sandy gravel make up
2. Loose, mixed Light brown/Light Grey ^{Sandy} decayed limestone (MORTAR?) 15% limestone
3. Loose Dk Brown Sandy gravel - Robbins backfill
4. Loose, Pale brown decayed limestone, (Mortar)?
5. Friable Mid grey brown, Sandy Silt, 30% gravel occ ^{8" deep} Garden Soil
17" / 18" c garden soil
6. Rubber TR Cut
7. Loose, mid grey, Sandy Silt, 25% gravel
8. Loose, Pale brown decayed limestone (Mortar)? - Robbins Backfill



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE

SITE NAME QUEENS COURGEDATE 10/9/07

NGR

County

Start Time

8.00

Finish Time

9.45

Milage

Previous Visit

7/9/07

Visit By

R. BASHFORD

Type of construction work

Contacts made

STEVE LAMBORN 07788987594

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Geotechnical test pits against N-wall of Kitchen (^{NORTH QUAD}) suggest general reduction to c. 1.2m by 1 and c. 0.4m wide c-cut to base of wall (ref. Sect 1)

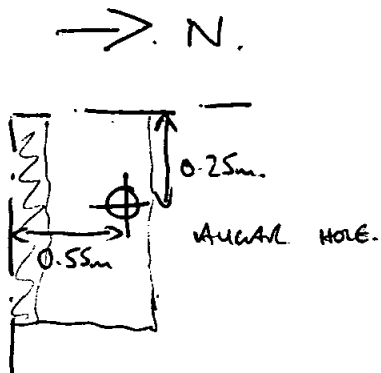
Unclear how far N. general reduction extends. To the east of the test pit, suggestion of S-N return of construction trench or OR robber trench? in S-facing section (not drawn.)

TEXT CHECKLIST (ref. SECT. 1)

- 201 - DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
- 202 - COMPACTED GRAVEL
- 203 - DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
- 204 - MORTAR SURFACE
- 205 - DARK GREY SILTY CLAY
- 206 - MIXED WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF ? ORANGE BROWN CLAY + POSS. GRAVEL LENSES → ? CONST. HORIZON??
- 207 - GRAD REDUCTION + C.CUT ASSOC. WITH 1715 KITCHEN
- 208 - MORTAR + STONE RUBBLE FILL OF [7] OCC. BRICK, CLAY PIPE, GRASS etc.

Records?

First two 200m is layer (133) then we go into clean gravel for about 0.30m. At 0.50m we have a silty sandy clay loam. At 0.70m we have sand.



200 m +

* Location of Angular Hole.



OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXOUC 08

Box 1 FILE 4

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA.

Pdf Ascan

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Submitter: OA

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Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUCK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

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Tick if
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Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
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B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE OXONACK08

SITE NAME Kington Lower, Queens College, Oxford

SHEET NO 1

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
62.38	1.32	63.70	1	1.51	62.19	PLAN 100
			2	2.73	60.97	
			3	2.61	61.09	
			4	2.69	61.01	
			5	2.70	61.00	
			6	2.27	61.43	
			7	2.30	61.40	
			8	2.57	61.13	
			9	2.54	61.16	
			10	2.36	61.34	
			11	2.44	61.26	
			12	2.73	60.97	
			13	2.34	61.36	
			14	2.97	60.73	
			15	3.08	60.62	
			16	3.03	60.67	
			17	3.14	60.56	
			18	3.26	60.44	
			19	2.96	60.74	
			20	3.14	60.56	
			21	3.15	60.55	
			22	2.93	60.77	
			23	2.94	60.76	
			24	2.79	60.91	
			25	2.75	60.95	
			26	1.54	62.16	
			27	1.58	62.12	
			28	2.80	60.90	PLAN 1
			π	1.73	61.97	S.100
			π	2.68	60.82	S.101
			π	1.89	61.81	S.102
			π	1.71	61.99	S.103
			π	1.75	61.95	S.104

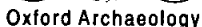


CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *OXQUIN*

SITE NAME *QUEENS COURT LUTHER EXTENSION*

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
<i>100</i>	WALL				<i>100</i>		<i>POSSIBLE FLOOR</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>101</i>	<i>WALL</i>				↓		<i>QUEEN'S COURT LUTHER WALL</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>102</i>	<i>WALL</i>	<i>FB</i>	<i>FO [120]</i>	<i>FO [100]</i>	↓		<i>POSSIBLE YARD WALL</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>103</i>	<i>LAYER</i>			<i>103</i>			<i>FLOOR</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>104</i>	<i>LAYER</i>			↓			<i>MOSAIC</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>105</i>				↓			<i>MOSAIC WITH SORE</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>106</i>				↓			<i>MOSAIC</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>107</i>				↓			<i>WALL DECAY</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>108</i>				↓			<i>CHARCOAL LAYER</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>109</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>VOID</i>		<i>VOID (SHEATH 1.1)</i>	<i>JM</i>
<i>110</i>				<i>100</i>			<i>DECAYING CUR</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>111</i>				<i>100</i>			<i>RED BROWN LAYER</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>112</i>				<i>101</i>			<i>WHITE MORTAR</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>113</i>				↓			<i>RED BROWN LAYER</i>	
<i>114</i>				↓			<i>RED BROWN LAYER</i>	
<i>115</i>				↓			<i>SOIL HORIZON</i>	
<i>117</i>	<i>CUR</i>	FB	<i>FB (118)</i>	↓			<i>CONSTRUCTION CUR</i>	
<i>118</i>	<i>FILL</i>	FB	<i>FO [117]</i>	↓			<i>CONSTRUCTION SANDFILL</i>	
<i>119</i>	<i>LAYER</i>			↓			<i>LAYER CUR OR 119</i>	
<i>120</i>	<i>CUR</i>	FB	<i>FB [102]</i>	↓			<i>CONSTRUCTION CUR</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>121</i>	<i>FLOOR</i>						<i>CORRECT FLOOR BASE</i>	<i>JM</i>
<i>122</i>	<i>LAYER</i>			<i>102</i>			<i>RED BROWN LAYER</i>	<i>GIS</i>
<i>123</i>	<i>CUR</i>		<i>FB (123)</i>	↓			<i>ROBBED TRENCH CUR</i>	
<i>124</i>	<i>FILL</i>		<i>FO [122]</i>	↓			<i>ROBBED TRENCH FILL</i>	
<i>125</i>	<i>FILL</i>		<i>FO [100]</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>ROBBED TRENCH FILL</i>	<i>JM</i>
<i>126</i>	<i>FLOOR</i>						<i>FLOOR SURFACE</i>	
<i>127</i>	<i>LAYER</i>						<i>FLOOR LAYER?</i>	
<i>128</i>	<i>CUR</i>			<i>100</i>			<i>CUR FOR PATH</i>	
<i>129</i>	<i>FILL</i>			↓			<i>BASE OF GROUND 100</i>	
<i>130</i>	<i>LAYER</i>			<i>100</i>			<i>LAYER</i>	
<i>131</i>	<i>FILL</i>			<i>100</i>			<i>BACK FILL</i>	
<i>132</i>	<i>CUR</i>			<i>100</i>			<i>ROBBED TRENCH</i>	




CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *021108*

SITE NAME Queens College Lillian Adams

[illegible]

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 100
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Major Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 106	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 100	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 124	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No.	Fill of: 127	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Surface formed with ^{sandstone} "Avalon" stones</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>no bigger than 0.16 x 0.06 x 0.09m</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>in a bedrock of sand (124).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>ONLY 0.64m by 0.50m area was exposed and it</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>appears to be running southwards under the path</i></p>		<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px; text-align: center;">106</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;">this context is 100</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px; text-align: center;">124</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p><i>Footpath running alongside ^{was there} (101) - running N-S. Surface formed</i></p> <p><i>as it is overlain by (106) which is (18) construction</i></p> <p><i>years so it was perhaps removed then</i></p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GPS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 20/05/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

101

SITE OxQuev08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE wall

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 118

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: 122

100

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 117

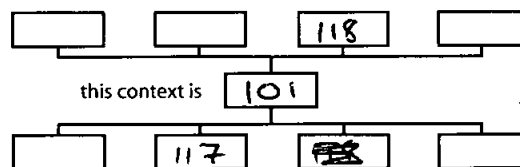
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A Limestone sandstone with a rough pitted
recoursing. Bordered with a coarse light yellowish
brown mortar, more reddish brown in lower
foundations from NW corner of College

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



PRE 18th window was 0.9m wide on a 1.1m offset base, 0.7m high
2-9m in total length

Interpretation/Discussion

NW CORNER of PRE 18th west range of buildings.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds


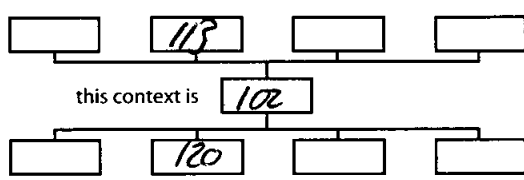
Recorder


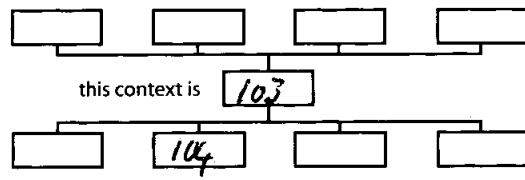
☐ Samples

Date

☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 102
SITE OXQUCH 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Wall
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 113	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 100	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 101	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 114	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. 1.100, 27-29	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. 1 1	Fill of: 120	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
A wall 1.87 x 0.29 x 0.5m constructed of rough hand sandstone blocks and mortars with a reddish brown clay render. Two courses of uneven coursing		
Interpretation/Discussion		
This is probably a wall which runs north to south and appears to keep on running under the northern bank. It cuts (101) and (100) runs along beside it		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GIS Date 20/05/08 Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 103
SITE OXEUCK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE TOP SOIL
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 104	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. F.100 4-6	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. 6 6	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1.) SOFT (2.) MID REDDISH BROWN</p> <p>(3.) SILTY SAND CUT (4.) NO INCLUSIONS</p> <p>(5.) MAX THICKNESS IN SECTION 100 IS 0.31m</p> <p>(6.) MAX EXTENT IN SECTION 100 IS 1.38m</p> <p>(7.) /</p> <p>(8.) EXCAVATED BY MACHINE IN CLOUTY CONDITIONS</p>		
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS THE TOP SOIL VISIBLE ON ALL SIDES OF THE INTERVENTION AND WHICH OVERLIES THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES IN THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE KITCHEN QUARTERS</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder G/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 18/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

104

SITE *OXACK 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *Fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / *Cut* / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *103*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

100

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *105*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. *1.100 4-6*

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. *↓ ↓*

Fill of:

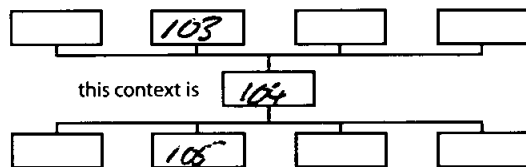
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1.) LOOSE (2.) *LOOSE / VARIOUS STONES*
(3.) *MORTAR* (4.) *NO MORTAR STONES*
PORELY SORTED STONES



(5.) *0.24m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS*
(6.) *1.34m = MAXIMUM EXTENT IN THE INTERMEDIATE REGION 100*
(7.) / (8.) *EXCAVATED BY MACHINE IN CLOUDY CONDITIONS*

Interpretation/Discussion

THIS IS A MORTAR LAYER, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS MOST LIKELY FROM BACKFILLING DEPOSITION WHEN OTHER AREAS OF ADOBE COLLEGE WERE BEING CONSTRUCTED IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. NOTE THIS FILL APPEARS TO RUN ALL AROUND THE INTERMEDIATE. THIS LAYER WAS ALSO FLATTENED AND LEVELLED OFF IN THE 18 SO THAT THE TOP SOIL COULD BE PLACED ON TOP

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds


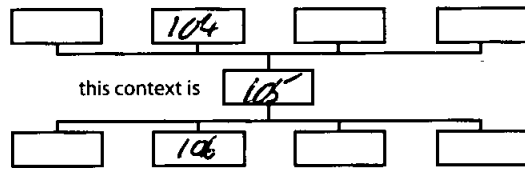
Recorder *G/S*


☒ Samples

Date *19/03/08*

☒ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 105
SITE OXFORD	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 104	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 106	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. 1.100 4-6	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. 4 1	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists): (1) LOOSE (2) A LIGHT YELLOW BROWN SAND WITH DARK RED BROWN AND DARK RED BANDS MIXED IN (3) MORTAR MIXED WITH SILTY CLAY (4) BONE AND POTTERY SHARD FRAGMENTS WERE RECOVERED (5) 0.40m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS (6) 1.30m = MAXIMUM EXTENT (7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY MACHINE IN CLAY CONDITIONS IN SECTION		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX 
Interpretation/Discussion CONSTRUCTION DEMOLITION MAKEUP - POST MEDIEVAL. THIS MAKE UP IS FORMED BY MIXED LAYERS OF MORTAR AND SILTY CLAY ^{RUBBISH} DEPOSITS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS. NOTE THIS ALL APPEARS TO RUN ACROSS THE ENTIRE SECTION		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GLS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 18/03/04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 106
SITE Ox Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 108	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 107	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. f.100 4-6	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. 1 1	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1.) LOOSE (2.) Light light yellow brown</p> <p>(3.) rough (4.) Small round</p> <p>80000 stones were used</p> <p>(5.) 0.2m = maximum thickness in section 100</p> <p>(6.) 2.60m = maximum extent in section 100</p> <p>(7.) / (8.) Excavated by hand in clayey conditions</p>		<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">105</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="margin: 5px 0;">this context is 106</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">107</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>This is a period layer of construction debris. Most</p> <p>likely material as construction debris as the rest of the</p> <p>debris was a pile above the level. Note this all runs</p> <p>all across the intervention</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder AB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 18/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

107

SITE *Or Rich 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *106*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

100

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos. 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *110*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

f. 100 4-6

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

1 6

Fill of:

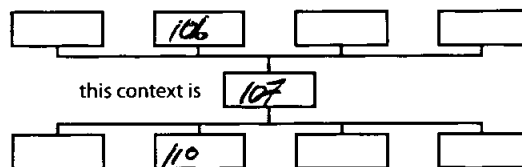
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

(1) *See* (2) *Dark Grey Brown*
(3) *Light Grey* (4) *Reddish Brown*
Root fills were included

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



(5) *0.20m: maximum thickness in Section 100*
(6) *0.18m: maximum extent in Section 100*
(7)/(8) *Excavated in poorer conditions*


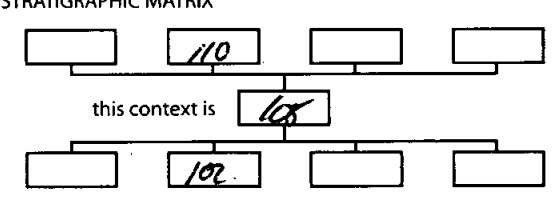
Interpretation/Discussion

*This is overlying the clay pavement of the road wall (102).
This is again construction debris of the 18th as there were
stone root fills included in*

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐ ~~Some bones~~ *Some root fills*

☒ Small FindsRecorder *GB*☒ SamplesDate *18/3/08*☒ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 108
SITE Orwell	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Get / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 110	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts: 102	MASONRY:
Slide No. F.100 4-6	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. 6 6	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) Soil (2) Dark Brown</p> <p>(3) Charcoal (4) Pottery</p> <p>chunks of charcoal were well mixed</p> <p>(5) 0.15m = maximum thickness in section 100</p> <p>(6) 1.16m = maximum extent in section 100</p> <p>(7) / (8) Excavated in natural and good conditions</p>		 <pre> graph TD 110[110] --- 108[108] 108 --- 102[102] style 108 fill:#fff,stroke:#000,stroke-width:2px </pre> <p>this context is 108</p>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>This is a charcoal layer possibly made well (102).</p> <p>This layer may have been formed through burnt domestic waste but more likely through burnt construction debris on the upper cover debris, possibly from cooking</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GS Date 18/03/08 Initials

CONTEXT RECORD

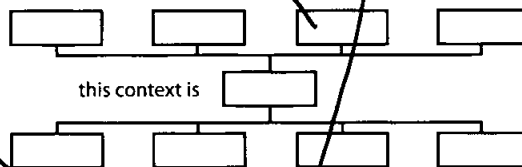
Context No.

