



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**AT**

**92-94 HIGH STREET, OXFORD**

**NGR SP 5165 0619**

*On behalf of*

*Mogford Hotels Ltd*

**MAY 2016**

**REPORT FOR** Mogford Hotels Ltd  
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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at 92-94 High Street, Oxford, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 51650619). Three trial pits were manually dug. Two were located inside the former stables on Magpie Lane, and revealed the foundations of the east wall of the stables, a post-medieval brick floor and pits. The third trial pit was located outside the building, and revealed three walls beneath the car park surface that are shown on a 19<sup>th</sup> century OS map.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)**

The development site is located at 92-94 High Street in Oxford (NGR SP 5165 0619), the site of the former stables on Magpie Lane, a grade II listed building. The site lies approximately at between 61m and 62.50m above OD. The underlying bedrock is Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation. Superficial deposits are Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

Planning applications have been made to Oxford City Council for alterations, both internal and external, of the existing building at the above mentioned address (ref. 16/00555/FUL and 16/0555/LBC). Due to the archaeological and historical importance of the surrounding area a field evaluation (trial trenching) was required to be carried out as part of the determination of these applications.

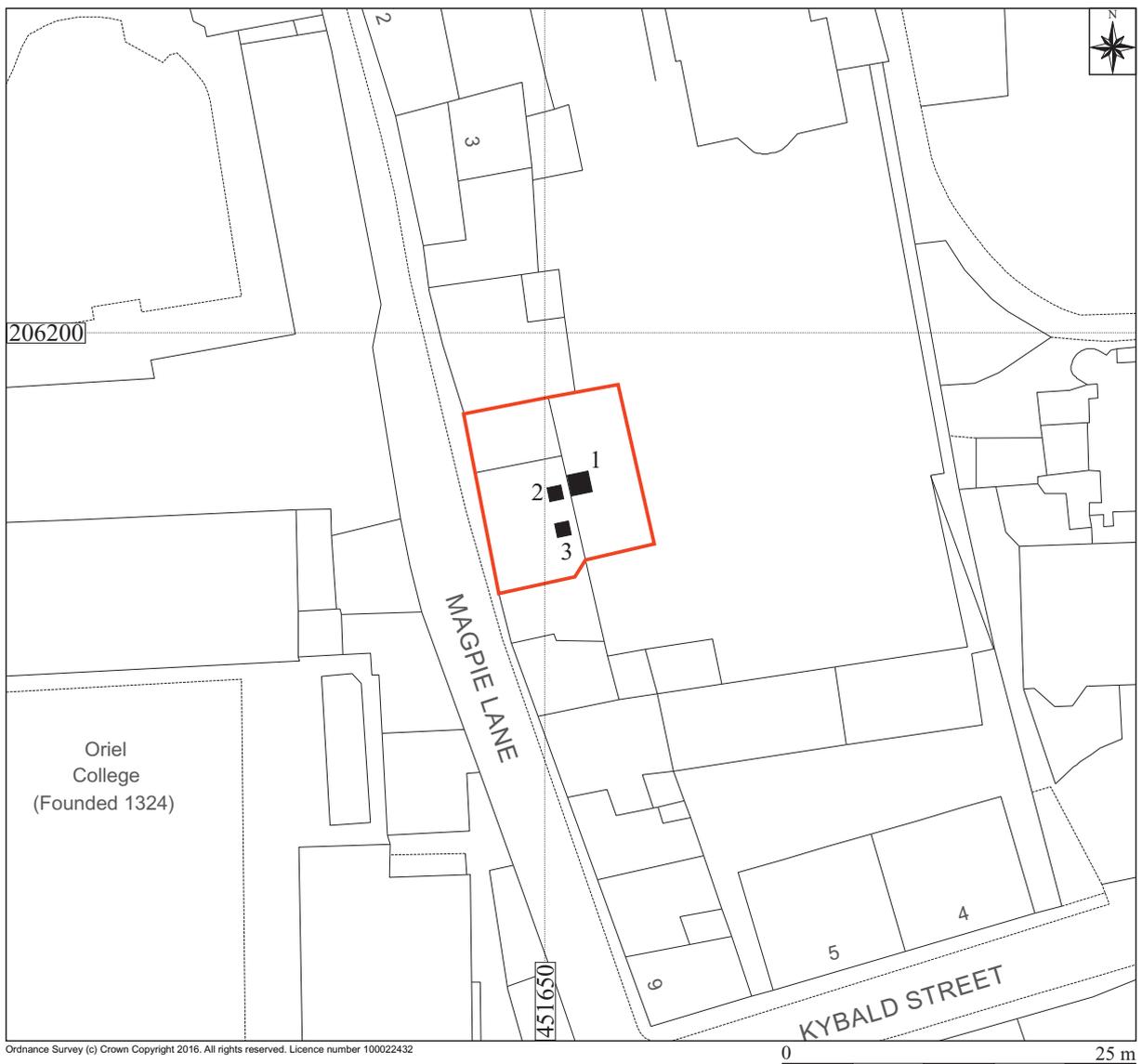
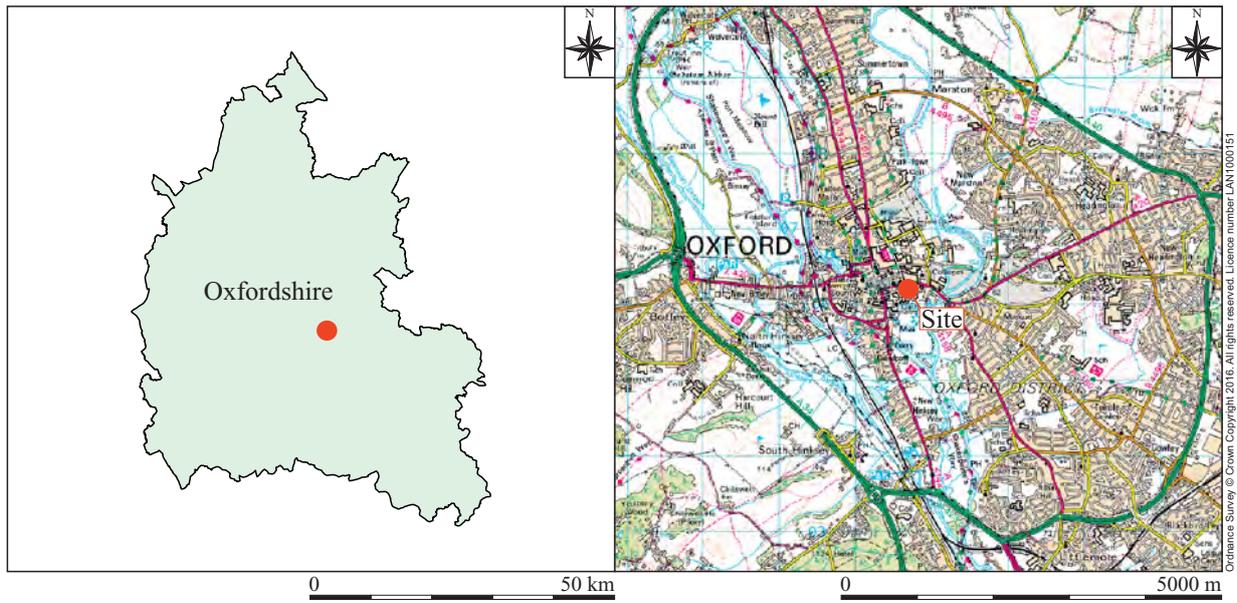
### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

The majority of the information given below is taken from the brief produced by Oxford City Council Design, Heritage and Specialist Services Team.

