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Southampton Archaeology Unit

Report 1145

Archaeological Work at St Clement's Street Car Park, Oxford.

OXCMS:2011.85

MF Garner and AD Russel

*With contributions by M Allen, P Blinkhorn, AJ Clapham,
S Hamilton-Dyer and MP Smith*

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Client: Watkins Jones Group



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Cover photo: Trench 10 and 13 facing north

Archaeological Work at St Clement’s Street Car Park, Oxford

By MF Garner BA MIfA and Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA

Site code	OXCMS:2011.85
Archaeology Unit report	1145
Ordnance Survey grid reference	SP 523060
Planning reference	11/01040/FUL

1. Summary

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council (Southampton Archaeology) carried out archaeological excavations in the St Clement’s Street car park in Oxford, on behalf of the Watkins Jones Group, in association with the construction of student accommodation under planning application 11/01040/FUL. The earliest evidence of human activity was a group of worked flints, probably of Mesolithic date (c 9000–400BC). There was no evidence of human activity after that date until the Saxo-Norman period, when three pits were dug. This phase may tie in with the manor of Bolshipton, owned by the St Frideswide’s nunnery, and situated in this area. More intensive use of the site happened in the Anglo-Norman period; the evidence consisted of numerous features including pits, postholes and a gully, all bounded on the west by a north-south ditch. Occupation continued into the High Medieval period, although the area occupied in the Anglo-Norman period appears not to have been used, and all the High Medieval features were found to the east of the north-south ditch, which was re-cut. There was a hiatus in the 14th century and the area seems to have been abandoned, or used in such a way as to result in no features or dating evidence. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggested the west part of the site might have been crossed by the Oxford Civil War defences but no evidence was found so they must lie further west than the excavated area. In the second half of the 17th century the site seems to have been turned into a market garden by the Penson family, with the garden being sold off for housing by the 1870s. The houses survived the Second World War but were cleared for car parking in the post-war period.

2. Introduction

2.1 The site lies in the St Clement’s and Iffley Road Conservation Area (figure 1) at Ordnance Survey grid reference SP 523060, and although it lay outside the City Centre Archaeological Area, it was thought to have sufficient archaeological potential to require an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of the planning application.

2.2 Oxford City Council Planning Control and Conservation requested that an Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial trenching), be carried out to:

establish the character and extent of any significant archaeological deposits that may be impacted by the proposed development, bearing in mind the potential for late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains in this location.

2.3 The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council (Southampton Archaeology) carried the archaeological evaluation, on behalf of the Watkins Jones Group. The work was carried out between 16th and 27th May 2011.

2.4 The evaluation revealed prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeology, and an archaeological excavation of parts of the site, as specified by Oxford City Council, was carried out prior to the construction phases, in conjunction with a watching brief on other groundworks within the footprint of the building.

2.4 The evaluation excavation was managed by MP Smith BA MIfA. The excavation and watching brief were undertaken mainly by A Fedorowicz, E Anderson MA AlfA, and MF Garner BA MIfA, and were managed by MF Garner. P Blinkhorn identified the pottery, MF Garner identified the worked flint, the animal bones were identified by S Hamilton-Dyer, and other environmental material was examined by Dr M Allen and AJ Clapham. Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA identified the other artefacts and edited this report. E Anderson prepared the report figures.

3. Aims and Objectives of the Investigations

3.1 The archaeological work had a number of objectives:

1. To target excavations on the parts of the new building footprints where concentrations of pile caps and lift pits will have a significant impact on archaeological levels.
2. To establish the chronology, plan form and function of archaeological features and interpret the results in relation to the medieval and post-medieval archaeology of the area.
3. To see if there is any evidence that the higher ground adjacent to the Cherwell Crossing attracted a concentration of Mesolithic activity.
4. To see what the remains can tell us about the chronology and character of settlement activity in St Clement's from the Late Saxon period onwards.
5. To see if there is any evidence for specialist activity in this area.
6. To see if the material recovered can shed any light on the character of domestic, commercial or industrial activity in this area and the status, wealth and diet of the local residents.
7. To check on the presence/absence of the (as yet unconfirmed) line of the Civil War defences.
8. To check if the hiatus of activity (13th/14th-15th century), suggested by the evaluation results, can be confirmed.

3.2 Oxford City Council published a series of draft Archaeological Resource Assessments and Research Agendas in 2012. They provided an assessment of the current state of archaeological knowledge for Oxford and its surroundings, and set out the questions that the surviving archaeological remains in the city have the

potential to answer. The St Clement's Car Park site was considered to have potential to throw light on the following aspects of Oxford's heritage.

1. Period: Saxon and Scandinavian

Settlement and Activity

Can evidence for Scandinavian settlement be located at St Clement's or elsewhere? What evidence is there for Scandinavian influence in terms of material culture?

2. Period: Norman

Settlement and Activity

Can other ethnic or cultural affinities be identified in the archaeological record – i.e. Danish settlement in St Clement's?

Material Culture.

How did patterns in material culture change after the Conquest, in what way was Norman culture influential? Can the impact of Norman production or decoration techniques be identified and studied?

Diet and Nutrition

What can bone assemblages and environmental samples tell us about the urban economy, diets and nutrition during this period (including evidence for social status and variations in cultural practice)?

3. Period: Medieval

Craft and Trade

The development of commercial activity outside the universities jurisdiction at St Clement's is of particular interest. Can this be demonstrated archaeologically?

Material Culture

What can the patterning of waste disposal tell us about the wealth and specialisms of different urban and suburban areas?

Settlement and activity

Within the urban and suburban area can further urban patterns of tenement subdivision or alteration be identified?

4. Period: Post-medieval

Landscape and Agriculture

What was the character of private and market gardening within the town and suburbs, what can this tell us about levels of subsistence for seasonal labourers and patterns of food production and wealth distribution?

Settlement

Is the difference in relative wealth between the centre of the town and the suburbs, and between the colleges and the town, identifiable in the record? What markers might be used (quality pottery? meat consumption?)?

What pattern of suburban growth and redevelopment in the late post-medieval period can be identified in the archaeological record?

4. Excavation methodology

4.1 David Radford, Oxford City Council Archaeologist, produced a Brief for the archaeological evaluation, requiring that 40m of trench, 1.6m wide should be excavated. Southampton Archaeology produced a Project Design to meet the requirements of the Brief (Southampton Archaeology 2010). The evaluation excavation was carried out to fulfil the Brief and Project Design. Archaeologically significant remains were deemed to be remains that related to human use of the area before AD 1800. Five trenches, each 8m by 1.6m (figure 2), were planned, giving a total of 64sq m of trench. The trenches were all positioned to fall within the footprint of the proposed new buildings where the greatest level of disturbance was expected. Much of the footprint of the three blocks was not available for excavation due to the presence of mature trees. The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator to the top of archaeologically significant remains, or the natural soil if no significant remains were present. After the initial excavation, the trenches were hand cleaned as necessary, and any archaeologically significant remains were sampled by hand excavation.

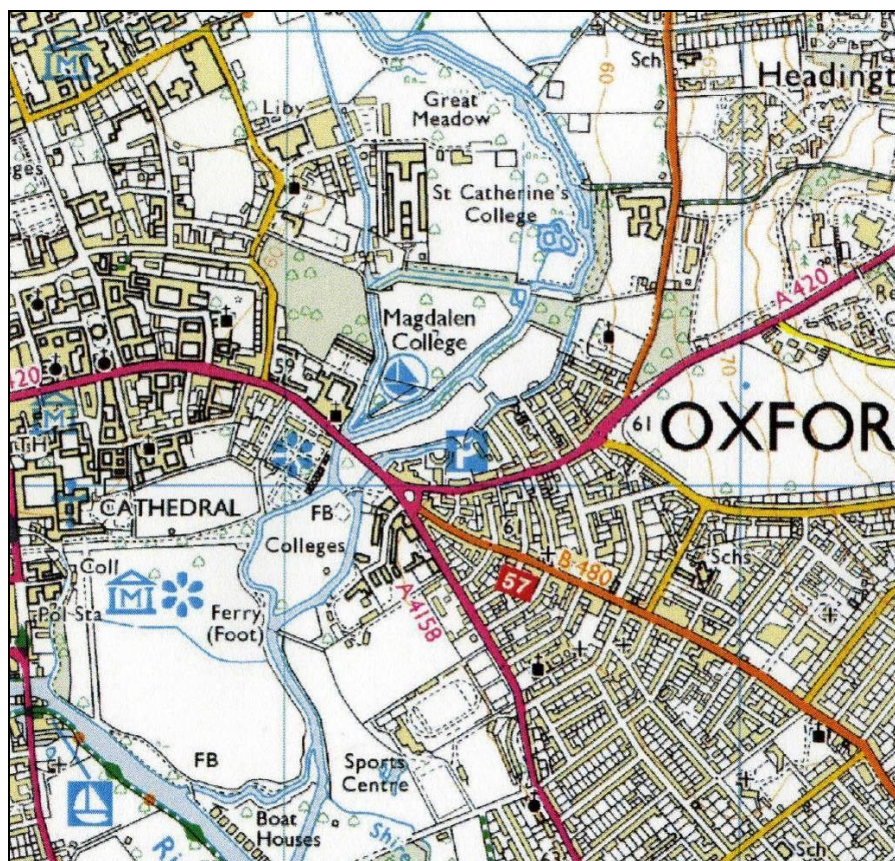


Figure 1. Site location plan.

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The site of the St Clement’s Street Car Park is marked by a blue P symbol.

4.2 Given the presence of significant archaeology on the site the developer altered the foundation design to reduce the impact on the archaeology by using piled foundations rather than mass concrete, with ground beams that lay mostly in the post-medieval garden soil. David Radford of Oxford City Council requested that six areas with high densities of piles were subject to archaeological excavation, with a watching brief on the other groundworks. (Russel 2013).

4.3 For the subsequent excavation and watching brief the site was divided into three main areas: a storm drain (mainly near the east edge of the site); Block A (the building on the east side); and Block B (the building on the west side). Each area was to be subject to a watching brief and was examined more closely in at least one excavation trench. Also, a large and deep hole (Trench 12) was dug towards the south of the site for service connections.

4.4 Trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator to the top of archaeological deposits or natural deposits except the hole for service connections which went deep into the natural. The locations and dimensions of the excavation trenches were modified in some instances due to the presence of live services or other modern obstructions.

Areas	Trench numbers	Context numbers	Number of contexts
Evaluation	1–5	1–29	29
Storm drain	6	101–159	59
Block A	7, 8, 9	201–246	46
Block B	10, 11, 13, 14	301–417	117
Services hole	12	-	0
Totals	14	-	251

Table 1 Trench and contexts numbers for each area and evaluation

4.5 Context numbers and trench numbers continued from the sequence used at the evaluation (Smith 2011) so the first numbers issued for this work were context 101 and Trench 6. Blocks of 100 context numbers were issued to each area as required. A total of 222 context numbers were used. Trenches were numbered 6 to 14 and some were sub-divided into parts such as Trench 10 north and Trench 10 south. The horizontal dimensions of the trenches are given in Table 2. Most of the trenches were about 1.2m deep but the trenches for services were deeper. The storm drain (Trench 6) was up to 2.5m deep and the trench for several service connections (Trench 12) was about 4m deep.

Trench	Area/purpose	Archaeology Type	Length (m)	Width (m)
6	Storm drain	Excavation	12.0	2.0
6/N	Storm drain, north	Watching brief	41.0	1.3
6/S	Storm drain, south	Watching brief	27.0	1.3
7	Block A, level reduction	Watching brief	37.5	15.0
8	Block A, lift pit	Excavation	4.0	3.0
9	Block A	Excavation	12.5	5.0
10/N	Block B, level reduction	Watching brief	18.0	12.0
10/S	Block B, level reduction	Watching brief	32.0	17.0
11	Block B	Excavation	24.0	3.0
12	Service connections	Limited observation	7.5	6.5
13	Block B	Excavation	19.0	2.0
14	Block B, lift pit	Excavation	3.1	2.5

Table 2 Excavation and watching brief trench details

4.6 The trenches were located by Total Station and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. A metal detector was used to scan surfaces within the trenches and the spoil heaps. Archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and they are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). Contexts were recorded on a standard recording form, by photography, and were drawn. Finds were recovered from stratified contexts and unstratified numbers were assigned to finds from machined surfaces and spoil heaps. Soil samples were taken from contexts that had potential to yield environmental material. The archive will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museum Service under accession number OXCMS:2011.85.

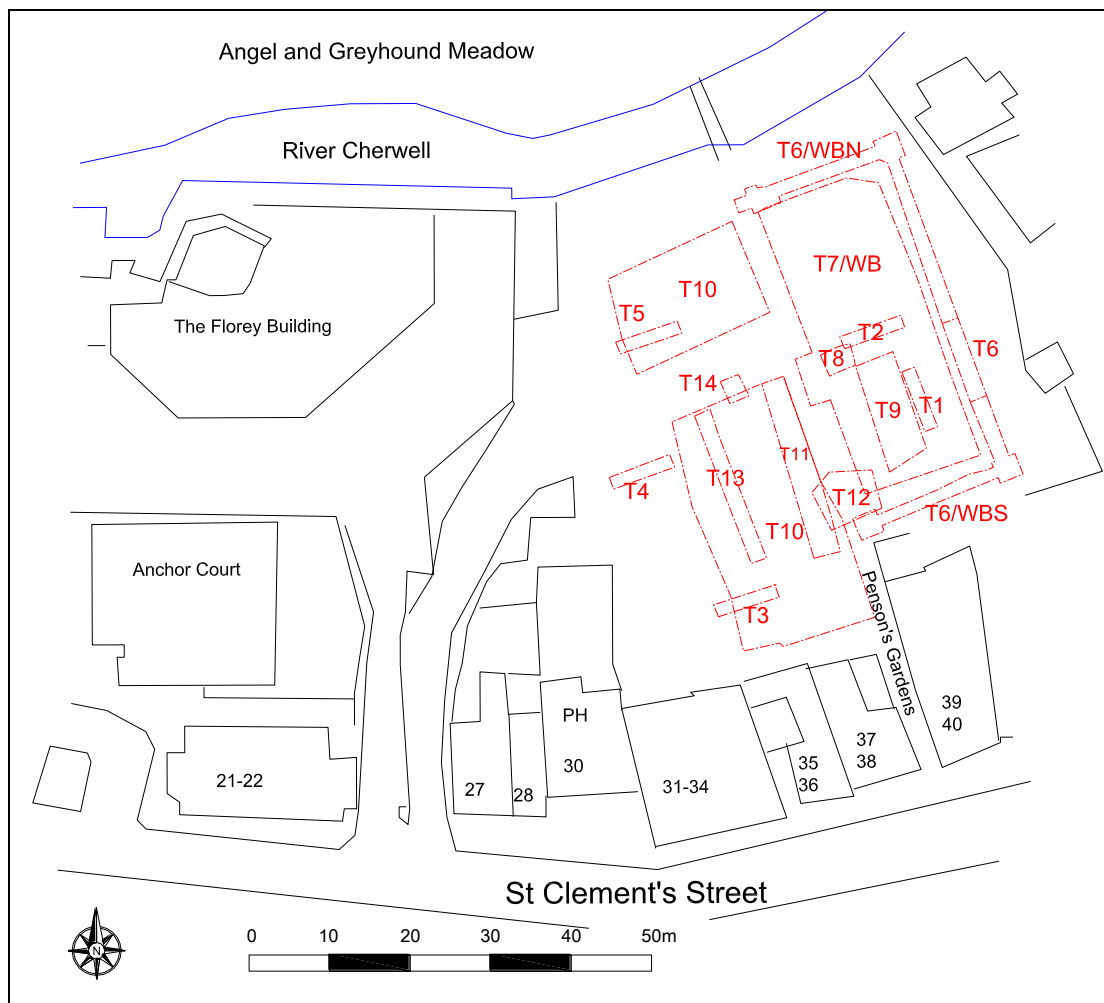


Figure 2. Trench location plan.