109 Void

SITE	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No.	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No.	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds


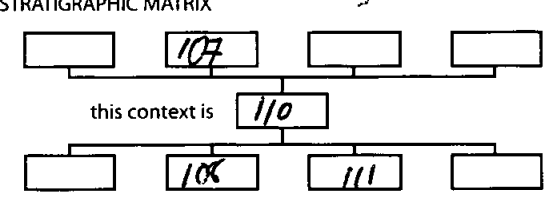
☐ Samples


☐ Building Materials


Recorder


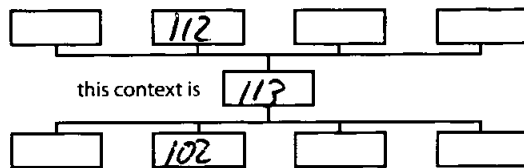
Date


Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 110
SITE Ox QuCh 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 107	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: (108) (109) (102)	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. f/100, LL-6	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. 6 6	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
(11) Soil (7) Dark Red Brown (13) Silty Clay (4) No inclusions (13) 0.07 m MAXIMUM THICKNESS IN SECTION 100 (6) 1.18 m MAXIMUM EXTENT IN SECTION 100 (7) (8) EXCAVATED BY MACHINE IN CLOUT CONDITIONS		
Interpretation/Discussion		
THIS IS A RED CLAY LAYER. THIS CLAY IS PROBABLY THE BINDING USED IN THE WALLS, FOR EXAMPLE TREN WALL 102 AND WITH THESE STONES WERE RIPPED THIS CLAY WOULD HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND AND OR REUSED MORE (18) CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GJS Date 18/03/08 Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 111
SITE Ox Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: #10 + 129	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 100	Cut by: 120	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 100	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 103	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts: 103	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. f. 100, 4-6	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. 1 1	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
<p>(1) Soil (2) Light Grey/Red Brown</p> <p>(3) Silty Clay (4) Occasional</p> <p>smaller sandy stones etc</p> <p>unworked (5) 0.06m in S.100</p> <p>(6) 1.87m in S.100 which is the context (6) 1.87m = max</p> <p>extent visible in intervention (7) / (8) excavated by machine in cloudy conditions</p>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">111</div> this context is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">111</div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>this is a cultivated soil horizon. It is truncated by (120) which is the construction cut for road work (102). It is overlain by soil horizon (129)</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 18/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 102
SITE Oxouch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Large
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 108 121	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 100	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 101/102	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	CUT:
	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies: 113	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No. f. 100 27-29	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No. 6 6	Fill of:	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">108</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">121</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">112</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">113</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"></div> </div> </div>
(1.) LOOSE (2.) LIGHT YELLOW/WHITE BEDDED (3.) MORTAR (4.) OCCASIONAL SMALL PARTLY SORTED STONES W/IN (5.) 0.12m = MAX THICKNESS (6.) 1.86m = MAX VISIBLE EXTENT (7.) / (8.) EXCAVATED AT HAND IN CLOUDY CONDITIONS		
Interpretation/Discussion		
This is a mortar deposit of the construction deposit DEPOSIT DUMPED IN THE CORNER BETWEEN WALLS 101/102		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder 615 Date 20/03/08 Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 113
SITE Ox Qu 408	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 112	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 101	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts: 101, 102	MASONRY:
Slide No. 1-100, 27-29	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. 1 A	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
(1) Silt (2) Light Brown (3) Silty Clay (4) Pk and Bone waste included (5) 0-20m = max thickness in test pit interpretation (6) 0.56m = max extent visible in test pit interpretation (7) / (8) Excavated by hand in cloudy conditions		
Interpretation/Discussion		
This is a thin brown layer which butts walls 101/102		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GLS Date 20/05/09 Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 114
SITE Ox Arch 8	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Lake
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 120	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 101	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 115	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts: 101 102	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. 1.100 27-29	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. 6	Fill of:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Description (See check lists):		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
<p>(1) Soil (2) Dark Grey Brown</p> <p>(3) Slurry (4) Red (5) Red</p> <p>None were included</p> <p>(5) 0.16m = MAXIMUM THICKNESS VISIBLE TO TEST FOR INTERSECTION</p> <p>(6) 0.56m = MAX EXTENT VISIBLE TO TEST FOR INTERSECTION</p> <p>(7) (8) EXCAVATED ON TRENCH IN CLAY CONDITIONS</p>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">120</div> <div style="margin: 5px 10px;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">114</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">115</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"></div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS A THICK BROWN LAYER WHICH BUTTS ^{WAS} 101 AND AND IS CUT BY [120] WHICH IS THE CONSTRUCTION CUT OF LAYER 102</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GB Date 20/03/08 Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

115

SITE Oxwich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Exc~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

101

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. F.100, 27-29

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

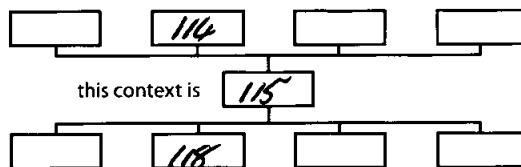
(1) Silt (2) Very light grey brown
(3) Silty clay (4) rare occasional
small stones etc
included in

(5) 0.05m = max thickness visible in the test at interpretation
(6) 0.56m = max extent visible in the test at interpretation
(7) (8) Excavated in situ and under conditions

Interpretation/Discussion

This is a soil horizon, cultivated which puts ^{into context} with 101/102

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder GJS

☒ Samples

Date 24/05/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

116

SITE OxQuek08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 125

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

100

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos. 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 117

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

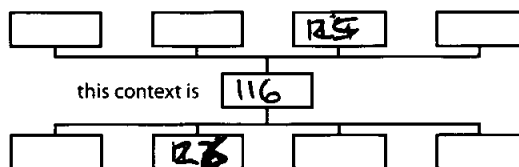
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A 0.10-0.12m THICK DARK YELLOWISH BROWN
SANDY MORTAR WITH GRAVEL INCLUSIONS (5%).

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX




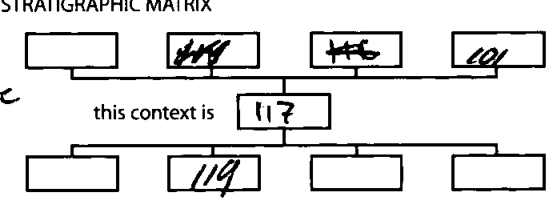
Interpretation/Discussion

A REDDING FOR STONE SLAB FLOOR (125) IMPLIES OF STONE SLAB OBSERVED IN
THE SURFACE.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small FindsRecorder JM☐ SamplesDate 20/03/08☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 117
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE MASONRY CUT
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 118	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. 118	Cut by:	CUT:
	Filled by: 118 101	
Section No. 101	Same as:	1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY:
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 1. 100 27-29	Cuts: 119	
Neg No. ↓ ↓	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) A LATER BRICKING 12-5</p> <p>(2) A LATER LATERAL CUT (2) SPEED VENTURE</p> <p>(3) 1.5m = 1m</p> <p>WIDTH 3.10m = MAX LENGTH 0.18m =</p> <p>MAX DEPTH - NOTE ALL THESE MEASUREMENTS WILL ALL BE USED</p> <p>VISIBLE ON THE INTERVENTION (5) 10 PERCENTAGE (6) 101</p> <p>(118) (7) /</p>		
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS THE CUT FOR WALL 101. THE CUT IS USED TO</p> <p>ITS WALL FACE</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder G/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 20/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

118

SITE *March 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *115*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: *101*

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other commentsSlide No. *1. 100 27-29*

Cuts:

Neg No. *6 4*

Fill of:

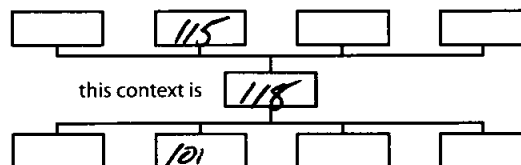
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1.) *Soil* (2.) *Dark Grey Brown*
(3.) *Soil* (4.) *A few pieces*
small stones and some pot
included (5.) *0.05m = max thickness in this profile*
(6.) *0.30m = max extent*
(7.) / (8.) *Excavated in hard in close conditions*



Interpretation/Discussion

this is the backfill for cut [117] and was [101]

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☒ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *GJS*☒ SamplesDate *24/03/08*☒ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

119

SITE Oxwich 06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Loc

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: 117

Filled by:

Section No.

101

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/side/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

1.100 29-29

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

1

Fill of:

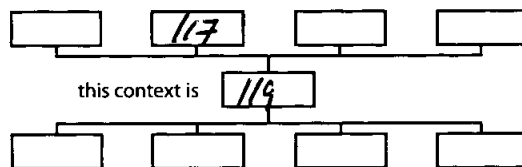
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

(1) Sett (2) Mud (3) Layer (4) Brick
(5) Sett (6) Layer (7) Sett (8) Stone
more than 100m or 100m wide
included. (5) 0.03m - not thickness visible on the excavation
(6) 0.03m - not extent visible on the site for excavation
(7) (8) excavated in hand in cloudy conditions

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

This is a layer masonry by the construction
cut a red brick floor. It is unknown what is beneath
this layer as we did not excavate any further
down. This is likely the top of the site masonry,
which were only visible on the site for
excavation. The red brick may have been shown on the site
this layer is

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐ Red brick tiles ☒

☒ Small FindsRecorder G/S☒ SamplesDate 25/03/08☒ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

120

SITE Oxwich 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 11021

Section No.

101

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No. F. 100, 27-29

Cuts: (11) (114)

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No. ↓ ↓

Fill of:

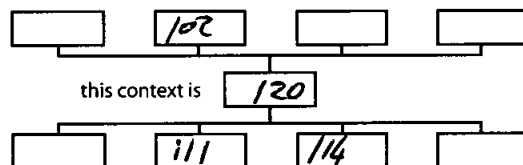
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

- (1) Linear running North to South
(2) A vertical cut with a flat base
(3) 1.37m = max length visible in the investigation 0.92m = max depth
(4) no truncation
(6) 11021 (7) /



Interpretation/Discussion

This is the construction cut for the wall 11021

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds


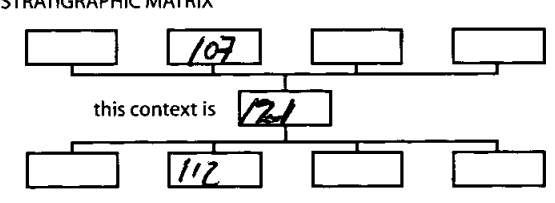
Recorder G/S

☒ Samples


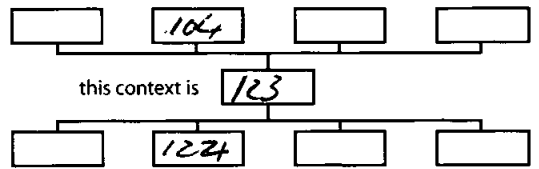
Date 25/03/08

☒ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 121
SITE (1x) Rock 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Lake
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 107	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 112	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. 1.100 30-32	Cuts:	1. materials / size of bricks etc
Neg No. ↓ ↓	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
(1) Soil (2) Light Grey Brown (3) Silty Clay (4) Stone Rock TILES were included (5) 0.24m = max thickness (6) 1.18m = max extent (7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY LADDER FROM IN CIVILY CONDITIONS		
Interpretation/Discussion		
This is a large mass which forms part of construction works. The rock tiles were probably made from the same material which was used for the (1) college entry which it was found from which this layer of rock tiles appears. Represents debris from the stone rock from the - 1006		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Rock Tiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GS Date 22/03/08 Initials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 123
SITE OXQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 104	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan,
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. f. 100, 30-32	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No.	Fill of: 122	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
<p>(1) Holes (2) Mid Yellow Brown</p> <p>(3) LARGEST STONES MIXED WITH MODERATE</p> <p>VEGETATION (4) LARGE PROBABLY SPICED</p> <p>STONES (5) ^{1.04} ON ^{1.04} MAX THICKNESS</p> <p>(6) 1.49 m. MAX EXPOSED TO THE INTERPRETATION</p> <p>(7) / (8) EXPOSED BY MAXIMUM IN CLOUT CONDITIONS</p>		
Interpretation/Discussion		
<p>THIS IS THE ^{THE STONE} FILL OF THE ROUGH TRENCH [122]. THE FILL WAS</p> <p>LIKELY CREATED BY WHEN THE STONES WERE ROBBED OUT THE</p> <p>FILL COLLAPSED & INSTANTLY BACKFILLED THE VOID</p>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GLS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/05/18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

124

SITE *OXFORD 08*

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE *fill*

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: *123*

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

108

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: *122*

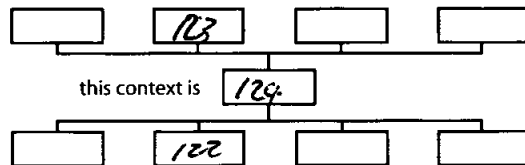
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) *Soil* (2) *Dark brown* ^{*reddish*} *brown*
(3) *Grey clay* (4) *Fills of mortar and*
sandstone



(5) *not included* *as per* *exc*

(6) *not included* *as the excavation is 0.76m*
deep and 0.42m - not with

(7) / (8) *Excavation* *or* *machinery* *in* *cloudy* *conditions*

Interpretation/Discussion

This is the primary fill of the trench cut [122]. All
fill was likely created by when the stones were removed
and the fill likely contained backfill the void created
by the stones being removed.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small FindsRecorder *G/S*☒ SamplesDate *25/05/08*☒ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

125

SITE OXQUEN08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAMBR

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 142

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

100-

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 116

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

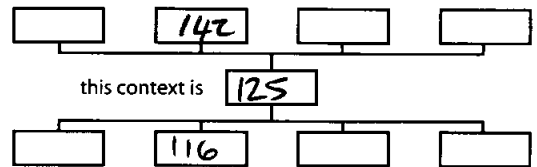
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

THE REMAINS OF A STONE SLAB SURFACE, WITH
SMALLER STONES PITCHED BETWEEN SLABS TO FILL
GAPS. MOST OF THE SLABS HAD
BEEN REMOVED DURING DEMOLITION OF BUILDING
BUT IMPRINTS OBSERVED IN MORTAR BEDDING.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



ONE SLAB 0.67 x 0.42 x 0.08, INSTALLED AGAINST WALL 101.

