

Pembroke College Oxford Old Quad and Porter's Lodge



Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching brief

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Old Quad and Porter's Lodge, Pembroke College, Oxford

Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording at Pembroke College, Oxford focusing on the Old Quad and the ranges at the north-west corner of this area.

The below-ground works were more limited than anticipated and comprised two test pits within the lawn of the quad as well as the monitoring of some drainage outlet works towards the east end of the quad. These works did not reveal any significant features.

The investigation has also included building recording in the Events Office at the west end of the north range of this quad and the Porter's Lodge to the west. The main development work here was the creation of two doorways between the Events Office and the passageway to allow the Porter's Lodge to be relocated to the east side of the passage. The work necessitated the lowering of the floor in the west half of the Events Office. The suspended joist floor was recorded prior to removal and the floor reduction was monitored. Various finds were recovered from the fill beneath the joists (clay pipes and glass fragments) whose late 17th/early 18th-century date corresponded closely to that of the construction of the building.

Prior to the current project the Events Office had a similar layout to that shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey Town Plan and also on a plan from 1939 included in the Royal Commission's Inventory on the Monuments of Oxford. Each plan showed a set of alcoves or walk-in cupboards against the west wall and the area was shown to have been used as a Bursary. The alcoves incorporated a sunken void beneath the southern part of the floor, accessible via a trap door, and there was evidence of a similar void beneath the northern alcove (subsequently filled in). As this area was a Bursary it may be that these underfloor voids were used to store money or valuables, and at the south end of the alcoves there was also a safe.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has undertaken an archaeological watching brief and a programme of historic building recording at Pembroke College in central Oxford. The investigation was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (planning ref: 14/00870/LBC and 14/00921/FUL) for a development at the site which has included the remodelling of the Porters Lodge and the re-grading of the Old Quad.
- 1.1.2 A brief was set by David Radford, Oxford City Archaeologist, detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition (Radford 2015) and OA then produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the works to be undertaken.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Pembroke College lies in the centre of Oxford between Pembroke Street and Brewer Street. The area of the development consists of the historic college buildings and an area of existing lawn and surfaced path at Pembroke College, St Aldates (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The site lies at the southern limits of the historic city of Oxford, to the north of the medieval city wall (centred on NGR SP 5132 0597). The college occupies an area of land measuring approximately 0.5ha.
- 1.2.3 The site is located to the north of the edge of the floodplain gravel terrace, and lies on the second terrace which rises up north from Brewer Street.
- 1.2.4 The site is situated on flat land at c 57m OD, which falls away to the south towards the River Thames at Folly Bridge. The topography of this area originally fell steeply from the edge of the second gravel terrace, marked by the approximate line of the City Wall on Brewer Street. Since the early medieval period a considerable amount of riverine deposition and deliberate land reclamation has raised the ground level in the southern portion of St Aldate's, making this slope less pronounced (OA 2013).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The early history of the site, prior to the establishment of Pembroke College, has been detailed in the project WSI.
- 1.3.2 Pembroke College was founded in 1624 by James I and it both succeeded, and incorporated the remains of, the 15th century Broadgates Hall on the same site. Broadgates Hall was one of Oxford's most important medieval halls and the main surviving element from the complex is believed to form part of Pembroke College's Library at the north-west corner of the main quadrangle and just to the west of the main focus of the current study.
- 1.3.3 Salter's Map of Medieval Oxford (1934) suggests that prior to the establishment of Pembroke College the site of the current project was on an L-shaped plot owned by Broadgates. The two plots immediately to the east of this (including the site of the rest of the north range of the Pembroke quadrangle) were owned by Abingdon Abbey (to west) and New College (to east). The VCH confirms this and adds that both these tenements appear to have been leased by Broadgates Hall. No trace of these early buildings survive (VCH).



- 1.3.4 The south and west ranges of the main quadrangle at Pembroke were each constructed in the 1620s shortly after the establishment of the college, and the east range was also begun in this decade although it was not completed until 1670.
- 1.3.5 The existing buildings on the north side of the quadrangle which pre-dated the formation of Pembroke were initially retained by the college and repaired rather than being replaced. The VCH reports that by 1673 these buildings had been half pulled down and construction had begun on the north range, which includes the building recorded in the current project. This range was complete as far as the gate by 1691 and the gatehouse itself was finished in 1694.
- 1.3.6 A good view of the college buildings was included in David Loggan's *Oxonia Illustrata* from c.1675 and this shows the newly-constructed three-storey north range of the quadrangle. It is possible that the range was still under construction at this date and the view was therefore intended to show the form of the building when it was completed. This view shows the range with a central tower and entrance which pre-dated the gateway which was added in the early 1690s.
- 1.3.7 A further view by Michael Burghers from a similar angle is dated 1700 and this shows the remodelled north range without the central tower and instead with a gateway at the western end. Another view from c.1824 again shows the north side of the building with a similar form (VCH).
- 1.3.8 In 1829-1830 the ranges of the main quadrangle, including the north range, were entirely re-faced and remodelled by the Oxford builder Daniel Evans in the Gothic style. The tower was also raised by a storey.
- 1.3.9 The Ordnance Survey's 1:500 town plan was published in 1875 and this provides some indication of the internal layout of the western part of the north range which has been investigated in the current project. The plan shows the vaulted passage from Beef Lane to the quadrangle, together with what appears to have been a small lodge on the west side with bay window and larger room on the east side. The plan shows what appears to have been a pair of partitioned off areas or cupboards within this room immediately to the east of the vaulted passageway.
- 1.3.10 A plan included in the Royal Commission's 1939 *Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford* again shows a broadly similar arrangement in this area to the 1875 plan with the walk-in cupboards immediately to the east of the passage and this wider room was labelled as the Bursary. Presumably this was a room where money was temporarily stored and then distributed from.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The principal aims of the current work have been:

- To identify and record any significant structural features or relationships and any notable decorative features revealed by the building work at the Porters Lodge.
- To investigate the chronology, construction and development of the building.
- To identify and record any significant archaeological remains revealed by



the ground works, paying particular regard to the potential for early medieval, medieval and post-medieval deposits.

- to make the record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The project has included two distinct elements: below-ground archaeological investigations and historic building recording.
- 2.2.2 The below-ground works involved the excavation of two test pits in the Old Quad and a watching brief during excavation for a drainage pipe on the east side of the quad. The test pit work was undertaken on 27 February 2015 and the watching brief work was undertaken on 4 June 2015.
- 2.2.3 The watching brief was conducted as a continuous archaeological presence during those works that had the potential to disturb or destroy below ground archaeological remains.
- 2.2.4 The building-recording was focused on the gateway at the north-west corner of the Old Quad and the rooms immediately to either side of it. This work was carried out in the form of a historic building watching brief undertaken during works to the building itself to record parts of the structure which were removed or temporarily exposed by the refurbishment. These visits to site were targeted on particular phases of the development which had the potential to expose significant older fabric. In addition a general photographic record was also made of the areas before the start of the main works.
- 2.2.5 The building recording was undertaken on five separate visits between March and May 2015.

3 RESULTS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 Test pit recording

- 3.1.1 Two test pits were excavated in the lawn of the Old Quad. One pit was towards the western end of the lawn and the other was towards the east end of the lawn.
- 3.1.2 Both measured approximately 0.3m² and up to 0.4m deep and were excavated through 100mm - 120mm of turf overlying 200mm - 250mm of humic loamy topsoil. At the base of the topsoil deposit was a cleanish looking mid orangey brown clayey gravel which was only seen in two small sondages in the corner of the test pits.
- 3.1.3 Consequently, characterisation of this deposit was problematic, but it is possible that it was the top of a construction horizon associated with the construction of the ranges which form the quad.

3.2 Watching brief of drainage outlet works

- 3.2.1 An excavation area, measuring 2.10m by 0.35m by 0.9m deep was excavated to locate a drainage pipe to be replaced on the east side of the Old Quad (PI. 53-54).
- 3.2.2 A 45 degree angled sloped trench was excavated from the drain by the quad lawn back towards the college building, to locate the length of the drain and any other drains feeding into it.
- 3.2.3 Below the stone slabs of the path, a mixed gravel and garden soil and rubble deposit (01) backfilled the drainage trench. Undisturbed garden soils (02) could be seen in the



east section of the excavation, to a maximum depth of 0.9m. A clay pipe was in the backfill of the drainage trench and was not retained.