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5. Site location and topography

5.1 The site lay to the north of St Clement’s Street, and south of a minor branch of the River Cherwell at NGR SP 523060 (figures 1 and 2). Prior to the development a narrow right of way called Penson’s Gardens traversed the site from south to north. This led to a pedestrian bridge over the Cherwell giving access to the Angel

and Greyhound Meadow. Before the work started the site was a car park; the only structure within the site was a public toilet.

5.2 The site was bordered on its north side by the Cherwell, on the west side by Anchor Court and the Grade II listed Florey Building belonging to Queen's College Oxford, to the south by the commercial properties comprising 27–44 St Clement's Street, and to the east by the residential properties of Alan Bullock Close.

5.3 According to the British Geological Survey (1982), the solid geology below the site is Oxford Clay. This was cut into by the River Cherwell and alluvium and river gravels had been deposited over the clay.

5.4 The natural topography of the area sloped gently down from south to north, falling towards the river Cherwell, and prior to work commencing there was a difference of some 3m between the north and south of the site.

6. Archaeological and Historical background

6.1 The area around the historic city of Oxford has a rich archaeological heritage (Hassall 1986). The earliest evidence consists of a few chance finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic tools. Later prehistoric sites and finds are numerous with evidence of Bronze Age settlement beneath the modern city centre and probable Iron Age enclosures and burials in Port Meadow to the north of Oxford are still visible as crop marks today (Henig and Booth 2000, 11). There are few Roman villas in the area, and Roman activity is best represented by numerous pottery kilns to the east, south and west of the modern city.

6.2 The river crossings over the Thames and Cherwell are thought to have been a major influence on Saxon settlement (Blair 1994, 87–91). No early Saxon sites have yet been found under the present city, but a Saxon defended town or *burh* was in existence around AD 900. The presence of Saxon parish churches dedicated to saints such as St Aldate, St Ebbe, and St Frideswide indicate a major population centre. It has been suggested that Headington may have been the focus of Saxon activity prior to the establishment of the burgh by Alfred (Blair 1994, 99–100); if so, St Clement's Street would have joined these two early centres of urban activity. Evidence of late Saxon (10th–11th century), probably agricultural, use of the area to the east of the Cherwell in this period was found in 2002 at the University Sports Centre at Iffley Road, some 600m south of the present site in the form of two gullies containing St Neots ware pottery (TVAS 2002).

6.3 It has been suggested that horse and human bones and other remains found south of Magdalen Bridge in the 19th century represent a Viking presence in the area, perhaps centred on the island in the Cherwell that lies a few metres north of the Site (Blair and Crawford 1997).

6.4 In the immediate post-conquest period Oxford appears to have been blighted by the imposition of the castle of Robert d'Oilly on the Saxon town (Blair 1994, 177) but it soon recovered, and by the early 12th century Oxford was a major centre again. It attracted religious and academic institutions throughout the medieval period, with the settle area extending beyond the medieval walls.

6.5 In the post-medieval period Oxford continued to be a regional centre, with a particular episode of interest being the use of the town as the stronghold of King Charles I during the English Civil War. The town continued to grow in the 18th and 19th centuries, with its trade boosted by the Oxford canal (1790s) and the Great Western Railway (1844).

6.6 No archaeological finds had been made within the site, but 17th century finds and deposits had been recorded at a number of the properties along the street frontage to the south of the site. These included waterlogged leather items, including a 17th century boot, from 41 St Clement's Street to the southeast of the site.

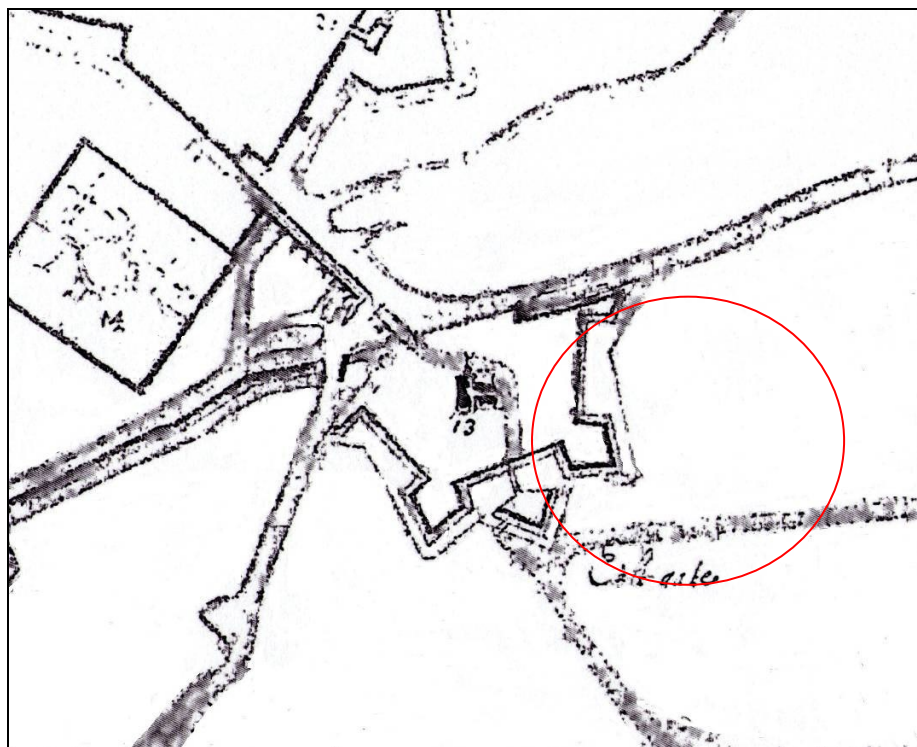
6.7 There is no evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlements in this part of Oxford. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was found at Magdalen College School to the southwest.

6.8 Works on the western arm of the Cherwell, to the northwest of the present Site, produced Viking remains in the 19th century. These included two unmatched stirrups (displayed in the Ashmolean Museum) that were possibly part of a burial (Seaby 1950). Anglo-Saxon weapons have also been dredged from the Cherwell in the vicinity of Magdalen Bridge.

6.9 Compared with the city of Oxford and other suburbs the historical documentation for St Clements is not extensive.

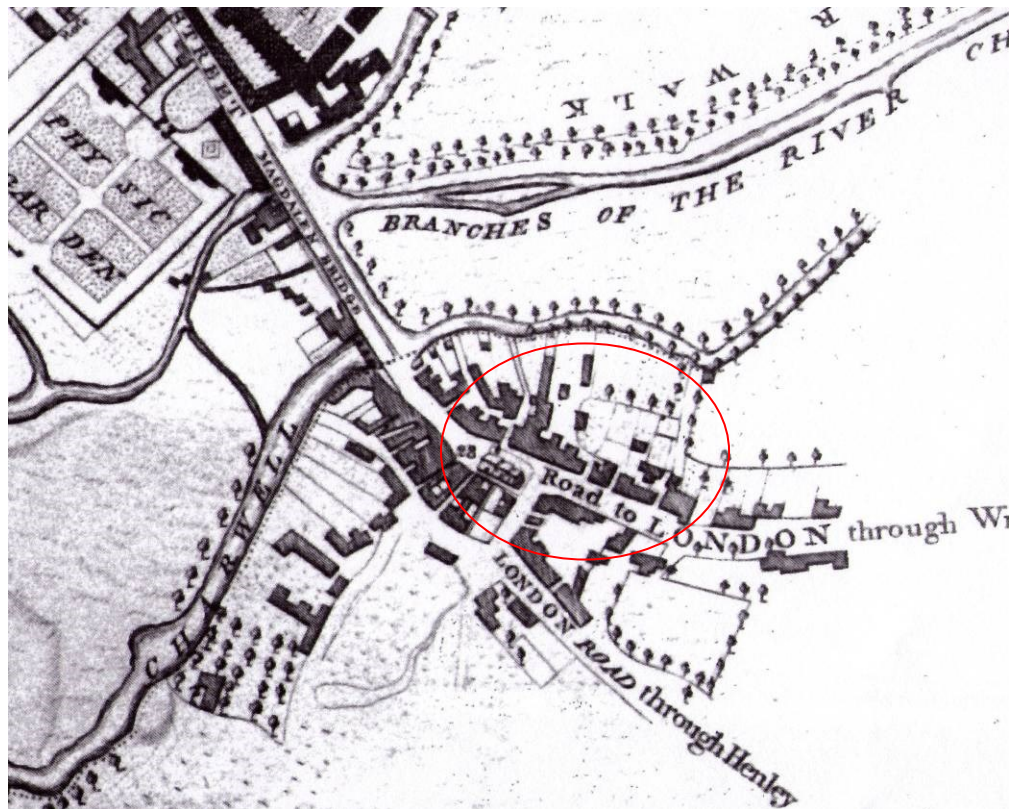
- St Frideswide's monastery was granted 3 hides on the east side of the Cherwell in 1004, but after the Conquest some of the holding was lost to other religious houses in Oxford and Henry I's charter of 1122 confirmed St Frideswide's possession of 2 hides only outside the East Gate (VCH 1957).
- The manor was usually known as BRUGGESET (Bridset) or BOLSHIPTON (Boldshipton, Bowlshipton). The former name properly belonged to a settlement bordering the narrow street leading to Petty Pont (Magdalen Bridge), the latter to the shippon (cattle shed) belonging to the family of Bolles who farmed the demesne in the 13th century. Names mentioned are Walter and Parnel Bolles (c. 1235–40), Felise (c. 1235) and Robert, son of Walter (c. 1260–70) (VCH 1957).
- St Clement's church is first mentioned in 1122. It may have been rebuilt in 1323, but few records were made before its destruction in 1829. The three bells were taken from the old church to the new; one was cast in the 13th century and is the oldest bell in Oxford (VCH 1957).
- The medieval settlement was small and the returns to the poll tax of 1377 give only 40 inhabitants above the age of fourteen (VCH 1957).
- The parish had two water mills; Boy Mill, on the Cherwell, near Milham Ford, belonged as early as 1143 to the Abbess of Godstow. Templars' Mill also on the Cherwell was described as lying between Boy Mill and Magdalen Bridge. It was given to the Templars by the Empress Maud about 1146. Both mills had ceased to work by the mid 14th century (VCH 1957).

- In 1455/6 one Dionisius Sawyer, a carpenter, was paid by Oriel College for building two houses for the college in St Clement's (Gee 1952/3).
- During the Civil War much of the settlement seems to have been cleared, either to give space for defensive works or to create a clear field of fire beyond it. The fortifications were designed by Richard Rallingson of Queen's College and were completed in April or May 1643 (Map 1). Among the houses totally destroyed in 1643 was Bolshipton House, the 'capital messuage' of St. Frideswide's manor, which stood on the north side of the High Street nearly opposite the Black Horse Inn.



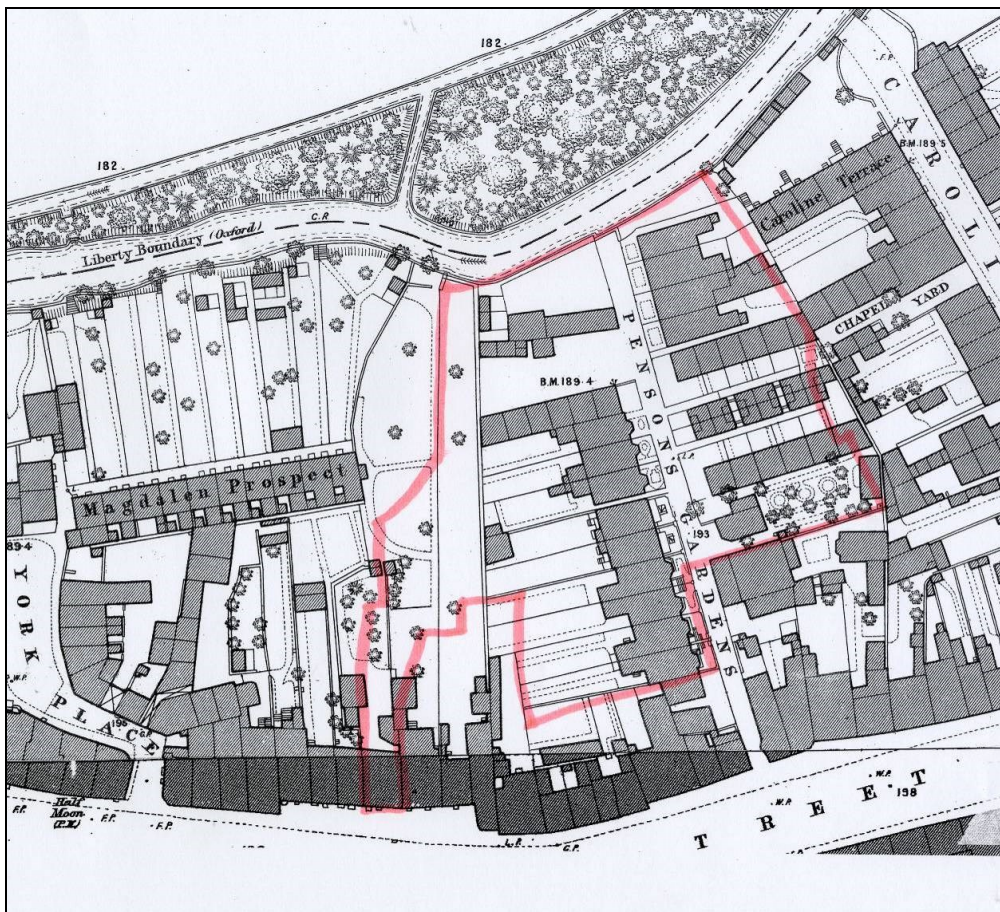
Map 1; de Gomme's 1644 map of Oxford with the approximate position of the site marked. North is at the top. It is difficult to reconcile this map to the layout of the roads, St Clement's St seems too far south, unless it had been diverted, and the defensive works may have been drawn larger than they should have been.

- In the 16th and 17th centuries the settlement became home to many tradesmen as it lay outside the Oxford boundary and was thus exempt from the trade restrictions imposed by the city council. By the 18th century there were coach-makers, saddle-makers, whipmakers; wheelwrights, gunsmiths, locksmiths, watch and clock-makers; upholsterers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, and straw plait manufacturers; tailors, hatters, staymakers, shoemakers, and wig-makers; silk stocking weavers, fullers, dyers makers of musical instruments, a Jewish money-lender, printers and booksellers (VCH 1957). The site itself seems to have been fairly open land behind the houses on St Clement's Street (Map 2), with small plots perhaps depicting Penson's market garden.
-



Map 2: Longmate's map of 1773, with the approximate position of the site marked.

- There were 61 houses in 1706 and 67 in 1771. In that year the road through the settlement became a turnpike. The new road (the modern Iffley Road), designed to give direct access to Magdalen Bridge, cut through the most thickly populated part of the village leading to the demolition of many houses. The new turnpike house was built to the west of the church (VCH 1957).
- In 1800 there were 100 households and by 1820 their number had increased to 130. In the next three years the population doubled from 770 to 1,412. This rapid growth, faster than any other Oxford parish, was attributed by Newman to slum-clearance in the centre of Oxford. The area developed to cope with this influx in parallel lines running from St Clement's High Street to a cut of the Cherwell, sluggish and evil-smelling in summer, when resistance to disease was lowered by poverty. Here the cholera epidemic of 1832 found its most favourable breeding-ground. Of 174 cases in the Oxford district, no less than 74 were in St Clement's, 26 in Caroline Street, and 13 in the High Street.
- By 1870 the area had been developed for housing, accessed via a narrow alleyway that ran north from St Clement's Street (Map 3).



Map 3: Ordnance Survey 1876. Present site outline shown by a red line.