The stable block is listed grade II. A field evaluation was considered necessary because of the potential for works within and around the 'Old Barn' (the former stables) to impact on medieval and post-medieval fabric. The structure is a stone building with a 15<sup>th</sup> century roof that may be a survival from an earlier hall. It was used as a stable in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There is potential for earlier floor surfaces to be preserved under the concrete floor of the former stable (proposed for underfloor heating) and because the character of the made ground to the east of the former stables requires further clarification (this blocks a post-medieval cart entrance and therefore must in part post-date it).

A Historic Building Appraisal was produced for this site in 1999 (Munby 1999) and a Statement of Significance has been prepared by James Edgar (2015). The old barn/stables has stone built walls that display multiple phases of repair and alteration (but with significant areas of consistent coursed rubble masonry build, the bulk of which 'must be medieval' according to J Munby), an inserted floor which utilises reused 'blackened timbers' of medieval or post medieval date, a fine timber roof that



Key  Site boundary  Test pit

Figure 1: Site location

has been assessed as 15<sup>th</sup> century in date and a series of internal fittings relating to its long term use as a college stables (Munby 1999). The stone building may be a fragmentary survival of George or Lion Hall.

The 1999 Historic Building Appraisal suggests that the inserted floor is ostensibly a floor of 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century date reusing medieval smoke blackened rafters and repaired circa 1800. It suggested that dendrochronological investigation could be undertaken to resolve this matter. The 1999 appraisal also notes that the long term use as a stable has ‘probably preserved the ground from recent disturbance’ and notes that the interior of the stables has ‘high archaeological potential’.

The 2015 Statement of Significance suggests that the stable plot on Magpie Lane had historically formed part of the plot belonging to George Hall (No 93 High Street) but that from 1651 it was connected to the garden on No 92 which is recorded as having a ‘handsome stable’. Lease plans of 18<sup>th</sup> century date show the building in use as a stable (Edgar 2015, 5). The report also notes that the black staining on the reused beams forming the first floor do ‘not appear to be smoke-blackening’ (ibid 27). He suggests a date range of 1837 and 1874 for the insertion of the first floor.

The report suggests that the north-bay first floor uses random old joists and new timber boards, whilst the southern bay may reuse a partially dismantled floor, of possible 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> date (Edgar 2015, 27). Furthermore the report suggests that floors for both bays were inserted at the same date. Edgar suggests a date 16<sup>th</sup> century for the roof, although a 15<sup>th</sup> century date is possible.

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site. To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered. Also to assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits identified.

In particular, as laid out in the Oxford City Council Brief:

- To establish the character of the floor within the stables below the modern concrete, bearing in mind the antiquity of the structure.
- To establish the character of the made ground directly east of the stable (proposed for re-grading in the proposed scheme).
- To address issues highlighted in the city and regional resource assessments and agendas. This will depend on the type and date of remains encountered.

### **3 STRATEGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Oxford City Council after its Heritage and Specialist Services Team had issued a design brief.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

#### **3.2 Methodology**

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced using a black and white camera as well as a digital one. A metal detector was used on site, in situ and over spoil.

Three trial pits were manually excavated. TP02 and TP03 were located in the former stables. They were 1x1m slots on different levels, as the two inner rooms have different floor levels. The brick floor found in TP02 was dismantled and all of the material securely stored for restoration.

TP01, measuring 1.5x1.5m was positioned outside of the building, on the tarmacked car park, in correspondence with TP02.

The top layers of the test pits (concrete floor in TP02 and TP03, tarmac in TP03) were removed beforehand by the contractors. Excavation and recording lasted two working days with two archaeologists involved.

### **4 RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)**

All features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers with no brackets indicate feature cuts, numbers in round brackets ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material and numbers in bold indicate any form of masonry

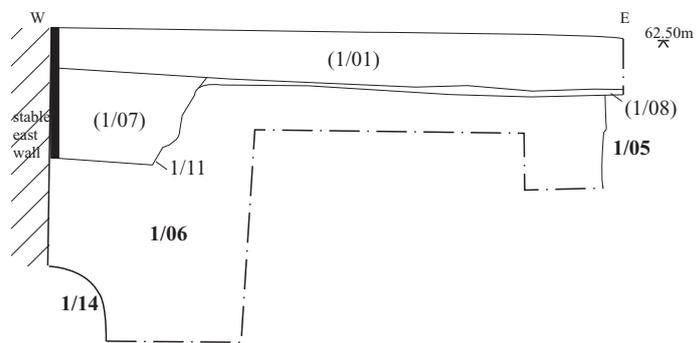
The underlying geology was not reached in any of the test pits. The very limited extension of the excavation prevented from a positive identification of the correspondences between layers in TP02 and TP03, although equivalences are tentatively suggested.

#### **4.1 Test Pit 1 (TP01)**

In TP01, a 0.55m wide intervention against the east wall of the stables revealed multiple layers at its deepest level, of uncertain interpretation. Layer (1/13) was recorded as a possible surface composed of unworked stones, measuring up to 0.20x0.20m, loose but forming a flat surface. Deposit (1/12), yielding pottery dated to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century, abuts or cuts through it. It is a mid-light brown sandy clay with occasional gravels, whereas (1/13) is a mid-brown sandy clay. The very limited



Plan 1.02



Section 1.03

Key

■ Stone



Plan and Section

Figure 2: Plan and section for test pit 1

area of the excavation prevented from a positive identification of the function or the relationships between the two contexts, and their relation to foundation wall **1/14** as well as walls **1/06** and **1/04**. The bottom of foundation wall **1/06** was not reached, as the 0.80m deep intervention extended largely over the planned impact level.

The highest visible course of the stepped stable wall foundation **1/14** is composed of large stones (max 0.35m) bonded with a whitish mortar, extending 0.15m from the elevation of the wall. The foundation was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.20m, as possible surface (1/13) was encountered.



Plate 1. TP01, wall foundation **1/14** and stone walls **1/04**, **1/05**, **1/06**

The excavated area revealed three additional walls (**1/04**, **1/05**, **1/06**), forming a 1.30x1.10m structure. **1/04** and **1/06** run WSW-ENE, both abutting the east wall of the stable at an angle of 80 degrees, while **1/05** runs NNW-SSE. The relationship between the three walls remains uncertain, although they had a very similar bonding material, a yellowish sandy mortar, suggesting the three walls belong to the same phase of construction. The three walls are made of rough sub-rectangular stones arranged in irregular courses, with **1/06**, measuring 0.32m in thickness, showing a more even arrangement. **1/06** is preserved to a maximum height of 0.68m (base reached), while **1/04** and **1/05** were uncovered to a maximum depth of 0.60m and 0.45m respectively, therefore not reaching their foundation.

The heterogeneous deposit composed of contexts (1/08), (1/09) and (1/10) extended throughout the test pit area, overlaying all the recorded features. Contexts (1/08), (1/09) and (1/10), although recorded separately, were found to belong to the same event. Context (1/08) is a 0.61m deep heterogeneous deposit, made of dark-grey

clayey sand, with occasional stones, charcoal and rubble, extending throughout the test pit area. Context (1/09) was initially recorded separately as much richer in burnt material than (1/08). Context (1/10) was also initially recorded individually, as it showed a concentration of whitish mortar. The investigation of the deposits revealed that (1/09) and (1/10) were part of (1/08), and are therefore discussed as a single deposit. The deposit is composed of miscellaneous material, including rubble and burnt material, of the possible function of a levelling layer to raise the ground level above the aforementioned walls, and possibly extending outside the investigated area. The group of mass-produced flowerpot and whiteware fragments recovered from context (1/08) indicates a dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century for the deposit formed by (1/08), (1/09) and (1/10).