Interpretation/Discussion

STONE SLAB FLOOR

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder JM

☐ Samples

Date 18/03/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

126

SITE OxQUG 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Layer

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 116

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 135, 134

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

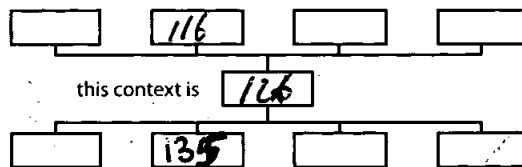
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

(C) FRIDLE GRAY BROWN SUTY SAND LOAM
WITH CHARCOAL FLAKES (SY) PARTIALS OF TRAD (116)
SANDSTONE FLAKES COOL (116)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL FILLING IN OLD HEARTH IN FLOOR, PRIOR TO LAYING
OF BRICKS (116)

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds


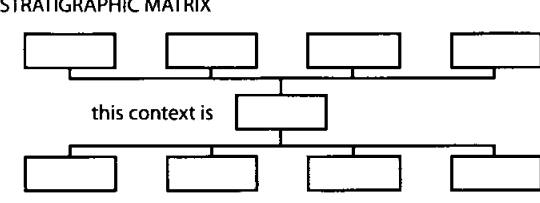
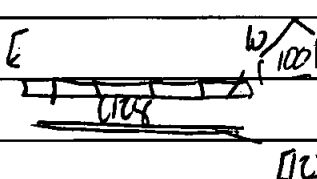
Recorder


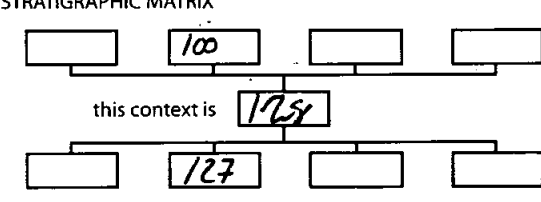
☒ Samples


Date


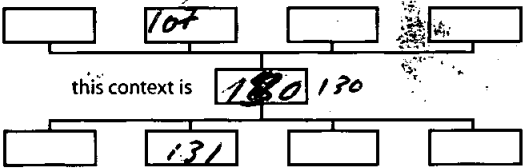
☒ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 127
SITE OXFORD	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE cut
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
(1) SHALLOW LINEAR REMAINS N-S TO THE WEST OF (101) (102) (2) NEAR WALLS SIDES AND A HEAVY BASE (3) RUNS 2.46m ALONG WITH TRUNCATION (4) (5) NO TRUNCATION (6) (128) (7) /		
		
Interpretation/Discussion		
THIS IS A SHALLOW LINEAR CUT RUNNING NORTH TO SOUTH ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE OF WALLS (101) AND (102). THIS IS THE CUT FOR THE REMOVAL OF PAVED SURFACE (100). IT CAN BE SEEN RUNNING 2.46m ALONG THE TRUNCATION		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Recorder GH Date 26/03/04 Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 128
SITE Ox Arch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE hll
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / <u>Structure</u>	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 100	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
		7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No.	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No.	Fill of: 127	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
(1) QUITE CRYSALL (2) Mth (Kth) DOWN (3) SAND (4) SURFACE AREA EXCAVATED STONES ARE INCLUDED (5) 0.03m = MAX THICKNESS W 5.100 (6) 2.46m = MAX EXTENT W INTERSECTION (7) / (8) EXCAVATED BY MEANS OF A LUXURY CONCRETE		
Interpretation/Discussion		
BELOWING MATERIALS FOR ARCHES STONE SURFACE 100		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder Q/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 20/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 129
SITE Oxarch 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by: 127	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies: 102	3. dimension and depth
		4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Level	Butts:	MASONRY:
Slide No. 1-100 4-6	Cuts:	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Neg No. 6 6	Fill of:	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Description (See check lists): (1) 100cm (2) Mid reddish brown (3) Silver grey (4) Small rounded stones stones with inclusions (5) 0.27m = maximum visible thickness (6) 0.97m = maximum visible extent (7) / (8) Excavated by machine in cloudy conditions		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;">127</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="margin: 5px 0;">this context is 129</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;">102</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion A Soil Horizon		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder GIS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/05/04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 130
SITE OXARCH 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 107	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
		7. comments 8. method & conditions
Section No. 100	Same as:	CUT:
	Part of:	1. shape in plan
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	2. base/sides/top profile
	Overlies:	3. dimension and depth
Level	Butts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Slide No. 1-100 4-6	Cuts:	MASONRY:
Neg No. 6 1	Fill of: 131	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found
		9. other comments
Description (See check lists): <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> (1.) Soil to kerb (2.) M₁₀ level shown (3.) Slurry layer (4.) Small pieces of stone and bricks in clay bedding were indicated (5.) 0.20m = max visible thickness (6.) 0.46m = max visible extent (7.) / (8.) excavated by machine in cloudy conditions </div>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>107</p> <p>this context is 130 130</p> <p>131</p> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> This is the robber trench fill for the robber trench cut [131]. This fill would have been created by filling the void of the robber trench the full depth is unknown as it was not fully excavated. </div>		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder G/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/03/08
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

131

SITE Ox Arch 06

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cur

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 130

Section No.

106

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

1-100, 4-6

Cuts: 124

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

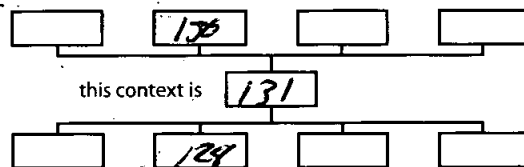
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

(1) Lighter lower Roman wall
to south (2) Under steps. Roman
vertical sink with low wall



base (3) 0.23m = max visible depth in intervention
0.46m = max width (5) no truncation
(6) (130)
(7) /

Interpretation/Discussion

130 is the Roman trench cut into the Roman
of wall 102. The full vertical extent of the is
unknown as it was not fully excavated.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☒ Small Finds

Recorder


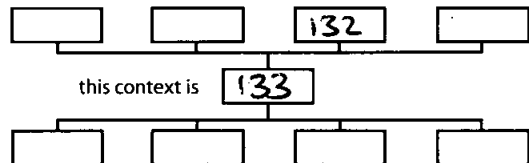
☒ Samples

Date

☒ Building Materials

Initials



 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 135	
SITE Ox Quil 8	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Lake	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 132	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No.	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
	Part of:	CUT:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile	
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No.	Fill of:	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists): A compact yellowish brown fine sandy layer		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces	
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found	
		9. other comments	
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
			
Interpretation/Discussion Poss natural or redeposited natural, only small area exposed in base of trench cut by construction trench			
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder	
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials	



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

134

SITE OXQUICK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE STRUCTURE

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 135, 126

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

101

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

102

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 136

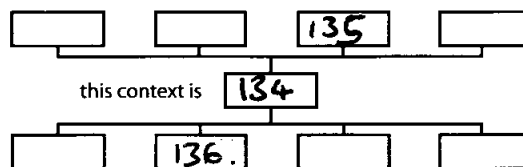
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A PITCHED STONE SURFACE OF SMALL SANDSTONE CO-17m AND BEDDED INTO A LAYER OF ROARSE SAND. 0.8m x 0.2m x 0.12m, SURFACE VERY WORN & BLACKENED BY HEAT WITH FINE

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



LAYER OF BLACK SOOT IN BETWEEN STONES. POSS STONE KEEPING AROUND EDGE, WHICH HAS BEEN REMOVED & FILLING BY 135

Interpretation/Discussion

BASE OF POSS HEARTH IN FLOOR AGAINST EAST WALL, RELATIVE TO POSS EARLY F/PLACE WHICH IS PARTLY EXPOSED IN SOUTH SECTION.

Finds (tick): None ☐ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder JM

☐ Samples

Date 25/03/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

135

SITE 08QUICK 08

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 126

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

102

Part of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill pos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 134

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: 136

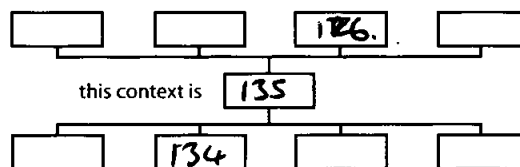
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

A LOOSE ~~SOFT~~ GREY BROWN SILTY SANDY LOAM
WITH BANDS OF DARK ASH WITH FINE COARSE (ZY)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL OVER EDGE OF 134 AND FILLING VOID BETWEEN SURFACE
134 & CUT 136, LOSS FROM REMOVAL OF EDGING STONES.

Finds (tick): None [] Pot [] Bone [] Flint [] Stone [] Burnt stone [] Glass [] Metal []
CBM [] Wood [] Leather []

☐ Small Finds


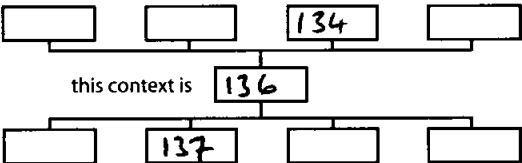
Recorder JM

☐ Samples

Date 25/03/08

☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 136
SITE OxQUICK 08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE cut
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 135, 134	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Section No. 102	Same as:	
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No.	Cuts: 137	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A VERTICAL SIDED & FLAT BASE CUT, ONLY PARTLY EXPOSED ALONG SOUTH WALL OF TRENCH AGAINST EAST FACE OF WAIN (101). 0.8 x 0.3 x 0.2m		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR NORTH BASE IN FLOOR MAKE-UP (137)		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder JM
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/03/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

137

SITE **OXQUCK08**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **LAYER**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: **136, 138**

Filled by:

Section No.

102

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
not 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: **101.**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

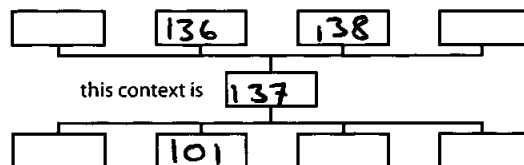
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

**A COMPACT LIGHT REDDISH BROWN SAND WITH
SANDSTONE FRAGS (2X). MORTAR SPECKLES (M).
0.20-0.23m THICK.**

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX




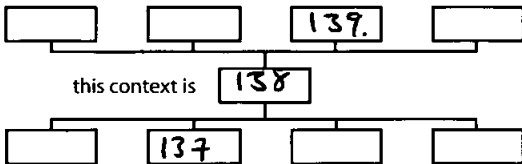
Interpretation/Discussion


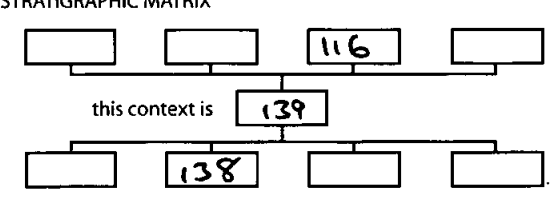
A FLOOR MAKE-UP AGAINST INNER FACE OF WALL 101.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐


☐ Small FindsRecorder **JM**☐ SamplesDate **25/03/08**☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 138
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE CWT
Trench	Context Type: <u>Deposit / Cut / Structure</u>	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1.compaction 2.colour 3.composition 4.inclusion 5.thickness 6.extent 7.comments 8.method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 139	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1.shape in plan 2.base/sides/top profile 3.dimension and depth 4.sketch 5.truncation 6.fill nos 7.other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1.materials 2.size of bricks etc 3.finish of stones 4.coursing/bond 5.form 6.faces 7.bond 8.dimensions as found 9.other comments
Slide No.	Cuts: 137	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A CWT OBSERVED ONLY IN SECTION 102 0.44 x 0.24m. IT HAD VERTICAL SIDES BASE BELOW PAIR OF TRENCH, FEATURE NOT EXCAVATED CUT INTO OFFSET OF TOWER WALL (101) FOUNDATION.		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Interpretation/Discussion FEATURE OF UNKNOWN PURPOSE AGAINST INNER FACE OF WALL (101) & OBSERVED IN SECTION.		
Finds (tick): None <input type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder jm
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/03/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials


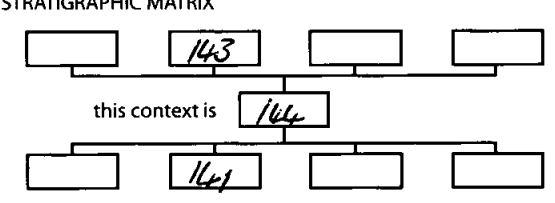
 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 139
SITE OXQUICK08	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE Fill
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 116	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: 138	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	
Description (See check lists): A COMPACT MID BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SANDSTONE FRAGS (30%)		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX 
Interpretation/Discussion MATERIAL FILLING IN CUT 138		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder JM
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/03/08
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

Initials

		<h1>CONTEXT RECORD</h1>		Context No. 141	
SITE <i>OxArch 08</i>		ADDITIONAL SHEETS:		TYPE <i>fill</i>	
Trench		Context Type: Deposit / Cut / <u>Structure</u>		Check Lists:	
Site sub-div		Overlain by: <i>144</i>		DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.		Abutted by:		1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions	
Plan No.		Cut by:		CUT:	
Section No. <i>102</i>		Filled by:		1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Co-Ordinates		Same as:		MASONRY:	
Level		Part of:		1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments	
Slide No. <i>F. 20 4-6</i>		Consists of:			
Neg No.		Overlies: <i>142</i>			
Matrix location		Butts:			
		Cuts:			
		Fill of:			
		Relationships uncertain			
Description (See check lists): <i>A FINE GRAINED LIGHT BROWN SAND WITH PATCHES OF MORTAR (2X) LIMESTONE FRAGMENTS (1X)</i>		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">144</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;">this context is</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">141</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">142</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>			
Interpretation/Discussion <i>DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL ON AND FROM ABANDONMENT & REMOVAL OF BUILDING</i>					
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds				Recorder <i>JM</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples				Date <i>25/05/08</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials				Initials	

Initials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 164	
SITE QUC 608	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE fill	
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:	
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 143	DEPOSIT:	
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour	
Plan No.	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion	
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent	
Section No. 102	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions	
	Part of:	CUT:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan	
	Overlies: 161	2. base/sides/top profile	
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth	
Slide No. 1.2 4-6	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments	
Neg No. 1 6	Fill of:	MASONRY:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc	
Description (See check lists): A compact light reddish brown silt sand with bands of light brown (5x) mortar & stone slabs (2x). Charcoal (1x)		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces	
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found	
		9. other comments	
		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	
			
Interpretation/Discussion Deposit of material from demolition of building, filling void in wall 101.			
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder JOH	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 25/03/08	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials	



OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
~~OXFORD~~ 08

Box 1 FILES

B. SYNTHESISED CONTEXT DATA

Pdf- A scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Disco~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County:[Oxfordshire] Parish:[Oxford]]

Site:[Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUICK 08

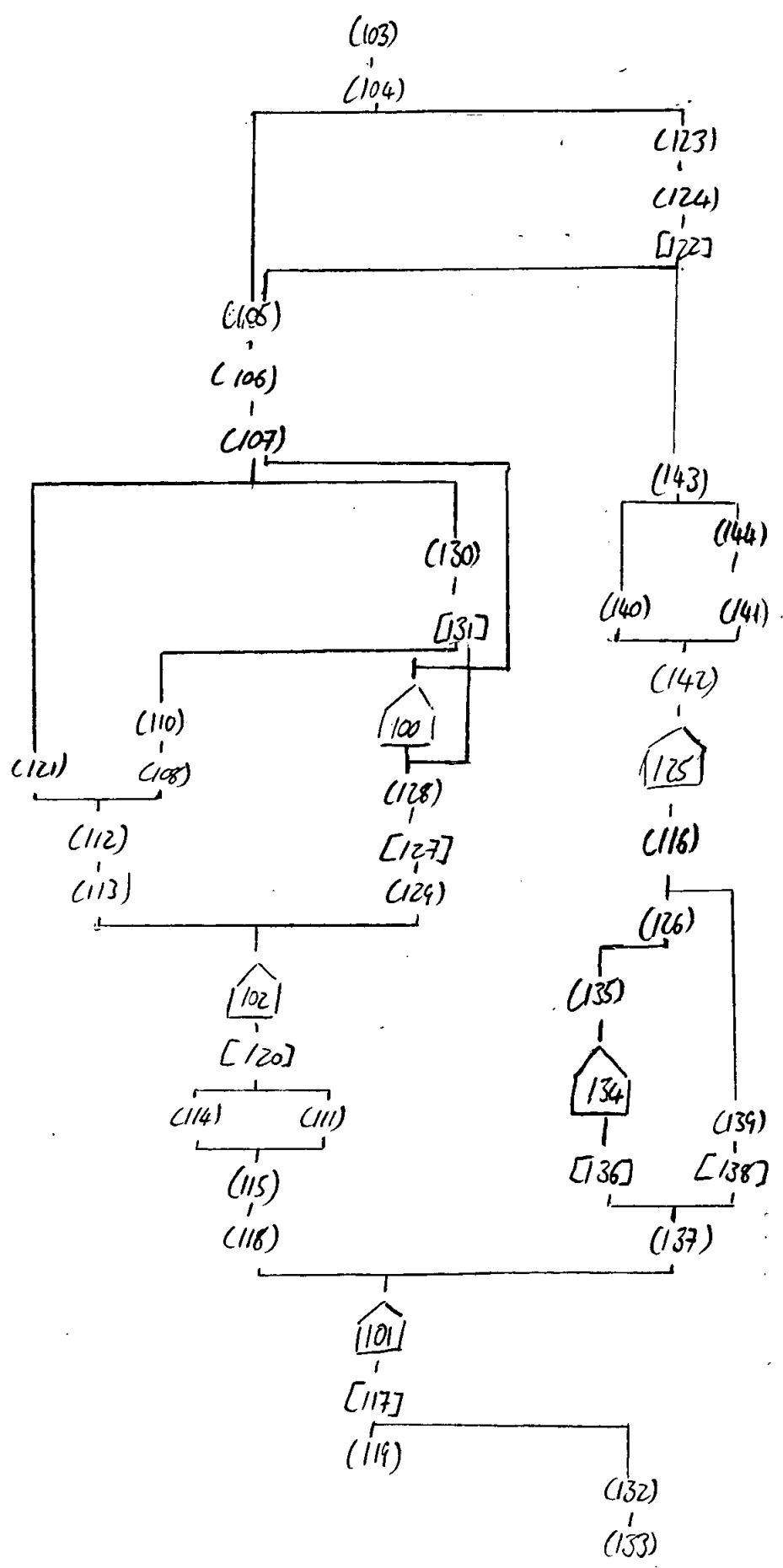
Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