4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 As stated above the building recording focused on the gateway at the north-west corner of the Old Quad and the rooms immediately either side of it. To the east side was a room that has most recently been used as an Events Office and to the west side was a Porters Lodge and staircase.
- 4.1.2 The development works have included the creation of a pair of doorways in the east wall of the gateway to connect this area with the adjacent Events Office. In addition the floor in the west half of the Events Office was reduced in height and a set of alcoves in the same area were removed. These works have allowed the Porter's Lodge to be relocated from the west side of the gateway to the former Events Office on the east side.
- 4.1.3 The current investigation was not intended to provide an exhaustive record of all these areas. It focused on features which were being altered or removed in the works and therefore features which were not being altered such as the staircase to the south of the Porters Lodge were not recorded.

4.2 Events Room (Former Bursary)

- 4.2.1 The Events Room was a plain room with plastered walls and ceiling and a boarded floor covered with a modern carpet (Pl. 1-3). The room was entered via a door at the south-east corner at the foot of the stairs and at the north-east corner of the room there was a small separate office formed by modern stud partitions (removed in current work. Pl. 2). The western side of the room incorporated a set of three alcoves or walk-in cupboards which have also been removed in the current development to allow for the new openings to connect the Events Office with the passage (Pl. 4).
- 4.2.2 The ceiling and floor above the room was supported by a principal east-to-west joist and although the main ceiling cornice extended around this joist within the main room, the cornice did not continue through at the west end within the alcoves (Pl. 5). At the west end the joist was supported by a corbel in the stone wall.
- 4.2.3 ***Alcoves to west side of Events Room***
- 4.2.4 The alcoves or walk-in cupboards against the west side of the room comprised three small separate spaces (to south, centre and north) and although the two outer 'rooms' had doors to allow them to be locked the central alcove was open and accessed through a simple arch in the partition.
- 4.2.5 This layout closely matches the arrangement shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1875 as well as the plan shown in the RCHM Inventory on the Monuments in the city of Oxford (dated 1939) although the area has been altered in the 20th century.
- 4.2.6 The partitions which formed the alcoves were constructed from nailed softwood and the internal faces had lath and plaster which probably survived from the 1875 plan but the eastern side of the main partition, facing into the room, was clad in modern plaster held on chicken wire. This is likely to have been added as part of a mid 20th-century redecoration of the room and the earlier face seemed to have been formed of horizontal boards (Pl. 6).



- 4.2.7 At the southern end of the alcoves there was a safe (Pl. 19), probably of 20th-century date, against the external wall and immediately adjacent to this was a lockable hatch in the floor which filled much of the southernmost alcove (Pl. 20).
- 4.2.8 The steel safe was supported on a vaulted, black brick arch with two brick piers and it had clearly been inserted into an existing opening. The piers supporting the safe and the void beneath this area are discussed below in the section on the reduction of the floor in this area.
- 4.2.9 These alcoves have been removed in the current project to allow for the new openings which will link the Events Office and the passage.
- 4.2.10 The east face of the main stone wall which divided the Events Office from the passage was covered with an old plaster incorporating hair. This was partly covered by the later alcoves although it was clear that the partitions abutted plaster on the walls.

4.2.11 Floor in Events Office

- 4.2.12 The main element of the current project where historic fabric has been revealed has been the western half of the floor of the Events Office which has been reduced in height by c.40 cm to allow an insulated floor to be inserted and for it to be at the same level as the passageway to the west.
- 4.2.13 This floor can be divided into two unequal halves: the larger part (c.1.6 m wide) was to the east and comprised a suspended-joist floor which presumably continued east beneath the rest of the room (not exposed in current works) while the western 1.1 m was beneath the alcoves described above and was of different construction (described below).
- 4.2.14 The main exposed part of the floor to the east of the alcoves was of suspended joists so the reduction work largely comprised the removal of the floor boards and joists. The floorboards were generally c.22 cm wide but there was some inconsistency in this and there were various apparently reused boards pieced together. The boards were supported by east-to-west common joists which were generally c.11 cm tall by 8 cm wide, formed of softwood which appeared to have been pit sawn. There was some variation to the joists and some were reused from elsewhere. These common joists all appeared to be nailed and they were set on a number of contemporary north-to-south sleeper joists, without a clear pattern, and again incorporating a number of reused timbers.
- 4.2.15 The main reused timbers were:
- A former wall plate (13 cm x 9 cm) with dovetail trenches reused as an east-to-west common joist and located towards the southern end of the floor (marked A on Fig 7. Pl. 12)
 - A timber with a long mortice to the side which extends right through the member (14 cm x 12 cm). This was reused as a lower north-to-south joist (marked B on Fig 7)
 - A timber which was aligned with B and very similar to it (also 14 cm x 12 cm). It could even have been the same member but truncated. It also has a long mortice to the side and peg holes (marked C on Fig 7).
 - A probable partition rail (11 x 8 cm) with lots of stud mortices in the side reused as an east-to-west common mortice (marked D on Fig 7. Pl. 18)
 - A waney (or curved) timber with a trench or groove right along the side. Reused in the floor as a north-to-south lower joist (marked E on Fig 7)



- An east-to-west timber (F on Fig 7) long trench in the upper faced with what appears to be a tenon in-situ (Pl. 17).
- 4.2.16 The north-to-south sleeper joists were set on a number of crudely formed pads which appeared to be formed of rubble stone with mortar to the top. These pads were set on a layer, c.35 cm below the floorboards formed from a loose, stoney, hard-core fill. This fill incorporated a small number of larger stones, roof stone slates, mortar, building debris, animal bones, oyster shells and a number of clay pipes (see section 5 below). The surface of this layer (c.20 cm max) was removed to allow for the new insulated floor.
- 4.2.17 The floor to the west beneath the alcoves in the Events Office divided into three sections: the southern part which was a void; the central part which had suspended joists and the northern part which was a modern joist floor set on a modern rubble infill.
- 4.2.18 The void in the southern section extended c.80 cm below the floor in the Events Office and a trap door provided access to this lower space (Pl. 21). As detailed above there was a safe at the southern end of the alcove above this space and the brick piers which supported the safe continued down into the void. The brick piers abutted rubble stone walls to each side which appeared to have had a thin limewash coating (Pl. 31-32).
- 4.2.19 The character of these low stone walls, formed from rubble and non-dressed stone was quite different to the dressed stone which formed the main wall dividing the Events Office from the passage (discussed further below). The stones are varied in size and slightly obscured by the limewash but there is at least one stone is relatively large (c.42 x 38 cm).
- 4.2.20 The above-ground dressed stone wall is also slightly narrower (34 cm) than the rubble section below ground (41 cm). The upper wall is assumed to date from c.1695 when the gateway is known to have been constructed but the lower walls may survive from the slightly earlier North Range from c.1670s. The void to the north of the safe was c.1.6 m long and there was a further east-to-west rubble stone wall at the north end.
- 4.2.21 It strongly appeared that the only faces to the low stone walls were those looking into the voids and there was nothing to suggest that they formed part of a larger basement.
- 4.2.22 The central third of the floor beneath the alcoves was formed from suspended joists of similar character to those in the area to the east and some of the joists continued through strongly suggesting that the two areas were contemporary with each other.
- 4.2.23 The northern part of the floor beneath the alcoves had modern softwood joists, much later than the others exposed in the works, set on an infill which the ground reduction works revealed was formed from concrete blocks and modern rubble. The concrete blocks had plastered faces and clearly they were from a demolished partition, presumably from somewhere in the general vicinity.
- 4.2.24 The area which had been infilled appeared to have been a void, similar to that at the south-west corner of this room, defined by rubble-stone walls facing into the void (Pl. 30). The void was c.90 cm wide (E-W) by c.2.15 m long (N-S) and its depth continued down beyond the level of the current excavation works (c.50 cm). The east wall of this area was constructed with relatively long thin stones.
- 4.2.25 At the south-west corner of this area a moulded, quarter-circle stone was exposed within the east-west wall which appeared to have been a drainage hopper (Pl. 33-34, 49-50). This stone would have been located at the junction between two buildings set at right-angles to each other, and raised high up at the eaves level. The building's guttering would have fed into the hopper stone and a downpipe would then have fed down to the ground. This hopper stone, in the shape of a hollowed quadrant, was 49



cm long to its two main sides, by 16 cm tall and with simple tooling marks around its edge. The stone had a lead-lined hole for the downpipe.