6.10 Little is known of the history of the site itself. It is at present in the hands of Oxford City Council; much of their historical archives relating to property ownership are uncatalogued in the Oxford Record Office. The legal section holds conveyances dating back to the 1860s (Packets P366/30, P366/49, P366/50, P366/51, P366/52, P366/68, and P366/85), which record that the land was in at least 30 lots and belonged at that time to Elizabeth Penson.

7. Results

7.1 Introduction

The archaeological sequence consisted of natural deposits (Period 1) overlain by soils of Anglo-Norman (Period 6) and High Medieval (Period 7) date. Over these were deposits dated to the post-medieval period (Period 10), with early modern housing above that (Period 11). In the post-war period, designated Modern (Period 12), the housing was demolished and the car park was constructed. Periods 3 and 4 were reserved for Roman and Early Saxon archaeology but none was encountered; neither were any features dated to the Late Medieval period (Period 8). Period 9 was allocated to probable medieval features that were not closely datable. In this report a judgement has been made as to which of Periods 6 and 7 they belonged with.

A total of 66 features were revealed by the work. They were dated as follows.

Period name	Number of features	Period number
Pre-medieval	1	Period 2
Saxo-Norman	3	Period 5
Anglo-Norman	23	Period 6
High Medieval	25	Period 7
Post-medieval	2	Period 10
Early Modern	10	Period 11
Modern	2	Period 12

Table 3 Numbers of features by period

The sequence will be described in more detail in chronological order below. The geographical distribution of the medieval features (Periods 6 and 7) suggests that a north-south division existed then, dividing the site into an east plot and a west plot. This is shown as a broken line on all the site plans.

7.2 Natural deposits (Period 1)

The natural was a firm deposit of Oxford Clay variously numbered 9, 12, 19, 21, 25, 114, 129, 145, 150, 151, 152, and 305 in different parts of the site. It sloped down to the north towards the Cherwell. Its colour varied from olive brown to dark yellowish brown and its upper surface, 7, some 120mm thick, was weathered and contained charcoal flecks, showing evidence of bioturbation. In places there were lenses of sand and limestone pebbles.

7.3 Pre-medieval (Period 2)

Feature [358] was an oval feature 1.5m by over 1.4m (it was not fully exposed), and 0.34m deep (figures 3 and 4). It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base, and was filled with (359), a dark yellowish brown, crumbly, mottled, silty clay loam. It contained a single flint flake. This feature is interpreted as a tree-throw. It was sealed beneath medieval deposits and cut by features of medieval date. Its date is uncertain but it is likely to be pre-medieval as only a flint flake became incorporated in its fill.

Eight fragments of burnt flint weighing 40g were recovered from contexts ranging in date from Anglo-Norman to post-medieval. They were probably brought to the site in the prehistoric period.

Eleven flint flakes weighing 51g were recovered from contexts ranging in date from pre-medieval to early-modern. They included secondary and tertiary flakes, a piece of probable debitage, and a flake with retouch, suggesting flint working took place on the site in the prehistoric period. A Mesolithic flint blade was found lying on the surface of the natural in evaluation Trench 3.

Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the site, one from 201, the machined spoil from Trench 7, the second from 302, the machined spoil from Trench 11, and the third was recovered from root hole [410]. All were heavily abraded.

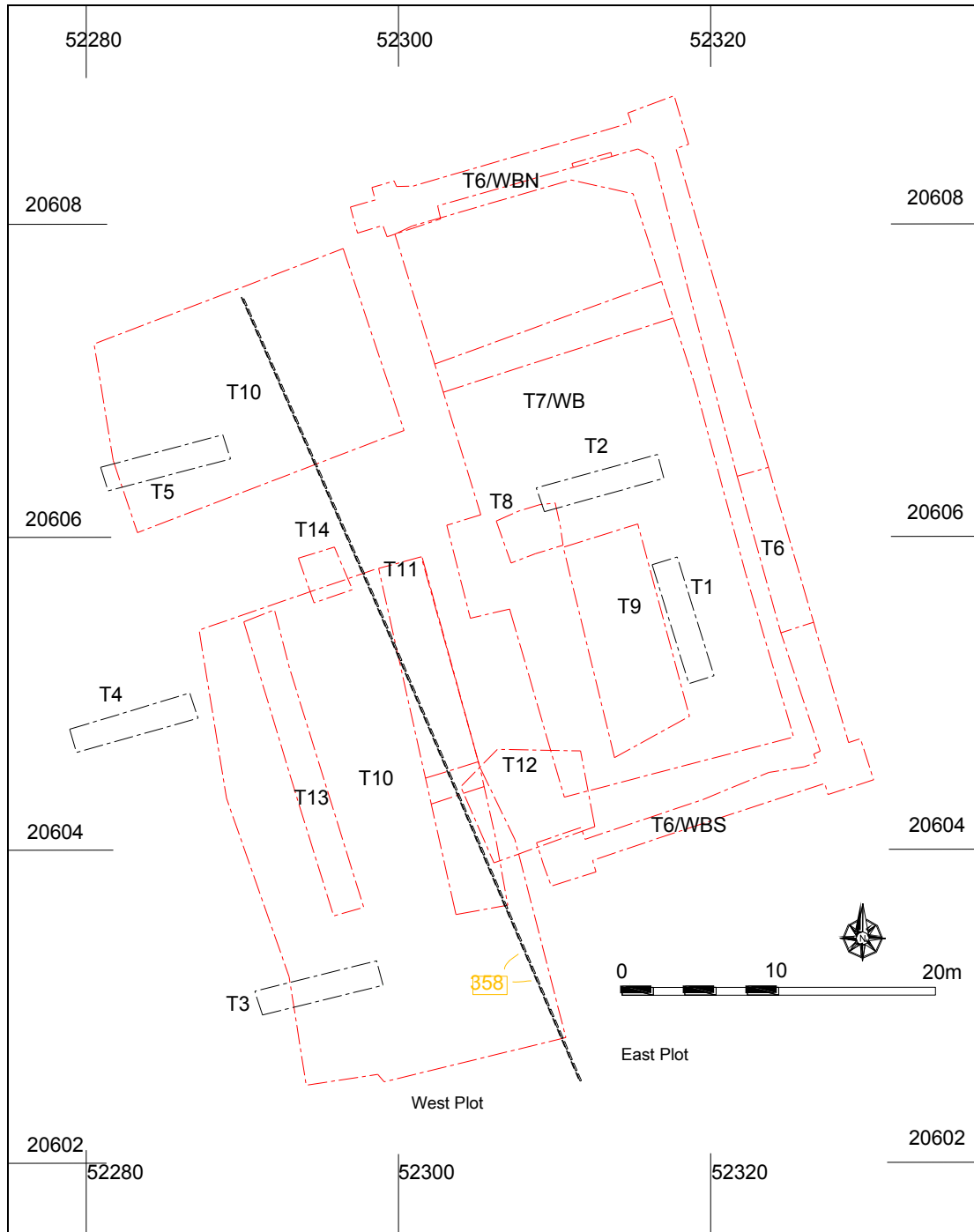


Figure 3. Site plan showing prehistoric feature [358].

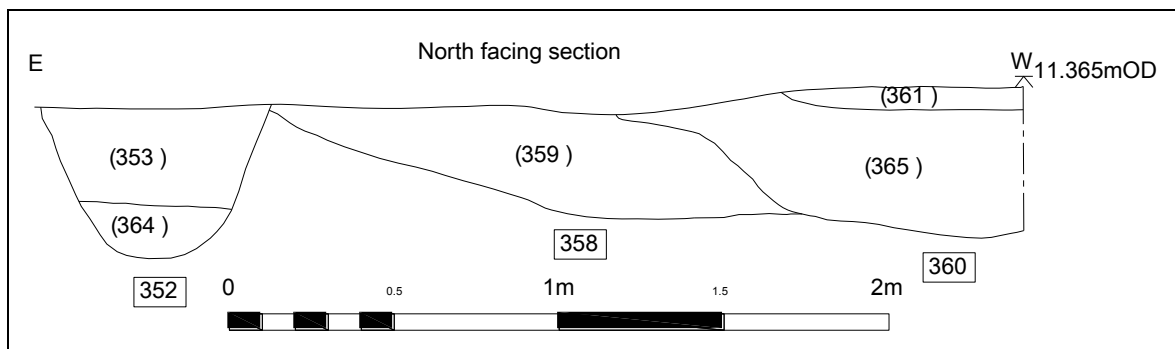


Figure 4. North-facing section through features [352], [358], and [360].

7.4 Saxo-Norman (Period 5)

Three features, all pits, were dated to the Saxo-Norman period (figure 5). Two were in the putative west plot and one in the east.

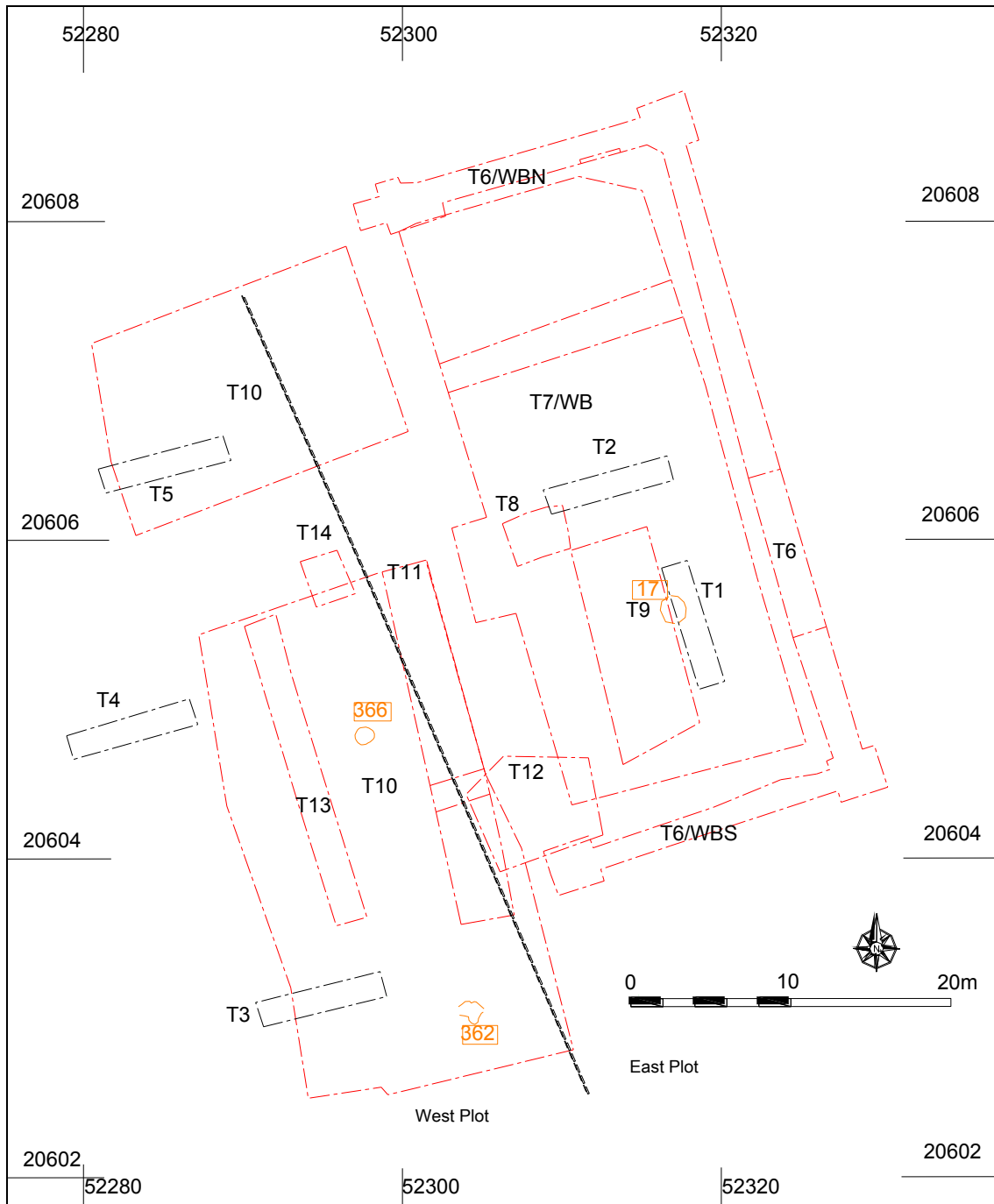


Figure 5. Site plan showing Saxo-Norman features.

Pit [17] cut natural 19 near the centre of evaluation trench 1. Only its eastern half was exposed, which was 1.77m north–south by 0.76m east–west. The fill was difficult to differentiate from the natural soil 19, but it appeared to have a deeper core, about 500mm deep, surrounded by a shallower (60mm) shelf. It had a single fill of light yellowish brown, clay (18). Two small sherds of 11th century Cotswold-type pottery were recovered.

Pit [362] was sub-circular in plan, over 1.53m by 1.48m, and cut into the natural by 0.085m, and it is likely that the upper levels had been removed by later activity. The fill, (363), was a yellowish brown silty clay loam derived from the Oxford clay. It contained two small fragments of probable sheep bone, five sherds of Cotswold-type ware and an Old Red Sandstone whetstone.

Pit [366] was oval in plan, 1.15m by 1.10m, and was 0.37m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base (figure 6). The upper fill, (367) was a dark greyish brown silty clay loam that contained a fragment of limestone, a small fragment of mammal bone, and two sherds of Cotswold-type ware. The lower fill (368) was weathered natural and was devoid of finds.

Discussion

All three pits were found in the south part of the site, perhaps to the rear of houses on St Clement’s Street. The purpose of the pits is not clear; pit [366] was deep enough to have perhaps been a quarry pit to provide clay for daub, but pit [362] was not. The basal fills of both pits appeared to be derived from the natural, suggesting they stood open for some time during which weathering took place. This suggests they were not dug to dispose of refuse, and indeed they contained only a small quantity of finds. This suggests that occupation was not intensive in this period.

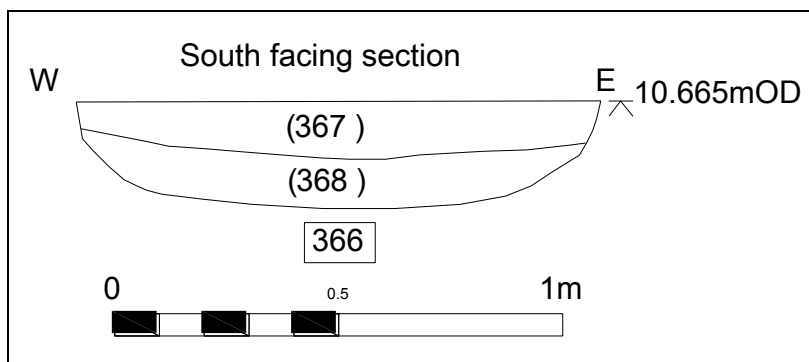


Figure 6. South-facing section through feature [366].

7.5 Anglo-Norman (Period 6)

In this period the first evidence of definite occupation is found, with one ditch, one gully, ten pits and eleven post-holes, together with two layers of soil. The ditch is taken as the boundary between plots, one denoted ‘east’, the other ‘west’. Nearly all the Anglo-Norman features lie in the west property (figure 7).

7.5.1 The Anglo-Norman ditches and gullies

Ditch [303/360/372] ran north–south. It was 1.28m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base (figures 7 and 8). It was filled by yellowish brown silty clay loam deposits variously numbered 304, 310, 314, 315, 401, 400, 321, 335, 336, 361, 365, and 373. The deposits contained artefacts and ecofacts and a number of environmental samples were taken. Two burnt flints and a proximal flake fragment are considered to be residual prehistoric finds. Eighteen fragments of limestone and sandstone, 13 of them with evidence of burning, probably came from hearths. A single fragment of greensand quern may also

have come from a hearth, but could have been used for food preparation on the site. Forty-nine fragments of burnt clay were probably from a wattle and daub structure. The recovery of a single fragment of hammerscale from 5 litres of processed soil from (304) suggests iron working may have taken place nearby but not to any great extent. The presence of charred grain suggests crop processing was taking place (see specialist report below). The animal bone evidence shows that cattle, pig, sheep, domestic fowl, and eel were eaten (see specialist report below). The bones of frog, mouse, slow worm, and raven suggest a semi-rural environment. The presence of numerous small fragments of abraded bone suggests that the ditch was used to dispose of human or possibly dog waste. A total of 47 sherds of pottery were recovered, one in St Neots ware, 36 in Cotswold-type ware and 10 in Medieval Oxford ware, considered to have a start date in AD 1075. The vessels were mostly of jar form, and the presence of sooted sherds suggests they were used for cooking, but a jug and a bowl with internal glaze were also present.