The loose fill (1/07) might also be an additional rubbish/waste layer formed in the same phase. The deposit, measuring 1x0.28m and extending north of the excavation area, measured 0.28m in depth was and assigned a cut number [1/11] as it clearly disturbed the top part of wall **1/06**. Materials from this contexts include complete frogged, stamped bricks as well as glass bottle fragments dating the deposit to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Layer (1/01) is the tarmacadam surface of the actual parking with its sub-layers (1/02) and (1/03) overlaying the embankment deposits.

## **4.2 Test Pit 2 (TP02)**

Stratigraphically the deepest layer encountered within the building was (2/16), a compact, light brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions, measuring over 1x0.5m and extending over the limit of excavation. The deposit was interpreted as a possible surface or floor level and dated between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the early 17<sup>th</sup> century based on the single pottery sherd recovered. The context was not investigated to its full depth as the 0.65m depth reached extended largely over the planned impact level.

The possible surface (2/16) is overlaid by a series of very similar, compact and firm dark brown-greyish sandy clay deposits (2/08), (2/13), (2/14), and (2/15), only visible in section and not fully observed in plan during excavation due to their analogous composition and lack of clearly observable edges, possibly formed during a single event dated to the post-medieval period.

Deposit (2/13) is a compacted, dark-brown grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and small to medium stones, extending across the excavated area and to a maximum thickness of 0.12m. Deposit (2/14) shows a very similar composition, being a firm dark-brown grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and frequent small to medium rounded stones, measuring 0.18m at its thickest and possibly extending 0.60x0.30m. No clear edge for this deposit was visible in plan, although a slight difference in colour compared to (2/13) was observed in section. Deposit (2/15) also is a compacted, dark-brown grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and small to medium stones, with a maximum thickness of 0.08m, extending throughout the excavated area. Deposit (2/08) is a dark grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and small to medium rounded stones, similar in colour to (2/13), (2/14) and (2/15). This deposit was located in the western corner of TP02, measured ca. 0.35x0.30m in plan and 0.15m in depth,

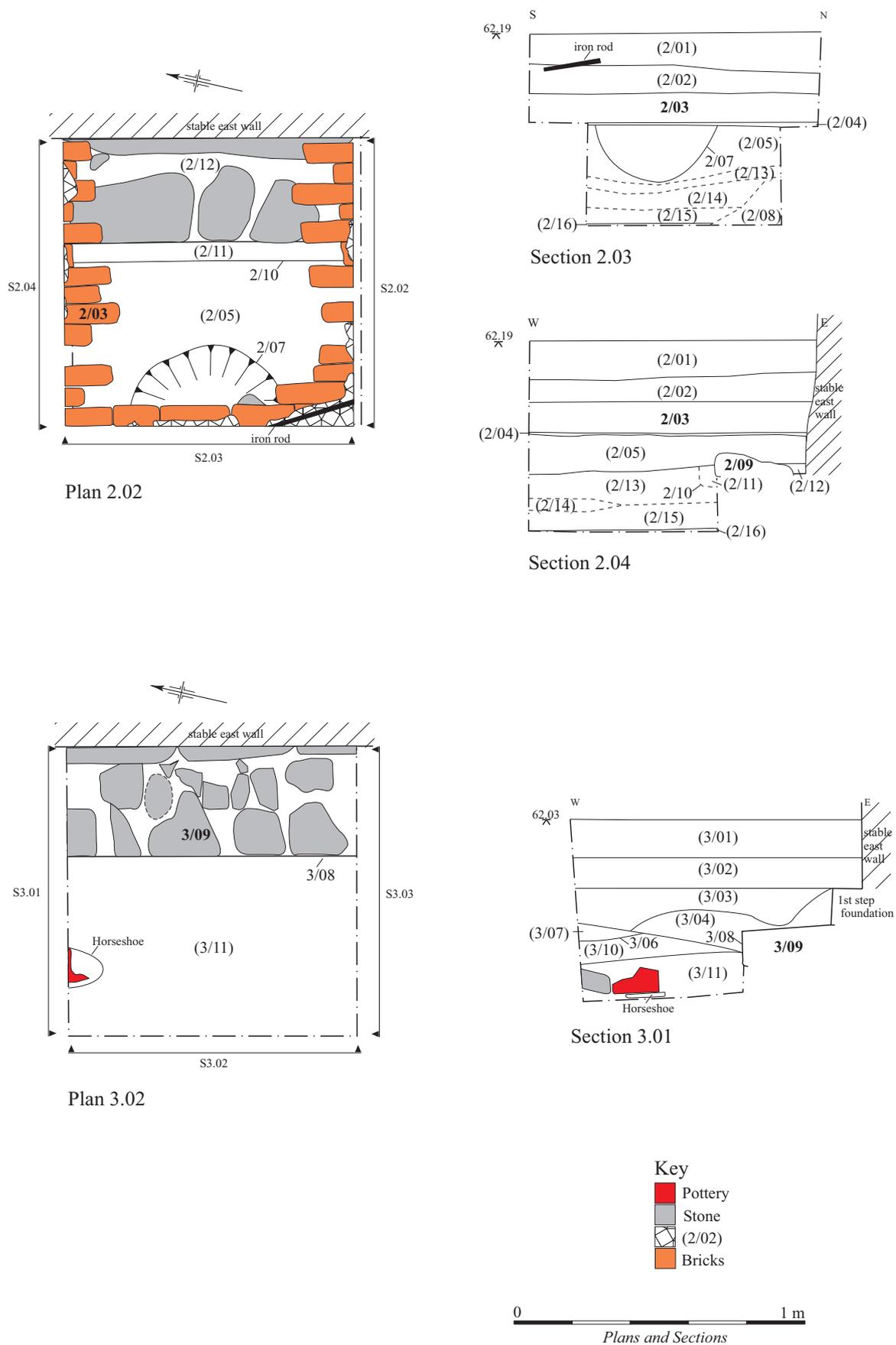


Figure 3: Plans and sections for test pits 2 and 3  
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and although no clear edge was observed, it was recorded as a separate context due to the difference in compaction in comparison to deposit (2/13).

Material from this group of contexts include the copper alloy pin Δ2, broadly dated to the late post-medieval period and recovered from deposit (2/13), as well as pottery from (2/15) dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The single sherd of Brill/Boarstall Ware is residual, as deposit (2/08) is stratigraphically later than possible surface (2/16), dated between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 2. TP02, wall foundation **2/09**

The group of deposits (2/08), (2/13), (2/14) and (2/15) pre-dates the construction of the stable wall foundation **2/09**, as the straight foundation cut [2/10] is clearly cut into deposit (2/13). Foundation cut [2/10], measuring over 0.36m in width and extending outside the excavation area, has a maximum depth of 0.12m as recorded in the north facing section of TP02. Foundation cut backfill (2/11) is a dark grey-brown silty clay deposit with rare gravels.

The foundation wall **2/09** is composed of a single horizontal course of roughly squared stones, was exposed to its full height of 0.11m, and extends 0.31m from the elevation of the stable's eastern wall. The stones are bonded by (2/12), a friable light-brown yellowish silty sand mortar, with frequent gravel, which yielded a single red earthenware sherd, a type of pottery produced between the mid-16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A layer of made-up ground (2/05) lies directly above the foundation wall **2/09**. It was a soft light yellowish-brown sandy gravel deposit, up to 0.14m thick, and observed throughout the excavation area.