4.3 Wall between Events Room and Gateway

- 4.3.1 The work to create the pair of doorways in the east wall of the gateway was monitored and this confirmed that the wall was constructed from regular dressed stone blocks rendered to both sides. The render on the passage side had scratch marks to give the appearance of coursing although these lines didn't relate to the actual coursing of the stones behind. On average the stones were c.30 cm in height although some were slightly taller. In order to create the two doorways a much wider single opening was made in the wall and then a concrete pier added to the centre.
- 4.3.2 As detailed in the historical background above this wall is believed to date from c.1695 when the gateway was inserted at the west end of the north range.
- 4.3.3 The west end of the main E-W joist in the Events Room was supported by a corbel in the stone wall. This end of the beam was examined and this showed no evidence of ever having been morticed into another beam so it must have been supported on a wall or a post.
- 4.3.4 A shallow trench (c.40 cm deep x 70 cm long) was dug at the centre of the wall for the new concrete pier and this revealed rubble foundation for the wall above.

4.4 Passageway and Porter's Lodge

- 4.4.1 The passageway between the Old Quad and Pembroke Square (Beef Lane) had a fine rib-vaulted ceiling (Pl. 7, 24) and stone paved floor. As detailed above, this gateway and route through to the college was constructed in c.1694 and apart from the formation of the two doorways in the east wall it was not being altered in the current project.
- 4.4.2 The Porter's Lodge was on the west side of the passage and includes a bay window. The interior of the lodge (Pl. 8-10) has been doubled in size since the 1875 Ordnance Survey plan by the westward extension of the room into what was formerly the east end of the library. This extension also post-dates the plan shown in the RCHM Inventory of 1939. At the north-west corner of the Lodge's historic footprint there was an angled doorway and steps up to the adjacent room.
- 4.4.3 The lodge and linked room to the north-west have each been refurbished and redecorated in the later 20th-century and further minor refurbishment works have been undertaken in the current project.
- 4.4.4 In the lodge the floor is formed from joists and 20th-century boards but a small east-to-west section of these were lifted to allow the insertion of some cabling. The cables were largely set in an existing void beneath the boards but at the east end of this area two courses of a small section of a modern brick wall below the floorboards were removed. This wall was orientated north to south. Towards the east end of this void, close to the porters bay window various animal bones (possibly a workman's lunch) were found. These are discussed further below in Section 5. The exposed section beneath the floorboards adjacent to the bay window was scraped slightly (c.10 cm) to allow for the cabling and this was a chalky rubble base.

5 FINDS

5.1 Clay tobacco pipes (by John Cotter)

5.1.1 *Introduction and methodology*



5.1.2 A total of 15 pieces of clay pipe weighing 130g were recovered from a single context (Context 0). These were found in the former Events Office at the north-western corner of the Old Quad at Pembroke College. The find spot lay immediately east of the passageway through to the quad from Beef Lane and to the east of the Porter's Lodge. Contractors here were removing a section of the ground floor joists and the pipes were found within a loose fill beneath these joists. The building was constructed in the late 17th century (probably 1670s), with some further works in the gateway immediately to the west in the 1690s. The pipes have not been separately catalogued but are described in some detail below. Both types of pipe bowl present can be paralleled with those published from St Ebbe's, Oxford (Oswald 1984). As both are common types and have no makers' marks or decoration (other than rim milling) they have not been illustrated.

5.1.3 *Summary of the assemblage*

5.1.4 The pipes recovered are all in a good, fresh condition with only slight wear on one or two pieces and a thin limey deposit on some probably caused by adjacent mortar or limestone rubble. All the bowls are complete with only one example showing a small (probably modern) chip from the rim. The stem fragments are fairly long, up to 95mm, and two bowls have c 55mm of stem still attached. In total there are 5 bowls 1 mouth piece and 9 stem fragments. All appearances seem to indicate that this is a contemporary deposit probably dating to c.1690-1720. A summary of the pipe bowl assemblage is shown below in Table 1.

| Bowl Type | Date | No. Bowls |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Oxford: B | 1650-1690/1730? | 3 |
| Oxford: C | 1690-1720 | 2 |
| Total Bowls | | 5 |

5.1.5 Table 1. Number of pipe bowls by type and date

5.1.6 Oxford Type B bowls (bulbous with a stubby spur or conical heel) are usually the commonest 17th-century type present from excavations in the city and were initially dated by Oswald to c.1650-1690 (Oswald 1984, fig. 51B). More recent work, however, suggests that a slightly more 'chinned' development of this type may have remained in production as late as c.1730 (Higgins 2007; Cotter 2012). The three bowls here are all of this 'chinned' sub-type, all with prominent conical heels, and almost certainly date to the end of the 17th century or the early 18th century. One of these has good quality lateral burnishing while the other two are unburnished. They all have milling below the rim but this is confined to the back third of the rim circumference - another late feature. The two Type C bowls (c 1690-1720) are of normal appearance; the bowl is taller and more slender than Type B and with a circular heel rather than a spur. They have average burnishing and, as usual, no milling.

5.1.7 The stem pieces are of 'chunky' early type with wide diameter stem bores (c 2.8-3mm) broadly compatible in date with the bowls. Several have lateral burnishing. None of the stems join. Three are thickened at the bowl end and as these do not join any of the bowls present they must represent an additional three pipes, bringing the minimum number of pipes present to 8.



5.2 Glass fragments (by Ian R Scott)

5.2.1 There are ten pieces of vessel glass. The glass includes the almost complete base of an early squat wine bottle (D: 147mm). It has a low domed kick, which suggests it could date to the very late 17th or early 18th century (c 1685-1715). A second small fragment may be from bottle of similar date. There are also two large sherds probably from a single 'globe and shaft' wine bottle. Although there is no refit the sherds are made in the same glass of the colour. One sherd is from the base and has the distinctive small kick of a 'globe and shaft bottle', and the second sherd has the pronounced angular shoulder. These sherds date to the 2nd half of the 17th century. There are five smaller sherds from early wine bottles, but these lack distinctive features. The final sherd is a conical kick or pushup in green glass from a freeblown cylindrical pharmaceutical phial of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

5.3 Animal bone (By Lena Strid)

5.3.1 The table below summaries the unstratified animal bones found beneath the floorboards in the Porter's Lodge.

| Animal | Bones |
|---------------|---|
| Cattle | 1 pelvis, 1 humerus, 1 metatarsal |
| Sheep/Goat | 1 humerus, 1 metacarpal, 1 tibia, 1 ulna, 1 scapula |
| Fowl | 1 tibiotarsus |
| Medium mammal | 3 ribs, 1 vertebra |
| Large mammal | 1 rib, 1 vertebra, 1 longbone (juvenile) |
| Indeterminate | 2 fragments |
| Other | 4 oyster shells |

6 CONCLUSION

6.1.1 The investigation at the Porter's Lodge and Quad at Pembroke College has been a valuable exercise although the below-ground archaeological works were smaller in scope than initially anticipated.

6.1.2 The historic building investigation has allowed a general record to be made of the west end of the north range of the Old Quad and also specific features such as a suspended-joint ground floor which incorporated possibly 17th-century century timbers. No structures or features predating the later 17th-century college buildings were exposed.

6.1.3 An interesting feature of the floor structure in the Events Office was a void at the the west side of the room, located beneath a set of walk-in cupboards or alcoves shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey plan. Evidence of a further similar void was also found beneath the northern part of the alcoves (although this had been infilled in the 20th century) and it could be that they related to the use of this area as a Bursary, as shown on the 1875 plan. Money or valuables may have been



stored beneath the floor and a safe was also located in this area, at the southern end of the alcoves.

- 6.1.4 The finds recovered correspond closely to the known date of the building. There were several fragments of glass, all of which date from the second half of the 17th or early 18th century, and some clay pipes which were also from this period.



APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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Higgins, D A, 2007 'Clay tobacco pipes' in Brady, K, Smith, A and Laws, G, 'Excavations at Abingdon West Central Redevelopment: Iron Age, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activity in Abingdon' *Oxoniensia* 72, 157-176.