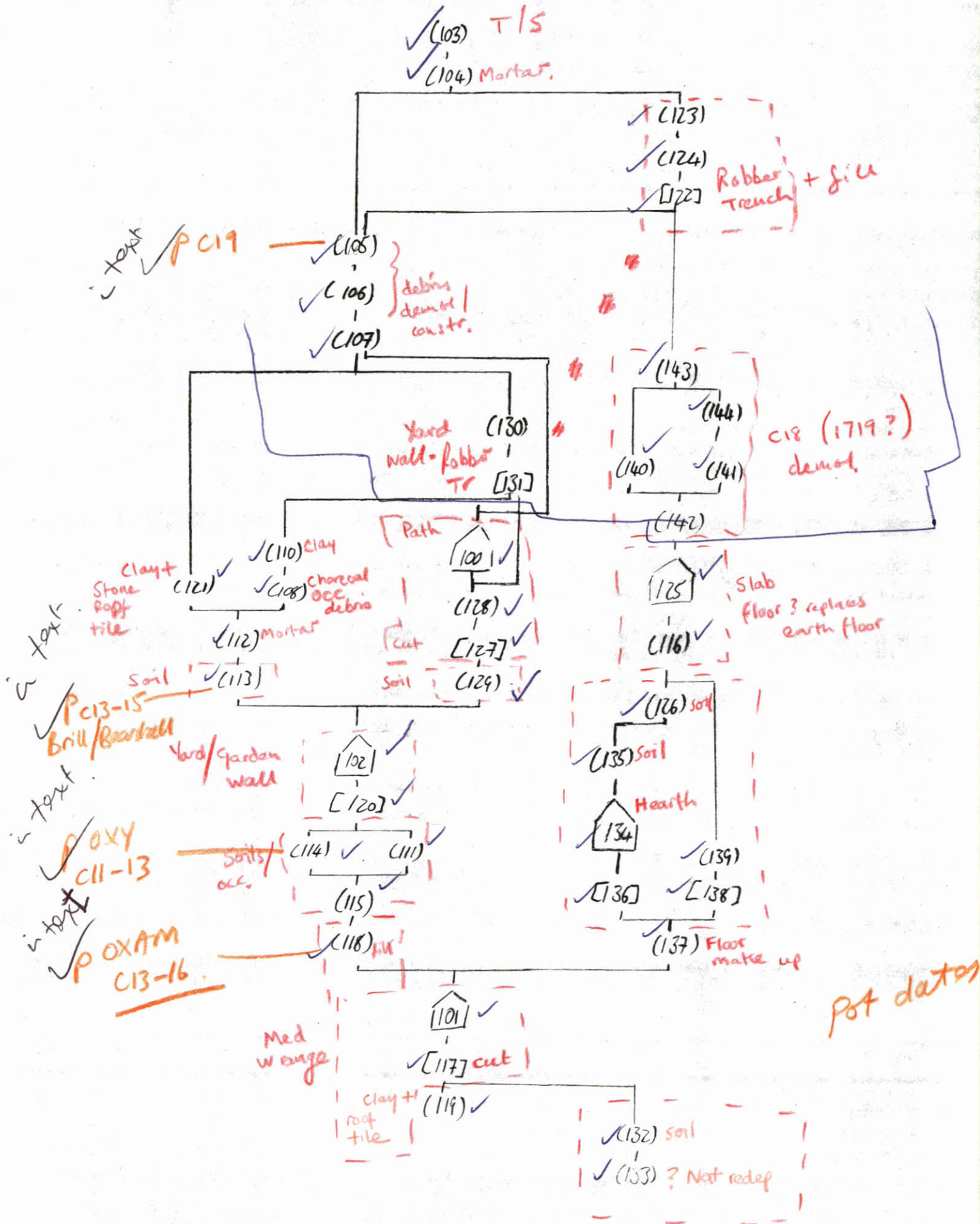
Line 3:

Classification of Material:

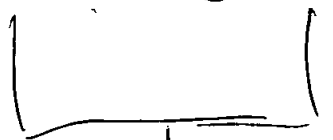
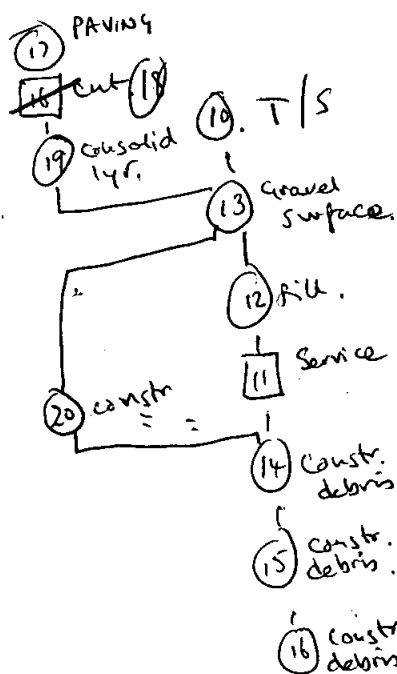
Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	





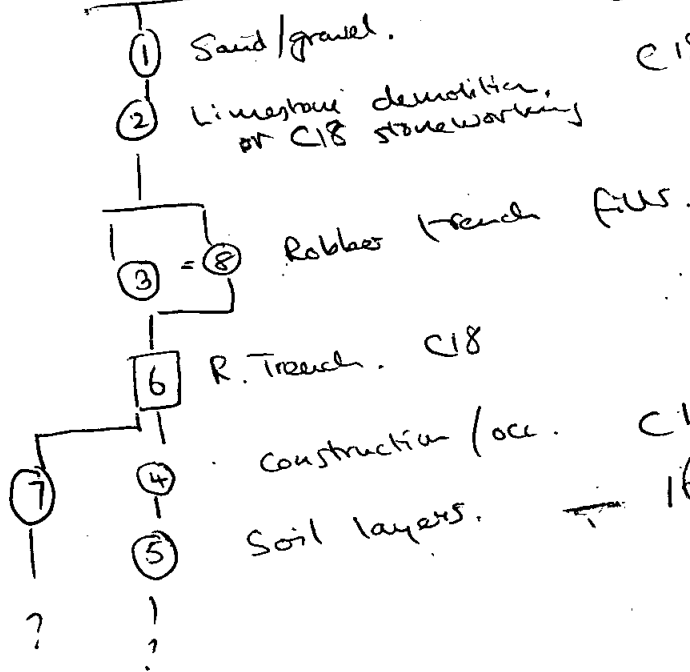
OXQUAKEV.
 Service trench etc ctx's 1-8.
 10-16 +
 17-20.



~~WHERE?~~

R-W SERVICE
 T1. 4

Topsoil



C20.
 C18/19
 C18

Construction loc. C14 + 17-C18
 Soil layers. 1650 + P.

7

Date

Finds

Comments

Thick (m)

width (m)

type

ctx

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXQUCK 08

Box 1 file 6

B CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS.

Pdf A San

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Disco~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County:[Oxfordshire] Parish:[Oxford]]

Site:[Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXCAUCK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

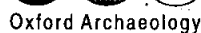
Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



SITE CODE *Ox Axl 08*

SITE NAME Peewee's Cottage Lichen Quarry

[illegible]



SITE CODE *Qx Quri 03*

SITE NAME *Quartz Creek Indian Burial*

[illegible]

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXQUCK 08

Box 1 FILE 7

B PRIMARY DRAWINGS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Discs~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXOACK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

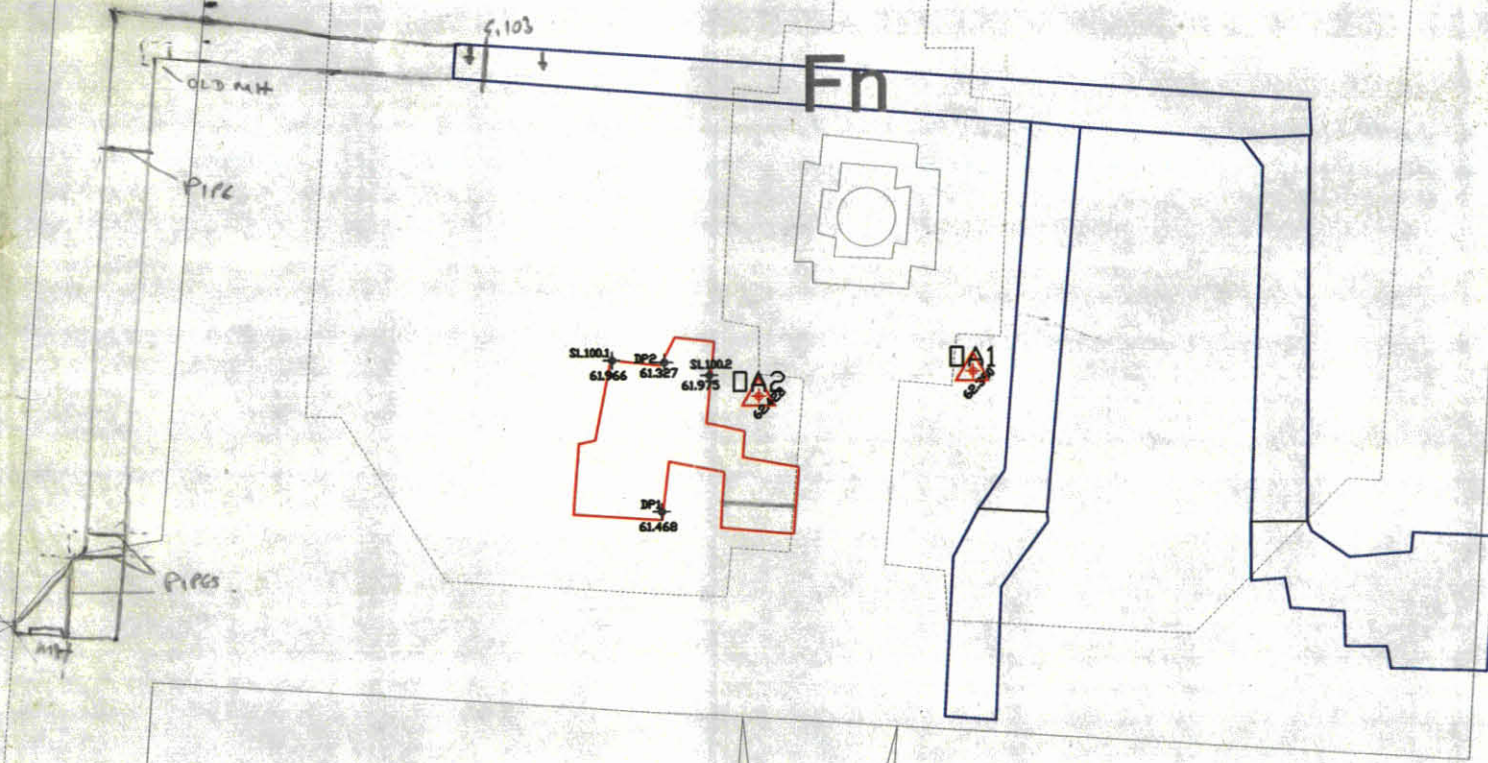
X:\Oxford The Queen's College Kitchen Extension\1010\Geomatics\02 CAD\001\current\Queens_170308.dwg(A3 landscape Blank)*CODE*CODE*SUBJECT*AUTHOR* 18 Mar 2008

QUEEN'S LANE

62

St F

El Sub Sta



CHECKED BY:

DRAFT

0 5m

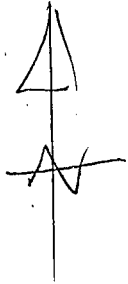
Scale at A3 1:200

RAND
OXOUC09

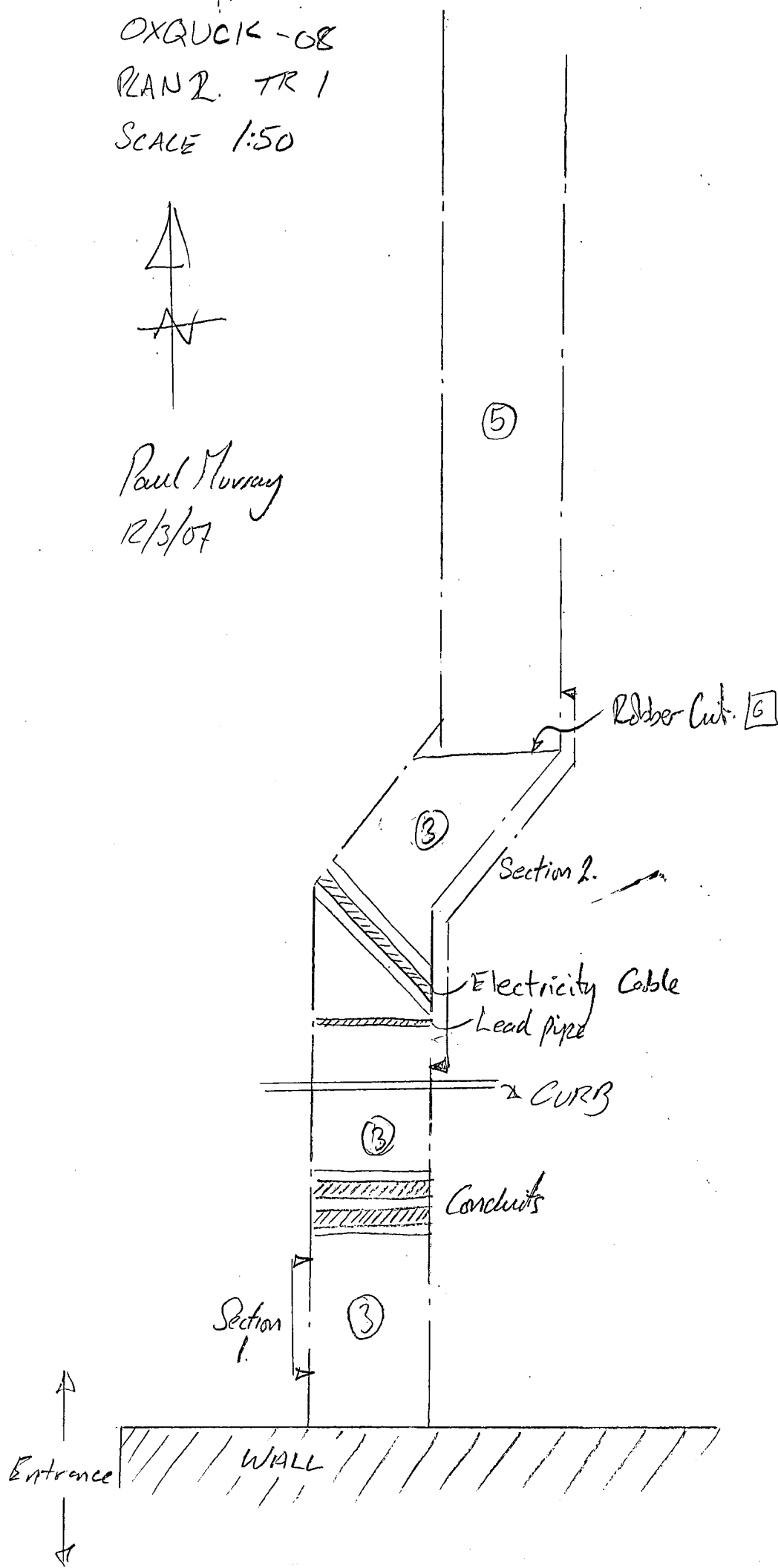
OXQUICK-08

PLAN 2. TR 1

SCALE 1:50



Paul Murray
12/3/07



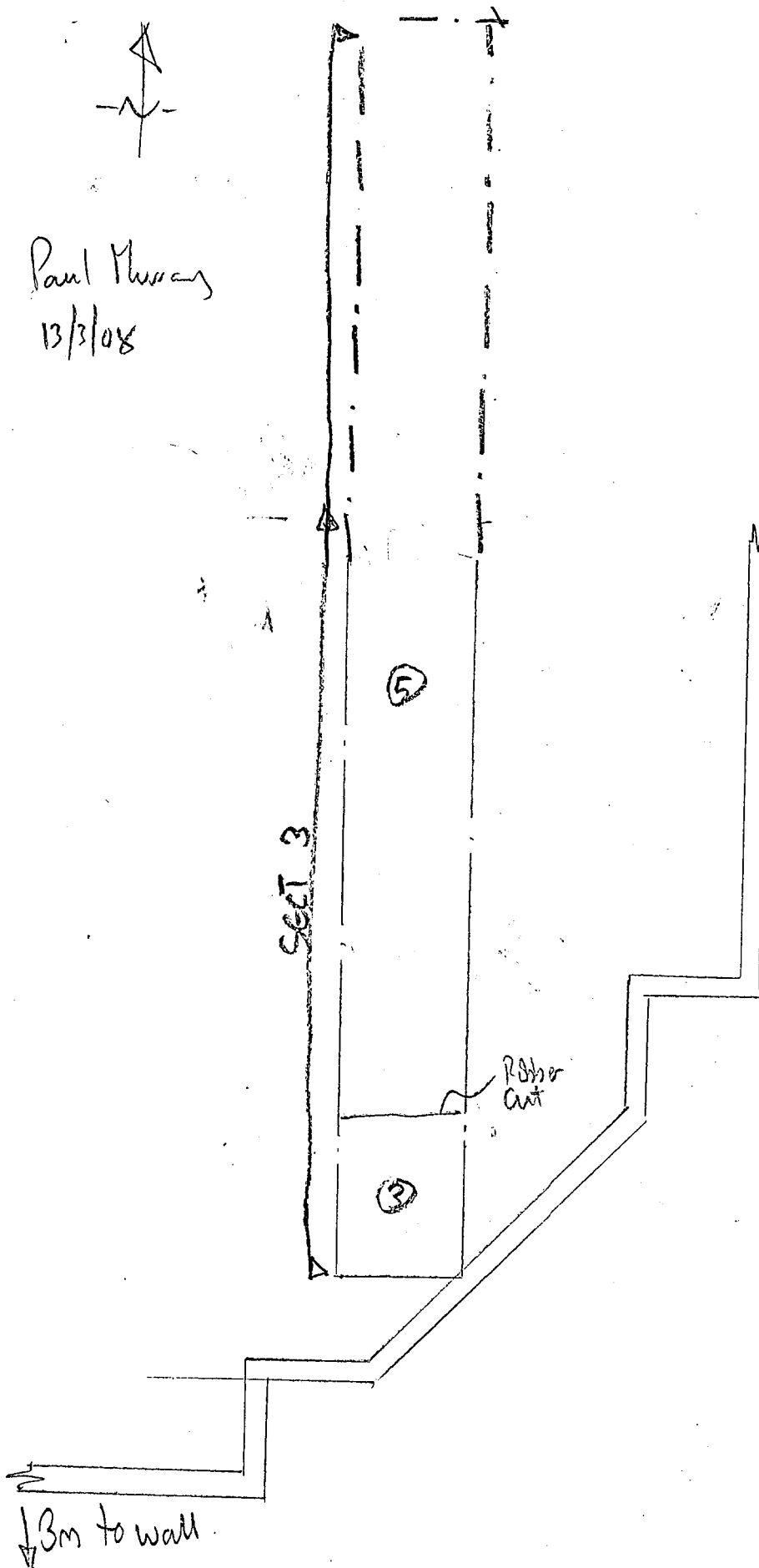
OX QUER-08

TR 2 PLAN 3

SCALE 1:50



Paul Murray
13/3/08



OXQUEIK 08

PLAN 4

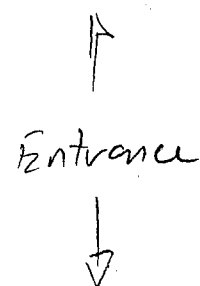
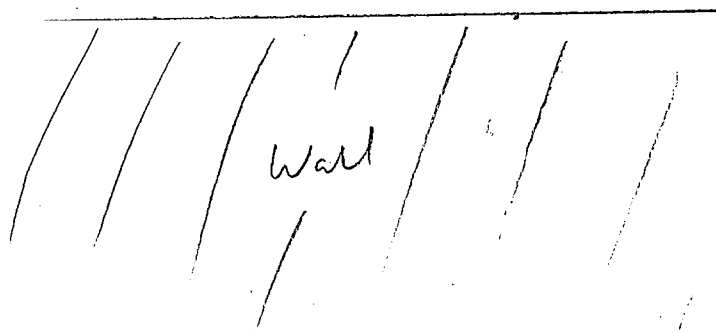
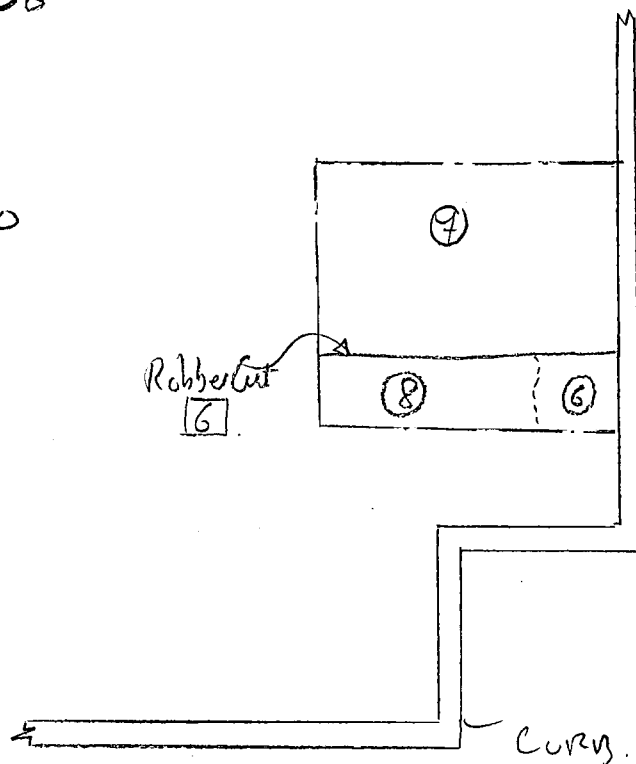
TR 3

SCALE 1:50

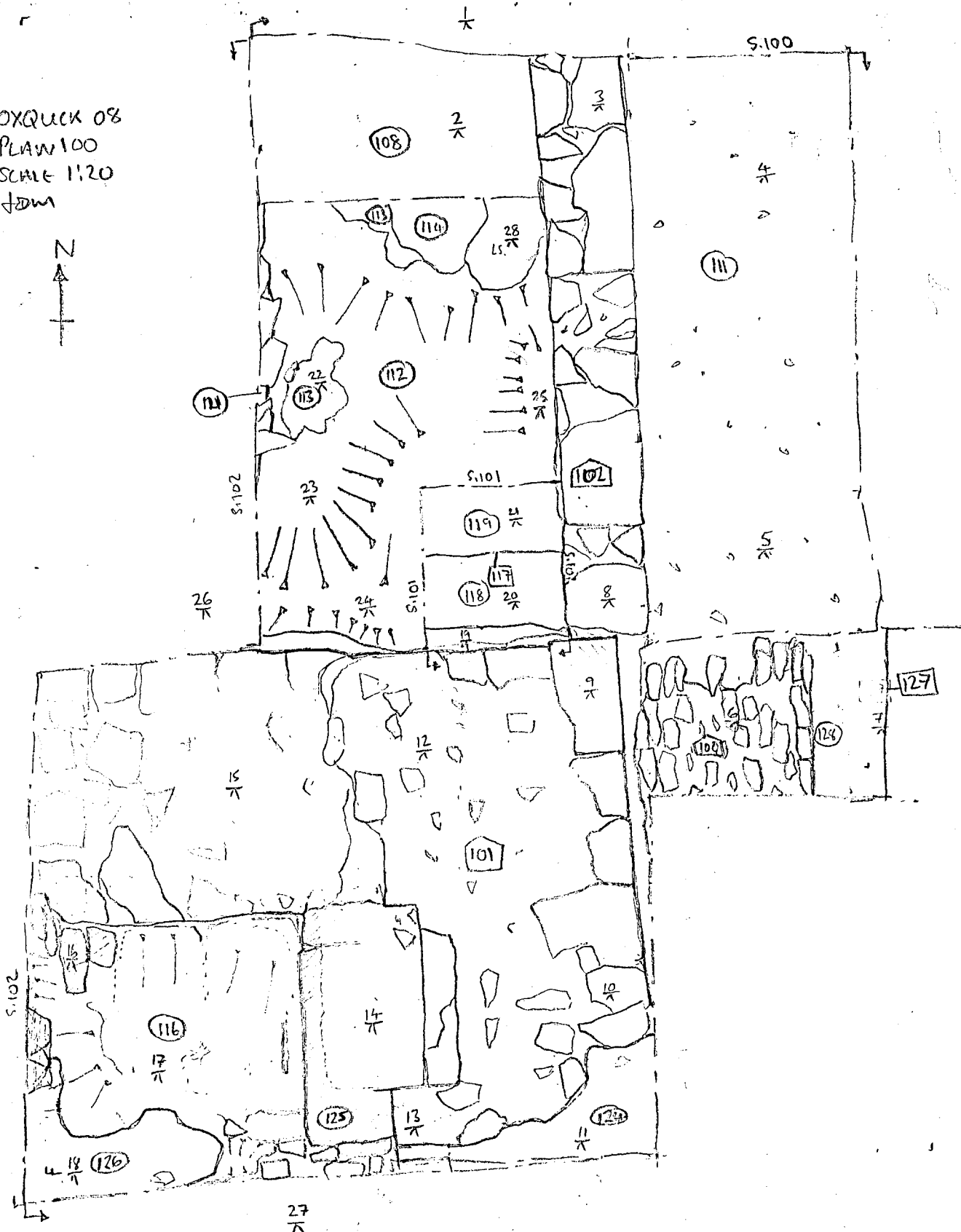


Paul Murray

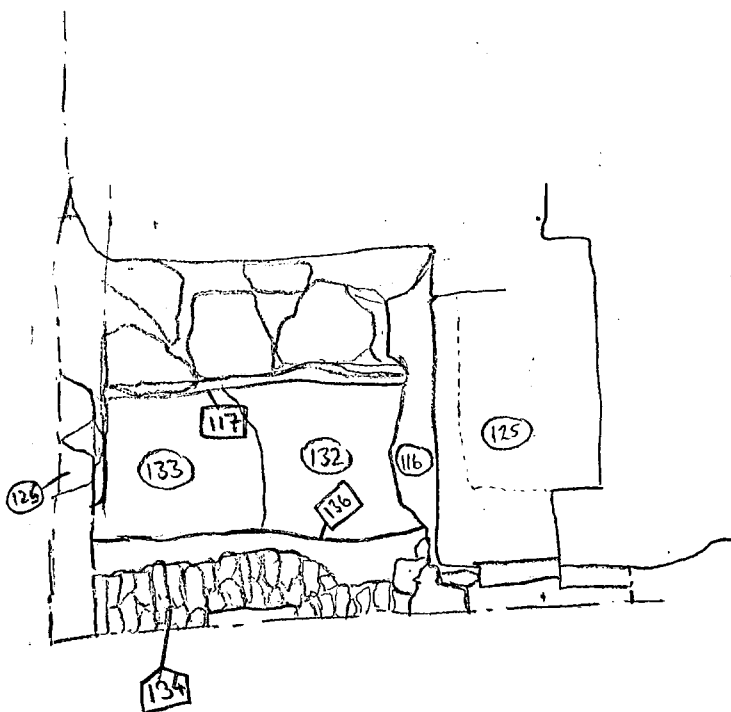
13/3/08



OXQUICK 08
PLAW 100
SCALE 1:20
JDM



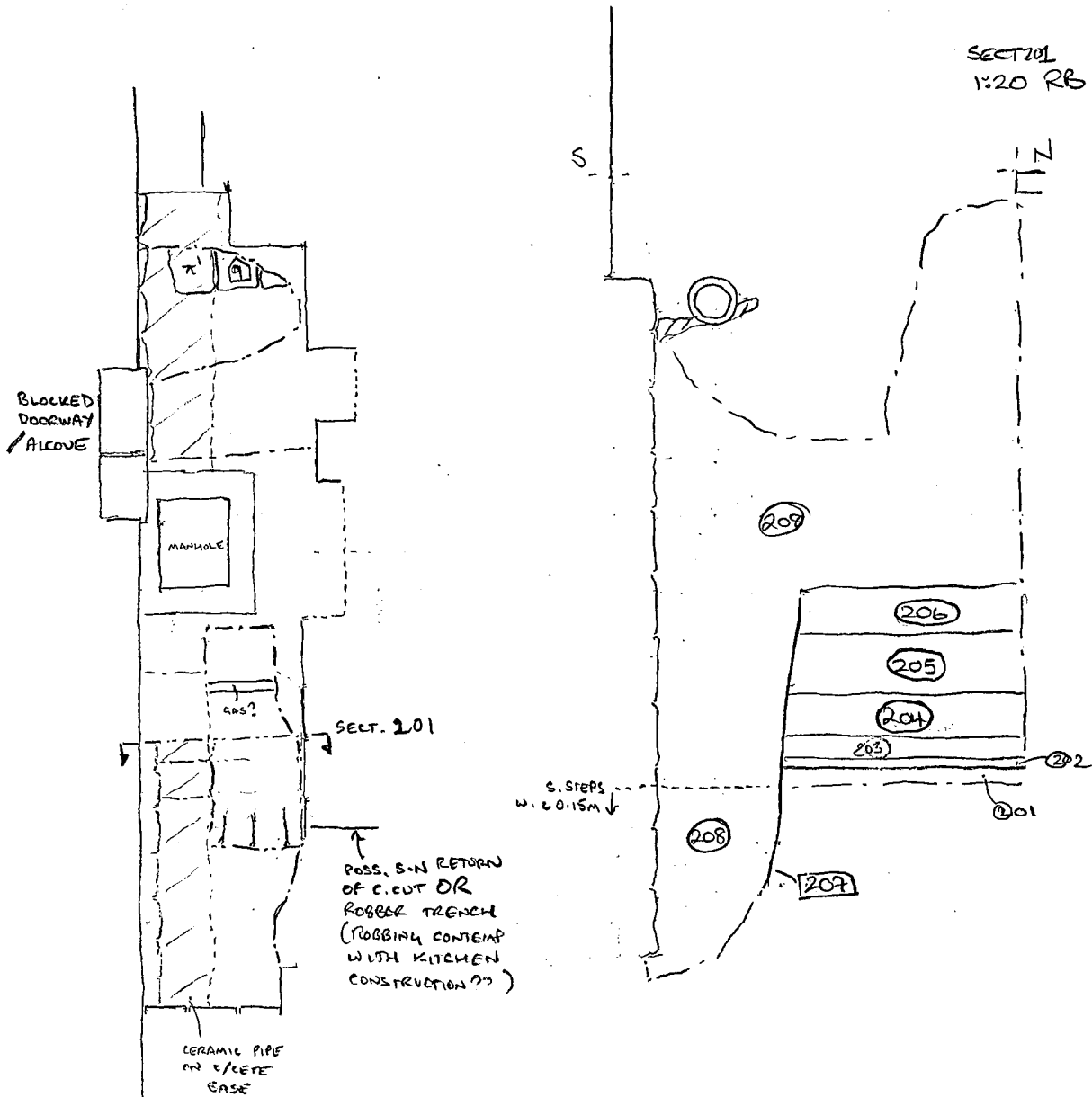
OXQUICK 08
PLAN 101
SCALE 1:20



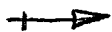
W.B. 2007
 TEST PIT AREA
 (SEE REPORT)
 PLAN

