

**EASTGATE HOTEL
HIGH STREET OXFORD**

NGR SP 5192 0618


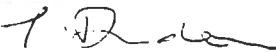

Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Application No 97/0009/NFH

**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
September 1997**

**EASTGATE HOTEL, HIGH STREET, OXFORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**SP 5192 0618
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Prepared by: 
Date: September 1997
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Date: 11th November 97

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

In September 1997 the Oxford Archaeological Unit conducted a field evaluation of the area to be impacted upon by the proposed development and extension of the Eastgate hotel, on the High Street, Oxford. This work was carried out on the behalf of Hinkins and Frewin, who were contracted to the hotel. Rodwell (1975) indicated that all of the property outside of the city wall, from here to Rose Lane, and from the High Street almost to the Christchurch meadows, was the property of the Trinitarian Friars in the 13th and 14th centuries. No evidence was found for use of the site by the Trinitarian Friars, nor was there any evidence for defences associated with the city wall. Evidence was found for use of the site as a garden in the post-medieval period, including garden features such as walls, buried soils and pits.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

In September 1997 the Oxford Archaeological Unit conducted an evaluation of the areas to be affected by the building of a three storey extension to the Eastgate Hotel, High Street, Oxford (Fig. 1) and the associated construction of a temporary crane base.. The relevant planning application number is 07/0009/NFH. This work was conducted for Hinkins and Frewin Contractors, who were in turn contracted to the Eastgate Hotel. The Written Scheme of Invesigation (WSI), devised for the archaeological evaluation was approved by the Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service.

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

The most thorough available archaeological survey of the City of Oxford (Rodwell *et al.* 1974) indicates that the site of the Eastgate hotel (and all of the property from the city wall to Rose Lane and from the High Street to Christchurch meadows) was formerly the property of the Trinitarian Friars. The Friars were established in Oxford in 1286 but all were said to have perished from Black Death by 1352. The location of the Trinitarian Church, and any associated buildings or burials is not known; it was therefore thought possible that they might be encountered in the evaluation. Although the site lies outside of the city wall, it was thought possible that an infilled city ditch, cut to provide drainage for the Longwall arm of the city wall, might be revealed.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

The evaluation was conducted to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the area to be affected by the development of the Eastgate hotel. The extent, the depth below the ground surface and the date, character and quality of all archaeological deposits encountered, was assessed where possible, in accordance with the WSI, approved by the OAAS.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

Two 10 m long by 1.55 m wide trenches were excavated. Trench one was sited to the south-east of the hotel, where the footprint of the proposed extension lies outside of the area currently occupied by the hotel. The second trench was located in the area to be temporarily affected by the concrete base for a crane. The depth of both trenches was limited to c. 1.2 m to allow for a cushion between the groundworks and any deeper archaeological deposits that might be present.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

After removal of overburden by mini-excavator, all of the trenches were cleaned by hand to establish the extent of all of the features revealed. All features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and where excavated their sections were drawn, at a scale of 1:20. Features were sampled to establish their natures and to retrieve artefacts. A single context recording system was used, thus each cut, layer and fill was assigned a single number from a continuous list, discrete to each trench. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film.

3.3 Finds

The finds encountered were post-medieval in date, except for a single Saxo-Norman sherd. All finds recovered from features were retained. All spoil was checked for finds and a representative sample kept.

3.4 Environmental data

No environmental samples were taken.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

The highest surfaces within the trenches were associated with the contemporary layer of tarmac. Beneath the make-up layer was a series of post-medieval garden soils and walls, cut by pits and later cable trenches. The trenches were c. 1.2 m deep and natural was not reached. Ground conditions were dry.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

5.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig 3).

The oldest deposit found within trench 1 was 111, a dark grey clay silt, with c. 15% rounded gravel and very occasional charcoal flecks. This was 0.68 m deep and it crossed the width of the trench. Layer 111 was probably a post-medieval garden soil, although it could have been backfill within a larger feature. It yielded 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery giving a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) of 1720. Layer 111 was cut by two features, pit 110 and the foundation trench, 107 for wall 106. The dimensions of pit 110 were not determined because it extended out of the western edge of the trench; within the trench it was 0.70 m wide, 0.40 m deep and it was filled with a mid to dark grey clay silt (109). Fill 109 contained 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery giving the context a *tpq* of 1750. Wall 106 also extended outside of the excavated area. It was trench built and survived to a depth of 0.46 m. It was constructed atop a 0.42 m deep concrete platform. Layer 108 overlay fill 109 and wall 106, and consisted of mid grey silty sand with frequent mortar and gravel lenses. Twenty-three sherds of pottery with a *tpq* of 1800 were recovered from this layer.

Layer 108 was cut by posthole 103 and by the foundation trench 105, for wall 104. Posthole 103 was a maximum of 1.04 m wide and over 1 m deep, and it was not bottomed. It was filled with ceramic building materials. Wall 104 was trench built, 0.42 m wide and it survived to a maximum height of 0.84 m. Layer 108, walls 106 and 104 and fill 102 were all levelled prior to the deposition of rubble make-up for the construction of the highest surviving surface, a layer of tarmac.

5.1.2 Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 5)

The lowest deposits within trench 2 were garden soils 220 and 221. Both were mid brown clay silts with gravel and chalk lenses. Layer 220 was dated by three sherds of post-medieval pottery with a *tpq* of 1580. Layer 221, which was above 220, produced four sherds of residual post-medieval pottery with a *tpq* of 1475. Deposit 219, a light to mid yellow brown silty sand, associated with the construction of wall 202, overlay layer 221. Wall 202 was constructed from roughly hewn sandstone blocks, c. 0.4 m by 0.3 m by 0.24 m, randomly coursed. It was a north-east - south-west orientated post-medieval garden wall, later supporting brick wall 201, constructed upon the same alignment. Garden soils 212 and 222 butted wall 202. No relationship was established between them. Soil 222 yielded three sherds of post-medieval pottery, giving the context a *tpq* of 1660; soil 212 contained 10 sherds of post-medieval pottery

with a *tpq* of 1700. Layer 203, a dump of mid grey silty clay overlying layer 212, contained 44 sherds of pottery with a *tpq* of 1660 and animal bone. This was interpreted as deliberate levelling prior to the construction of wall 201.