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.



APPENDIX B. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Site name: | Pembroke College Porters Lodge and Old Quad |
| Site code: | OXPEOQ15 |
| Grid reference: | SP51329 05973 |
| Type of watching brief: | WB during excavation of 2 small test pits in quadrangle WB during service works in quad Historic building watching brief during works in North Range of Old Quad |
| Date and duration of project: | The below-ground watching briefs involved a single day on site each while the historic building watching brief involved c.4 visits between March and May 2015. |
| Location of archive: | The Archive is currently held at Janus House and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service under the Accession Number OXCMS 2015:51. |

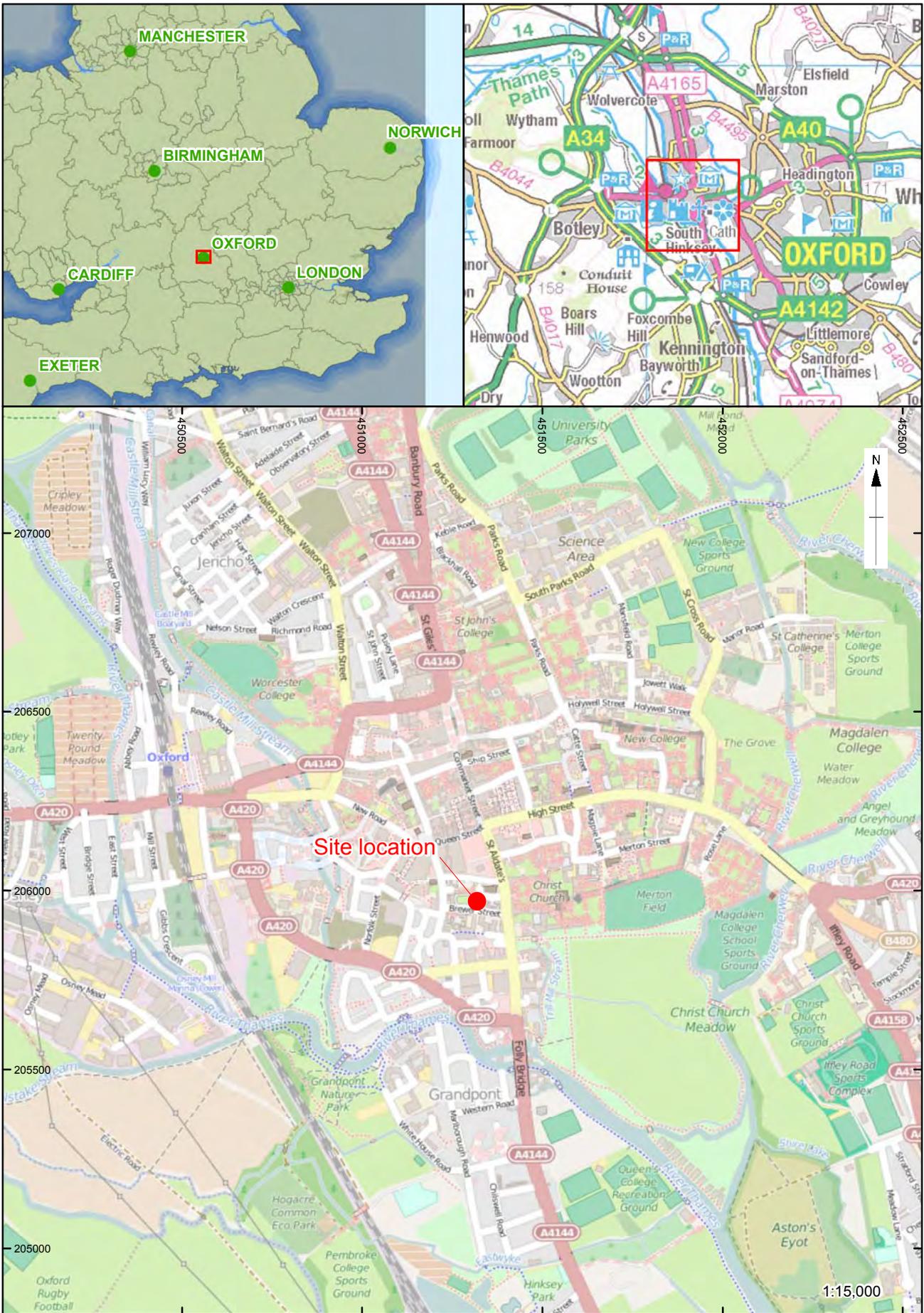
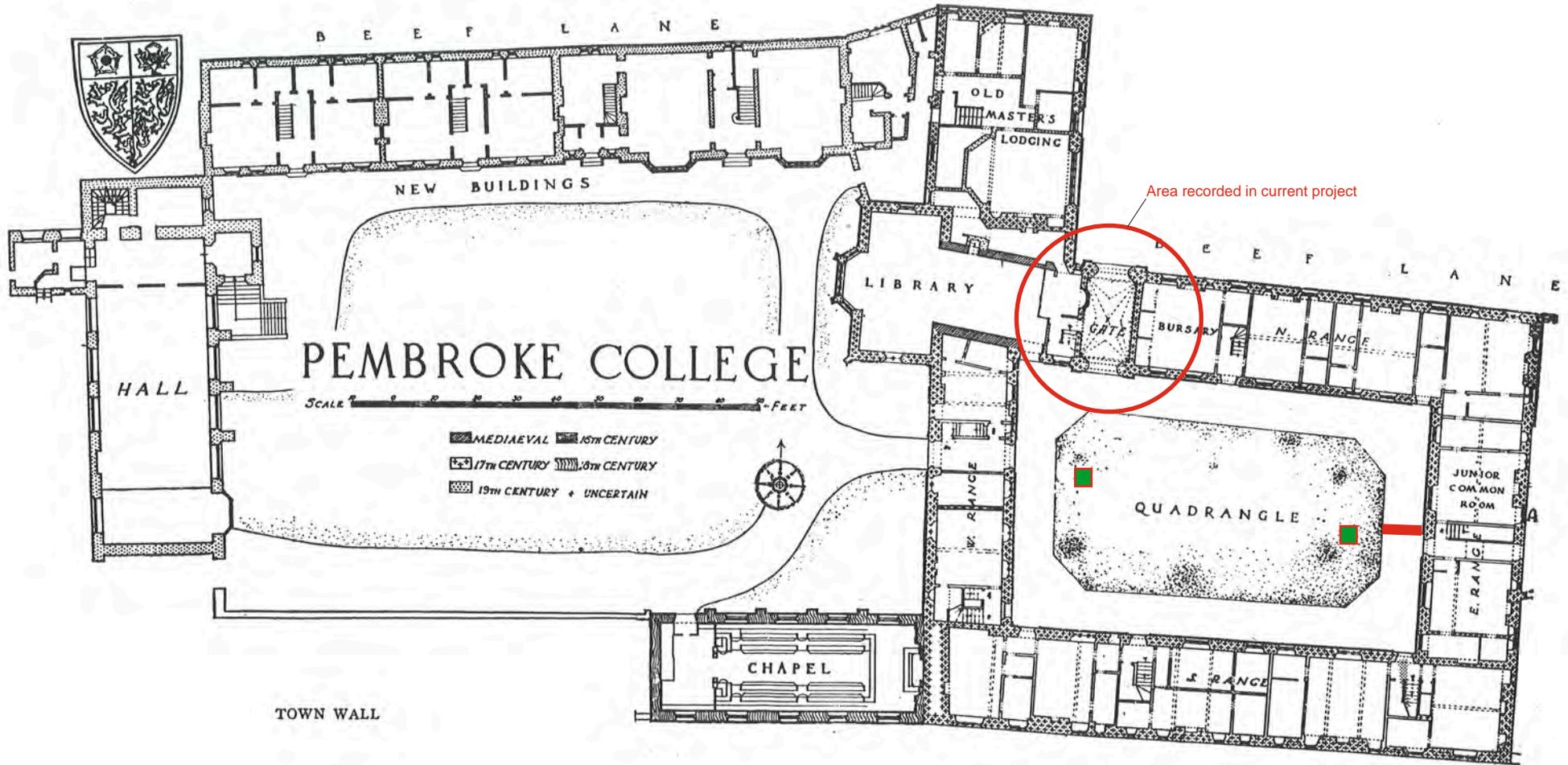