A possible circular pit [2/07] truncates this deposit. It had a sharp edge at top with a diameter of 0.50m as seen, and a gradual break of slope at the bottom with a concave base, for a depth of 0.15m. Pit [2/07] contained a single fill (2/06) a soft, dark-grey brownish sandy silt with frequent gravel and small stones. Although the pottery group recovered was dated to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, the possible pit was dated to a later phase in the post-medieval period (18<sup>th</sup> century), as the feature is stratigraphically later than layer (2/05), overlaying foundation wall **2/09**, built after the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Also, the brick fragment preserving one complete arris and the slate tile fragment found in the same context indicate a later date for the pit.

Overlaying (2/05) was (2/04), a thin (0.01m) preparation level for brick floor **2/03**, extending throughout the excavation area. (2/04) is a dark brown- greyish sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Floor **2/03** is built in stretcher bond, with courses running parallel to the stable's east wall. The bricks are very regular in size, measuring is 230x100x70mm. The general aspect and measurement of the bricks perfectly match with common 19<sup>th</sup> century London stock bricks. The brick floor was observed exclusively in TP02.

Layers (2/01) and (2/02) represent the current concrete floor and its preparation layer respectively, and were removed by the contractors.



Plate 3. TP02, brick floor **2/03**

### 4.3 Test Pit 3 (TP03)

The excavation of TP03 extended 0.60m below the current floor surface. The lowest deposit recorded was (3/11), a mid-grey clayey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions, very similar to (2/15) although much richer in charcoal. The deposit, measuring 1x0.56m, was investigated to a maximum depth of 0.15m; its full depth was not reached as it extended largely below the planned impact level. Among the finds, a lead bullet, one horseshoe and pottery sherds confirm a 17<sup>th</sup> century date at the earliest for this deposit.

The foundation wall **3/09** was cut into it and there was no indication of cut [3/08] being larger than the foundation's width, thus leaving no trace of any backfill as in TP02. The foundation wall **3/09** extends 0.37m from the elevation of the stables' eastern wall, and was exposed to its full thickness of a single course, measuring 0.15m.



Plate 4. TP03, foundation wall **3/09** and deposit (3/11)

Above (3/11) was deposit (3/10), a mid-brown silty sand with occasional gravels inclusions, rare stones and patches of mortar, of a maximum depth of 0.18m. It was

interpreted as a levelling layer, possibly similar to (2/05). Deposit (3/10) pre-dates foundation wall 3/09 as the south facing section of TP03 clearly shows the deposit truncated by foundation cut [3/10]. On the opposite north-facing section though, deposit (3/10) partly overlays the foundation wall 3/09. It is suggested that during the construction of the foundation, deposit (3/10) was truncated and then partly re-deposited on top of the stone foundation in the levelling operations that followed the construction of the foundation wall. Dating evidence from this context is limited to brick, roof and floor tile only indicating a broad date between the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Truncating layer (3/10) was a possible very shallow pit/scoop [3/06] only partially visible in the western area of the excavation, to a visible extent of 1x0.35m. Measuring only 0.06m in depth, it contained a dark grey gravelly sand with common charcoal inclusions fill (3/07) and several finds dating to the post-medieval period (later than 17<sup>th</sup> century), including pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, iron nails and oyster shell, suggesting a function as rubbish pit. The single sherd of Brill/Boarstall Ware is considered residual.

Pit [3/06] was partly overlaid on the north side by (3/04), a light brown sand and gravel deposit measuring 0.10m in depth, with whitish mortar patches, observable to an extent of 1x0.75m and possibly related to the construction of the stable's east wall. Pottery recovered from this context dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, although the feature is stratigraphically later than the post-medieval pit [3/06]; this might be related to deep interventions carried out for the construction of the stable's wall impacting on earlier levels of occupation in the area.

Deposits (3/04) and (3/10), as well as pit [3/08], are overlaid by (3/03), a compacted, light-brown sand and gravel deposit, with rare stones, extending across the excavation area and measuring 0.08m in depth. This deposit was interpreted as made-up ground connected to the construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete floor. It is overlaid by (3/02), a levelling layer of irregular thickness (0.08-0.13m), and the current concrete floor (3/01).

#### **4.4 Reliability of Results**

The reliability of results is considered to be good for TP01, located outside the building and excavated in good weather condition and sufficient light and visibility. TP02 and TP03, located inside the building, were on the contrary excavated in poor light that, combined with the extremely limited extension of the excavated area, resulted in limited visibility, particularly for the lowest layers.

## **5 FINDS**

### **5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn**

The pottery assemblage comprised 42 sherds with a total weight of 1,244g. It consisted of a mixture of medieval and later material, and was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

<b>OXAM:</b>	<b>Brill/Boarstall Ware</b> , AD1200 – 1600. 9 sherds, 78g.
<b>OXBC:</b>	<b>Brill/Boarstall ‘Tudor Green’ Wares</b> , 1475-1600. 1 sherd, 1g
<b>OXBX:</b>	<b>Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware</b> , 15 <sup>th</sup> – early 17 <sup>th</sup> century. 9 sherds, 89g.
<b>OXCE:</b>	<b>Tin-glazed Earthenware</b> , 1600 – 1800. 2 sherds, 6g.
<b>OXDR:</b>	<b>Red Earthenwares</b> , 1550+. 8 sherds, 539g.
<b>OXFH:</b>	<b>Border Wares</b> , 1550 - 1700. 3 sherds, 16g.
<b>OXST:</b>	<b>Rhenish Stoneware</b> , AD1480 – 1700. 3 sherds, 38g
<b>WHEW:</b>	<b>Mass-produced White Earthenwares</b> , 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century. 7 sherds, 477g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the city.

The sherds of OXDR from 3/11 are all from the base of the same pot, a chafing dish, a specialised vessel used as a portable stove or for keeping food hot at the table. A small fragment (30g) of a residual, green-glazed, slip-decorated medieval floor tile also occurred in the same context. It has a sandy fabric, and is 18mm thick. One of the sherds of WHEW from 1/07 has a fragment of an illegible “Registered Number” on the base. The presence of such a mark indicates the vessel dates to 1884 or later.

TP	Cntxt	OXAM		OXBX		OXBC		OXDR		OXFH		OXST		OXCE		WHEW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	7															7	477	L19thC
1	12					1	1											L15thC
2	6	1	8					1	21	1	2							M16thC
2	8	1	3															13thC
2	12							1	44									M16thC
2	15	1	4	1	2			1	4	2	14			1	3			17thC
2	16			1	8													15thC
3	4	1	44	1	25													15thC
3	7	1	3	6	54							3	38					M16thC
3	11	4	16					5	470					1	3			17thC
	Total	9	78	9	89	1	1	8	539	3	16	3	38	2	6	7	477	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

## 5.2 Faunal Remains *by Simona Denis*

### 5.2.1 Animal Bone

An assemblage of 130 fragments of animal bone, of a combined weight of 833.5g, was collected from 12 different contexts.

The state of preservation of the items is generally good, although very fragmentary; the very limited size and the lack of diagnostic features prevented from any identification attempt for 11 of the fragments, representing 8.5% of the assemblage.

A single, incomplete bone object was recovered from context (1/08).

- Species Identification

Three taxa were recorded, the most represented being sheep/goat, with a total of 65 examples (50% of the assemblage); 30 items (23%) were identified as belonging to various species of birds, while only a minor part (5 fragments, or 4%) of the collection was attributed to cow. Due to the variable sizes and robustness of animal bones taphonomic factors may favour preservation of certain species, resulting in the under-representation of other, smaller animals (Kasumally 2002).

39 items, representing 30% of the assemblage, preserved diagnostic features and were attributed to a specific taxon. 12 examples (9%) were positively identified as avian, although the exact bird species couldn't be identified. Small and undiagnostic mammal fragments were, when possible, divided by size range and attributed to small (ovis) or large (bos) mammals.