Pit 216 cut garden soil 222. The pit was only partially excavated, where it was found to be at least 0.95 m wide and more than 0.90 m deep. It was filled with 217, 218 and 223, all mid brown silty clays, which produced a total of 9 sherds of pottery with a *tpq* of 1700. Two cable trenches, 204 and 213, were also partially emptied. Trench 204 contained fills 205, 207, 209 and 210. Trench 213 was filled by 208, 214 and 215. Many of the fills of the cable trenches produced redeposited pottery.

All of the features within trench 2 were sealed by the tarmac surface 200 and its associated make-up layer.

5.2 Finds

5.2.1 Pottery by Nigel Jeffries

The post-Roman pottery from the Eastgate Hotel comprised 287 sherds with a total weight of 8411 g. The ware-specific chronologies and the pottery occurrence per trench by number and weight of sherds per fabric per context are listed in appendices 2 and 3. The fabric codes, wherever possible, are also cross-referenced to the Oxfordshire-type series to ensure consistency with previous publications (eg Mellor 1984; 1994).

The majority of context-specific assemblages are post-medieval in date, although there is one small group which can be dated to the medieval period. There are a wide range of post-medieval ceramics, encompassing local, regional and imported wares. The assemblages from trench one are generally of eighteenth century or later date. Most contexts in trench two have a *terminus post-quem* of c. 1660 + based on the presence of black-glazed earthenwares which are generally loosely termed 'Midland Blackwares' (F412). A redeposited Saxo-Norman sherd also occurred in context 208.

Trench two produced a range of pottery types similar to those found in the post-medieval tenements at St Ebbe's, Oxford (Mellor, 1984). The material from St Ebbe's and the Eastgate hotel supports known documentary evidence of extensive trade links with London (*ibid*). The wares found in the Eastgate hotel evaluation are mainly utilitarian, well-documented types (*ibid*), although fragments of two Spanish tin-glazed earthenware dishes, from context 417, are worthy of note, as only two other examples are known from Oxford (*ibid*, Fiche I, E7).

The material from trench one cannot be related to a specific structure, but nevertheless, it provides an insight into the range of pottery in use in the Eastgate area of the city during the early eighteenth into the nineteenth centuries.

5.2.2 Other finds

All contexts were post-medieval in date and not associated with major structures or deposits and therefore they have not been assessed in any detail. Materials recovered included glass, bone, flint, shell, ceramic building material, stone and clay pipes, all of which are quantified by context in Appendix 1.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

Where the features and deposits fell wholly within the excavation areas they were successfully characterised. Unfortunately many of the archaeological features observed extended beyond the limits of the excavation, making it impossible to offer a comprehensive description. Much of the pottery recovered was redeposited within cable trenches. However, it is clear that no major structures or deposits were located. The nature of many of the other deposits, eg garden soils, makes it very likely that much of the recovered material was redeposited. Natural was not reached in either of the trenches.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 *Summary of Results*

The features encountered in the evaluation were consistent with the use of the site suggested by the maps of Agas (1578) and Loggan (1675) as tenement gardens. Garden soils and associated containing walls formed the bulk of the features, with occasional pitting, cut by modern cable trenches. No evidence was found relating to the city defences, nor to the suggested use of the site by the Trinitarian Friars.

6.2.2 *Significance*

The significance of the evaluation was chiefly in providing negative evidence, for the absence of a city ditch to drain the Longwall arm of the city wall. It is also significant that there was no evidence recovered for the use of the site by the Trinitarian Friars, their church, cemetery and buildings must lie elsewhere, if evidence for them is still preserved.

Bibliography and references

Agas, (1578) Map of the city of Oxford

Loggan, (1675) Map of the city of Oxford

Mellor, M, 1984 'A summary of the key assemblages. A study of pottery, clay pipes, glass and other finds from fourteen pits, dating from the 16th to the mid 19th century' in the Excavations at St Ebbe's *Oxoniensia*, **49**, 181-219

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

Wilkinson, D (ed) *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992)

Appendices

Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

Context	Description	Pottery date	Bone no.	Glass sherd no.	Building material	Shell	Stone	Flint	Clay pipe	Small finds
101	tarmac									
102	fill of 103									
103	posthole									
104	wall									
105	cut for 104									
106	wall									
107	cut for 106									
108	demolition	1800	9	3	1			1	5	
109	fill of 110	1750		1						
110	pit									
111	garden soil	1720	26	4	2		1		16	
200	tarmac									
201	wall									
202	wall									
203	deposit	1660	19	8			2		18	worked bone
204	cable trench									
205	fill of 204									
206	finds ref.	1690	48	14		1	4		89	
207	fill of 204	1807		25						
208	fill of 213	1745	14						64	bone comb
209	fill of 204									
210	fill of 204	1690	12	1					1	
211	deposit									
212	garden soil	1700	8	2			1			
213	cable trench									
214	fill of 213									
215	fill of 213									
216	pit									
217	fill of 216	1700	1						8	
218	fill of 216		213		2			1		
219	deposit	1740								
220	garden soil	1580								
221	garden soil	1475								
222	garden soil	1660	3	1						
223	fill of 216	1630	4						3	