Figure 1: Site location



■ Test pit locations
— Watching Brief area

Figure 2: Plan of Pembroke College, from VCH

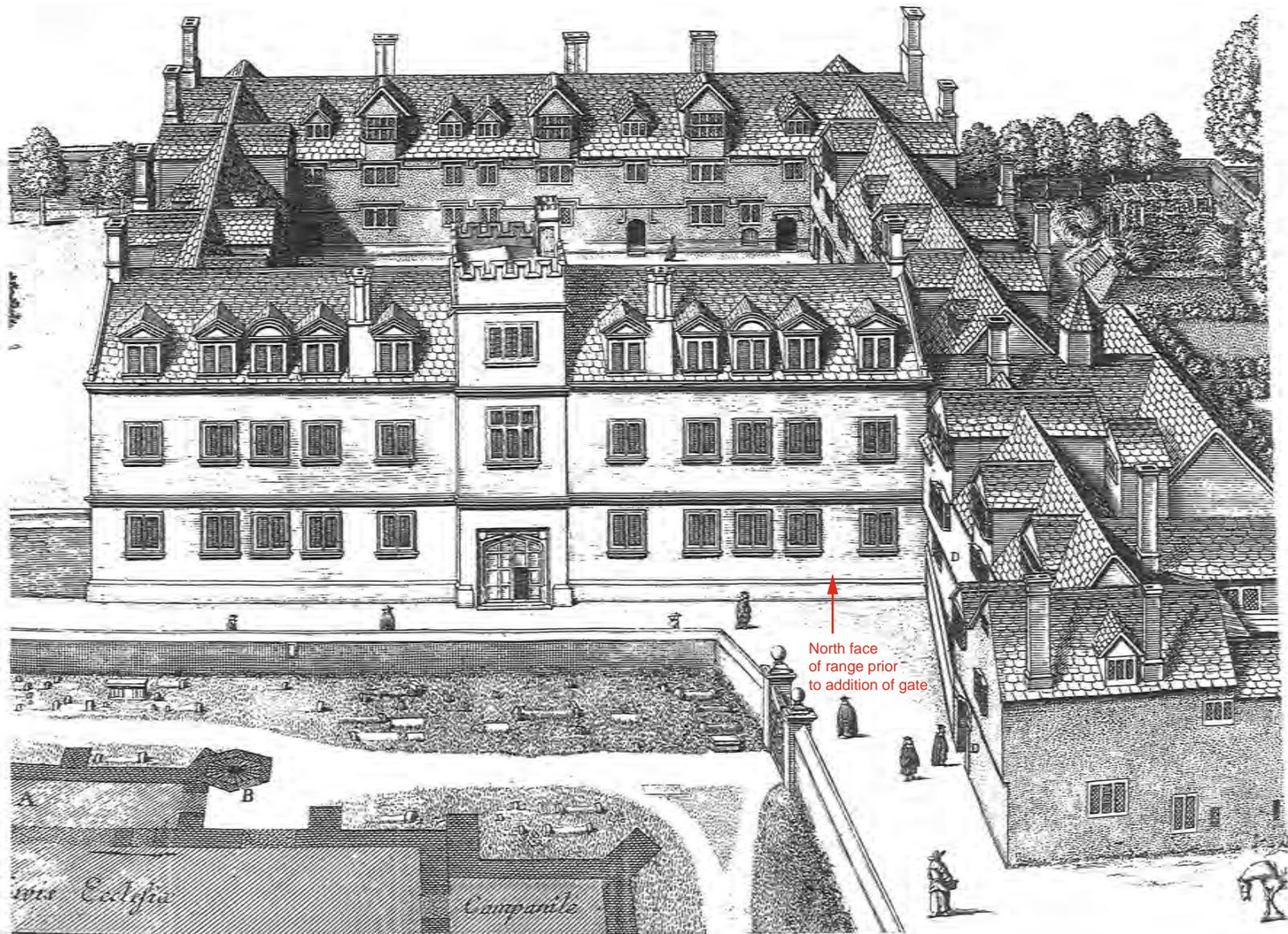


Figure 3: Detail from view of Pembroke College included in David Loggon's Oxonia Illustrata (1675)

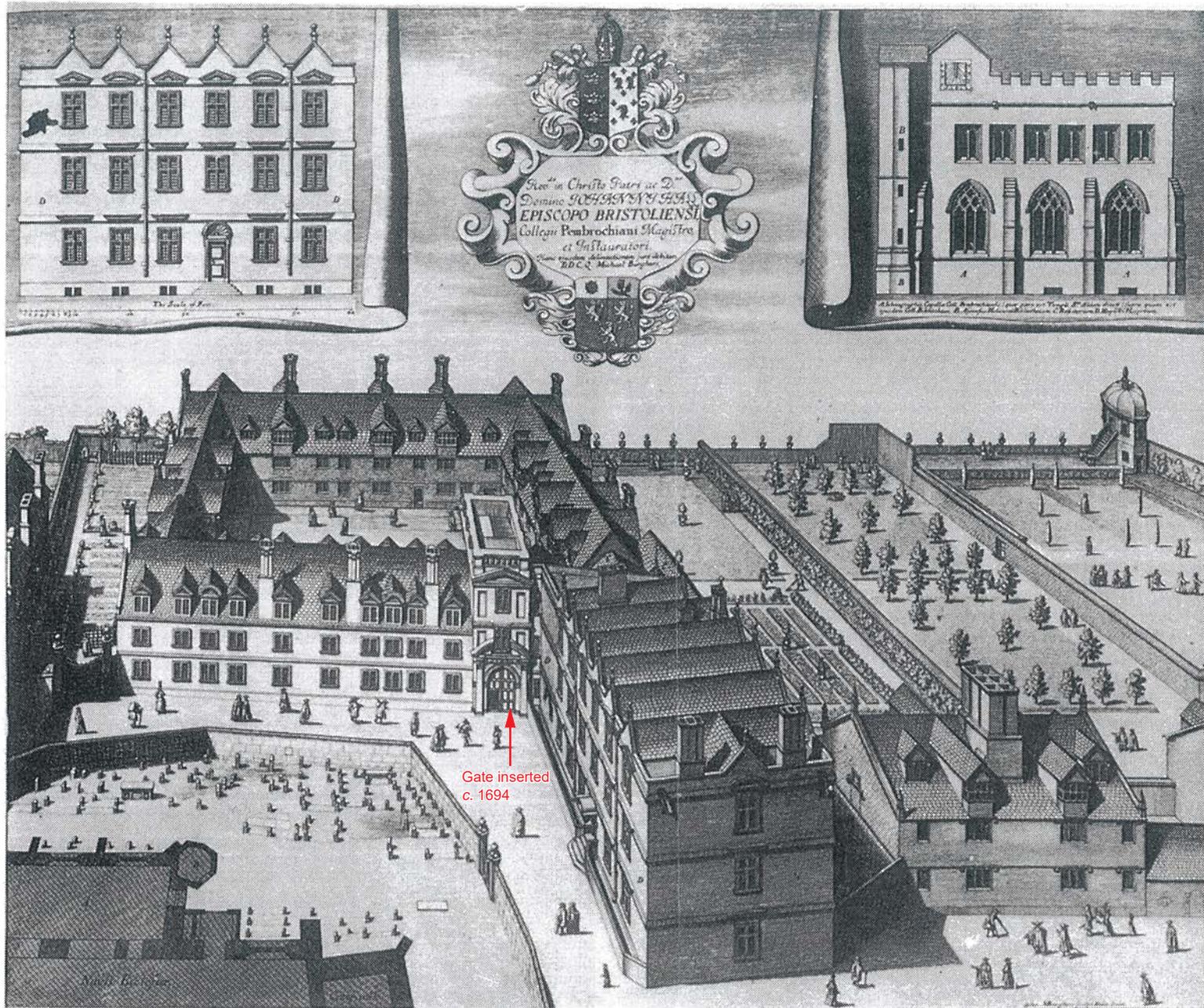


Figure 4: Detail from view of Pembroke College by Michael Burghers (c.1700)