Gully [22/344/374] ran northwest–southeast. It was U-shaped, 0.4m wide and 25cm deep. It was filled with a yellowish brown silty clay loam (22/345/375) (figure 9). A number of lengths of ditch were excavated but there were few finds; six fragments of cow and sheep, and seven sherds of pottery, five in Cotswold-type ware and two in Medieval Oxford ware. At its north end this ditch cut Anglo-Norman pit 396.

7.5.2 The Anglo-Norman pits

Pit [26] was a shallow, sub-rectangular feature that cut layer 25 at the west end of Trench 4. Only its south end was exposed. It had a bowl-shaped profile. It was 140mm deep and had a single fill of dark greyish brown, silty clay (27). Three sherds of late 11th century Medieval Oxford ware and a fragment of probable sheep bone were recovered.

Pit [131] was at least 2.3m east–west by at least 3.6m north–south; only 0.15m of its depth survived (figure 10). The fill was a light olive brown silty clay loam, which contained residual prehistoric flints, a burnt flint, three fragments of limestone, and two sherds of Medieval Oxford ware.

Pit [326] was in the south corner of Trench 11 and was only partly exposed, being 1.1m by 0.65m. It was 0.45m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (327). It contained five small fragments of daub, three sheep bones and three fragments of a cattle horn core.

Pit [350] was an irregular oval in plan, 1.79m long by 0.95m at its widest, with gently sloping sides and flat base. Only 0.15m depth survived. It was filled with a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (351) that contained three small fragments of cattle, a fragment of limestone-tempered ceramic roof tile, a sherd of Cotswold-type ware and two sherds of Medieval Oxford ware.

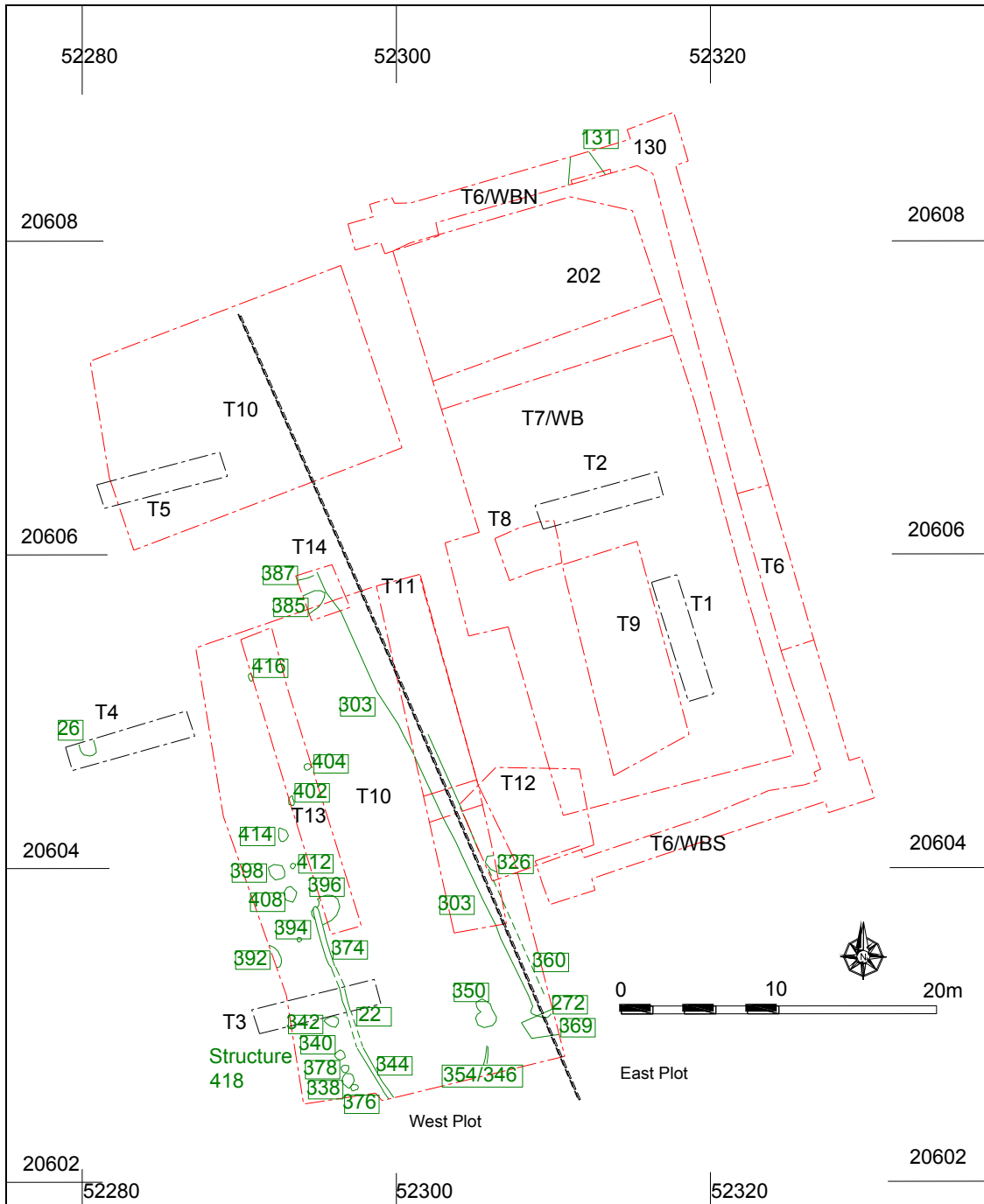


Figure 7. Site plan showing Anglo-Norman features.

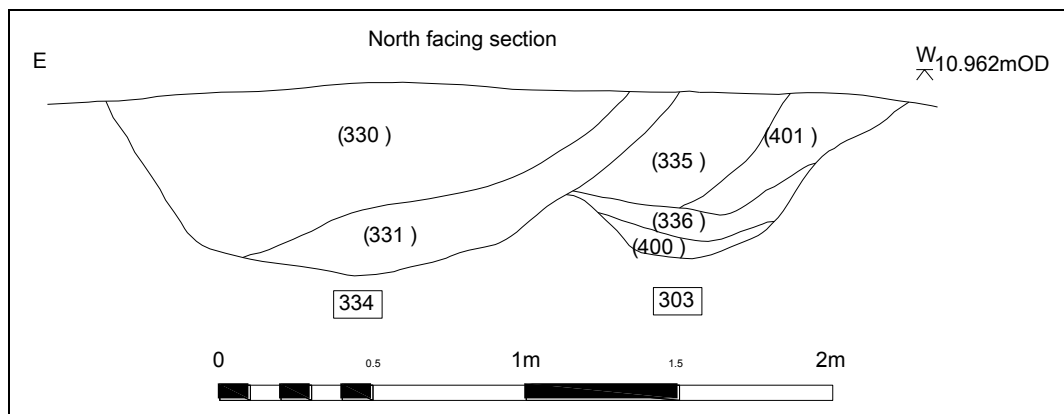


Figure 8. North-facing section through features [303] and [334].

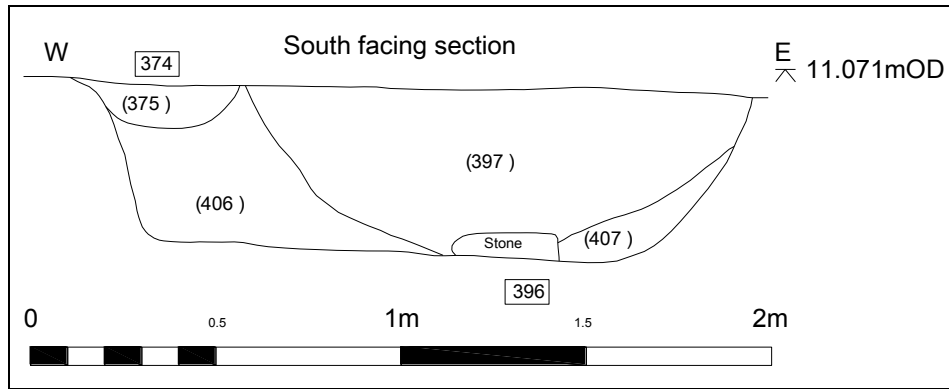


Figure 9. South-facing section through feature [374].

Pit [369] was a large feature only partly exposed in Trench 10. It was sub-rectangular in plan, at least 2.8m by at least 2.2m and was at least 0.5m deep but its base was not reached. The lowest fill exposed was (371) a yellowish brown silty clay loam, which contained a fiddle key horseshoe nail, together with two sherds of St Neots type ware, two sherds of Cotswold-type ware, and one sherd of Medieval Oxford ware. The upper fill was (370) a dark greyish brown silty clay loam with three fragments of animal bone, a sherd of Cotswold-type ware, and five sherds of Medieval Oxford ware. The Medieval Oxford ware sherds included four sooted examples and one sherd with an internal deposit of limescale, suggesting the vessel was used to heat water over a long period of time.

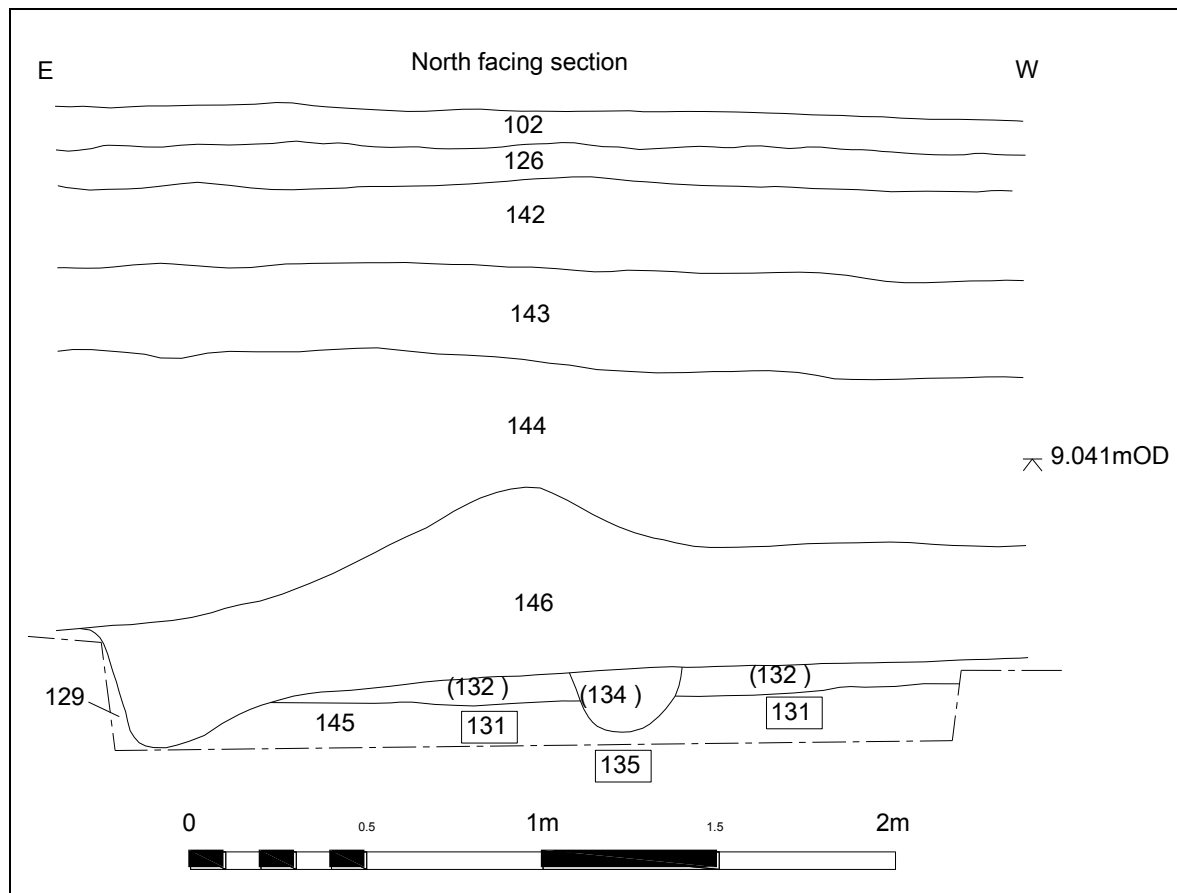


Figure 10. North facing section through features [131] and [135].

Pit [385] in Trench 14 was oval in shape, at least 1.4m by at least 1.2m, and was 0.27m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base (figure 11). It was filled with a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam (386) which contained a fragment of daub, three fragments of stone, seven small fragments of animal bone, and a sherd of cooking pot in Medieval Oxford ware.

Pit [392] was partly exposed during the watching brief on ground proofing on the west edge of Trench 10. It was 1.54m by at least 0.72m. It was filled by (393) a dark greyish brown silty clay loam. The feature was not disturbed by the development and was left in-situ.

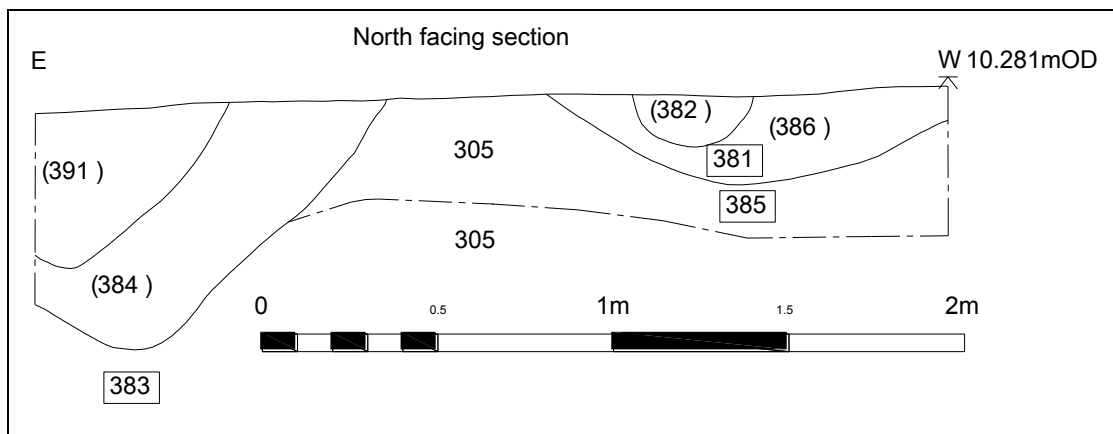


Figure 11. North facing section through features [381], [383], and [385].

Pit [396] was an oval feature 1.9m by 1.7m by 0.47m deep, cut by Anglo-Norman ditch [22/344/374] (figure 9). At the base of the pit was (407) and (406), yellowish brown silty clay loams with charcoal flecks but without finds. Top fill (397) was a brown silty clay loam which contained two large fragments of limestone, a burnt flint, three fragments of cattle bone, five sherds of Cotswold-type ware, and three sherds of Medieval Oxford ware.

Pit [398] was a feature exposed during ground proofing in Trench 10. It was 1.15m by 0.96m, and was filled by (399) a dark brown silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal. The feature was not disturbed by the development and was left in-situ.

Pit [408] was an oval feature 0.8m east-west by 1.0m north-south. Its fill (409) was a brown clay loam that produced a single fragment of burnt bone. The feature was not disturbed by the development and was left in-situ.