Appendix 2 Description of pottery by context

CTXT	FABRIC	OX TYPE-SERIES	NO	WT (G)	FORM	WARE-DATE	T.P.Q	COMMENTS
108	438	OXEST	5	422	JAR	c. 1750-1900	c. 1800 +	RIM PROFILE.
108	443	OXDPSG	7	55		c. 1720-1780	c. 1800 +	BODY SHERDS.
108	445	OXNOTTS	1	7		c. 1690-1805	c. 1800 +	BODY SHERD.
108	452	OXPW	2	4		c. 1800-1900	c. 1800 +	BODY SHERDS.
108	460	OXREW	1	43		c. 1600-1860	c. 1800 +	BODY SHERD.
108	460	OXREW	6	61		c. 1600-1860	c. 1800 +	BODY SHERDS.
108	463	OXREWSL	1	10	DISH	c. 1650-1800	c. 1800 +	RIM PROFILE.
109	418	OXCRM	1	18		c. 1740-1880	c. 1750 +	BODY SHERD.
109	438	OXEST	1	27		c. 1750-1900	c. 1750 +	BODY SHERD.
109	443	OXDPSG	10	65	JAR	c. 1720-1780	c. 1750 +	RIM PROFILE.
109	460	OXREW	2	498	BOWL	c. 1600-1860	c. 1750 +	RIM PROFILE.
109	461	OXREW	1	140		c. 1580-1800	c. 1750 +	BODY SHERD.
111	405	OXST	2	41		c. 1550-1700	c. 1720 +	BODY SHERDS.
111	412	OXDN, OXDT	1	8		c. 1660-1800	c. 1720 +	BODY SHERD.
111	417	OXTN	2	8		c. 1630-1800	c. 1720 +	BODY SHERDS.
111	443	OXDPSG	4	21		c. 1720-1780	c. 1720 +	BODY SHERDS.
111	446	OXBEWSL	1	27	DISH	c. 1650-1800	c. 1720 +	BODY SHERD.
111	451	OXWHW	1	12		c. 1550-1700	c. 1720 +	BORDER GREEN. BODY SHERD.
111	460	OXREW	2	27		c. 1600-1860	c. 1720 +	BODY SHERDS.
111	463	OXREWSL	2	336	BOWL	c. 1650-1800	c. 1720 +	FULL PROFILE.
TOTAL			53	1830				

CTXT	FABRIC	OX TYPE-SERIES	NO	WT (G)	FORM	WARE-DATE	T.P.Q	COMMENTS
203	405	OXST	1	19	BART	c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERD.
203	405	OXST	1	24	JUG	c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERD.
203	405	OXST	4	110		c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERDS.
203	412	OXDN	4	90		c. 1660-1800	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERD.
203	417	OXTN	5	53		c. 1630-1800	c. 1660 +	PLAIN WHITE TIN-GLAZE.
203	426	OXREW	4	96		c. 1500-1700	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERDS.
203	426	OXREW	4	636	JAR	c. 1500-1700	c. 1660 +	RIM PROFILE.
203	451	OXWHW	5	25		c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	GREEN BORDER.
203	451	OXWHW	3	64	BOWL	c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	YELLOW BORDER.
203	461	OXREW	13	626		c. 1580-1800	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	352	OXAM	1	11		c. 1250-1550	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERD.
206	405	OXST	6	78		c. 1550-1700	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERD.
206	412	OXDN	1	3	MUG	c. 1660-1800	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	412	OXDN	10	103		c. 1660-1800	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	414	OXBEW	2	10		c. 1700-1800	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	417	OXTN	1	7		c. 1690-1800	c. 1690 +	PALE BLUE TIN-GLAZE. BODY SHERD.
206	417	OXTN	1	12	OINT	c. 1690-1800	c. 1690 +	PALE BLUE TIN-GLAZE. RIM PROFILE.
206	417	OXTN	10	96		c. 1612-1650	c. 1690 +	WAN LI' STYLE TIN-GLAZE. BODY SHERDS.
206	429	OXEST	2	15		c. 1675-1800	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	445	OXNOTTS	3	37	MUG	c. 1690-1805	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	447	OXPW	1	10	PLATE	c. 1770-1850	c. 1690 +	BLUE SHELL-EDGED RIM PROFILE.
206	447	OXPW	3	18	PLATE	c. 1770-1850	c. 1690 +	GREEN SHELL-EDGED RIM PROFILES.
206	451	OXWHW	1	20	PIP	c. 1550-1700	c. 1690 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE. RIM PROFILE.
206	451	OXWHW	1	31	PIP	c. 1550-1700	c. 1690 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE. RIM PROFILE.

206	451	OXWHW	2	53		c. 1550-1700	c. 1690 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE. BODY SHERDS.
206	451	OXWHW	3	94		c. 1550-1700	c. 1690 +	GREEN BORDER WARE.
206	452	OXWEW	6	105		c. 1800-1900	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	460	OXREW	1	42	PAN	c. 1600-1860	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	460	OXREW	1	52	PAN	c. 1600-1860	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	460	OXREW	1	56	DISH	c. 1600-1860	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	460	OXREW	10	62	JAR	c. 1600-1860	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	461	OXREW	23	492		c. 1580-1800	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	462	OXREW	3	49		c. 1475-1600	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
206	470	OXTN	1	31	DISH	c. 1500-1700	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
206	470	OXTN	8	391	DISH	c. 1500-1700	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
207	418	OXCRM	1	49	PLATE	c. 1740-1880	c. 1807 +	RIM PROFILE.
207	447	OXPW	2	54	DISH	c. 1770-1850	c. 1807 +	GREEN AND BLUE SHELL EDGED RIMS.
207	448	OXPW	1	34	BOWL	c. 1807-1900	c. 1807 +	CAFE-AU-LAIT DECORATION..
207	448	OXPW	1	66	BOWL	c. 1807-1900	c. 1807 +	POTTERS MARK 'A' ON BOTTOM OF BASE
208	401	OXDE	1	19	COLL	c. 1540-1700	c. 1660 +	COLANDER BASE.
208	405	OXST	2	41		c. 1550-1700	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERDS.
208	410	OXAM	1	8		c. 1475-1600?	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	412	OXDN	1	33	BOWL	c. 1660-1800	c. 1745 +	RIM PROFILE.
208	412	OXDN	1	70		c. 1660-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	417	OXTN	9	220		c. 1630-1800	c. 1745 +	PLAIN WHITE TIN-GLAZED SHERDS.
208	417	OXTN	1	199	BOWL	c. 1630-1800	c. 1745 +	BOWL BASE.
208	425	OXDR	1	26		c. 1550-1625	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	425	OXDR	1	110	BOWL	c. 1550-1625	c. 1745 +	BOWL BASE.
208	426	OXREW	1	3		c. 1500-1700	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	431	OXREW	1	23		c. 1700-1860	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	428	OXEPO	2	16		c. 1745-1900	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	429	OXEST	1	33	JAR	c. 1675-1800	c. 1745 +	EXCISE STAMP OF 'WR'. WILLIAM RUFUS?
208	429	OXEST	2	17		c. 1675-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERDS.
208	429	OXEST	1	55	JAR	c. 1675-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	451	OXWHW	1	4	DISH	c. 1550-1700	c. 1745 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE. RIM PROFILE
208	451	OXWHW	2	67		c. 1550-1700	c. 1745 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE. BODY SHERD.
208	451	OXWHW	1	3		c. 1550-1700	c. 1745 +	RED BORDER WARE. BODY SHERD.
208	451	OXWHW	1	7	BOWL	c. 1550-1700	c. 1745 +	RED BORDER WARE. RIM PROFILE.
208	451	OXWHW	6	82		c. 1550-1700	c. 1745 +	GREEN BORDER WARE. BODY SHERDS.
208	461	OXREW	1	33	BOWL	c. 1580-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERDS. PROBABLY BRILL.
208	461	OXREW	1	56		c. 1580-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	461	OXREW	2	280		c. 1580-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERDS.
208	463	REWSL	1	19		c. 1650-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	463	REWSL	1	30		c. 1650-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	463	REWSL	1	131		c. 1650-1800	c. 1745 +	COMPLETE RIM PROFILE.
208	463	REWSL	1	120	DISH	c. 1650-1800	c. 1745 +	COMPLETE RIM PROFILE.
208	463	REWSL	1	219	DISH	c. 1650-1800	c. 1745 +	BODY SHERD.
208	1002		2	37			c. 1745 +	RESIDUAL SAXO-NORMAN WARE.
210	405	OXST	1	2	BART	c. 1550-1700	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
210	412	OXDN, OXET	1	1		c. 1660-1800	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERD.
210	417	OXTN	2	5		c. 1690-1800	c. 1690 +	PALE BLUE TIN-GLAZE. BODY SHERDS.
210	460	OXREW	1	69	JAR	c. 1600-1860	c. 1690 +	RIM PROFILE.
210	461	OXREW	6	137		c. 1580-1800	c. 1690 +	BODY SHERDS.
212	404	OXCL	1	2		c. 1475-1550	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
212	405	OXST	2	15		c. 1550-1700	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERDS.