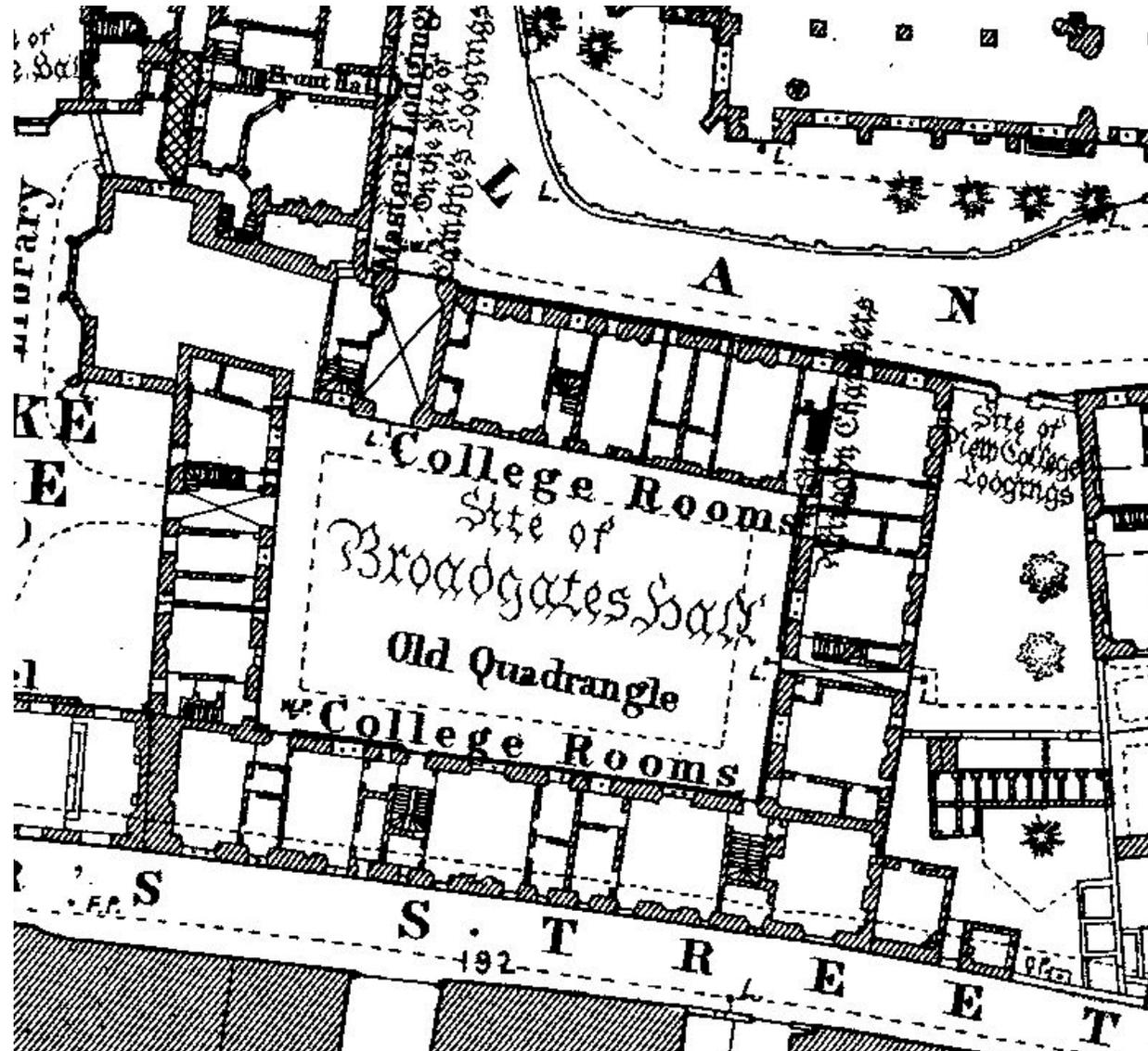


Figure 5: First edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1875)

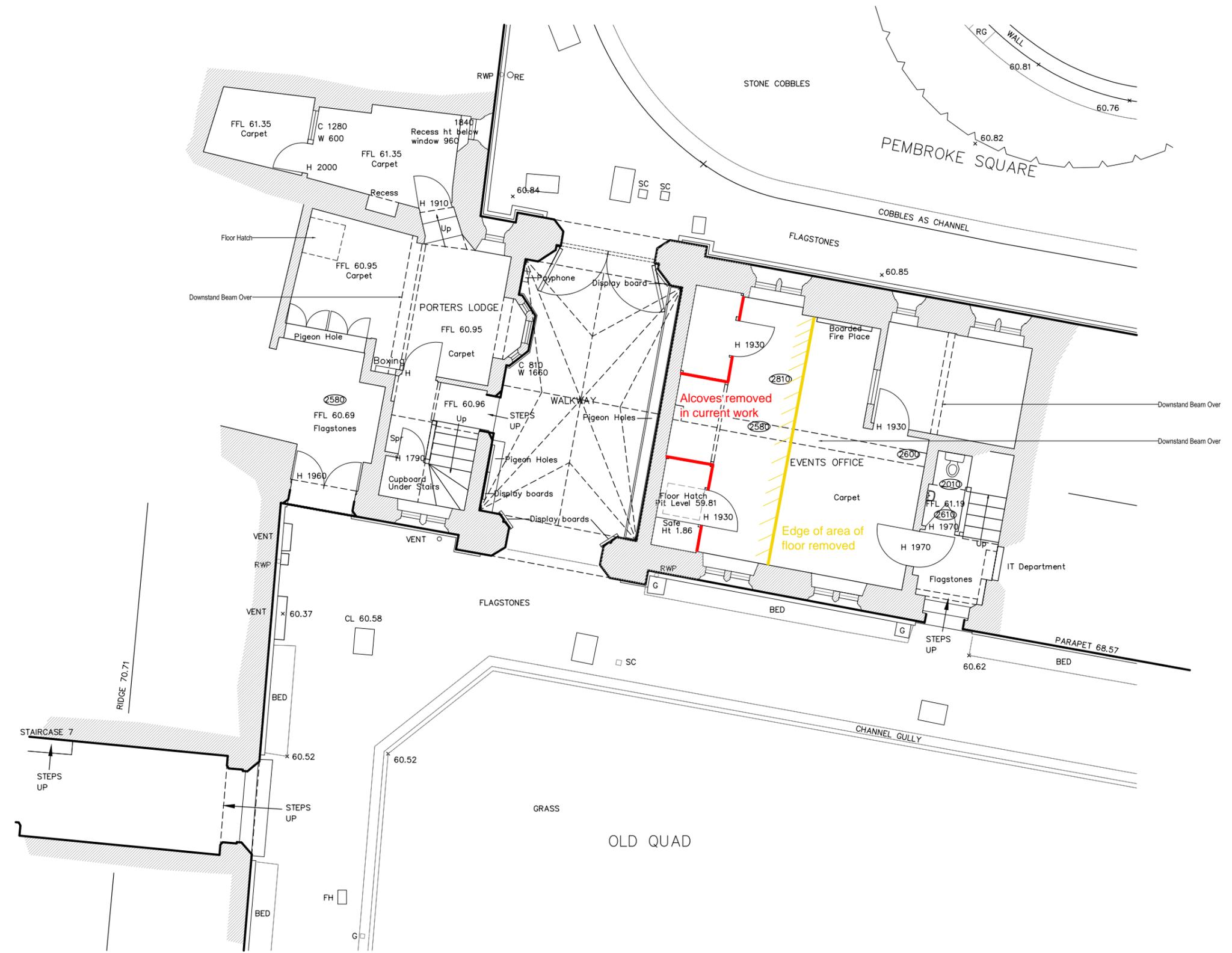
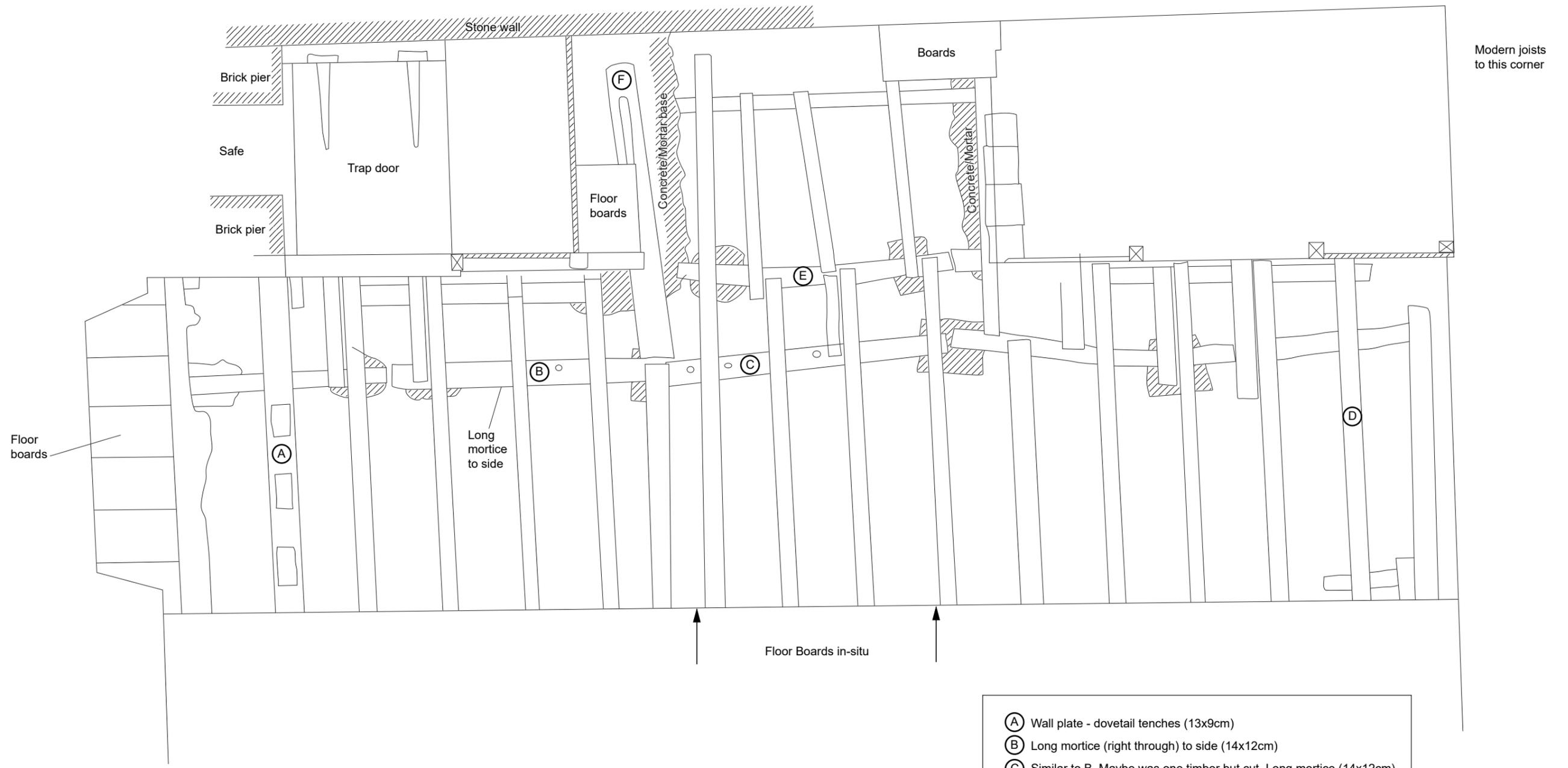