NO 07QUCK08
 SITE CODE

$\pi' - 1.8m$ bgl



PLAN 201
 1:50 RB



KITCHEN = 1715 AD
 BUILT IN

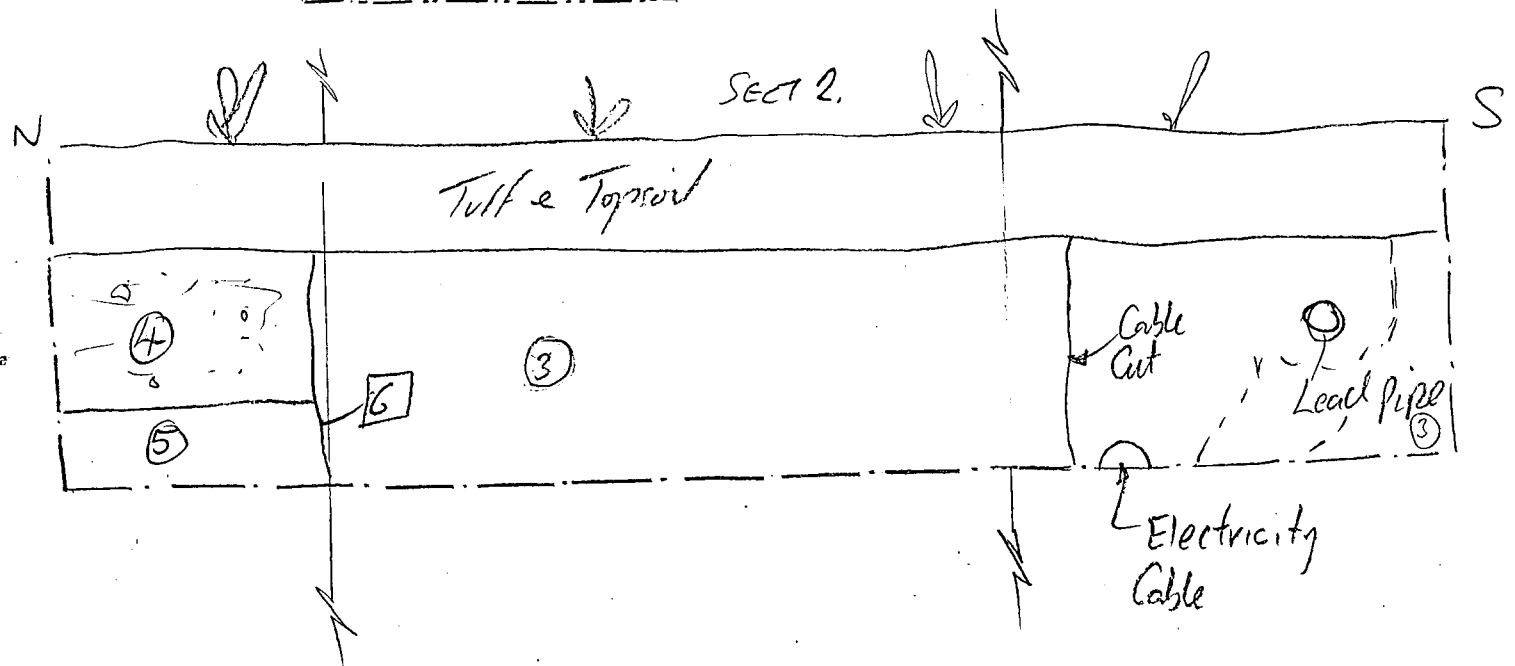
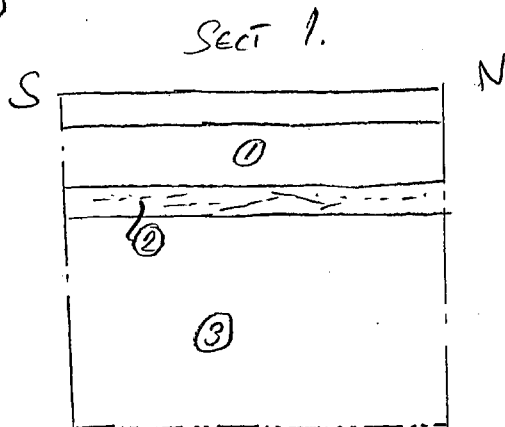
OXQUICK-08

SCALE 1:20

Paul Murray

13/3/08

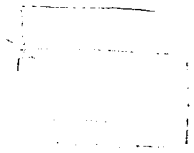
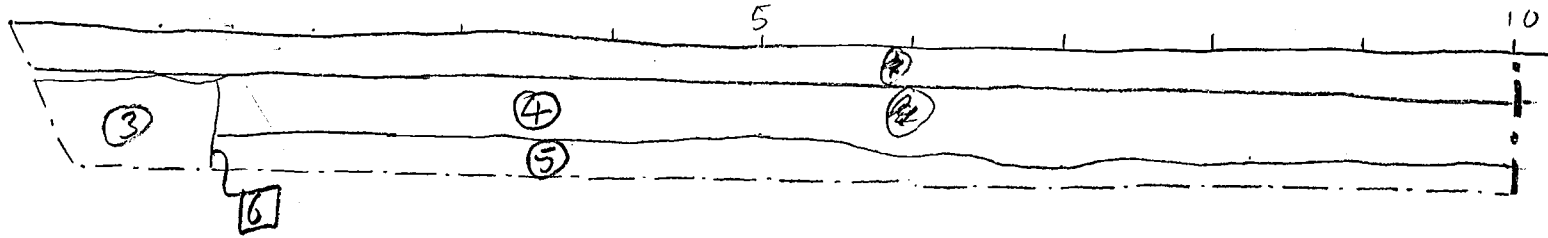
SECTIONS
1, 2



QUE
TIP 2, SECTION 3
SCALE 1:50

← S

N →



OK

OK

S.100

Oxide 06

S.100

Southern face of the Intervention

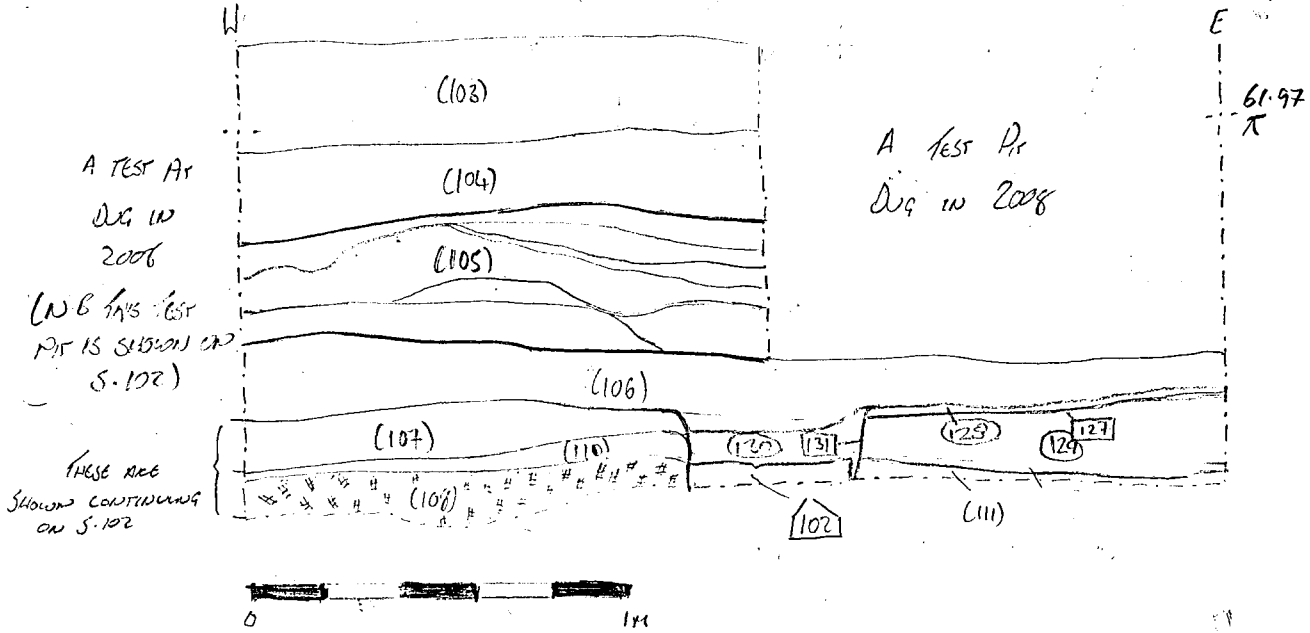
1.20

C15

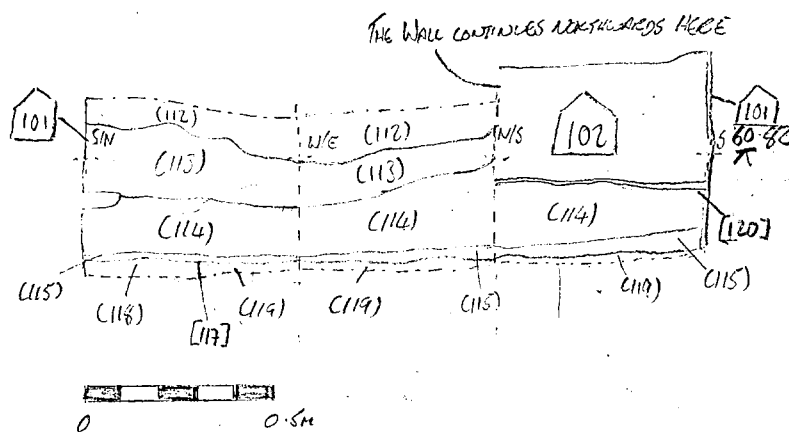
14/03/08

key

H = CHARCOAL



OxQuch 08
 S. 101
 Less P₁₁
 1:20
 C/S
 19/03/08



(112)
 (113)
 102
 (120)
 (114)
 (115)
 (116)
 (117)
 (119)

OX QUCH 08

S. 102

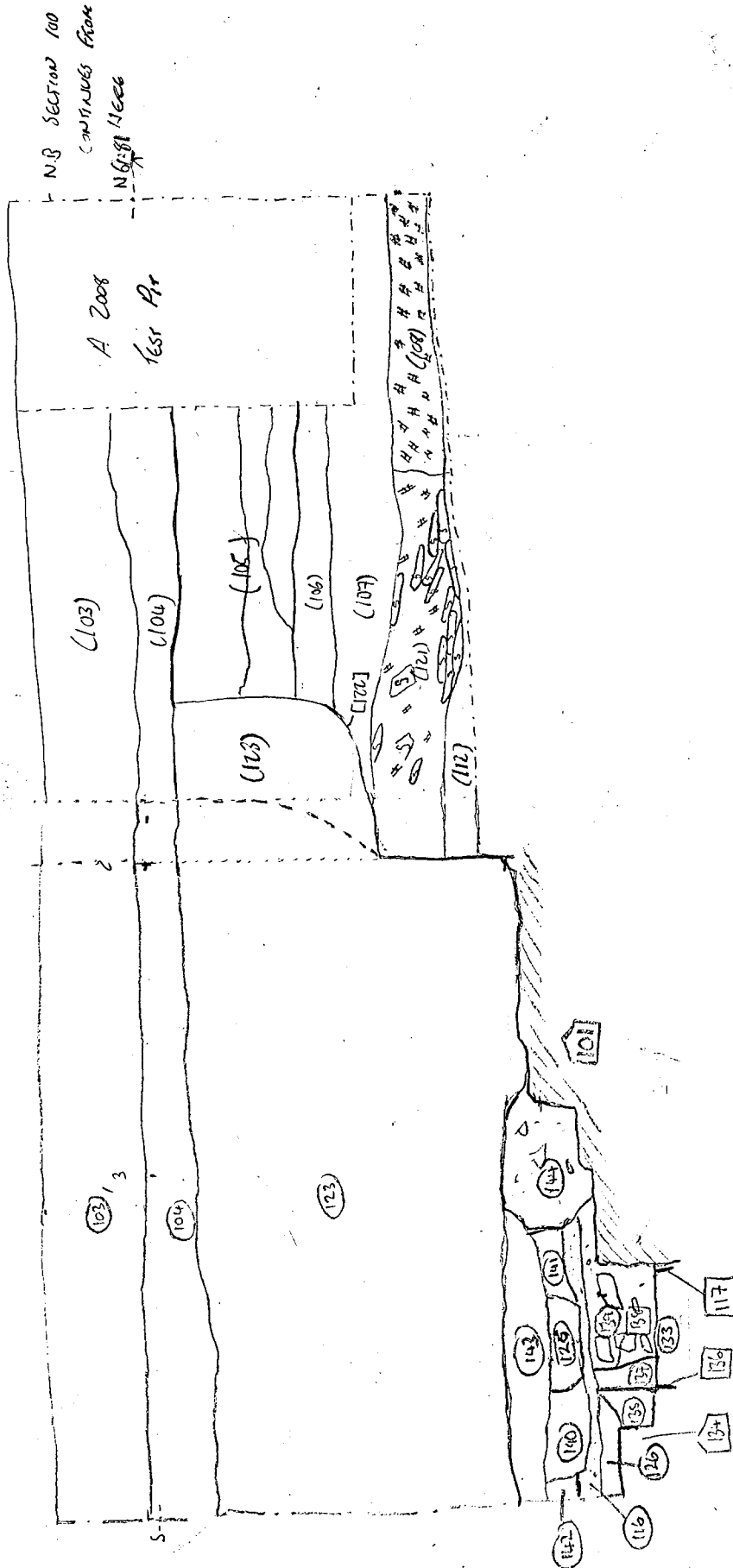
EASTERN FACE OF THE WREATHEN

1:20

G/S

19/03/08

key
H = Chalk
S = Stone Road side



OX Oxch 08

S 103

A SAMPLE SECTION OF W-E Running Service Trench

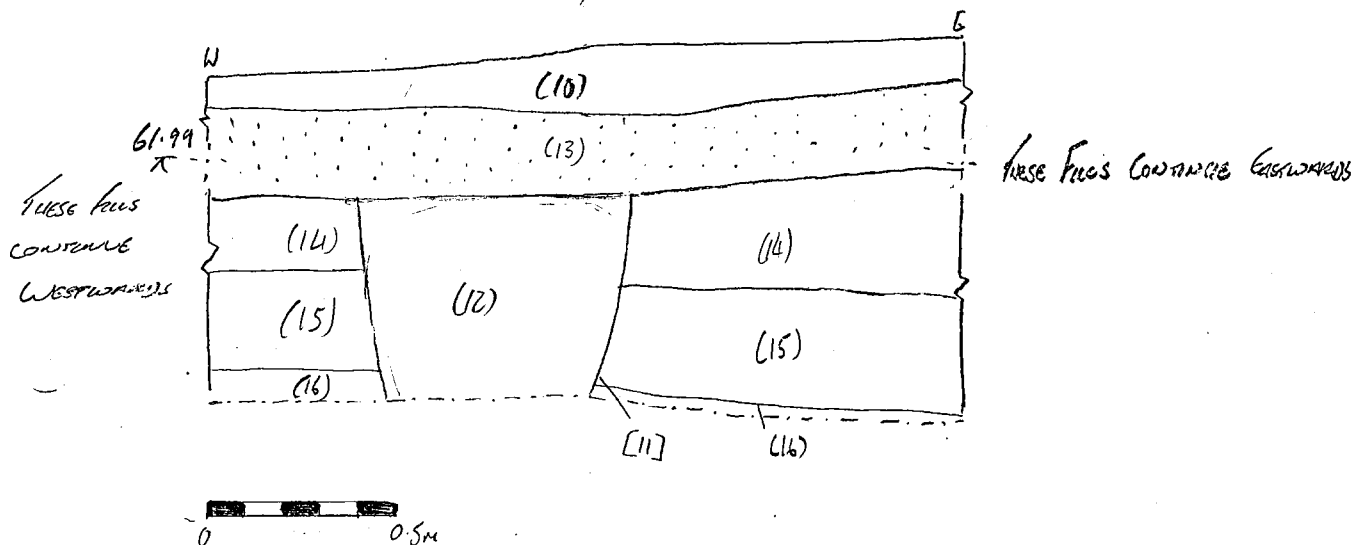
1:20

GIS

28/03/08

Key

:- = GRAVEL

NOTES

- 10 = TOPSOIL, MID REDDISH BROWN, SILTY SAND CLAY
- 11 = CUT FOR A SERVICE TRENCH
- 12 = FILL OF SERVICE TRENCH, APG WITH MIXED ^{OR SURFACE} DALL FILL
- 13 = GRAVEL SURFACE, MOST LIKELY GARDEN PATH, DARK ORANGE BROWN
- 14 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DARK GREY BROWN, SILTY CLAY
- 15 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, MORE FOR, VERY LIGHT, WHITE/YELLOW BROWN
- 16 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DARK GREY BROWN, SILTY CLAY