212	412	OXDN	1	14		c. 1660-1800	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
212	417	OXTN	1	2		c. 1630-1800	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
212	417	OXTN	1	17	DISH	c. 1630-1800	c. 1700 +	RIM PROFILE.
212	431	OXREW	1	30		c. 1700-1860	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
212	451	OXWHW	2	8		c. 1550-1700	c. 1700 +	GREEN BORDER WARE. BODY SHERDS.
212	451	OXWHW	1	23	PIP	c. 1550-1700	c. 1700 +	PIPKIN HANDLE.
217	401	OXDE	1	8		c. 1540-1700	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
217	405	OXST	1	6		c. 1550-1700	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
217	414	OXBEW	1	3		c. 1700-1800	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
217	417	OXTN	1	1		c. 1630-1680	c. 1700 +	MANGANESE TIN-GLAZE.
217	417	OXTN	1	3		c. 1690-1800	c. 1700 +	PALE BLUE TIN-GLAZE.
217	461	OXREW	1	129	BOWL	c. 1580-1800	c. 1700 +	BOWL BASE.
217	461	OXREW	1	25		c. 1580-1800	c. 1700 +	BODY SHERD.
219	405	OXST	1	44	BART	c. 1550-1700	c. 1740 +	RIM PROFILE.
219	418	OXCRM	1	20		c. 1740-1880	c. 1740 +	BODY SHERD.
219	429	OXEST	1	6		c. 1675-1800	c. 1740 +	BODY SHERD.
219	451	OXWHW	1	5	DISH	c. 1550-1700	c. 1740 +	RIM PROFILE.
220	404	OXCL	1	1		c. 1475-1550	c. 1580 +	BODY SHERD
220	425	OXDR	1	3		c. 1550-1625	c. 1580 +	BODY SHERD.
220	461	OXREW	1	61	CIST	c. 1580-1800	c. 1580 +	RIM PROFILE.
221	352	OXAM,	1	8		c. 1250-1550	c. 1475 +	BODY SHERD.
221	352	OXBX						
221	352	OXAM,	2	62		c. 1250-1550	c. 1475 +	BODY SHERDS.
221	352	OXBX						
221	462	OXREW	1	28		c. 1475-1600	c. 1475 +	BODY SHERD.
222	405	OXST	1	4		c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERD.
222	412	OXDN	1	5		c. 1660-1800	c. 1660 +	BODY SHERD.
222	451	OXWHW	1	1		c. 1550-1700	c. 1660 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE.
223	417	OXTN	1	23		c. 1630-1800	c. 1630 +	PLAIN TIN-GLAZED BODY SHERD.
223	451	OXWHW	1	25	DISH	c. 1550-1700	c. 1630 +	YELLOW BORDER WARE. RIM PROFILE
TOTAL			234	6581				

Appendix 3 Post-medieval wares: Chronology and Oxfordshire type-series codes

Ware	Fabric code	Ox-type series	Ware-date
Medieval Brill/Boarstall	352	OXAM, OXBX	c. 1250-1550
Red earthenware	401	OXDE	c. 1540-1700
Cistercian Ware	404	OXCL	c. 1475-1550
Frechen stoneware	405	OXST	c. 1550-1700
Brill/Boarstall	410	OXAM	c. 1475-1550
Blackwares	412	OXDN, OXET	c. 1660-1800
Manganese Wares	414	OXBEW	c. 1700-1800
English tin-glazed earthenwares	417	OXTN	c. 1613-1800
Creamwares	418	OXCRM	c. 1740-1880
Red earthenwares	425	OXDR	c. 1550-1625
Red earthenwares	426	OXDO	c. 1500-1700
English Porcelain	428	OXPO	c. 1725-1900
London stonewares	429	OXEST	c. 1675-1800
Brill yellow-glazed red earthenwares	431	OXREW	c. 1700-1860
Later English stonewares	438	OXEST	c. 1800-1900
Staffs salt-glazed stonewares	443	OXDPSG	c. 1720-1780
Nottingham stonewares	445	OXNOTTS	c. 1690-1805
Staffordshire slipwares	446	OXBEWSL	c. 1650-1800
Pearlwares	447	OXPW	c. 1770-1850
Blue transfer-print	448	OXWHEW	c. 1807-1900
Surrey Border wares	451	OXWHW	c. 1550-1700
Ironstone China	452	OXWHEW	c. 1813-1900
Brill red earthenwares	460	OXREW	c. 1600-1860
Red earthenwares	461	OXREW	c. 1600-1900
Transitional wares	462	OXREW	c. 1475-1600
Slipped red earthenwares	463	OXREWSL	c. 1650-1800
Spanish tin-glazed earthenwares	470	OXTN	c. 1500-1700
Residual Saxo-Norman	1002		