7.5.3 The Anglo-Norman post-holes

Eleven post-holes were revealed. Five post-holes [338], [340], [342], [376], and [378] formed a north-south row in Trench 10 and have been amalgamated into Structure [418]. The other post-holes were found to the north of structure [418].

Structure [418]

Five post-holes formed a row some 4.25m long (figures 7 and 12). The southernmost, [376] was offset to the east of the row. Details of the features and their finds are as follows:

Post-hole number	Length	Width	Depth	Fill
338	0.90m	0.85m	0.20m	(339): skinned cat skull, 1 sherd of St Neots-type, 1 Cotswold-type, 5 Medieval Oxford ware.
340	0.67m	0.62m	0.20m	(341): 1 of sherd Medieval Oxford ware
342	0.91m	0.65m	0.28m	(343) top: stone spindle-whorl, 2 small frags bone, 1 sherd Cotswold-type, 1 of Medieval Oxford ware. (380) bottom: none
376	0.55m	0.55m	0.25m	(377): three limestone packing pieces, 1 sherd of St Neots-type ware, sooted.
378	0.60m	0.5m	0.14m	(379): 1 sherd of Medieval Oxford ware.

Table 4 Details of post-holes in structure 418

Post-hole number	Length	Width	Depth	Fill
394	0.28m	0.28m		(395) The feature was not disturbed by the development and was left in-situ.
402	0.45m	0.30m	0.10m	(403): 1 piece of burnt bone, 1 sherd of Medieval Oxford ware
404	0.52m	0.46m	0.23m	(405): 1 piece of bone, 1 sherd of Cotswold-type, 1 of Medieval Oxford ware.
412	0.36m	0.33m		(412) The feature was not disturbed by the development and was left in-situ
414	0.90m	0.65m		(415) The feature was not disturbed by the development and was left in-situ
416	0.49m	0.29m	0.21m	(417): 2 sherds of Cotswold-type, 2 of Medieval Oxford ware.

Table 5 Details of other post-holes

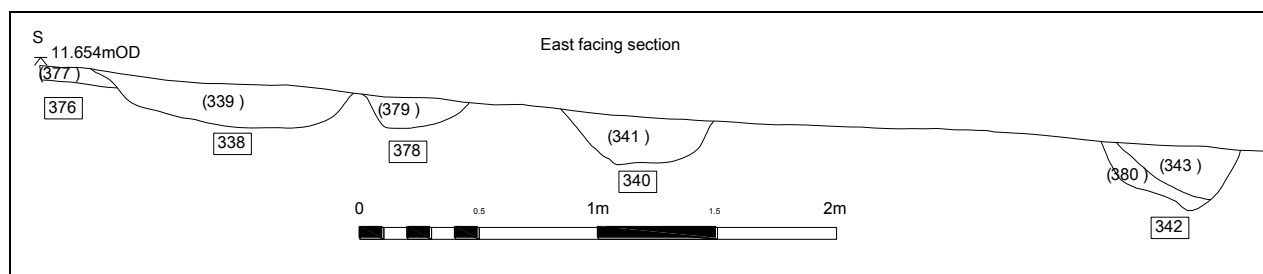


Figure 12. Section through features [338], [340], [342], [376], and [378].

7.5.4 Soil layers

Layers 130 and 328 were assigned to the Anglo-Norman period. Soil 130 was a spread over 5m by over 3m in the north part of Trench 6. It contained a piece of limestone, a fragment of burnt bone and a fragment of a sheep metapodial. The pottery consisted of a sherd of Cotswold type cooking pot and a sherd from a glazed Medieval Oxford ware jug with incised line decoration. Soil 328 was the number assigned to the weathered top of the Oxford clay in Trench 11. Only a portion 2m by 1m was exposed, it produced a piece of limestone and small fragment of mammal bone.

7.5.5 Discussion

Nearly all of the Anglo-Norman features were to the west of Anglo-Norman ditch [303/360/372]. The ditch possibly marked a property boundary, or a demarcation within a property. The numerous pits and postholes and the gully suggest people were living on the site, rather than it having an agricultural use, but the evidence for crop-processing and the bones of frog, mouse, slow worm, and raven suggest a semi-rural, rather than a suburban, environment.

7.6 High Medieval (Period 7)

In this period the occupation continued, and four ditches, three gullies, nine pits, nine post-holes, and two soil layers were found. The majority of features were found in the east plot (figure 13).

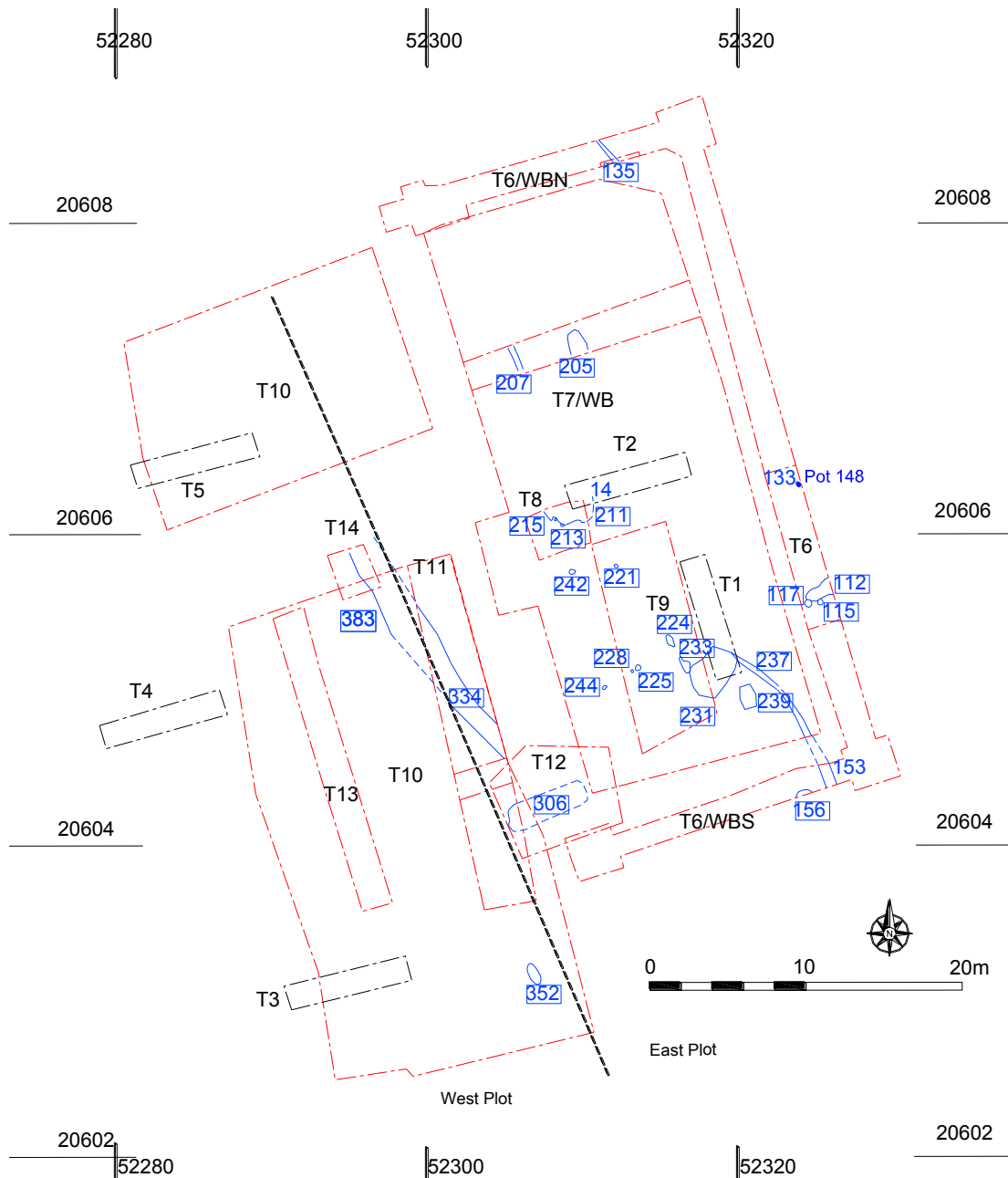


Figure 13. Site plan showing High Medieval features.

7.6.1 Ditches

Ditch [112] was an east–west aligned feature located in Trench 6. Some 3.0m was exposed and it terminated within the trench. It was 1.07m wide by 0.4m deep, and was filled with (113) a very dark greyish brown clay loam (figure 14). The fill produced limestone rubble, a fragment of a stone roof slate, fragments of ceramic roof tile, cattle and goose bones, four fragments of Cotswold-type ware, six fragments of North-East Wiltshire ware, and three fragments of Brill/Boarstall ware.

Ditch [153/237] ran from south down to north in Trenches 6 and 7. In Trench 6 [153] was 0.65m wide and 0.6m deep, and was V-shaped (figure 15), while further north in Trench 7 [237] ran southeast–northwest and was 0.37m wide and 0.24m deep, also V-shaped in profile. The lower fill of [153] was (155), probably a product of weathering being a light olive clay loam with common flecks of charcoal. It contained a fragment of sheep metapodial and a sherd of Medieval Oxford ware. The upper fill (154) was a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with common flecks of charcoal, which produced small fragments of cattle bone, a small piece of limestone, a sherd of medieval Oxford ware and a sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware. Ditch [237] was filled with (238) a grey silty clay loam with charcoal flecks. It contained two fragments of limestone, a piece of ceramic roof tile, two fragments of animal bone, two sherds of North-East Wiltshire Ware, six sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, and one sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware.

Ditch [207] in Trench 7 ran north down to south. It was 0.8m wide and 0.48m deep with sloping sides and a flat base, and became deeper as it progressed down the slope. It was filled with (208) a brown silty clay loam with occasional flecks of charcoal. The excavated portion produced two fragments of limestone, four small fragments of unidentifiable animal bone, two sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, and one sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware.

Ditch [334/383] was a northeast–southwest ditch aligned uncovered in Trenches 11 and 14. Ditch [334] in Trench 11 was 1.85m wide and 0.75m deep (figures 7 and 14). The bottom fill, (331), was a dark brown silty clay loam with common charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt clay/daub. Larger fragments of burnt clay were recovered by hand excavation, together with three fragments of stone and a burnt flint. There were two sherds of pottery, both Medieval Oxford ware. Bones of cattle, horse, fowl, fish and frog were recovered from an environmental sample, together with charcoal, charred plant material and burnt grain. The plant remains were similar to those from ditch 303 so may be re-deposited. The top fill, (330), was a dark brown silty clay loam, again with common charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt clay/daub. It produced nine fragments of stone, including a fragment of a probably stone roof tile, 21 fragments of burnt clay/daub, and a piece of a hearth tile. Bones of cattle, sheep and pig were present. The pottery consisted of three sherds of Cotswold-type ware, ten sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, and two sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware. Both jugs and cooking pots were present, one jug with combed decoration and applied strips, another with applied and rouletted strips. A fragment of a 17th/18th century window glass was recovered from an area of probable animal disturbance. The upper surface of fill (330) was differentiated as context (317); it produced a similar suite of finds including two sherds of a Cotswold-type ware cooking pot with wavy line decoration. Ditch [383] was the continuation in Trench 14 (figure 11). It was 1.1m wide and 0.66m deep.

The bottom fill was (384), a dark grey silty clay loam with some charcoal flecks. It contained a fragment of limestone, possibly from a roof tile; daub/burnt clay, cattle pig and sheep bones, and an iron nail. The pottery consisted of three sherds of Cotswold-type ware, one sherd of Medieval Oxford ware, and three sherds of a Brill/Boarstall ware glazed jug. The top fill was (391) a brown silty clay loam with some charcoal flecks. It produced a large piece of burnt limestone (perhaps from a hearth), a small piece of daub, fragments of a cow mandible, together with one sherd of Medieval Oxford ware, and one sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware.

7.6.2 Gullies

Gully [135] was situated in Trench 6, and was aligned NW-SE (figure 10). Only 1.4m in length was uncovered. It was 0.3m wide and 7cm deep; filled by a dark bluish grey silty clay loam (134) that contained a flint flake.

Gully [354/346] was found in the southeast part of Trench 10. It was probably the base of a feature that had cut from higher up and had only just cut into the natural. It was 1.2m long and it was only 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep. The upper parts had been removed by 19th century cellar [311]. It was filled by (347/355), a dark grey silty clay loam with no finds.

Gully [387] was an east–west aligned feature partly exposed in the north-west corner of Trench 14. Only 1.2m by 0.35m, and 0.08m in depth was exposed. It was filled by (388), a brown silty clay loam with no finds.

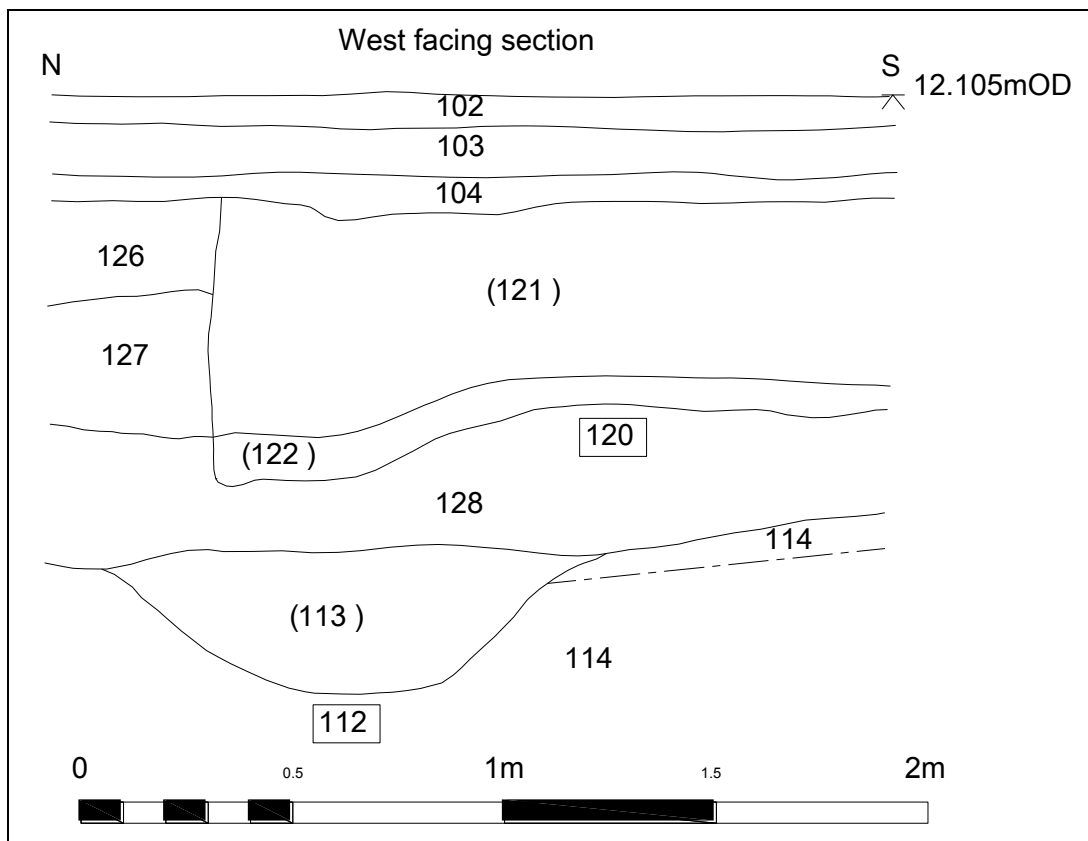


Figure 14. Section through ditch [112] and modern feature [120].