Context	Species	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Marks	Comments
1/07	Sheep/Goat	1	Metatarsus	27		Young individual
		1	Proximal femur	22.4	Deep chop entry point	
		1	?Proximal humerus	10.5	?Point insertion	
	?Cow	1	?Vertebrae	65.2	Saw	
1/08	?Cow	1	?Axis	28.8	Saw	
1/12	?Sheep/Goat	1	Costal groove with head	17.5		Young individual
		2	Costal groove	10.7		
	Undetermined mammal	1	Undetermined	3.9		
2/05	Cow	1	Incisor	0.8	Deep chop entry point Point insertion	
	?Cow	1	Long bone cortex	29.2		
2/06	Undetermined bird	1	Distal tibia	0.8		
	Undetermined mammal	1	Long bone cortex	4.1		
2/08	Sheep/Goat	1	Proximal tibia	19.3	Deep chop	
		1	Proximal radius	6		
	?Sheep/Goat	1	Costal groove with head	2.5		
		1	?Scapula	3.2		
	Undetermined mammal	1	Costal groove	0.7		
		1	Undetermined	5.8		
2/15	Sheep/Goat	1	Proximal metatarsus	12.6	? Point insertion	
		1	Distal tibia	20.6		
		1	Humerus distal epiphysis	7.5		
	?Sheep/Goat	3	Costal groove	6.3		
		2	Vertebrae	10.4		
	Undetermined bird	1	Metacarpus	1.2		
		1	Caracoid	0.9		
	?Undetermined bird	1	Costal groove with head	2.1		
		2	Undetermined	2.2		
	Undetermined	2	Undetermined	0.8		

	mammal					
2/16	Sheep/Goat	1	Molar	5.5	?Deep chop	
	?Duck	1	Proximal tibiotarsus	2.8		
	Undetermined bird	2	Vertebrae	8.3	?Saw	
	?Undetermined bird	2	Costal groove	4.3		
	Undetermined	1	Undetermined	0.9		
3/04	Sheep/Goat	1	Proximal tibia	13.1		
	?Sheep/Goat	1	Costal groove	14.1		
		1	Long bone cortex	10.4		
		1	Vertebrae	5.7		
		1	?Calcaneous	5.6		
	?Undetermined bird	1	Scapula	2.6		
	Undetermined	1	Undetermined	3.4		
3/07	Sheep/Goat	1	Distal tibia	12.2	?Chop	
		1	Distal metatarsus	126.9	Deep chop	
	?Sheep/Goat	1	Long bone cortex	9.6		
		4	Costal groove	5		
	Undetermined mammal	1	Long bone cortex	4.5		
		3	?Scapula	6		
		1	?Costal groove	1.6	Chop	
		7	Undetermined	34.9		
3/10	Sheep/Goat	1	Vertebrae	7.3	Saw	
	Undetermined mammal	1	Long bone cortex	3.2	?Deep chop entry point	
3/11	Sheep/Goat	1	Radius	26.1		
		1	Proximal radius	6.1	Deep chop exit point	
		1	Distal radius	11.7	Chop Point insertion	
		1	Incisor	2		
		2	Calcaneous	16.6		2 different young individuals
		1	Scapula	6.5		Young individuals
	?Sheep/Goat	7	Costal groove	17.8		
		8	Costal groove with head	23.4		
		4	Long bone cortex	16.3		
		1	Long bone epiphysis	9.1	?Deep chop exit point	
		1	Scapula	3.2	Fine slice	
		1		2.9		
		1	Vertebrae	7.8	Point insertion	
		3		11.9	Fine slice	
		?Cow	1	Costal groove	5.1	
	Undetermined bird	1	Distal femur	5.2		
		1	Femur	3		
		1	Distal radius	1.4		

		1	Scapula	0.8		
		1	Lumbosacrale vertebrae	1.1		
		4	Vertebrae	2.1		
		1	Caracoid	6.1		?Deep chop exit point
		1	Pelvis	1.4		
	?Undetermined bird	3	Costal groove	0.8	Fine slice	
		1	?Scapula	0.6		
		1	?Sternum	2.8		
		1	?Pelvis	1.1		Point insertion
		1	?Proximal metatarsus	2.6		
	Undetermined	9	Undetermined	21.1		

Table 2: Animal bone occurrence by context and species

- Cut Marks

28 fragments, representing 22% of the assemblage, showed clear evidence of butchering, including impact marks, cut marks and fracture patterns relative to both primary and secondary butchering. Primary butchering consists of hide removal, joint dismemberment and meat removal, whereas secondary butchering involves detailed meat and smashing the bone into smaller portions for marrow extraction and grease rendering (Watts 2004).

Chop marks, produced by large blade, are the most represented (13 occurrences), and were observed mostly on sheep/goat long bones (9 examples); a single bird cone from context (3/11) showed a possible deep chop exit point, while the cow long bone cortex from context (2/05) shows one impact point combined with a point insertion.

Point insertions represent the second most common cut mark, with 6 recorded examples. 5 saw marks were also observed, mostly on vertebrae (4 examples) of all identified species, produced by the splitting of the animal carcass into sides, a practice that tends to become common in the post-medieval period (Klemperer 2005). 6 examples of fine slice marks were also found on bones belonging to bird and goat/sheep collected exclusively from deposit (3/11).

- Distribution

TP03 was the richest in animal bone fragments, with 89 items or 68% of the assemblage; deposit (3/11) produced 61 examples, including all of the identified taxa. 18 of the fragments showing butchering marks were recovered from TP03.

TP02 represents 27% of the collection with 32 fragments, the largest concentration (15 items) being found in deposit (2/15); 6 of the cut marks recorded were observed on items found in TP02.

The remaining 7% of the collection was found in TP01, with fill of possible rubbish pit (1/07) yielding 4 of the 9 total fragments recovered. 4 of the items from TP01 showed butchering marks.

It is not recommended to retain undiagnostic, unmarked animal bone fragments.

### 5.2.2 Oyster Shell

A small assemblage of 27 oyster shells, of a combined weight of 206.6g, was recovered from 6 different contexts.

Contexts (2/15) and (3/11) were the richest in oyster shell, containing 8 and 7 fragments respectively, constituting 55.5% of the collection. 14 of the examples were identified as right or upper and 10 as left or lower valves, based on the aspect of the surfaces; the lower tends to be shallowly concave, while the upper valve is usually flat (Winder 2011). The three remaining fragments were not positively identified.

It is not recommended to retain the oyster shells due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)
2/05	Right valve	2	7.5
2/06	Unidentified	3	1.2
2/15	Right valve	2	11.1
	Left valve	6	108.3
3/04	Right valve	2	5
3/07	Right valve	4	30.1
	Left valve	1	7.9
3/11	Right valve	4	17.3
	Left valve	3	18.2

Table 3: Oyster shell occurrence by context

### 5.3 Building Materials by Simona Denis

#### 5.3.1 Ceramic Building Material

A group of 26 fragments of ceramic building material, including bricks as well as tiles and weighing 5563.2g in total, was collected from 7 individual contexts. The material was recorded by context, divided by type, counted, measured and weighed.

The state of preservation of the items is generally fair, although extremely fragmentary. The only two complete objects recovered were the modern bricks found in context (1/07); one additional brick fragment collected from context (2/06) preserved one arris, but no complete length or width.

The most represented type is roof tile, with 16 items (62% of the assemblage) while 27% of the group is composed by brick. Two items tentatively identified as floor tiles or pavers constitute 8% of the collection, while the remaining 3% is represented by one unidentified fragment of ceramic building material from context (3/04).