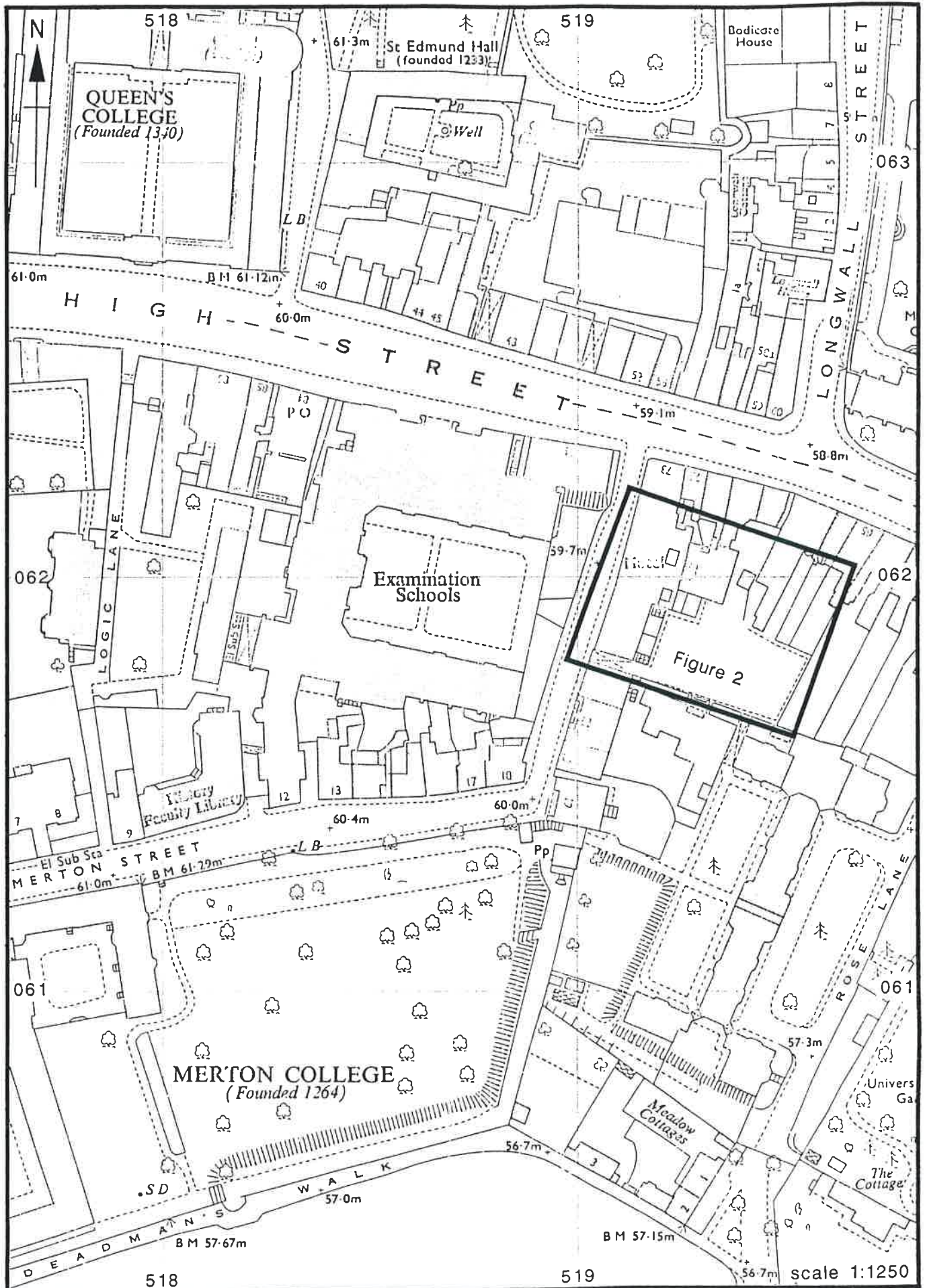


Figure 1 Site location