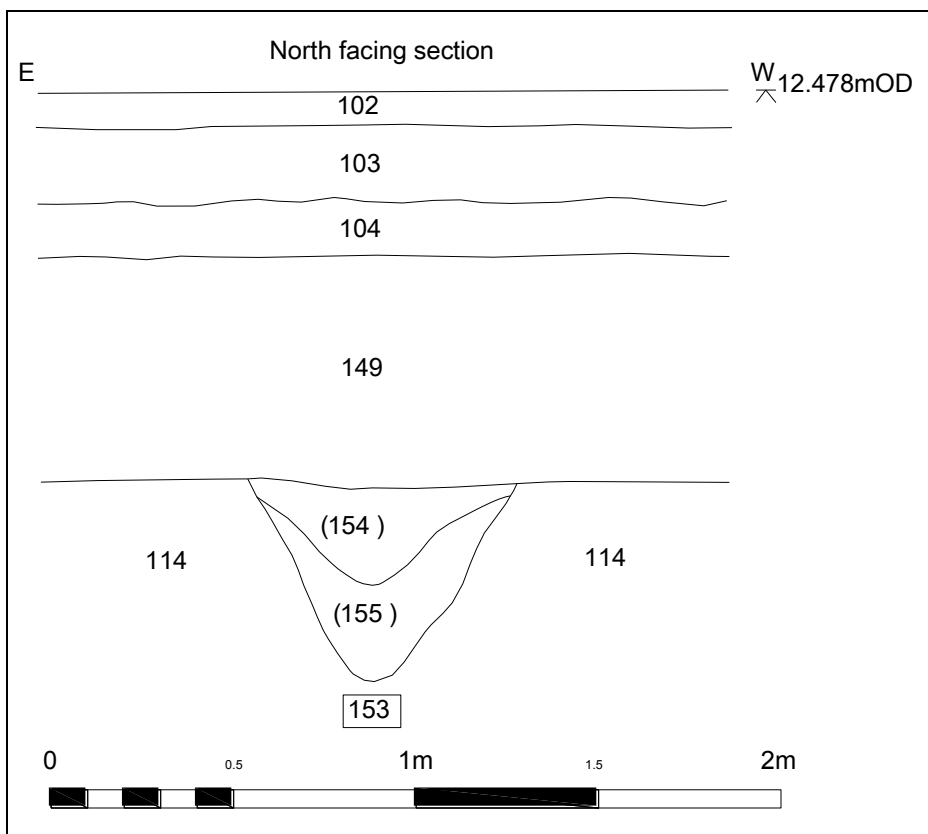


Figure 15. North facing section through feature [153].

7.6.3 Pits

Pit [14/211] was partly exposed in Trenches 8 and 2. It was over 2.2m long by over 1.1m wide, and was 0.32m deep. The lowest fill was (212) at the east end, a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal and evidence of iron panning due to poor drainage. The finds consisted of three fragments of limestone, eleven fragments of bone, one sherd of Cotswold-type ware, one sherd of North-East Wiltshire ware, and one sherd of a Brill/Boarstall ware glazed jug. At the west end was a greyer fill with less iron pan (220), which contained four fragments of limestone, six bones of dog, sheep and pig, and two sherds of Cotswold-type ware, one sherd of North-East Wiltshire ware, and three sherds of a Brill/Boarstall ware glazed jug. In Trench 2 the excavated portion encountered the water table at the base of the feature. The basal fill was (13) a dark greyish brown clay loam, with common light olive brown mottles. A 10L sample (Soil Sample 2) was taken from the fill (13). Two sheep bones, two rodent bones and a fish bone, together with 13 other fragments of bone were recovered. Charcoal and waterlogged twigs, together with two very small sherds of possibly medieval pottery were also recovered. Above (212) and (220) was (217), a yellowish brown clay loam with flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered. Above (217) was (218) a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks. It produced two fragments of limestone and a sherd of a Brill/Boarstall ware glazed jug.

Pit [156] was only partly exposed in the south part of Trench 6. The exposed part measured 1.05m by 0.3m in plan, and the excavated portion reached a depth of 0.33m. The fill (157) was an olive grey silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal, common crumbs of limestone, and patches of re-deposited natural clay. It produced a burnt flint, a piece of greensand, a piece of limestone, and four small

fragments of animal bone. The pottery consisted of a sherd of Medieval Shelly Coarseware, and a sherd from a Brill/Boarstall jug.

Pit [205] in Trench 7 was oval, 1.1m wide, and 1.7m of its length was exposed. Part of the pit against the section was excavated to a depth of 0.55m, but its base was not reached when excavation ceased on health and safety grounds. The fill was (206) a dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional flecks of charcoal. It contained a fragment of limestone, three pieces of ceramic roof tile, and six fragments of animal bone. The pottery consisted of a sherd of North-East Wiltshire ware, two sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, one sherd of Medieval Shelly Coarseware, and three sherds from a Brill/Boarstall jug with rouletted applied strips and a stabbed handle.

Pit [224] in Trench 9 was a small irregularly-shaped pit some 0.92m by 0.39m. It was shallow, at only 0.09m deep (figure 16). It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay loam (226) which contained a fragment of ceramic roof tile, three fragments of animal bone and two sherds of glazed Medieval Oxford ware.

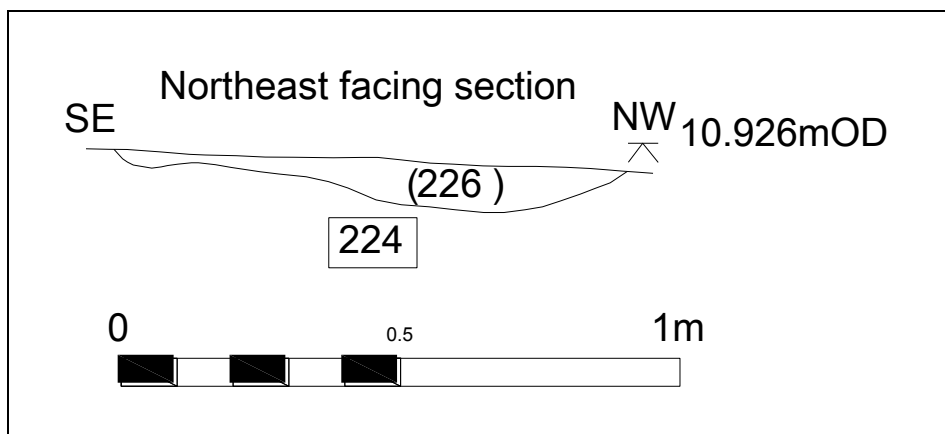


Figure 16. Northeast facing section through feature [224].

Pit [15/231] was an irregularly shaped pit, 3.55m by 2.1m by 0.5m deep. It was filled by (232), (235) and (241). The primary fill was (235) a dark greyish brown sandy clay loam with common charcoal inclusions. It contained a fragment of limestone, one sherd of Cotswold-type ware and a sherd of Medieval Oxford ware. The fill was sampled and produced animal bones together with fragment of amphibian, fish and eel. Also it contained a small number of free-threshing wheat grains and oat grain fragments, and small sherds of pottery. The upper fill was (232/241), a greyish brown silty clay loam with a few charcoal flecks. Finds consisted of a fragment of limestone, three pieces of ceramic roof tile, 33 fragments of horse, cow, sheep and pig bone, and 17 sherds of pottery. The pottery was made up of a sherd of St Neots ware, three sherds of Cotswold-type ware, seven sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, and six sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware.

The northeast quadrant of this feature was excavated as feature [15] in Trench 1, where it had a single fill of dark grey, silty clay, with charcoal flecks (4). The water table was present at the base of feature. A 40L sample was taken from fill 4. The finds from fill 4 included four residual worked flints, ceramic roof tile, early- and high-medieval wares, animal bone, environmental remains and 16th century

pottery. The feature was originally dated to the post-medieval period, but has been re-dated to High Medieval, and the 16th century pottery is considered to be intrusive.

Pit [233] was a shallow irregular feature in the south end of Trench 9, close to pit [231]. It was 1.12m by 0.55m by 0.59m deep. It was filled by (234), a greyish brown silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal. It contained a fragment of limestone, small fragments of animal bone, a sherd of Medieval Oxford ware, and a sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware.

Pit [239] was an irregular feature 1.5m north-south by 1.06m east-west in Trench 7. It was only 0.1m deep, cutting into the natural clay. It was sealed by the post-medieval garden soil. Its fill (240) was a light yellowish brown clay loam that contained two fragments of limestone and two fragments of animal bone.

Pit [306] was a large feature on the east edge of Trench 11, over 5m by 0.6m, but mostly removed by 19th century foundations. The primary fill was (324) 0.12m of eroded natural clay. Above it was (307) a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam that contained two pieces of limestone, three fragments of fired clay/daub, 20 fragments of animal bone including cow and pig, two sherds of Cotswold-type ware, seven sherds of North-East Wiltshire ware, and three sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware jugs. Two fragments of flint of prehistoric date were residual.

Pit [352] was an oval pit, aligned north-south, some 1.45m by 0.68m (figure 3). Its primary fill was (364) a black, soft, organic deposit that contained a single sherd of North-East Wiltshire ware and fragments of daub. Above it was (353) a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with five pieces of limestone, a fragment of chalk, a piece of daub, a fragment of ceramic roof tile, 15 fragments of bone including cow, pig and sheep, and 19 fragments of pottery. The pottery consisted of four sherds of Cotswold-type ware, seven sherds of North-East Wiltshire ware, four sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, and four sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware.

7.6.4 Post-holes

Post-hole [115] was seen in the natural in Trench 6. It was 0.36m in diameter and 0.13m deep. It was filled by (114) a very dark greyish brown clay loam. It probably contained an orange pot rim but it was bagged with finds from 113.

Post-hole [117] was located on the west edge of Trench 6. It was sub-circular 0.55m by 0.50m and was 0.07m deep. It contained fill (118) a very dark greyish brown clay loam which contained a small fragment of animal bone.

Post-hole [213] was 0.2m by 0.15m and 0.05m deep. It was filled with (213) a dark greyish brown silty clay loam with some iron pan but no finds.

Post-hole [215] was sub-circular, 17cm by 15cm and 13cm deep. It was filled with a mottled yellowish brown silty clay loam that did not contain finds.

Post-hole [221] was 0.262m by 0.179m and 0.098m deep. It was filled by (222), a silty clay loam with a fragment of burnt clay (possibly from a roof tile), a small lump of iron, a fragment of animal bone, and a sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware.

Post-hole [225] was 0.46m by 0.31m by 0.08m deep (figure 17). It was filled by (227) a silty clay loam with flecks of charcoal near the bases that included a small piece of limestone, six fragments of burnt bone, and two sherds of Cotswold-type ware.

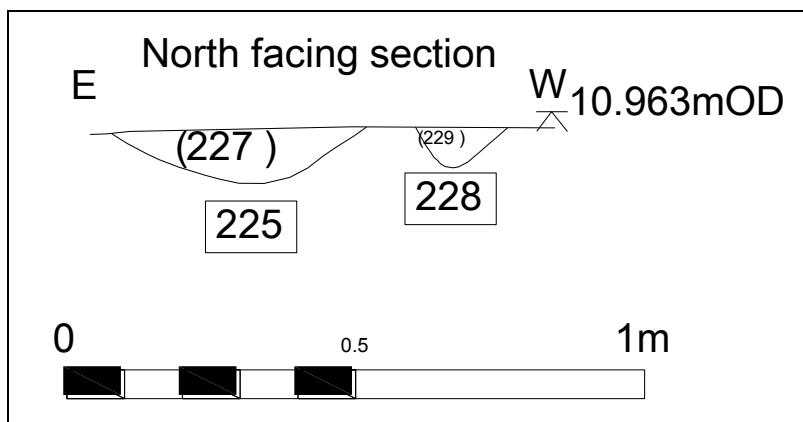


Figure 17. North facing section through features [225] and [228].

Post-hole [228] in Trench 9 was oval in plan, 0.21m by 0.14m, and was 0.06m deep (figure 17). It was filled by (229) a very dark greyish brown clay loam.

Post-hole [242] was oval, aligned east–west, 0.49m by 0.30m by 0.06m deep. Its fill (243) contained charcoal flecks, small fragments of bone, and a single sherd of a sooted cooking pot in Medieval Oxford ware.

Post-hole [244] was a kidney-shaped feature in the south-west corner of Trench 7. It was 0.3m by 0.2m with a flat base. It was filled with (245) a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with a few flecks of charcoal and daub.

7.6.5 Soil layers

Soil layer 133 was a 0.09m thick deposit of brown clay that lay above the natural in Trench 6. It contained dispersed fragments of medieval pottery throughout the layer, and a partially complete cooking pot (context 148, figure 21.4) crushed in-situ at the east edge of the trench. Finds consisted of a burnt flint, two fragments of limestone and three of greensand, a fragment of puddingstone conglomerate, four fragments of cattle bone and one of sheep. The pottery consisted of six sherds of North-East Wiltshire ware and six sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware. The crushed cooking pot, broken into 63 pieces was in North-East Wiltshire ware.

Layer 337 was a layer of soil in Trench 10, lying above the natural clay. Recovered finds consisted of two sherds of Cotswold-type ware, two sherds of Medieval Oxford ware, two sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware, a fragment of bone, an iron nail, and a fragment of iron possibly, from a buckle.

7.7 Medieval undated (Period 9)

Post-hole [348] fill (349) was probably medieval but it was lost when contractors used a machine to neaten the corner of Trench 10.

7.8 Post-medieval (Period 10)

In the early post-medieval period the site shows little evidence of activity. During the Civil War the suburb of St Clement’s was cleared as it lay close to the star-fort built to defend the south end of Magdalen Bridge. After the Civil War the suburb was re-occupied and the site appears in the documents as Penson’s Gardens, a market garden. Gardening activity was marked by a thick layer of soil, a gully, a land drain and a pit (figure 18).

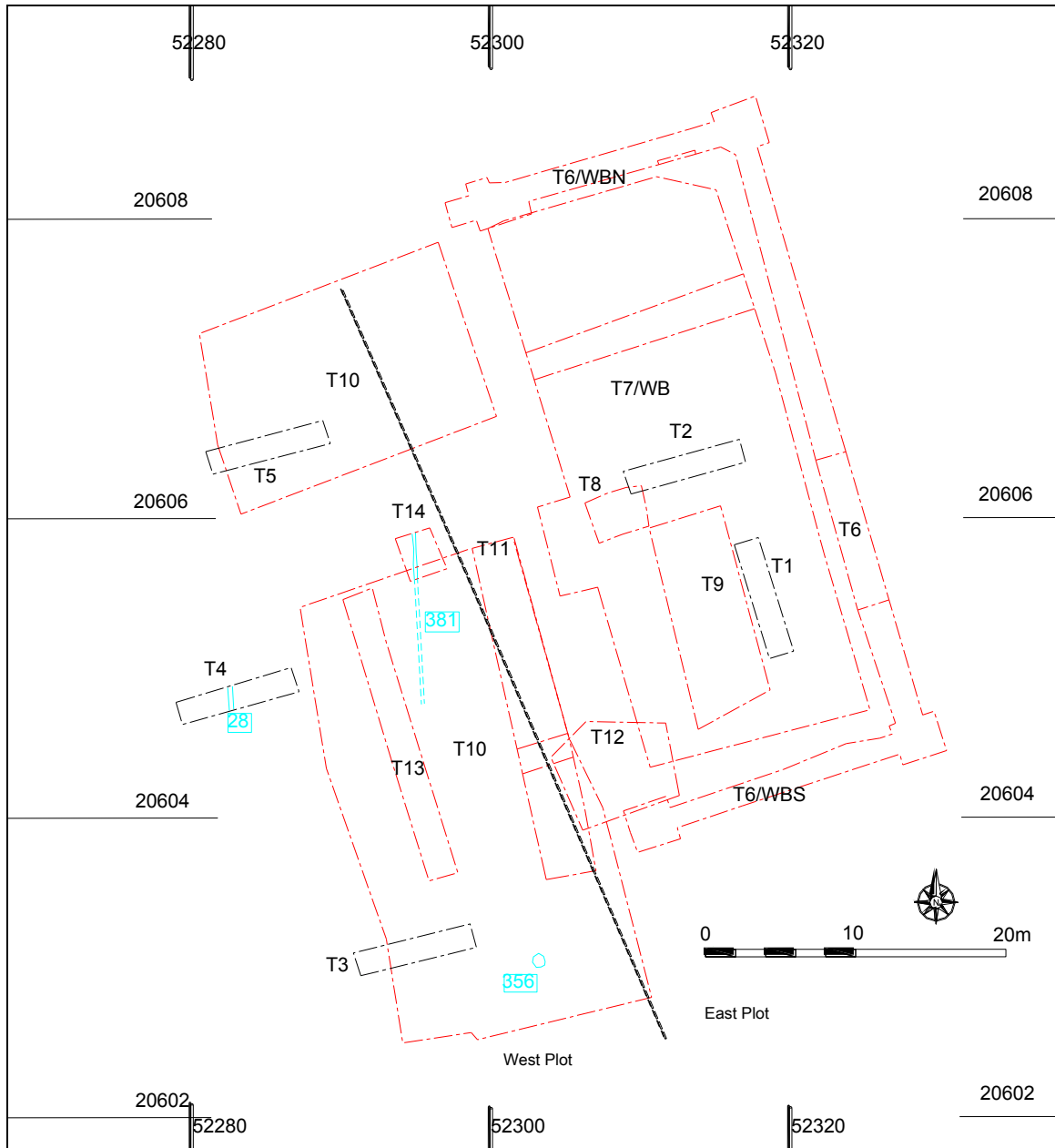


Figure 18. Site plan showing Post-Medieval features.