Ox Arch of
S. 104

Southern face of the Service Trench
just to the east of the Library

1:20

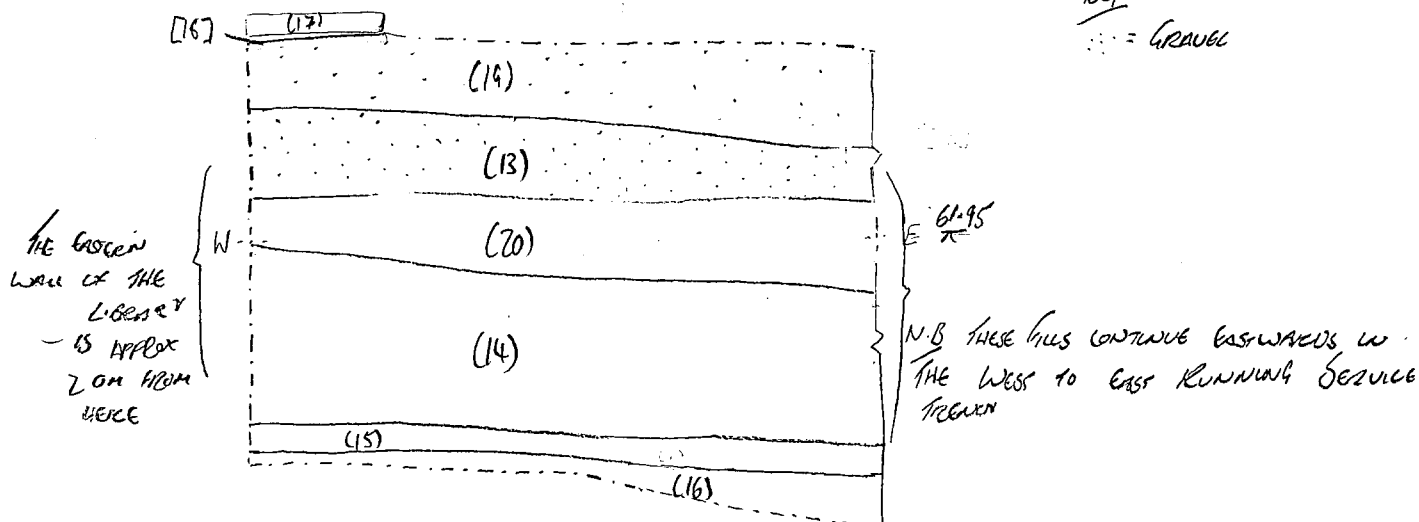
G15

20/03/08

N.B. This is also
the most western edge
of W-E running
Service Trench

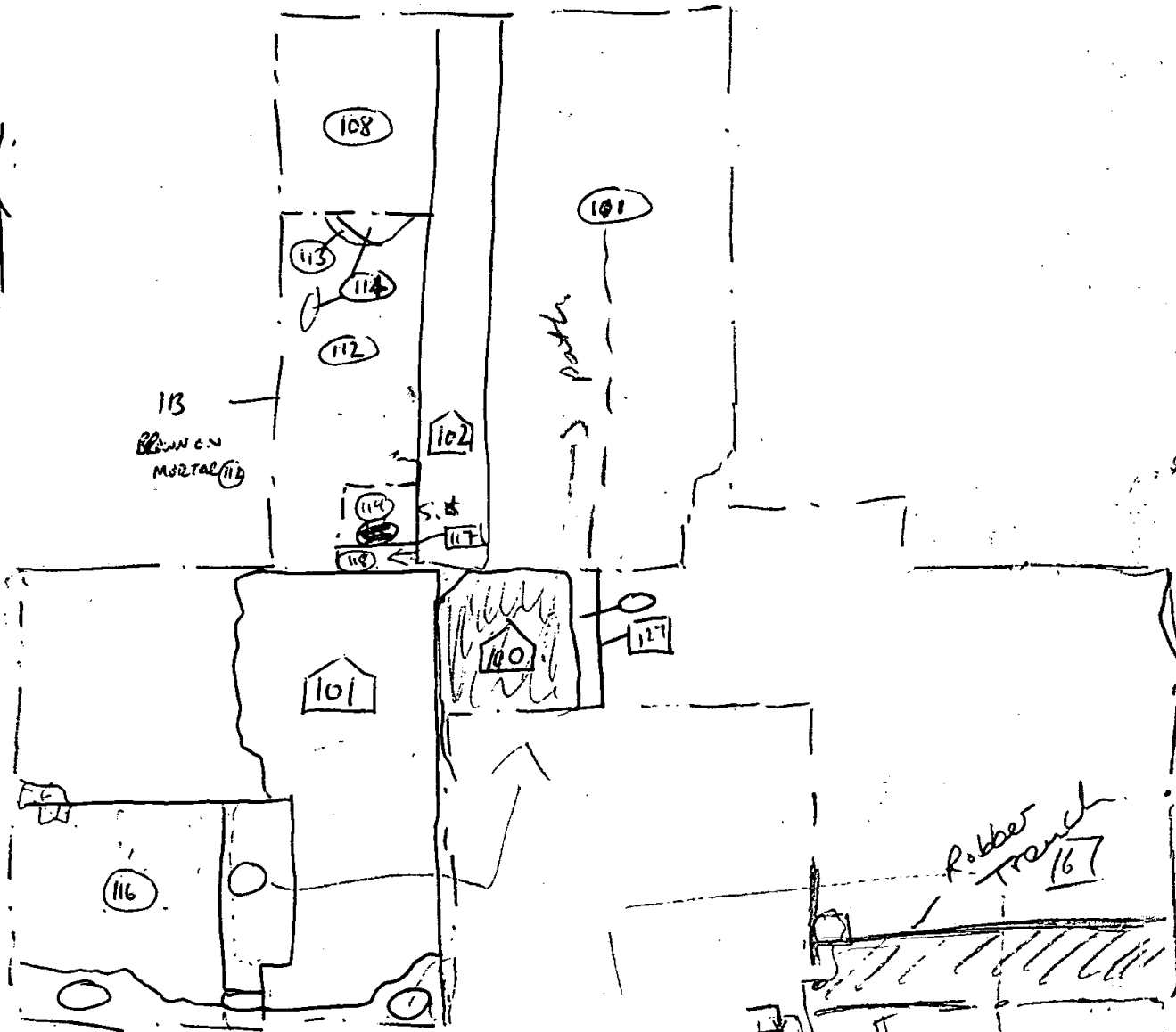
key

... = GRAVEL

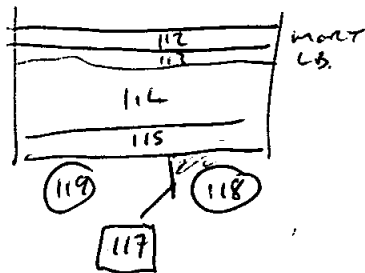


0 0.5m

- 12 = GRAVEL Surface, most likely garden path or surface, DARK ORANGE BROWN
- 13 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DARK GREY BROWN, SILTY CLAY
- 14 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, MOIST, VERY LIGHT WHITE/YELLOW BROWN
- 15 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DARK GREY BROWN, SILTY CLAY
- 16 = OUTSIDE PAVING STONE SLABS, MID GREY BROWN
- 17 = CUT FOR THE STONE SLABS
- 18 = BACKFILL DEBRIS MAKEUP FOR (17), MID ORANGE TO DARK GREY BROWN
- 19 = CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, MOIST, LIGHT YELLOW TO WHITE BROWN



S. ↙



000008

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXQUCK 08

Box 1 FILES

C. SPECIALIST FINDS DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

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PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUICK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	✓
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXQUCK 08: Oxford the Queens College kitchen extension: Assessment of finds.

Material	Fragment count	Box Number	Specialist
Animal Bone	11	Misc.01	Rachel Scales
Burnt Flint	23	Misc.01	David Mullin
CBM	16	BM.01.02	John Cotter
Clay Pipe	3	Misc.01	John Cotter
Glass	1	Misc.01	
Iron	1	Misc.01	
Pottery	15	Misc.01	John Cotter
Stone	2	ST.01	

Animal Bone

THE ANIMAL BONES RECOVERED FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD. *by Rachel Scales*

submitted April 2008

Three animal bone fragments were recovered by hand during excavations to extend the kitchens at Queens College, Oxford. Bones were identified with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology bone reference collection and published texts. One chicken (*Gallus gallus*) femur (114), a cattle (*Bos taurus*) metatarsal and a fragment of sheep/ goat (*Ovis aries/ Capra hircus*) maxillus (3) were recovered from medieval soil deposits associated with the construction of the yard/ garden walls at Queens College (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of bones recorded from contexts at Queens College, Oxford.

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	SPECIES	ELEMENT
3	Fill of robber trench 6	Sheep/ Goat	Maxillary bone
113	Soil layer between walls 101/102	Cattle	Metatarsal
114	Soil layer between walls 101/102	Chicken	Femur

The preservation of the bone was good. There was no evidence for butchery marks, burning or carnivore gnawing on the bones. The fragment of sheep/goat maxilla contained a deciduous premolar and first molar in wear, suggesting that the animal was at least six months old, but had not yet reached dental maturity at the time of its death.

With so few mammal bones present it is not possible to investigate husbandry practices further beyond noting that the elements recorded are likely to reflect domestic activity. However, this assemblage should be considered alongside material from further excavations at the site, should bone of similar date be retrieved.

Burnt Flint

The flint

By David Mullin

A total of 23 pieces of burnt flint were recovered from a single context from the site. The flint is generally in a poor condition having been extensively burnt and shattered and assessment of raw materials was not possible, due to the burnt nature of the flint.

Context No.	Description	Raw Material
108	23 burnt flint chips	Not visible

Technology and Dating

The material recovered from the excavations consists waste flakes from the latter stages of the reduction

sequence and its material is not diagnostic, but illustrates prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) activity on the site.

Discussion

The assemblage from the site is heavily burnt, but the small quantities recovered limits the interpretation of the material beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the earlier prehistoric period.

Recommendations

The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

CBM

The ceramic and stone building materials

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

A combined total of 16 pieces of ceramic (CBM) and stone building material (BM) weighing 9820 g. were recovered from seven contexts and submitted for identification. These are of medieval and post-medieval date. All this material was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery (see spreadsheet). Complete dimensions and other useful measurements were recorded when present. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. The manufacturing date of a roof tile, for example, may be several centuries earlier than the context it was eventually discarded in, depending on how long the tile remained in use.

Date and nature of the assemblage

Most pieces are fairly large and fresh. Only one of the ceramic pieces (context 113) shows considerable wear. The assemblage as a whole potentially spans the late 12th century through to the 19th or early 20th century. Individual objects are described in some detail in the spreadsheet and summarised below within their material group.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

This comprises 6 pieces weighing 895 g. The assemblage is divided into types of floor tile and types of roof tile. The low presence of plain roof tile is notable. Perhaps the most significant and interesting item is a large piece of medieval decorated floor tile from context (124). This has an eagle design in white slip under a clear glaze and a sandy salmon-pink fabric. It is probably of 14th century date and a product of the Penn/Chiltern tileries in Buckinghamshire although the design is not exactly matched in the extensive published typologies of these types (Hohler 1942; Haberly 1937). From a point of view of rarity, this makes the tile quite important. The only other notable thing about it is its surprisingly fresh condition. The other two pieces of floor tile are plain unglazed quarry tiles. One is of uncertain medieval or ?early post-medieval date (context 3) while the other is of 19th or early 20th century date (context 105) in keeping with the single sherd of pottery from this context. Roof tiles comprise two pieces of medieval ridge tile (contexts 4 and 105), one glazed and one unglazed, and one worn piece of medieval plain flat roof tile (113).

Stone building material (BM)

This comprises 10 pieces weighing 8925 g. from two contexts (107 and 121). These represent a minimum of nine stone roofing tiles which are present as large fresh pieces, in one or two cases complete or nearly complete. None shows evidence of mortar although some show limey percolation deposits from years of exposure and weathering although none shows evidence of marked exposure or wear. They are mostly of grey or yellowish limestone of various grades, roughly hewn, although one appears to be in a fine grey sandstone. Most appear to be of rectangular or sub-rectangular shape, probably with a rounded upper end with a centrally placed, neatly bored, circular nailhole. Measurable widths are in the range 160-200 mm. Lengths are in the range 180-290+ mm, but the longest examples are incomplete. Thicknesses vary from 11 to 25 mm, with the latter thickness being fairly common. Nailholes are 9-11 mm. in diameter. One smaller tile is roughly teardrop-shaped with the nailhole at the narrower end. This had a length of 210 mm., width of 160 mm. and is 20 mm. thick. Size variability is common in stone tiles as different sized tiles were made for different areas of the roof, with the smallest at the top and the largest at the bottom. Traditionally stone roofing tiles or 'slates' of this type are said to come from the Stonesfield quarries in north-west Oxfordshire. Their use in Oxfordshire is documented from the late 12th up until the early 19th century.

Recommendations

Apart from the medieval decorated floor tile, which has yet to be exactly paralleled in the region, none of the CBM is particularly remarkable for a site in central Oxford. The decorated floor tile has been adequately recorded and

photographed and should be published at some future date. The stone roofing tiles are also typical of medieval/post-medieval sites in the city and have been adequately recorded for assessment purposes. In view this no further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Haberly, L., 1937 *Mediaeval English Paving Tiles* (Oxford).

Hohler, C., 1942 Medieval Paving tiles in Buckinghamshire, *Records of Buckinghamshire* **14**, parts 1 and 2, 1-49; 99-131.

Oswald, A., 1984 Clay Pipes in Hassall, T G, Halpin, C E and Mellor, M, Excavations in St. Ebbe's, Oxford, 1967-1976: Part II: Post-medieval domestic tenements and the post-Dissolution site of the Greyfriars, *Oxoniensia* **49**, 251-262.

Clay Pipe

The clay pipes

by John Cotter

Eight pieces of clay pipe weighing 69 g. were recovered from three contexts. These have been catalogued and spot-dated in a similar way to the pottery though in slightly more detail (see spreadsheet). Bowl shapes have been compared to those published from St Ebbe's, Oxford (Oswald 1984). Three stem and five bowl pieces are present including three complete bowls. These are all plain and unmarked although most pieces are well-burnished and thick stemmed suggesting a fairly early date.

The largest number of pieces (including four bowls) are from context (105) which includes mid and later 17th-century bowl types but also a stem fragment with a prominent spur suggesting a late 17th or early 18th century date. The fairly cohesive date and fresh condition of these pieces is puzzling considering the only pieces of pottery and tile from this context are of definite 19th century date. The pieces from the other two contexts are also likely to be of late 17th or early 18th century date. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Glass

Iron

Pottery

Assessment of the pottery from Queen's College kitchen extension, Oxford (OXQUCK 08)

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

A total of 12 sherds of pottery weighing 234 g. were recovered from six contexts. This is all of medieval and post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

The pottery assemblage is in a fresh but fragmentary condition. A dripping pan profile was recovered from context (118). Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The pottery is described in detail in the spreadsheet and summarised below.

The earliest piece in the assemblage is three joining sherds from the sagging base of a jar/cooking pot in Medieval Oxford ware (OXY) dating to c 1075-1250 (context 114). Medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) occurs in two contexts (113 and 118) including a dripping pan profile in (118). This would have been used for collecting fat or dripping from spit-roasts. Although this ware has a broad date range (c 1200-1600) it is unlikely that the pieces here belong to the latter part of this range.

Likewise the post-medieval wares comprise types commonly known from Oxford during the 17th-18th centuries.

The composition of the assemblage as a whole is typical of many sites in Oxford and is fairly unremarkable. The dripping pan suggests a connection with cooking areas but otherwise the assemblage is too small to draw any wide-ranging conclusions.

Recommendations

In view of the small size and mixed nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

Stone

The WORKED STONE FROM Queen's College Kitchen, Oxford

by Ruth Shaffrey

10th April 2008

Summary and Quantification

Two pieces of stone were retained

Methodology

The stone was examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens.