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Peg holes	Marks	Comments	Date range
1/07	Brick	1	2000		WARNHAM SBC	Frogged	20th C
		1	1934		REDLAND FLETTONS		
2/06	Brick	2	271.3				Complete arris.

					Traces of mortar	
2/15	Peg tile	2	126.2	1 complete, 1 partial	Conjoining	13th–19th C
		1	46.4	1 partial		
	Roof tile	4	253.7			
	?Roof tile	3	95.5			
	?Floor tile	1	68.3			
3/04	Peg tile	1	25.3	1 partial		16th–19th C
	Undetermined	1	6.5			13th–19th C
3/07	Roof tile	2	53.2			Undetermined
3/10	Brick	3	304.6			13th–19th C
	Roof tile	2	56.1			Undetermined
	?Paver	1	291.3		Complete arris.	16th–19th C
3/11	Roof tile	1	30.8			13th–19th C

Table 4: Ceramic building material occurrence by context and type

- Roof Tile

Clay plain tiles were developed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century to replace shingles and thatch in the roofing of domestic buildings. Handmade peg tiles were commonly used until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when machine-made tiles became popular, with little variation in the manufacturing technique. Also, good quality roof tiles were reused over long period of times; therefore, the potential for dating evidence of plain roof tiles remains limited.

4 of the examples found during the excavation preserved a partial or complete circular peg hole, attesting their identification as peg tiles. The reconstructed peg tile from context (2/15), although not preserved to its full width, shows two circular peg holes close to the corners, proving that it was originally held in place by two pegs (<http://www.iadb.co.uk/>). The third fragment from the same context preserved a single, partial peg hole, also close to the corner of the object.

The remaining 12 roof tiles showed no evidence of peg holes or nibs, preventing from a positive identification of the type.

It is not recommended to retain undiagnostic roof tile fragments.

- Brick

7 brick fragments, weighing 4509.9g in total, were recovered from 3 individual contexts.

Both complete, frogged bricks found in context (1/07) were positively identified as machine-made bricks and dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

One of the two examples from context (2/06), although largely incomplete, was tentatively dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of its complete thickness of 65mm and its general aspect.

It is not recommended to retain undiagnostic and modern bricks.

- Floor Tile

Two of the ceramic building material fragments were preserved to their complete thickness of 20mm for the item found in context (2/15), and 44mm for the object recovered from context (3/10). Although extremely fragmentary, the items were tentatively identified as post-medieval floor tiles or pavers (17<sup>th</sup> century onwards), square tiles used for flooring (McComish 2015), considering their thickness being significantly smaller than the average recorded post-medieval brick.

### 5.3.2 Slate

3 fragments of slate tile, of a combined weight of 1135g, were collected from 3 different contexts. None of the items preserved peg holes or other features.

Context	No. of items	Weight (g)
1/07	1	195
1/08	1	739
2/06	1	201

Table 5: Slate tile occurrence by context

Slate roof tiles became extremely common in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as substitute for clay roof tiles.

Due to their fragmentary nature, the items are not recommended for retention.

### 5.3.3 Stone

Context	No. of items	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1/07	1	2000	200	145	66	Rectangular cross-section, incised line along side
1/08	1	3900	160	210	185	D-shaped cross-section

Table 6: Worked stone occurrence by context

Two fragments of worked limestone, weighing 5900g in total, were recovered during the excavations. They were tentatively identified as architectural elements (doorjamb, window frame or ledge) and broadly dated to the post-medieval or modern period.

## 5.4 Metalwork by Simona Denis

### 5.4.1 Copper Alloy

A group of 3 copper alloy items, of a combined weight of 44.2g, was found during the excavation. The state of preservation is generally fair, although extensive traces of verdigris were observed.

- Unidentified Object Δ1

One object, measuring 34mm in length and weighing 3.8g, was found in context (3/11). The item, severely affected by verdigris, is a cast, curved strip of copper alloy with semi-circular cross-section and one passing hole or slot in the centre. Original function and dating of the object remain unidentified.

- Pin Δ2

A single copper alloy pin was recovered from context (2/13). The object, weighing <1g and measuring 29mm in length, is completely preserved and is only slightly affected by verdigris.

The item was positively identified as a drawn wire pin with double spiral wound head, formed from a double twist of wire loosely crimped onto the top of the stem, with the spiral lines of the twisted wire clearly visible. It is similar to Mould Type 3 and Caple type B (Mould 2011). Pins with spiral heads are a very common find in later medieval and post-medieval sites; smaller, finer objects like the example found in context (2/13) seem to become more common between the 15th and the 17th century (Margeson 1993).

- Hook

One copper alloy hook, weighing 39.4g and measuring 59mm in length, was found in context (1/08) and dated to the 20th C.

It is not recommended to retain the modern copper alloy object.

### 5.4.2 Iron

A small assemblage of 8 iron items, of a total weight of 900g, was collected from 5 different contexts. The entirety of the group showed advanced oxidation and a severe built-up of iron oxide, affecting the observation and the quantification of the weight of the objects

- Nail

6 of the iron objects were positively identified as nails. The severe oxidation prevented from the full observation of the objects' manufacturing details.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Shaft cross section	Head type	Point Type	Date range
1/07	?General	1	104.7	170	Rectangular		Flat	17th–19thC

	purpose						
2/08	?General purpose	1	19.9	41			Undetermined
3/07	?Sprig	1	12.9	56	?Square		Sharp ?17th C
	?Rosette	1	7.6		Rectangular	?Rosette	Sharp ?18th C
3/11	?Floor brad	1	12.5	66		?T-head?	Sharp ?17th–19thC
		1	16.7	58			?Sharp

Table 7: Iron nails occurrence by context

- Horseshoe

One complete, although extremely oxidised iron horseshoe was found in context (3/11). It was identified as a flat Guildhall type horseshoe, unfullered, without calkins. Similar horseshoes were produced between the late 14<sup>th</sup> until the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (<http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/ukdfddata/showrecords.php?product=47743&title=guildhall-horseshoe&cat=256>)

- Knob

Context (1/08) yielded one iron object, weighing 55.7g, identified as a modern knob. The item, measuring 84mm in length, is composed of a tubular element attached to a fitting screw.

It is not recommended to retain the iron objects due to their extremely unstable state and limited potential for further analysis.

### 5.4.3 Lead

- Musket Bullet

A single lead bullet was recovered from context (3/11).

The item, weighing 11.1g and measuring 12mm in diameter, is cast and made of soft lead, and was positively identified as a musket bullet. No obvious deformations or other signs of impact were observed. The superficial corrosion of the object prevented from the observation of any firing marks.

Although most common during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, lead musket bullets were normally used until the introduction of conical bullets in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

It is not recommended to retain the lead bullet.

### 5.4.4 Slag

A single fragment of slag, weighing 54.8g, was found in context (1/08), and tentatively identified as tap slag.

The slag fragment is not recommended for retention.

## **5.5 Miscellaneous by Simona Denis**

### **5.5.1 Clay Tobacco Pipe**

A single fragment of tobacco clay pipe was found in context (1/08). The item is a fragment of moulded stem with an off-centre bore hole, weighing 4.8g and measuring 62 mm in length. No marks or decoration were preserved.

Plain stem fragments without diagnostic features or decorations have very little dating value; however, a dating before the 19th century is generally suggested for stems with an off-centre bore hole (Ayto 1994).

It is not recommended to retain the undiagnostic stem fragment.

### **5.5.2 Flint**

- Worked Flint

A single flint flake, weighing 6.2g and measuring 53mm in length, was collected from context (1/08). The item was positively identified as a man-made flake; the bulb of percussion as well as the ripples were clearly observed. Signs of retouching in the central section of the flake were also visible.