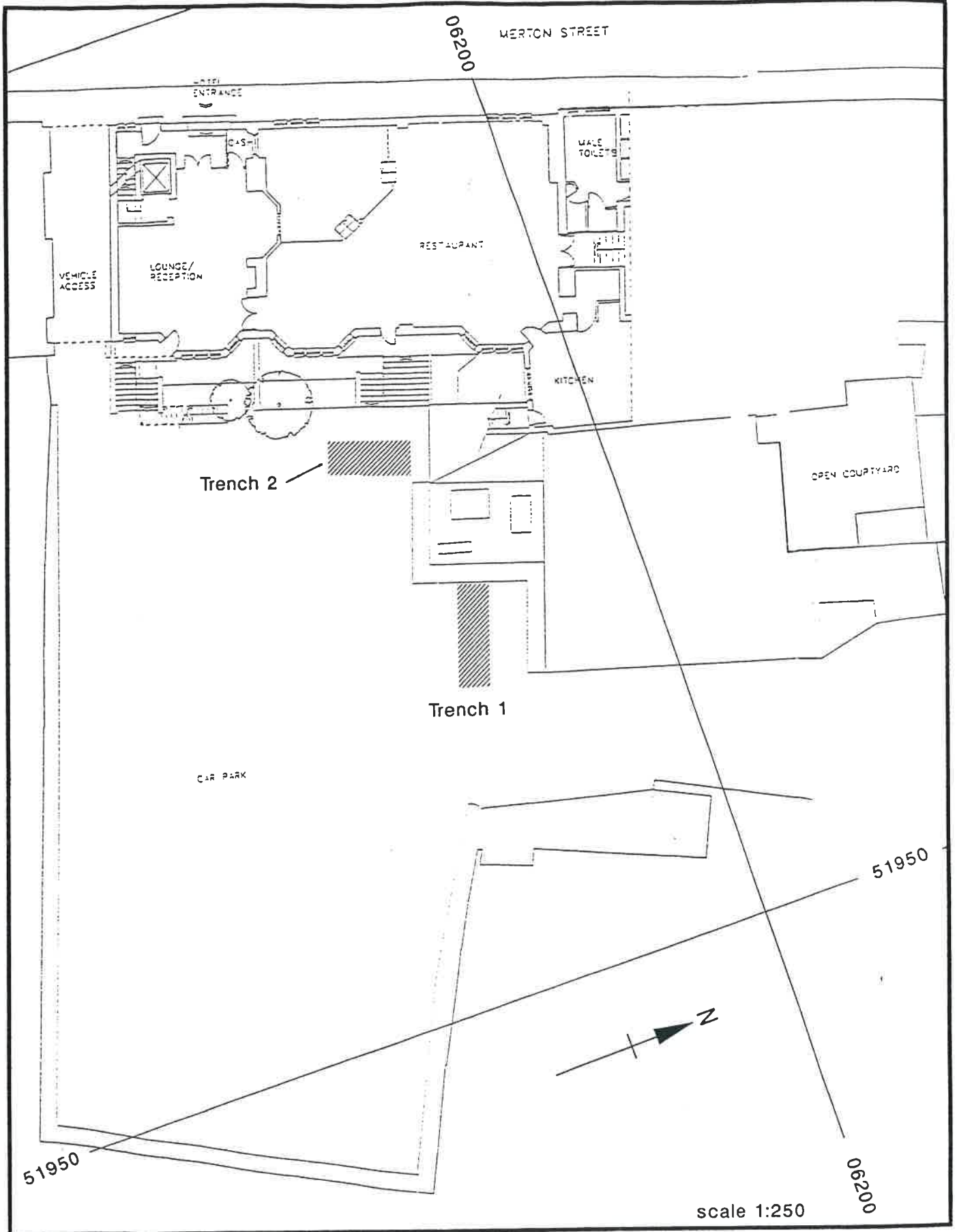
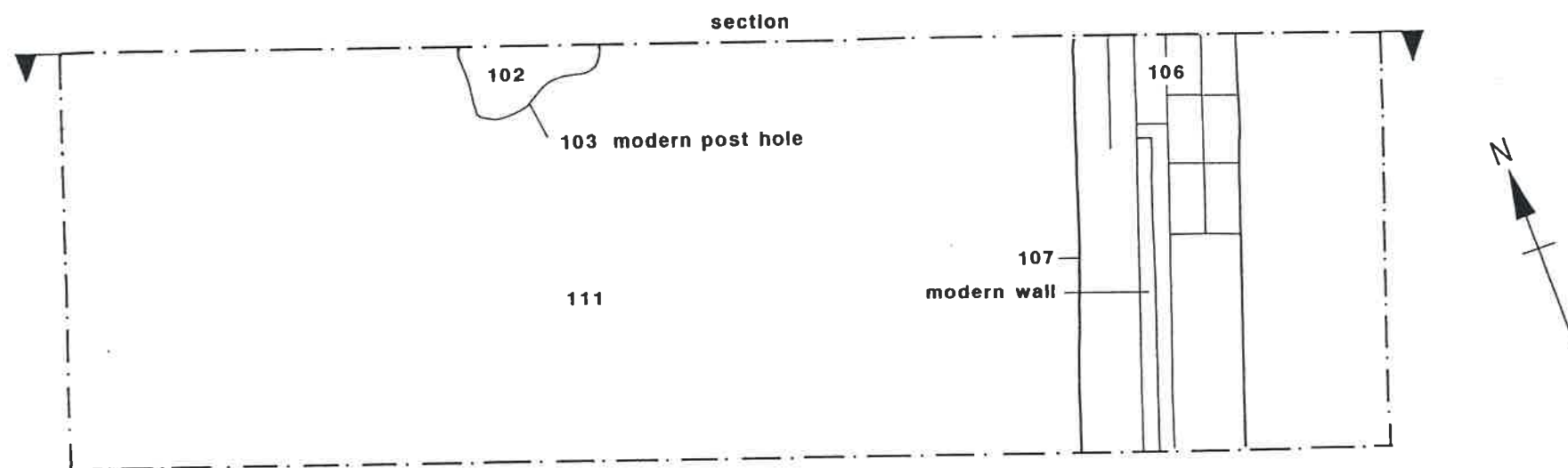