The market gardening activity was thorough, turning over the earlier deposits in most cases down to the top of the natural, to create a soil up to 700mm thick. The soil layers were allocated context numbers 3, 6, 11, 20, 24, 119, 127, 128, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 146, 202, 209, 210, 219, 223, 230, 236, 316, 325, and 329. The layers contained stone, brick, roof tile, clay pipe, animal bone, and glass. The majority of the pottery was medieval in date, but included creamware, post-

medieval red wares and fragments of flower-pot, and a fragment of 18th century clay tobacco-pipe.

Gully [28] was aligned roughly north to south in Trench 4. It had steep edges, and a flat base. It was 320mm wide and 120mm deep. It had a single fill (29) of dark grey, silty clay, with common lumps of redeposited natural clay. It produced two residual flint blades, Anglo-Norman to high-medieval pottery, ceramic roof tile, cow bone, oyster shell and two fragments of 18th century clay tobacco pipe. The clay tobacco pipe would indicate an 18th century date for its backfilling or silting up.

Land drain [381] was traced for 3m in Trench 14. It ran SW-NE down towards the river. Only the U-shaped base had survived later cultivation (figure 11). The drain was filled by (382) a deposit of stone and brick rubble with some post-medieval red ware sherds, around which a silty clay loam had built up.

Pit [356] was a sub-circular feature 1.25m north-south by 0.95m east west. Only the upper 0.3m was excavated. It was filled with (357) a reddish brown silty clay loam with some charcoal. It produced residual finds, including High Medieval pottery and a fragment of a German stoneware mug but was dated to the 17th/18th century by the clay tobacco pipes. A small amount of bone and oyster shell suggests it may have been used to dispose of refuse.

7.9 Early Modern (Period 11)

In the mid-19th century Penson's Gardens was developed piecemeal with small terraces and individual houses. Their foundations, cellars and drains had created a certain amount of disturbance, but most of the features of this date did not penetrate the thick deposit of post-medieval garden soil from the previous phase of use.

Finds included artefacts dating from the prehistoric to the 19th century, including a dump of mid-19th century clay tobacco pipes, some used but mostly not. Fifteen pipes were marked GN, the products of George Norwood 1852-63, thirty-one were marked with a star/cross on the heel, and twenty six examples were from other unidentified makers. Of interest was one pipe bowl depicting a female lifting her crinoline to expose the steel cage support beneath. The crinoline was the fashion craze of the 1860s and corroborates the date assigned to the other pipes.

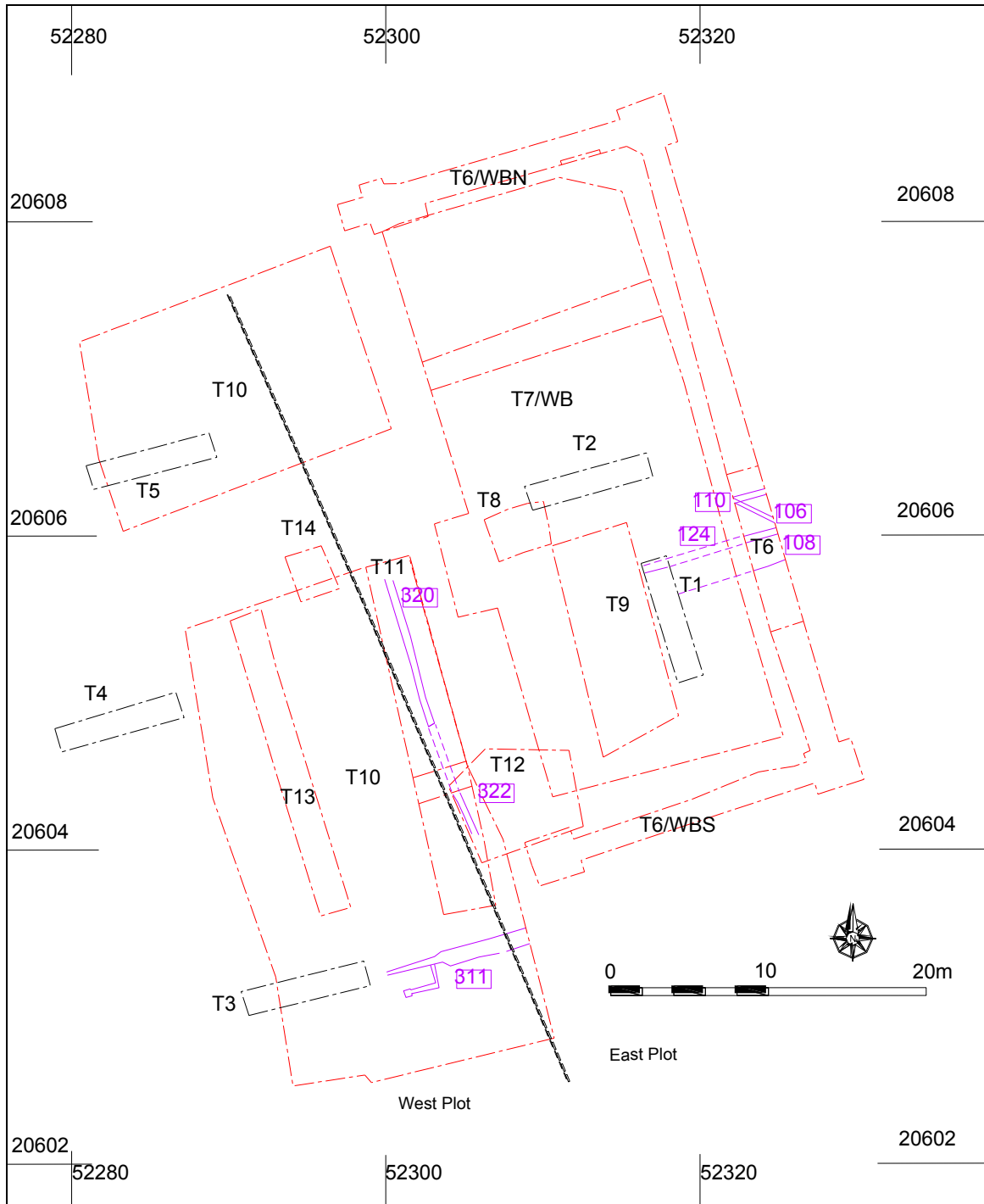


Figure 19. Site plan showing early modern features.

7.10 Modern

After the Second World War the dwellings in Penson’s Gardens were identified as being substandard and the site was cleared. A deposit of dark soil with much brick and stone rubble was found across the whole site (figure 15). Numbered 2, 5, 10, 30, 31, 104, 142, and 149, it was up to 600mm thick and was probably the remnants of the 19th century buildings mixed with the disturbed garden soil of earlier centuries. The site became a car park, a new requirement of a post-war city, and eventually the site was given a 200mm thick covering of tarmac, contexts 1, 102, and 103, remaining in this state until 2013.

8. Conclusions

8.1 The archaeological work had a number of objectives (see section 3 above).

1. To target excavations on the parts of the new building footprints where concentrations of pile caps and lift pits will have a significant impact on archaeological levels.
2. To establish the chronology, plan form and function of archaeological features and interpret the results in relation to the medieval and post-medieval archaeology of the area.
3. To see if there is any evidence that the higher ground adjacent to the Cherwell Crossing attracted a concentration of Mesolithic activity.
4. To see what the remains can tell us about the chronology and character of settlement activity in St Clement's from the Late Saxon period onwards.
5. To see if there is any evidence for specialist activity in this area.
6. To see if the material recovered can shed any light on the character of domestic, commercial or industrial activity in this area and the status, wealth and diet of the local residents.
7. To check on the presence/absence of the (as yet unconfirmed) line of the Civil War defences.
8. To check if the hiatus of activity (13th/14th-15th century), suggested by the evaluation results, can be confirmed.

All of these objectives were met.

8.2 In terms of the Oxford City Council's Research Agendas of 2012 the St Clement's Car Park site was considered to have potential to throw light on the following aspects of Oxford's heritage.

1. Period: Saxon and Scandinavian

Settlement and Activity

Can evidence for Scandinavian settlement be located at St Clement's or elsewhere? What evidence is there for Scandinavian influence in terms of material culture?

2. Period: Norman

Settlement and Activity

Can other ethnic or cultural affinities be identified in the archaeological record – i.e. Danish settlement in St Clement's?

Material Culture.

How did patterns in material culture change after the Conquest, in what way was Norman culture influential? Can the impact of Norman production or decoration techniques be identified and studied?

Diet and Nutrition

What can bone assemblages and environmental samples tell us about the urban economy, diets and nutrition during this period (including evidence for social status and variations in cultural practice)?

3. Period: Medieval

Craft and Trade

The development of commercial activity outside the universities jurisdiction at St Clement's is of particular interest. Can this be demonstrated archaeologically?

Material Culture

What can the patterning of waste disposal tell us about the wealth and specialisms of different urban and suburban areas?

Settlement and activity

Within the urban and suburban area can further urban patterns of tenement subdivision or alteration be identified?

4. Period: Post-medieval

Landscape and Agriculture

What was the character of private and market gardening within the town and suburbs, what can this tell us about levels of subsistence for seasonal labourers and patterns of food production and wealth distribution?

Settlement

Is the difference in relative wealth between the centre of the town and the suburbs, and between the colleges and the town, identifiable in the record? What markers might be used (quality pottery? meat consumption?)?

What pattern of suburban growth and redevelopment in the late post-medieval period can be identified in the archaeological record?

These will be considered below:

8.3 The natural soil consisted of the Oxford Clay. Its upper surface sloped down from south to north, away from St Clement's Street and down towards the River Cherwell. The top of the clay graded into the layers above it, probably due to bioturbation and human activity. The clay was cut by features ranging from potentially prehistoric to modern.

8.4 The prehistoric evidence consisted of one possible prehistoric feature, worked flints and burnt flints. Some of the worked flints are probably Mesolithic in date. Such artifacts are not common in the Oxford region (Case 1953; Holgate 1986; Hey 2010) and none are known within 500m of the site, but the small amount could have been dropped by one hunting party on a single visit. The burnt flint suggests cooking, but again it could be a single occurrence. The higher ground to the east of the Cherwell Crossing does not appear to have attracted a concentration of Mesolithic activity.

8.5 The area of the city and its immediate surroundings has produced little evidence of Roman activity, and the few sherds of abraded Roman pottery confirm this picture. The small quantity of Romano-British pottery found at Magdalen College School to the southwest is probably part of the same activity, perhaps a short lived period of ploughing and manuring.

8.6 The small collection of sherds in St Neots Ware may be evidence of pre-conquest activity and the Saxo-Norman pits demonstrate that the area was being used in the post-conquest period. It is tempting to relate this to the Saxon origins of the manor of Bolshipton, but the evidence is slight. There was no evidence for Scandinavian settlement, and the only artifact that might show Scandinavian influence was a spindle whorl with decoration paralleled in York (see The Stone in appendix 1).

8.7 The Anglo-Norman evidence is far more substantial. The main north-south ditch and a gully on the same alignment could be property boundaries. This suggests that the St Clement's suburb had grown to reach this point at this time. The lack of features to the east of the boundary either points to a strong authority that could prevent further expansion, or a lack of population pressure. The boundary ditch itself was allowed to silt, and was used to dump refuse. The evidence would fit best with semi-rural occupation on the periphery of a settlement. There was no evidence of specialisation or craft activity, and no evidence that the St Clement's area had developed from a Scandinavian core. Given the lack of pre-Conquest artifacts it was not possible to see a change in material culture following the Conquest, and pottery from this phase is no different from that found widely in the region (see The Pottery in appendix 1). The bone evidence suggests no indication of high status household waste, and neither do the deposits relate to bulk slaughter, butchery or tanning.

8.8 The High-Medieval features are similar in nature to those of the preceding period, but occupy a different part of the site, all being to the east of the north-south ditch, which was re-cut. This suggests continuity of use, but in a different part of the site, and possibly relates to tenement subdivision or alteration. However individual plots cannot be defined; they may have been large, with zones of activity that moved location over time, and this site may be too small to see the full picture. There was no evidence that craft activities took place on the site, with no deposits of metal-working or bone-working waste or pottery wasters. The best evidence for the inhabitants engaging in trade was as consumers for pottery jugs from the Brill/Boarstall area, something they shared with most other communities in the Oxford area.

8.9 The second phase of work on the site confirmed the evaluation's conclusion that High-Medieval occupation ceases in the 14th century. It is tempting to see this as a reflection of the economic changes brought about by the Black Death, which hit Oxford hard.

8.10 The late- and post-medieval periods produced few features or artifacts. The site perhaps reverted to pasture before becoming a market garden, marked by a number of drainage gullies, channelling water down to the river. The date when this change of use happened cannot be well-defined, but the razing of the St

Clement's suburb to give a clear field of fire from the mid-17th century fort around the bridgehead would have given ample opportunity. No remains or structures associated with the Civil War defences were found, and if they do cross the site it must be on the far west side. It is not clear who owned the land in this period, but presumably someone had sufficient capital to purchase a large area, turn it over to intensive food production and maintain the market garden as a successful business for perhaps two centuries.

8.11 In the mid-19th century the pressure on land for housing presumably raised the value of the land above its value for producing a crop. Perhaps the Penson family had declined and needed ready money over a steady income; the archaeological record by itself is unlikely to provide the story behind the change in land use. By 1870 the site had been redeveloped with a mix of cheap houses and low-scale industry. The lack of cess pits and wells confirms the reputation that St Clement's had as a suburb where cholera was never far away.

8.12 Overall the work in the St Clement's Car Park has yielded a good set of data to compare with sites within the city and in the other suburbs. The semi-rural nature of the St Clement's site throughout the medieval period is, as might be expected, a clear contrast to the activity in the urban centre, for instance at St Lincoln's College (Kamash and Wilkinson 2002), but it is also much more rural than the St Aldates suburb (Durham 1977) both in terms of the activities and in terms of the material culture.