The flake was tentatively identified as a scraper; the dating remains undetermined.

- Burnt Flint

One small fragment of burnt flint, weighing 1.8g, was found in context (2/08). Unworked, burnt flint are believed to have been used to heat water. Limited quantities of this material are probably waste incorporated in the fill, therefore not necessarily contemporary with the feature.

It is not recommended to retain the burnt flint due to its very limited potential for further analysis.

### **5.5.3 Glass**

11 fragments of glass, of a combined weight of 441.2g, were collected from 3 individual contexts. The state of preservation of the objects is fair, although fragmentary.

The vast majority (9 items, or 82%) of the assemblage is composed of vessel or bottle fragments, the remaining 2 items being modern, knurled flat glass fragments.

- Window Glass

The only two flat glass items found in context (1/07) were positively identified as modern knurled glass fragments, manufactured industrially and datable to the 20th C.

- Bottle and Vessel

The remaining 9 non-flat glass fragments were identified as belonging to bottles and vessels.

Context	Colour	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Imperfections	Comments	Date range
1/07	Clear	Vessel rim	1	126.1			20th C
	Aqua	Bottle	1	101.3			1800-1920
	Light emerald green	push-up base	1	14.5	Bubbles		17th-19th C
	Medium sapphire blue	Medicinal bottle	2	69.5		Conjoining	1860-1900
	Emerald green		1	76.5			1860-1920
2/08	Olive green	Vessel	1	0.8			Undetermined
2/15		Vessel	1	4.3	Bubbles		?16th-19th C
		?Bottle push-up base	1	19.6			?Pontil scar

Table 8: Glass fragments occurrence by context and type

Two incomplete bottle bases were recovered from context (1/07), and identified as medicinal bottles. The two conjoining medium sapphire blue fragments belong to a small (67x32mm) bottle with a Blake variant 1 base, datable between 1860 and 1900, while the emerald green base (measuring 35x35mm) was identified as a square French type with concave corners, and dated between 1860 and 1920 (Horn 2005).

#### 5.5.4 Modern Pottery

A collection 22 modern pottery shards, of a total weight of 1096g, was found in context (1/08).

The vast majority (18 items, or 82%) of the group consists of mass-produced orange flowerpot fragments, with straight or collared rims, commonly produced between c. 1900 and 1970 (Currie 1993).

Three sherds of whiteware dating to the 19th-20th century were also recovered, together with a residual fragment of brown stoneware, possibly originally part of an ink bottle, commonly produced in the 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 5.5.5 Bone Object

An incomplete worked bone object, weighing 11.5g, was found in context (1/08). The rectangular item, measuring 17mm in width and 9mm in height, is preserved to a maximum length of 32mm. the cross-section shows a circular slot in which a metal element is inserted. The object remains undated and unidentified, although a function as tool handle can be tentatively suggested.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological field evaluation was successful and met the aims of the investigations, which were laid out in the WSI.

The evaluation confirmed the occupation of the area from the early post-medieval through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which can be divided into five phases.

The earliest phase seen was represented by a possible surface (1/13) and context (1/12) recovered in TP01, and the possible floor surface (2/16) found in TP02. 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from (2/16) and (1/12); although the relationship between context (1/12) and possible surface (1/13) was not fully investigated, it is suggested that the two could also be contemporary. This phase could correspond to an earlier building.

A second phase of occupation, dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, is represented by a series of levelling layers observed in both TP02 and TP03 inside the building. Layers (2/08), (2/13), (2/14) and (2/15) in TP02 were identified as subsequent levelling activities or earthen floors, possibly carried out in a relatively short time span. In TP03, the same phase is represented by deposits (3/10) and (3/11). Later activity within the same time frame is represented by the shallow scoop [3/06] observed in TP03.

This phase corresponds to the use of a building here by a separate tenant to that of 92 High Street (Edgar, 2015).

The present stable building (east wall **1/14**, **2/09** and **3/09**) appears to have been built later in the 17<sup>th</sup> or in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of this evaluation, as the evidence clearly indicates it was cut into 17<sup>th</sup> century deposits in TP02 and TP03. Although containing materials dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, deposit (3/04), recorded in TP03, was interpreted as result of the building activities carried out in this phase. With at least part of the timber used in the current roof being dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of comparable structures (Munby 1999) it appears that timbers from an earlier building have been re-used.

Major interventions were carried out during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as recorded in TP01 and TP02. A small structure was built against the outer eastern wall of the stables, as observed in TP01 (walls **1/04**, **1/05** and **1/06**): the room, of undetermined function, is clearly visible on the Ordnance Survey Map published in 1878, but is not recorded on an earlier map dated to 1793.

TP02 revealed a possible, small rubbish pit [2/07] cut into the layer (2/05), which had the function of levelling the area for the construction of brick floor **2/03**. This phase is observable in the numerous alterations to the walls and the openings of the building as recorded by J. Edgar (2015).

The last phase was represented by 20<sup>th</sup> century activities. TP01 revealed that the space between walls **1/04**, **1/05** and **1/06** was used as a dump of modern materials, levelled for the construction of the current tarmac parking surface. The inside of the building was prepared with a levelling layer of modern rubble, recorded as (2/02) in TP02 and (3/02) and (3/03) in TP03, and covered with a concrete floor (2/01 and 3/01).

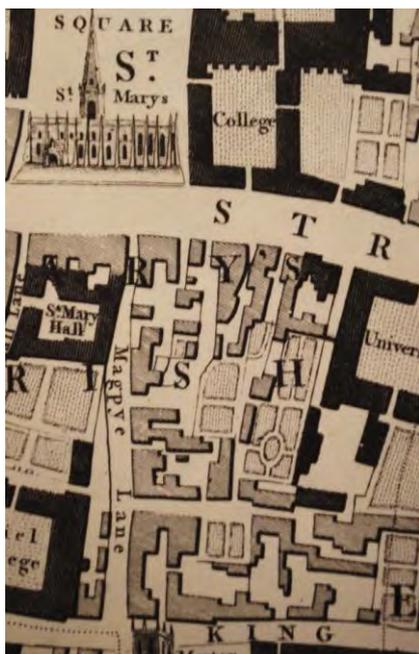


Plate 5. Richard Davis' Map, 1793-4

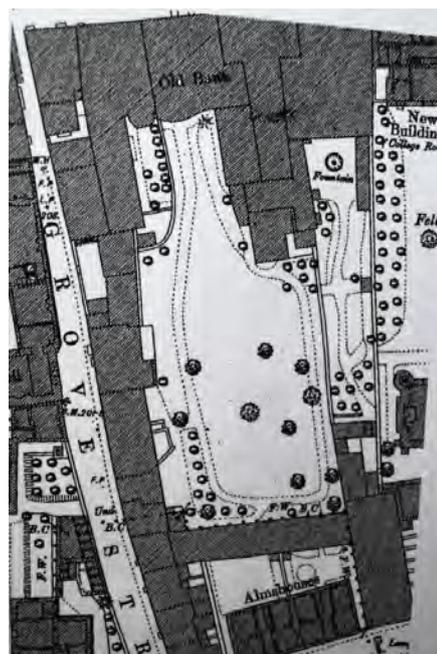


Plate 6. Ordnance Survey, Town Map, 1878

## 7 ARCHIVE

### Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

#### Documentary Archive

Project brief

Written scheme of investigation

Project report

Primary records

#### Physical Archive

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire County Museums Service.