Figure 2 Trench location

Trench 1 plan



Trench 1 section

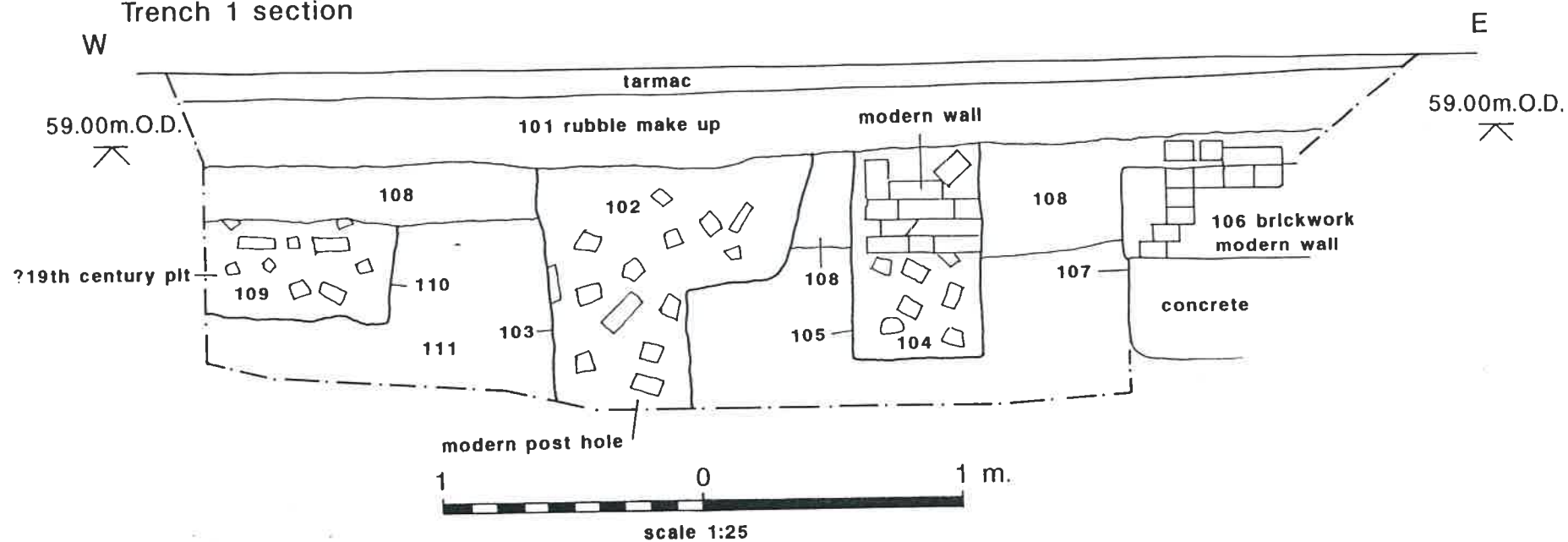
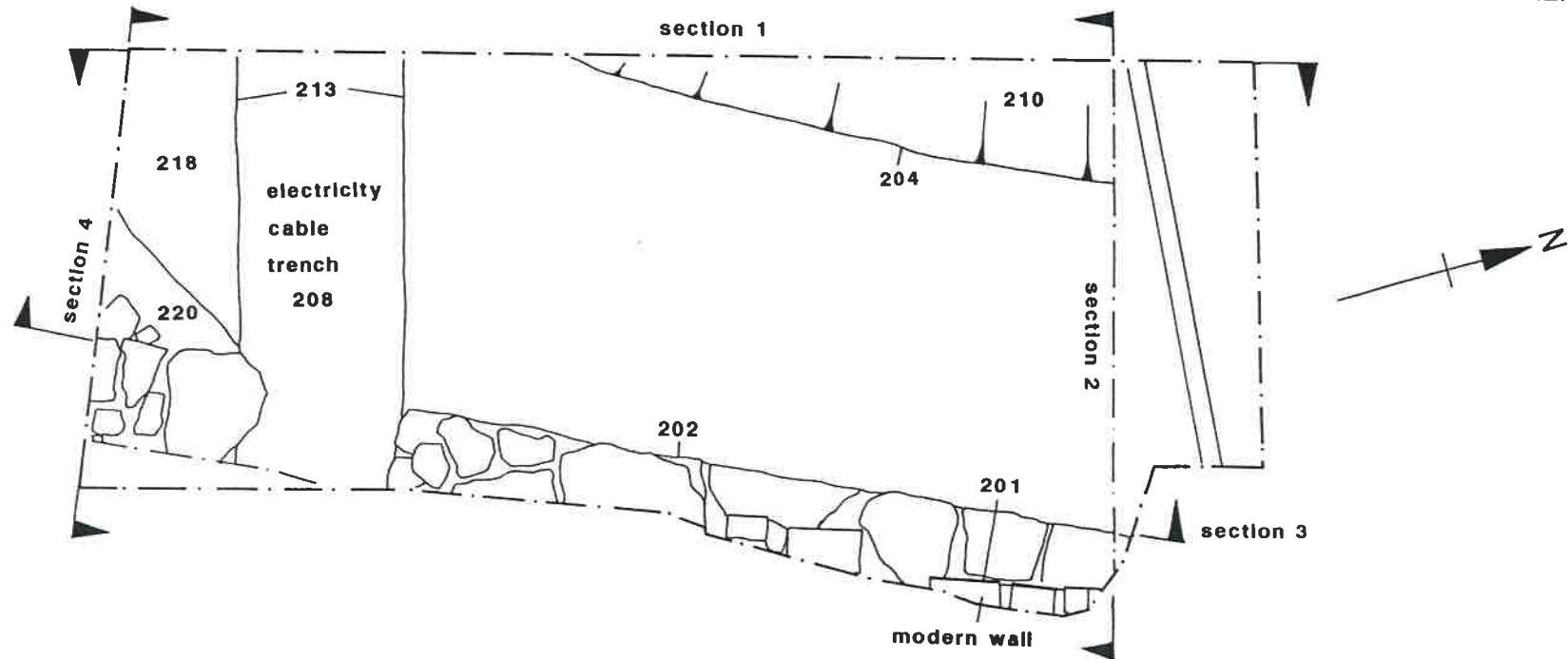


Figure 3 Trench 1 plan and section

Trench 2 plan

OXAEHEV 97



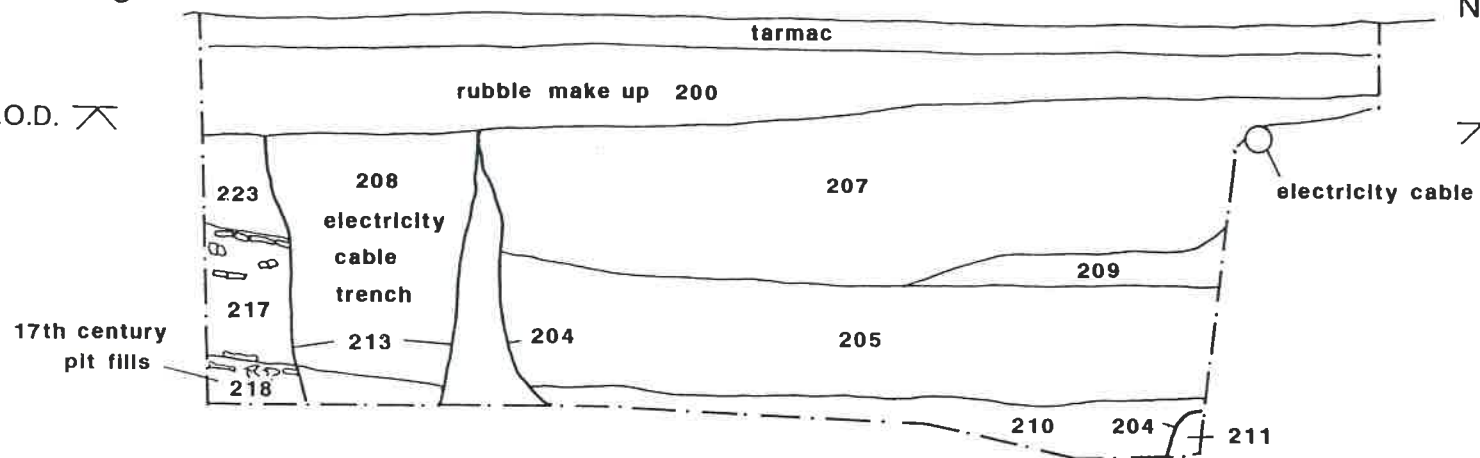
Trench 2 section 1

S

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59.00m.O.D.