Description

Both pieces of stone are worked and are types of Jurassic shelly limestone. One is a narrow rectangular roof-stone (121). The other is of similar working to a roof-stone but is rather thick and may have been more appropriate as a wall course or a floor stone, although it shows no evidence of having been used for either (107).

Catalogue

Ctx	Descrip	Notes	Size	Wt (g)	Lithology
107	Slab	Thick slab. Looks like roof stone but seems too thick for this. Perhaps intended for use as a wall course or in a floor.	Measures 42mm max thickness	2200	Fine grained well cemented shelly limestone
121	Roof-stone	Narrow rectangular roofstone. One large corner and top missing so presumably this is where the perforation was.	Measures >310 x 200 x 28mm	1603	Well cemented shelly limestone

Statement of Potential

The assemblage has no real potential and no further work is recommended. A description of the stone should be included in any publication which follows and a record of the items should be included in the archive.

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXQUCK 08

Box 1 FILE 9

C FINDS BOX/BAG LISTS...

Pdf A Scen

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1.]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXQUICK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

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G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
OXQUCK 08	OXQUCKWB	Oxford, The Queens College, Kitchen Extension		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: OXQUCK 08 and invoice code: OXQUCKWB

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone		3	11	41		MISC.01 - mixed box
Burnt Flint, Unworked		1	25	19		MISC.01 - mixed box
CBM	2	7	16	9820	2 x Size 2	BM.01, BM.02
Clay Pipe		3	8	69		MISC.01 - mixed box
Glass		1	1	338		MISC.01 - mixed box
Iron		1	1	0		MISC.01 - mixed box
Pottery		7	15	236		MISC.01 - mixed box
Stone	1	2	2	3803	1 x Size 2	ST.01

Totals: 79 14,326 g

Total No of Boxes: 3 boxes + 1 miscellaneous boxes

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:
MISC.01 Size 3

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	CBM
Box Size	Size 2	Box No	BM.01
		Accession No	

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
3		1	1	CBM	99						
4		1	1	CBM	40						
105		1	2	CBM	179						
107		2	4	CBM	2968						
113		1	1	CBM	28						
121		1	2	CBM	1554						

No of Contexts: 6 **Total Bags:** 7
Total Objects: 11 **Total Weight:** 4868

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	CBM
Box Size	Size 2	Box No	BM.02
		Accession No	

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
121		2	4	CBM	4403						
124		1	1	CBM	549						

No of Contexts: 2 **Total Bags:** 3
Total Objects: 5 **Total Weight:** 4952

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code OXQUCK 08						Material: Miscellaneous					
Box Size Size 3						Box No		MISC.01		Accession No	
Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
3		1	5	Animal Bone	8						
113		1	5	Animal Bone	29						
114		1	1	Animal Bone	4						
108		1	25	Burnt Flint, Unworked sieved	19						
3		1	1	Clay Pipe	3						
4		1	2	Clay Pipe	10						
105		1	5	Clay Pipe	56						
105		1	1	Glass	338						
108		1	1	Iron sieved	0						
4		1	1	Pottery	3						
5		1	4	Pottery	76						
105		1	1	Pottery	31						
108		1	3	Pottery sieved	2						
113		1	1	Pottery	23						
114		1	3	Pottery	26						
118		1	2	Pottery	75						
No of Contexts:		16	Total Bags:		16						
Total Objects:		61	Total Weight:		703						

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code	OXQUCK 08	Material:	Stone	
Box Size	Size 2	Box No	ST.01	Accession No

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
107		1	1	Stone	2200						
121		1	1	Stone	1603						

No of Contexts:	2	Total Bags:	2
Total Objects:	2	Total Weight:	3803



FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE *2011.9*

SITE NAME Queens College Higher Queens

LISTED BY *GB*

[illegible]

Checked by:



LISTED BY *GH*

SITE CODE *Ox 2000*

SITE NAME Robins College between Alameda

LISTED BY *GH*

Checked by:

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXBUCK 08

Box 1 file 10

D. CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

PdFA scan

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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
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F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *March 08*SITE NAME *Queen's College Kitchen Area*FILM NO. *#1*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / *colour*

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>1.12. Subr</i>	
<i>17/03/08</i>	1	<i>S</i>	<i>18. Cuscuta Subr Fill</i>	<i>1x1m WB G/S</i>
<i>↓</i>	2	<i>W</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>1x1m WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	3	<i>W</i>	<i>Overall Subr</i>	<i>1x1m WB ↓</i>
<i>18/03/08</i>	4	<i>N</i>	<i>S.100 plus 104-108</i>	<i>1x1m WB G/S</i>
<i>↓</i>	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
	6	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>18/03/08</i>	7	<i>E</i>	<i>Overall shot of West to East remaining section 104-108</i>	<i>1x1m WB G/S</i>
<i>↓</i>	8	<i>W</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	9	<i>N</i>	<i>South Section Shot of Kitchen 6m x 1m - 1m x 1m</i>	<i>1x1m WB G/S</i>
<i>↓</i>	10	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	11	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>19/3/08</i>	12	<i>→N</i>	<i>Walls 102 & 101</i>	<i>WB 2m x 1m G/S</i>
	13	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>↓</i>	14	<i>→N</i>	<i>FLOOR 116</i>	<i>WB ↓ G/S</i>
<i>↓</i>	15	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
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<i>↓</i>	21	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	22	<i>→N</i>	<i>Wall 102</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	23	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	24	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	25	<i>→S</i>	<i>101 & 100</i>	<i>WB 2m x 1m ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	26	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	27	<i>→N</i>	<i>S.101</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	28	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	29	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
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<i>↓</i>	31	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	32	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>20/03/08</i>	33	<i>N</i>	<i>South facing Section 102</i>	<i>1x1m WB G/S</i>
<i>↓</i>	34	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	35	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>WB ↓</i>
	36		<i>Working Subr</i>	
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *Q124.05*SITE NAME *Quarry Creek Lower River*FILM NO. *#2*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>1.0. 50s</i>	
<i>25/03/05</i>	1	<i>→ W</i>	<i>LAYERS 132 & 133 within corner of 1st 2m x 1m</i>	<i>DM</i>
<i>↓</i>	2	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓</i>	
<i>↓</i>	3	<i>→ N</i>	<i>↓</i>	
<i>↓</i>	4	<i>W</i>	<i>S. 102</i>	<i>DM</i>
<i>↓</i>	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	6	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	7	<i>W</i>	<i>Wellington 50s</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	8	<i>NE</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
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	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OXOUCH 08*SITE NAME *Queens College Lichfield*FILM NO. *#1*

Camera number

Lens number

~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		I.D. Shot	
17/03/08	1	S	(18) <i>CELLAR BRICKS</i> 1x1m WB	G/S
↓	2	N	" 1x1m WB	G/S
↓	3	W	<i>OVERALL SHOT</i> 1x1m WB	G/S
18/03/08	4	N	S. 100 bricks 100-108 1x1m WB	G/S
↓	5	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ WB	↓
↓	6	↓	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ WB	↓
15/03/08	7	E	<i>OVERALL SHOT OF WEST TO EAST RUNNING SERVICE TRENCH</i> WB	G/S
↓	8	W	↓ 1x1m ↓	↓
18/03/08	9	N	<i>SOUTH SECTION SHOT OF WESTERN END OF W-E SERVICE TRENCH</i> WB	G/S
↓	10	↓	↓ 1x1m WB	↓
↓	11	↓	↓ ↓	G/S
14/3/08	12	→N	WALL 102 & 101 WB 2x1m	G.S.
	13	"	" "	
↓	14	→N	FLOOR 116 WB 1m	
↓	15	↓	↓ NB	
↓	16	↓	↓	
↓	17	↓	↓	
↓	18	→E	↓ WB	
↓	19	↓	↓ NB	
↓	20	↓	↓	
↓	21	↓	↓	
↓	22	→N	WALL 102 WB 2m	
↓	23	↓	↓ NB	
↓	24	↓	↓	
↓	25	→S	WALL 101 & 100 WB 2m & 1m	
↓	26	→S	" "	
↓	27	→N	S. 101 5m WB	
↓	28	↓	↓ NB	
↓	29	↓	↓ NB	
↓	30	N	S. 100 1x1m WB	G/S
↓	31	↓	↓ WB	↓
↓	32	↓	↓ WB	↓
24/03/08	33	N	S. 100 1x1m WB	G/S
↓	34	↓	↓ WB	↓
↓	35	↓	↓ WB	↓
↓	36		<i>Looking S</i>	
↓	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OXAL08*SITE NAME *Reims College Litchfield Warwick*FILM NO. *#12*

Camera number

Lens number

~~Black and white~~ colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>1st. SHOTS</i>	
<i>25/03/08</i>	1	<i>→W</i>	<i>layers (132) (133) within course of (101) 2m x 1m</i>	<i>ja</i>
<i>↓</i>	2	<i>→W</i>	<i>↓ ↓ ↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	3	<i>→W</i>	<i>↓ ↓ ↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	4	<i>W</i>	<i>S. 102 1x 1m 1x 2m</i>	<i>JDY</i>
<i>↓</i>	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	6	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	7	<i>W</i>	<i>Workline SHOTS</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	8	<i>NAE</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
	9	<i>↓</i>		
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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OXOCH 03*SITE NAME *Queen's College London, Richmond*FILM NO. *41*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		I.D. Shot VOID	
<i>17/03/08</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>(18) Ceiling Brackets</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Overhead Shot</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>18/03/08</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S. 100 Fins 100-108</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
	<i>6</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
<i>18/03/08</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Overhead Shot of 100 to 108 Richmond Street Tunnel</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
<i>18/03/08</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>South Section Shot of 100-108 W. of 100-108 Tunnel</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ VOID</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
<i>19/03/08</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>→N</i>	<i>Walls 102-101</i>	<i>WJS 2x1m</i>
	<i>13</i>			
	<i>14</i>	<i>→N</i>	<i>FLOOR 116</i>	<i>WJS 1m</i>
	<i>15</i>			<i>WJS</i>
	<i>16</i>			
	<i>17</i>		<i>VOID</i>	
	<i>18</i>	<i>→E</i>		<i>WJS</i>
	<i>19</i>			<i>WJS</i>
	<i>20</i>			
	<i>21</i>		<i>VOID</i>	
	<i>22</i>	<i>→N</i>	<i>Wall 102</i>	<i>WJS 2m</i>
	<i>23</i>			<i>WJS</i>
	<i>24</i>			
	<i>25</i>	<i>→S</i>	<i>Wall 101 + 100 + 102</i>	<i>WJS 2m x 1m</i>
	<i>26</i>	<i>→S</i>		
	<i>27</i>	<i>→N</i>	<i>S. 101 S.</i>	<i>WJS</i>
	<i>28</i>			<i>WJS</i>
	<i>29</i>			<i>WJS</i>
	<i>30</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S. 102</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
	<i>31</i>			<i>WJS</i>
	<i>32</i>		<i>VOID</i>	<i>WJS</i>
<i>20/03/08</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S. 103</i>	<i>1x1/4 LWS GJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
<i>↓</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>VOID</i>	<i>↓ WJS</i>
	<i>36</i>		<i>Excavation Shots</i>	
	<i>37</i>			

25-3-08



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *OX01108*SITE NAME *Alcove Corridor, Litchfield Railway*FILM NO. *12*

Camera number

Lens number

~~Black and white~~ colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		<i>10. SPTS</i>	
<i>25/03/08</i>	1	<i>→ W</i>	<i>in alcove (132) (133) within corner of (104) 2m x 1m</i>	<i>ja</i>
<i>↓</i>	2	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓ ↓ ↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	3+3A	<i>→ W</i>	<i>↓ ↓ ↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	4	<i>W</i>	<i>S. 102 1x 1m 1x 1m</i>	<i>JDW</i>
<i>↓</i>	5	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	6 <i>10A</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓ ↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	7	<i>W</i>	<i>Wicham SPTS</i>	<i>↓</i>
<i>↓</i>	8	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
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	36			
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Fuji Processing Laboratory
PO BOX 3278
WARWICK
ENGLAND
CV34 6YJ

816872

2

DATE POSTED

Retain this slip in case of query. Customer service tel: 01926 335537
email: customer-service@fujilab.co.uk

NOTICE: For additional services please remember to enclose a cheque or credit card details.

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2 DATE POSTED

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email: customer-service@fujilab.co.uk

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25/03/08

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXFORD 08.

Box 1 file 11

E. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Pdf A Scan

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Disco~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXOACK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
A: Final Report	
A: Publication Report	
B: Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



OXQUICK 08

SITE NAME KITCHEN COURT, QUEENS COLLEGE OXFORD

EVALUATION

ANDY NORTON

[illegible]

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

NAME OF PROCESSOR: CS

SITECODE: OXQUCK08

[illegible]

KEY: Finds; P = pot, B = bone, Cr = cremated bone, S = slag, F = flint, BF = burnt flint; G = glass, Sh = shell, Cu = copper, Fe = iron, Be = beads
Processed for & Sub-samples; CPR = charred plant remains, Sn = snails, Po = pollen, W = waterlogged, M = metalworking, Pe = pedology
 + = 1-5 items, ++ = 6-25 items, +++ = 26- 100 items, ++++ = > 100 items

1/4108

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: RESIDUE ASSESSMENT FORM

DATE

1/4/08

SITECODE

OXQUICK 08

Sample number	Context number	Fraction (please tick)				Material (note abundance)										Process required (please tick)			Checked by (initials)	Completed?	
						Animal bone		Human bone		Plant remains		Shell		Flint	Burnt flint or stone						Other finds (e.g. metal, beads)
		>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	2-0.5mm	mammal	fish	cremated	unburnt	charred	mineralised	molluscs	marine			Sort	Discard	Retain			
1	108	✓								3							✓	✓		R.S.	
1	108		✓	✓						4					2	FECID PCID RES. ALMOST ENT. CHARCOAL - RETAINED			✓	R.S.	
1	108				✓											RETAINED FOR CPR			✓	R.S.	

Key: 1 = occasional (<5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items) 4 = abundant (>100 items)



ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

DATE 25/3/08

SITE NAME KITCHEN COURT, QUEENS
OXFORD

SITE CODE OXQUCK 08

Material transferred to

JANUS HOUSE.

Material

1. ~~BUCKET~~ BUCKET.

Sample number

Context number

Number of boxes/bags

Notes

1

108

1

CHARCOAL REMAINS

OXFORD QUEENS COLLEGE
KITCHEN EXTENSION
OXFORD 08

Box 1 File 12

E. SPECIALIST ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

Pdf A San

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 0ES

PART 1 FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter: OA

No. of ~~Ditto~~ Copies: 3

PART 2 TITLE/HEADINGS

Site Information:

Line 1: [OA] County: [Oxfordshire] Parish: [Oxford]]

Site: [Queens College, Kitchen Extension, Phase 1]]

Site identifier/accession code may be included OXOQUCK 08

Line 2: Fieldworker/Excavator's Name [A. Norton]]

Line 3:

Classification of Material:

Tick if
Present

Index to Archive	
Introduction	
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B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X-rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OXQUCK 08, Queens College, Oxford.

THE ANIMAL BONES RECOVERED FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

by Rachel Scales

submitted April 2008

Three animal bone fragments were recovered by hand during excavations to extend the kitchens at Queens College, Oxford. Bones were identified with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology bone reference collection and published texts. One chicken (*Gallus gallus*) femur (114), a cattle (*Bos taurus*) metatarsal and a fragment of sheep/ goat (*Ovis aries/ Capra hircus*) maxillus (3) were recovered from medieval soil deposits associated with the construction of the yard/ garden walls at Queens College (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of bones recorded from contexts at Queens College, Oxford.

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	SPECIES	ELEMENT
3	Fill of robber trench 6	Sheep/ Goat	Maxillary bone
113	Soil layer between walls 101/102	Cattle	Metatarsal
114	Soil layer between walls 101/102	Chicken	Femur

The preservation of the bone was good. There was no evidence for butchery marks, burning or carnivore gnawing on the bones. The fragment of sheep/goat maxilla contained a deciduous premolar and first molar in wear, suggesting that the animal was at least six months old, but had not yet reached dental maturity at the time of its death.

With so few mammal bones present it is not possible to investigate husbandry practices further beyond noting that the elements recorded are likely to reflect domestic activity. However, this assemblage should be considered alongside material from further excavations at the site, should bone of similar date be retrieved.