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Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Extent (m)	Finds	Interpretation	Date
1/01	Deposit	Hard tarmacadam. Removed by contractors	0.10-0.15	>TP		Parking surface	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/02	Deposit	Yellow sand and gravel. Removed by contractors.	0.05	Only seen in east and south section		Levelling or preparatory layer for the modern asphalt surface	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/03	Deposit	Mid grey sand and gravel. Removed by contractors	0.06	Only seen in east and south section		Levelling or preparatory layer for the modern asphalt surface	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/04	Masonry	Irregularly coursed E-W wall, made of rough sub-rectangular stones (up to 0.22m long), joined with a mid-yellow sandy mortar. No cut visible. Connects with 1/05. Abuts east stable wall.	>0.61	L>1.50, W>0.07		Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1/05	Masonry	Irregularly coursed N-S wall, made of rough sub-rectangular stones, joined with a mid-yellow sandy mortar. No cut visible. Connects with 1/04. Unclear if linked with 1/06.	>0.48	L=1.10 W>0.07		Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1/06	Masonry	Irregularly coursed E-W wall – though better looking than 1/04, made of rough sub-rectangular stones, joined with a mid-yellow sandy mortar. No cut visible. Unclear link with 1/05. Abuts east stable wall.	>0.68	>1.50x0.33		Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1/07	Fill	Loose mid brown sand and gravel, rare unsorted stones	0.28	>1 x 0.28m	Pottery, Animal bone, CBM, Slate, Stone, Metal, Glass	Fill of feature	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/08	Deposit	Heterogeneous layer, mostly made of dark grey clayey sand, occasional unsorted stones and charcoals, rubble.	0.61	>TP	Pottery, Animal bone, Slate, Stone,	Overburden (dump of various rubbish material, thus creating patches like 1/09 and 1/10 but from same phase)	20 <sup>th</sup> C

					Metal, Fired Clay, Flint		
1/09	Deposit	Same as 1/08. Distinguished at first sight as more charcoal inclusions but not really independent.	-	>0.35x0.30m		Overburden	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/10	Deposit	Same as 1/08. Distinguished at first sight as contained whitish mortar and a lighter infill but not really independent.	-	>1.10x0.35m		Overburden	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/11	Cut	Elongated oval cut (SSE-NNW), with steep to sib-vertical sides, sharp edges on top, flattish bottom. Truncates wall 1/06	0.28	>1 x 0.28m		Possible rubbish pit	20 <sup>th</sup> C
1/12	Deposit	Mid beige sandy clay with occasional gravels	>0.01	> 0.4 x 0.6	Pottery, Animal bone	Possible former ground or fill of a cut through 1/13.	L15 <sup>th</sup> C
1/13	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay and common unsorted stones (0.01-0.20m) arranged as a loose flattish surface.	>0.01	> 0.4 x 0.5		Possible floor surface. Not investigated	?15 <sup>th</sup> C
1/14	Masonry	Alignment of large stones with facing flattish surface. Whitish mortar in between. 1 course visible.	>0.20	> 0.15 x >1.10		1 <sup>st</sup> step of the foundations of east stable wall	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
2/01	Deposit	Hard concrete	Max 0.14	>TP		Floor surface	20 <sup>th</sup> C
2/02	Deposit	Compacted dark brown/greyish rubble layer	0.10	>TP		Levelling layer	20 <sup>th</sup> C
2/03	Masonry	Bricks 0.23 x 0.10 x 0.07, running stretchers with sand as bonding material	0.10	>TP		Brick floor	19 <sup>th</sup> C
2/04	Deposit	Soft dark brown/greyish sandy silt with occ. gravels	0.01	>TP		Preparation layer for brick floor 2/03	19 <sup>th</sup> C
2/05	Deposit	Soft light yellowish brown sandy gravel	0.14	>TP	Animal bone, Oyster shell	Levelling layer?	?19 <sup>th</sup> C
2/06	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravels and occ. Small stones	0.15	0.5 x 0.5, extends west of excavated area	Pottery, Animal bone, Oyster shell,	Fill of possible pit	?19 <sup>th</sup> C

					CBM, Slate		
2/07	Cut	Possible circular, with sharp edges, concave sides, a gradual break-of-slope at base and a rounded bottom	0.15	0.5 x 0.5, extends west of excavated area		Possible pit	?19 <sup>th</sup> C
2/08	Deposit	Soft dark grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and small to medium pebbles	0.14	0.35? x 0.38	Pottery, Animal bone, Metal, Flint, Glass	Deposit	?17 <sup>th</sup> C
2/09	Masonry	Single course of stones, max 0.3 x 0.26 x 0.10, roughly squared, orientated E-W, possibly bond with a sandy mortar	0.10	>1 x 0.28		Stone foundation of stable east wall	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
2/10	Cut	Linear cut, with sharp break of slope at top, straight sides and a straight break-of-slope at bottom too. Possibly a flat base.	0.12	>0.37x>0.95		Foundation cut	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
2/11	Fill	Soft dark brown grey silty clay with rare gravel. Bottom not clearly identified	0.12	>1 x 0.07		Backfill of 2/10	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
2/12	Mortar	Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Unk	>1 x 0.28	Pottery	Bonding/mortar of wall 2/09	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
2/13	Deposit	Compacted dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, small to medium stone	0.12	>1 x 0.58	Metal	Dump / Levelling layer?	?17 <sup>th</sup> C
2/14	Deposit	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with gravel (frequent small to medium pebbles). Diffused edge	0.18	?0.60x0.30		Dump / levelling layer?	17 <sup>th</sup> C
2/15	Deposit	Compacted dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, small to medium stone	0.08	>1 x >0.5	Pottery, Animal bone, Oyster shell, CBM, Glass	Dump / Levelling layer?	17 <sup>th</sup> C
2/16	Layer	Compact light brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions	Unk	>1 x >0.5	Pottery, Animal bone	Surface?	15 <sup>th</sup> C
3/01	Deposit	Hard concrete	0.11	>TP		Floor surface	20 <sup>th</sup> C

3/02	Deposit	Medium compacted yellow sand and gravel with rare unsorted stones (0.01-0.10m)	0.08-0.13	>TP		Levelling layer	20 <sup>th</sup> C
3/03	Deposit	Medium compacted light brown sand and gravel, rare unsorted stoned (0.01-0.10m)	0.07-0.08	>TP		Made-up ground	?17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/04	Deposit	Firm light to mid brown sand and gravel, whitish mortar inclusions, occ. Charcoal and stones (0.01-0.10m)	0.10	> 1 x > 0.75	Pottery, Animal bone, Oyster shell, CBM	Dump layer	?17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/05	VOID						
3/06	Cut	Oval? Only partially visible on west edge of test pit.	0.06	>1 x >0.40		Possible shallow pit	?17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/07	Fill	Dark grey sand and gravel, limps of mortar, unsorted stones, common charcoal inclusions	0.06	Within 3/06	Pottery, Animal bone, Oyster shell, CBM, Metal	Fill of pit	?17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/08	Cut	N-S linear with vertical sides. NO gap visible between wall and layers 3/11 or 3/10	>0.10	>1 x 0.32		Foundation's cut	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/09	Masonry	One row of uncarved stones (but with smoother surface chosen for facing), up to 0.25 x 0.30. No visible mortar in between but a mid brown sand and gravel infill.	>0.10	Within 3/08		Wall foundation	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/10	Deposit	Medium compacted mid brown silty sand, occ. gravels, mortar and stones (0.01-0.15m)	0.08	>1 x >0.56	Animal bone, CBM	Dump layer?	?17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
3/11	Deposit	Soft mid grey clayey sand with lots of charcoal inclusions, occ. stones and gravels	>0.15	>1 x >0.56	Pottery, Animal bone, Oyster shell, CBM,	Dump layer?	17 <sup>th</sup> C

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					Metal		
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