Figure 6: Plan of Events Office and Porters Lodge



Passage



- (A) Wall plate - dovetail tenches (13x9cm)
- (B) Long mortice (right through) to side (14x12cm)
- (C) Similar to B. Maybe was one timber but cut, Long mortice (14x12cm)
- (D) Partition rail - lots of stud mortice inside (11x8cm)
- (E) Trench/Groove right along side. Arched (12x12cm)
- (F) Long trench in top with tenon (?) in-situ (16x10cm)

0 1 m
1:20

Figure 7: Plan of floor exposed in Events Office



Plate 1: General view in Events Office looking north-west



Plate 2: General view in Events Office looking east



Plate 3: General view of Events Office looking south-west



Plate 4: Alcoves on west side of Events Office



Plate 5: West side of partition forming central part of alcoves

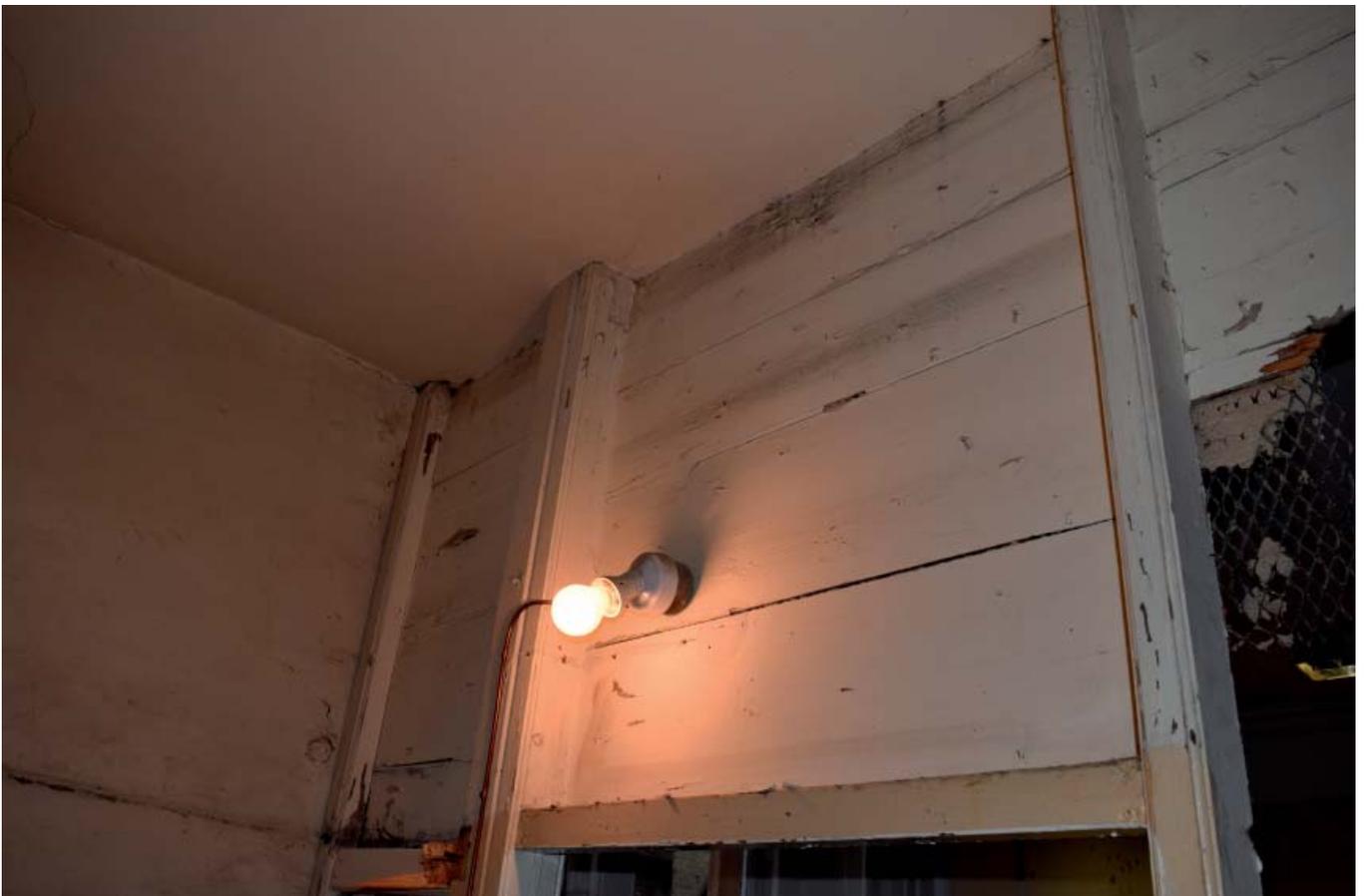


Plate 6: West side of partitions forming alcoves in Events Office



Plate 7: West face of wall between Events Office and passageway



Plate 8: View looking east in Porter's Lodge



Plate 9: View looking south-east in Porter's Lodge



Plate 10: Porter's Lodge looking north-west

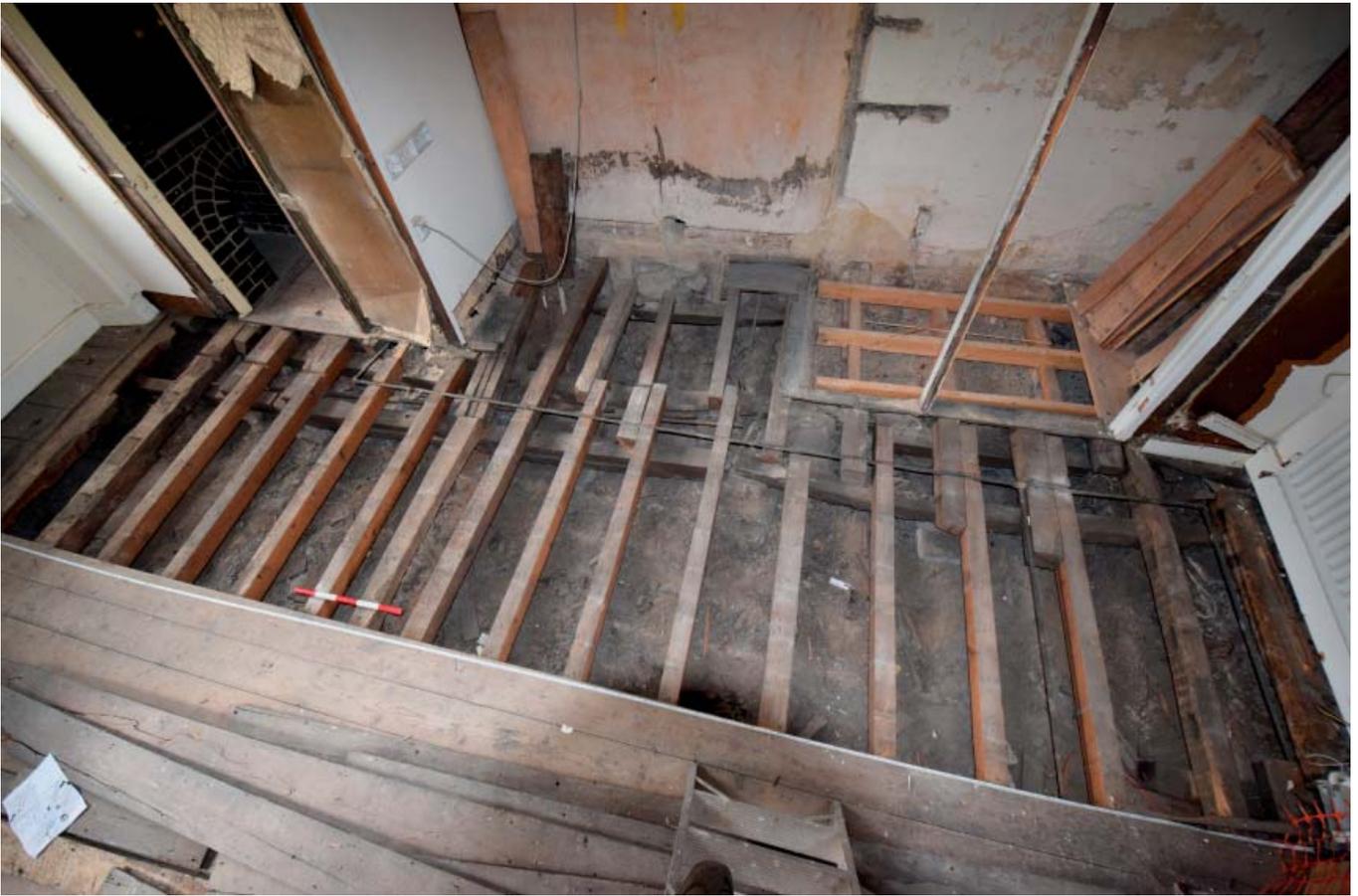


Plate 11: Exposed joists in Events Office



Plate 12: Former wall plate reused with trenches to top



Plate 13: General view of west side of Events Office



Plate 14: Exposed section of joists



Plate 15: Exposed joists towards southern side of Events Office



Plate 16: Exposed joists against west wall of Events Office



Plate 17: Exposed joists looking south-east



Plate 18: Exposed joists to south side of Events Office



Plate 19: Safe at south-west corner of Events Office



Plate 20: Hatch by safe at South-west corner of Events Office



Plate 21: Void beneath hatch by safe



Plate 22: West end of joist in Events Office (after creation of opening)



Plate 23: West side of alcove partitions



Plate 24: Passage looking east after creation of opening