59.00m.O.D.

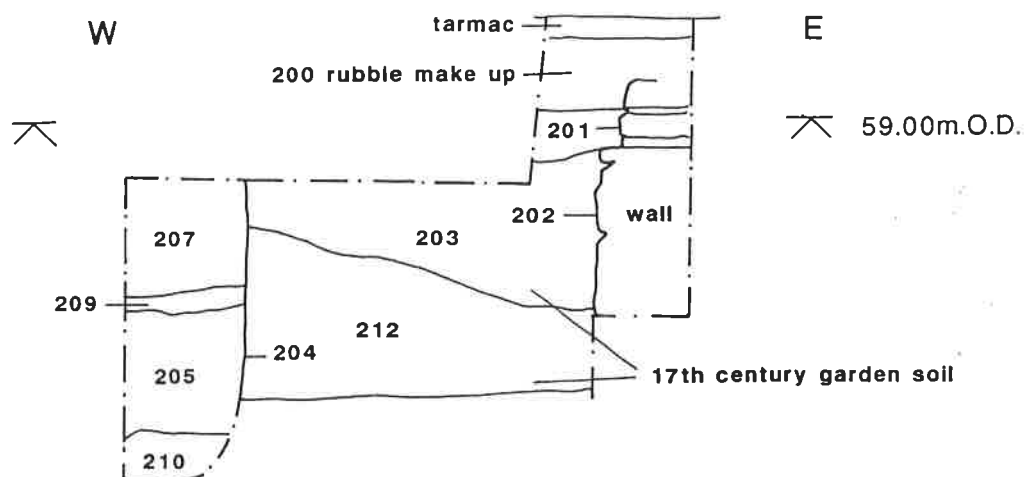


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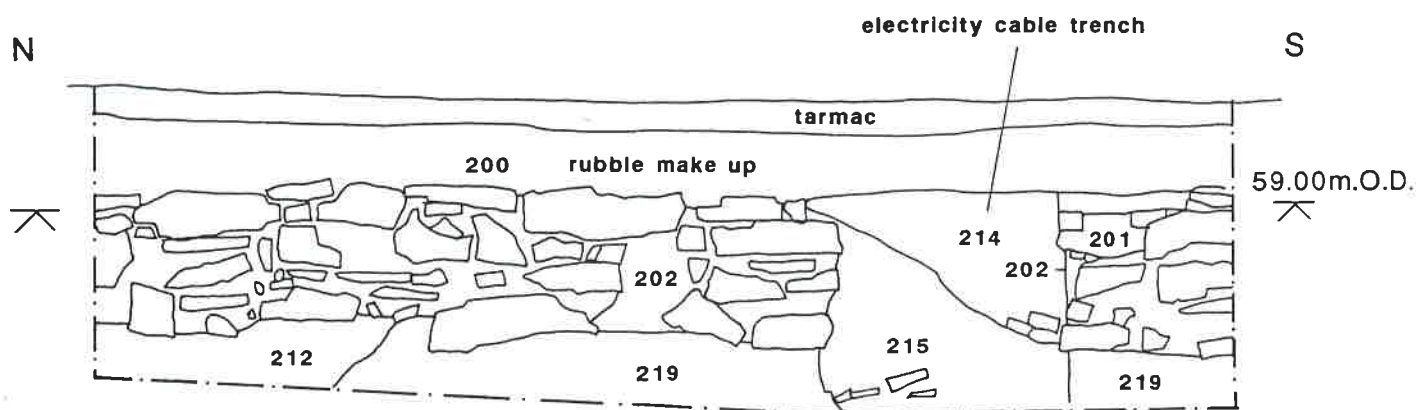


Figure 4 Trench 2 plan and section 1

Trench 2 section 2



Trench 2 section 3



Trench 2 section 4

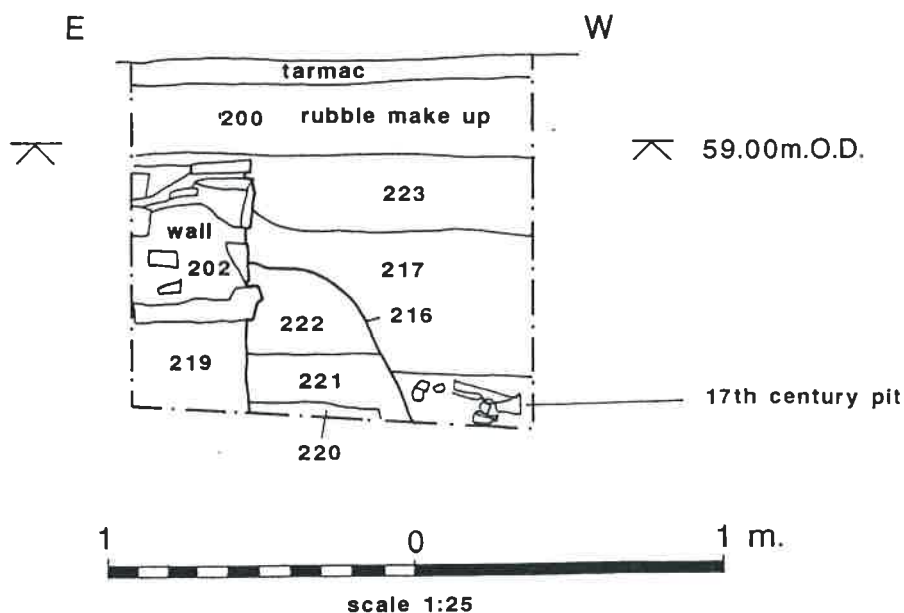


Figure 5 Trench 2 sections 2, 3 & 4



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