Plate 25: Area of removed joists in Events Office



Plate 26: West side of Events Office during works



Plate 27: Safe and piers at south-west corner of Events Office



Plate 28: Porter's Lodge looking east



Plate 29: section of floor boards lifted in Porter's Lodge



Plate 30: North-western corner of Events Office during excavations



Plate 31: Safe at south-west corner of Events Office



Plate 32: East wall by safe in south void in Events Office



Plate 33: SW corner of north void in Events Office



Plate 34: Southern end of north void in Events Office



Plate 35: View in passage during works to create new opening

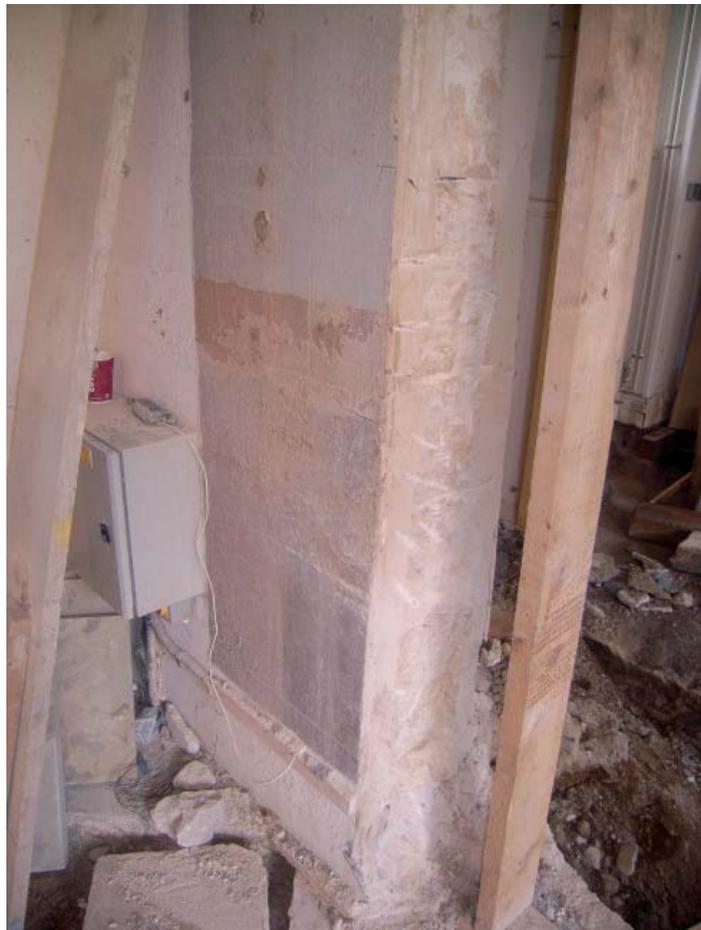


Plate 36: Opening created in wall between passage and Events Office



Plate 37: Opening created in wall between passage and Events Office



Plate 38: Base of wall between passage and Events Office



Plate 39: Void at south-west corner of Events Office



Plate 40: General view looking north during excavation in Events Office



Plate 41: Void at south-west corner of Events Office



Plate 42: Exposed floor during excavation works looking east



Plate 43: view looking north in south void by safe



Plate 44: East wall adjacent to safe in south void.



Plate 45: View looking east in Events Office following floor reduction



Plate 46: Reused drainage hopper reused in wall in Events Office



Plate 47: East wall to north void in Events Office



Plate 48: Events Office following floor excavation works



Plate 49: Reused drainage hopper found in wall during excavations



Plate 50: Underside of reused drainage hopper found in wall



Plate 51: External face of south side of Events Office



Plate 52: South side of gateway



Plate 53: Drainage outlet watching brief at east side of quad



Plate 54: Drainage outlet watching brief at east side of quad



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