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Appendix 1 The finds reports

The Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

Methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rim sherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG 2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a DBase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. All statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Fabrics

The pottery assemblage comprised 515 sherds (430 after joins taken into account) with a total weight of 5,913g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim sherd circumference was 3.59. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

- F100: OXR: St. Neots Ware type ware, c AD850-1200. 11 sherds, 57g, EVE = 0.
- F200: OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975-1350. 158 sherds, 1,497g, EVE = 1.26.
- F202: OXBF: North-East Wiltshire ware, AD1050 – 1400. 113 sherds, 1,749g, EVE = 1.22.
- F300: OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075 – 1350. 138 sherds, 1,259g, EVE = 0.94.
- F330: OXBK: Medieval Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1350. 4 sherds, 29g, EVE = 0.02
- F352: OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 114 sherds, 1,091g, EVE = 0.35.
- F362 OXAG: Abingdon ware, mid/late 11th – mid 14th century. 1 sherd, 7g.
- F405: OXST: Rhenish Stoneware, AD1480 – 1700. 1 sherd, 3g, EVE = 0.
- F412: OXRESWL: Polychrome Slipware, 17thC. 1 sherd, 59g
- F425: OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 15 sherds, 563g.
- F443: OXFM: Staffordshire White salt-glazed English Stoneware, 1720–1800. 1 sherd, 1g.
- F451: OXFH: Border wares, 1550 – 1700. 2 sherd, 15g.
- F1000: WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th – 20th C. 22 sherds, 552g.
- F1001: All Romano-British. 3 sherds, 17g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown below (Table III). The range of fabric types is typical of sites in and

around the city of Oxford. The absence of later medieval (14th – 15th century) fabrics, such as late OXAM fabrics (Mellor 1994), Surrey/Hampshire ‘Tudor Green’ (Oxford fabric OXBN) and Cistercian Ware (Oxford fabric OXCL), suggest no activity at that time.

Chronology

Each stratified, context-specific pottery assemblage from the excavation and watching brief was given a ceramic phase (‘CP’) date based on the range of ware and vessel types present, and adjusted according to the stratigraphic matrix. The chronology, defining wares and the amount of pottery per phase is shown in Table I.

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds	EVE	Mean Sherd Wt
RB	F1001	Roman	1	6	0	6.0g
CP1	OXAC, OXBF	M – L 11 th C	12	190	0.17	15.8g
CP2	OXY	L11 th – 12 th C	120	1594	1.26	13.3g
CP3	OXAM	13 th – 14 th C	223	3085	2.16	13.8g
CP4	OXBN	15 th – L 15 th C	0	0	0	0
CP5	OXAM*, OXCL	L15 th – M16 th C	0	0	0	0
CP6	OXDR, OXFH	M16 th – 17 th C	7	116	0	16.6g
CP7	OXFM	18 th C	4	20	0	5.0g
MOD	WHEW	19 th C +	30	405	0	13.5g
U/S	-	Unstratified	33	478	0	14.5g

Table I: Ceramic Phase Chronology, Occurrence and Defining Wares

The data in Table I shows that there was very little activity at the site until the mid-late 11th century, and also that the site was abandoned before the end of the 14th century. There was thereafter very little activity at the site in terms of pottery deposition. The mean sherd weights for each phase are fairly average for sites of this period in the region. Most context-specific assemblages comprise mainly sherds from individual vessels, with very little reconstructable material present. Overall, most of the pottery appears to be the product of secondary deposition. The post-medieval assemblages are all generally quite small. It is not unusual to find pottery of the mid-16th century and later in large quantities on sites in Oxford, but this is not the case here, suggesting that the site had only a marginal use from that time.

Pottery Occurrence

The occurrence of the major fabrics per ceramic phase is shown in Table II. It shows a pattern which is broadly typical of the city of Oxford. The large proportion of OXBF in CP3 contexts is a little unusual, but the data is slightly skewed due to the presence of the complete rim and base-pad of a large jar in that fabric (Fig. SC2).

Residuality is fairly low other than in MOD groups, suggesting that there was very little disturbance of underlying strata in the past. It is worthy of note, given that there appears to be no stratified late medieval pottery on the site, that such pottery was also absent from residual groups, despite earlier medieval material being present in them. This further suggests that the site was abandoned between the 14th and 16th centuries.

Fabric	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP6	CP7	MOD
OXR	0	1.6%	0.2%	0	0	0

OXAC	93.7%	55.6%	8.5%	4.3%	0	2.2%
OXBF	6.3%	0.7%	53.7%	0	0	4.7%
OXY	-	42.2%	12.8%	0	0	11.1%
OXAM	-	-	23.8%	3.4%	10.0%	21.7%
OXST	-	-	-	1.7%	0	0
OXDR	-	-	-	90.5%	60.0%	49.9%
OXFH	-	-	-	0	25.0%	0
OXRESWL	-	-	-	-	0	0
OXFM	-	-	-	-	5.0%	0
WHEW	-	-	-	-	-	10.4%

Shaded cells = residual material

Table II: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by fabric type, expressed as a percentage of the total wt per phase, major fabrics only.

Pottery by Ceramic Phase

Ceramic Phase 1. Mid-late 11th century. 12 sherds, 190g, EVE = 0.17.

Most of the pottery from this ceramic phase is OXAC (93.7%), with the rest OXBF. It consisted entirely of plain body sherds, other than two rims. One was from a jar (Fig 10.1), the other a bowl, and both were OXAC. A single OXBF body sherd with a fragment of an incised wavy line was also noted. This is not unusual for pottery of this type at that time. The complete lack of OXR in contexts dating to this ceramic phase suggests very strongly that there was not late Saxon activity at the site.

Ceramic Phase 2. Late 11th – 12th century. 120 sherds, 1,594g, EVE = 1.26

Over half (55.6%) of the pottery from this phase is OXAC, with most of the rest (42.2%) being OXY. Small quantities of OXR (1.6%) and OXBF (0.7%) were also present. A total of 15 rim sherds were noted, of which three (EVE = 0.37) were from OXAC bowls, the rest (EVE = 0.89) were from jars in OXAC and OXY (Fig 10.2) One of the OXAC bowls survived to a full profile (Fig. 10.3). The rest of the assemblage consisted of plain body sherds, seven of which were from glazed OXY tripod pitchers.

Ceramic Phase 3. 13th – 14th century. 223 sherds, 3085g, EVE = 2.16

As noted above, the bulk of the pottery from this phase is OXBF (53.7%), but this is somewhat skewed by the presence of a complete rim and base-pad from a large combed jar in this fabric (Fig. 10.4). Nearly one-quarter (23.8%) of the assemblage consists of fragments of glazed OXAM jugs (Fig 10.5), with OXY (12.8%) also present in fairly significant quantities. The rest of the pottery of this date comprises OXAC (8.5%) and residual OXR (0.2%).

A total of 20 rim sherds were noted. Jars (EVE = 1.74) were represented by 13 fragments and the whole OXBF example, along with two from bowls (EVE = 0.07) three from jugs (EVE = 0.30), and a small fragment of the 'cup' from an OXAM double-shell lamp (EVE = 0.05). Three jug handles were also noted, two OXAM, one OXY. Other than the large jar, just two sherds of unglazed pottery were noted, two body sherds in OXBF with combed wavy lines.

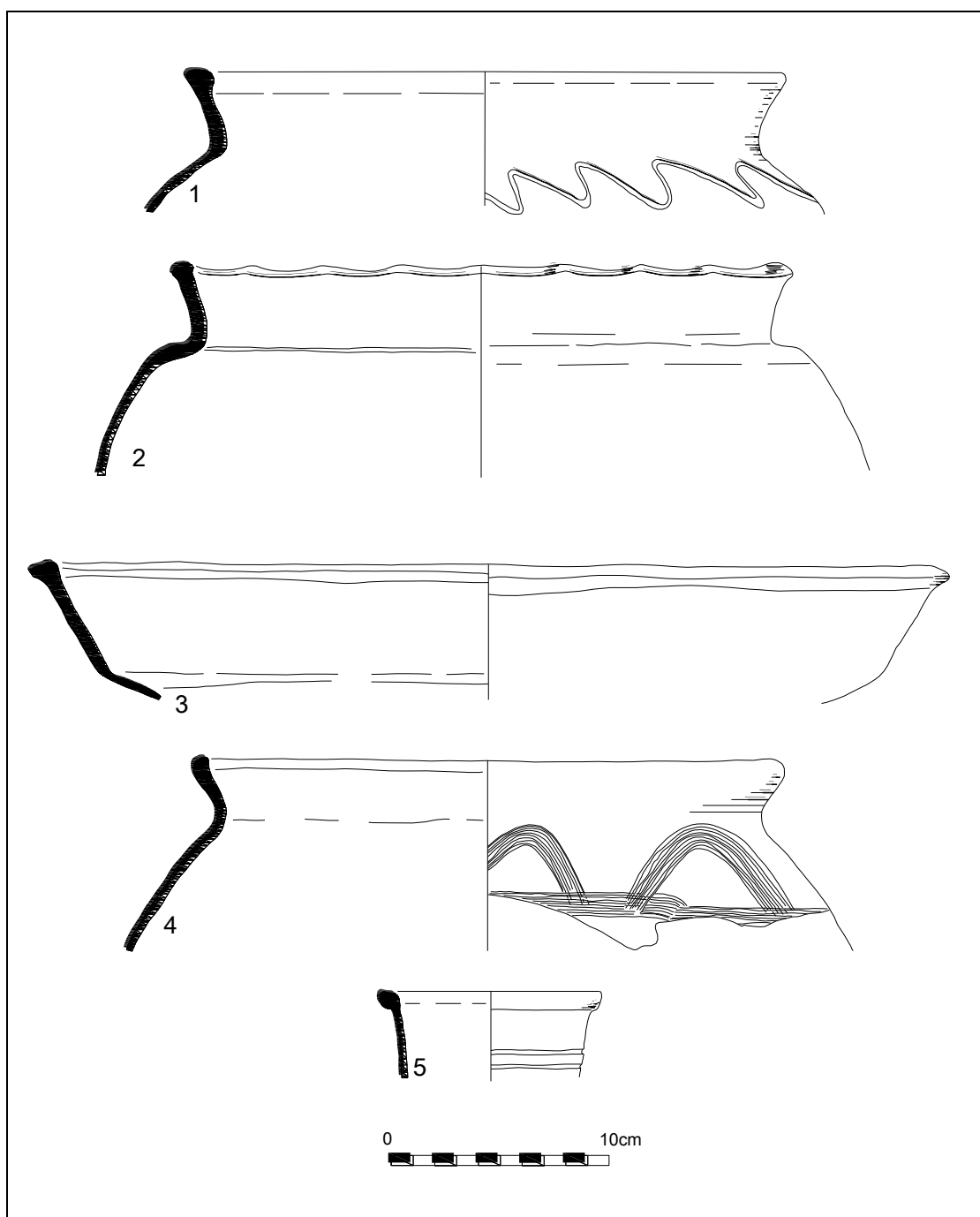


Figure 21. Pottery.

- 1 Context 317, fabric OXAC. Rim of large jar. Grey fabric with red-brown outer surface. Incised wavy line decoration on the shoulder
- 2 Context 365, fabric OXY. Full profile of a bowl. Grey fabric with dark brown surfaces.
- 3 Context 304, fabric OXAC. Rim and shoulder of large jar. Grey fabric with buff surfaces.
- 4 Context 133 and 148, fabric OXBF. Complete rim of large jar. Grey fabric with variegated grey, brown and orange outer surface. Combed wavy line decoration on the shoulder.
- 5 Context 384, fabric OXAM. Rim of jug. Buff fabric with lightly incised lines on neck.

Summary and Discussion

The pottery indicates that the main period of activity at the site, in terms of pottery deposition, was from the mid/late 11th – 13th/14th century. The small assemblage of St Neots Ware may be evidence of pre-conquest activity, but such pottery was still in use in the 12th century, especially at sites further to the north of Oxford, such as Northampton (eg Denham 1985), and none was noted in the earliest medieval deposits, so the sherds present seem likely to be Saxo-Norman rather than earlier. The range of medieval fabric types and vessel forms is entirely typical of domestic sites of the period in the city, comprising mainly jars, along with a few bowls and tripod pitchers, and decorated jugs in the 13th – 14th C. It presents no evidence of any form of specialist activity.

There is very little pottery which could be said for certain to be from the Civil War period, with only a handful of sherds dateable to the 17th century generally.

This site fits a general pattern for the assemblages from the small number of excavations which have taken place in the immediate vicinity. Exploration of the Civil War defences at nearby Magdalen College School produced 'a few Romano-British and late Saxon sherds', and a redeposited assemblage of medieval pottery all apparently dating to the 12th – 14th centuries (Sturdy 1958). Excavations at nearby Cowley Place also produced mainly 13th century pottery, with an apparent hiatus from around that time until the mid-16th century (Norton and Thomason 2005). It would seem therefore that this area of medieval Oxford was somewhat marginal, being largely unoccupied before the Norman Conquest, and then largely abandoned during the 14th century, and remaining so until the mid-16th century.

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

Cont	Roman		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		OXST		OXRESWL		OXDR		OXFM		OXCH		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3												1	3												1	4	
4			2	3	7	23	2	11	12	71			9	54			1	2			1	10					
6												2	99					2	128						7	381	
16					1	2			1	11															5	122	
18					2	8																					
27									3	16																	
29					2	5	2	9	1	6			3	10													
101																		2	63						1	9	U/S
105												1	1														CP3
107																		2	92						1	20	MOD
109					1	2	1	2	2	14			2	11													CP3
113					4	21	6	97					3	24													CP3
130					2	9			1	6																	CP2
132									2	11																	CP2
133							5	57					5	14													CP3
144					3	11			1	14																	CP2
148							63	1242					1	2													CP3
149													1	3				1	12	1	1	1	5				CP7
154			2	26					1	5			1	3													CP3
155									1	2																	CP2
157											2	11	1	2													CP3
158																				1	59						U/S
159																				2	78						CP6
201	1	9	1	1	1	4			1	12			5	67													U/S
202			1	1	3	34	1	5	5	37	1	13	10	115													CP3
206							1	28	2	10	1	5	3	65													CP3
208									2	8			1	5													CP3
212					1	5	1	17					1	92													CP3

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Cont	Roman		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		OXST		OXRESWL		OXDR		OXFM		OXCH		WHEW		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
218													1	9														CP3
220					2	4	1	3					3	5														CP3
222													1	1														CP3
223					3	9	2	19	7	45			6	88					2	78					1	3		MOD
226									2	10																		CP3
227					2	8																						CP3
230																									5	3		MOD
232			1	6	1	5	1	6	1	15			1	1														CP3
234									1	1			1	2														CP3
235					1	2			1	4																		CP3
236																									1	10		MOD
238							2	16	6	23			1	4														CP3
241					2	9			6	41			5	18														CP3
243									1	4																		CP3
246							1	3																				CP1
302	1	2			4	85	2	6	1	4			3	5														U/S
304					32	431			3	96																		CP2
307					2	11	7	45					3	15														CP3
310			1	2																								CP2
314					1	3																						CP2
316					3	24	2	23	3	40			12	112														CP3
317					3	124			2	18			1	9														CP1
319									1	1																		CP2
321					2	8																						CP2
323					5	22			1	8			2	27														CP3
325									2	6			3	13														CP2
330					3	68			10	112			2	22														CP3
331									2	21																		CP2
332																			1	28								CP6
333					2	16	2	16	1	5			6	36					2	82								U/S
335					2	7			1	3																		CP2

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Cont	Roman		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		OXST		OXRESWL		OXDR		OXFM		OXCH		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
337					2	23			2	10			2	34													CP3
339			1	2	2	2			5	49																	CP2
341									1	7																	CP2
343					1	2			1	2																	CP2
345					3	28			1	5																	CP2
351					1	8			2	25																	CP2
353					4	22	7	119	4	19			4	26													CP3
357					1	5							2	5	1	3											CP6
361					8	60			5	89																	CP2
363					5	20																					CP1
364							1	10																			CP1
365					10	122	1	10	11	292																	CP2
367					2	7																					CP1
370					1	6			5	18																	CP3
371			2	21	3	44			1	3																	CP2
373					3	77			1	1																	CP2
375					2	5			1	4																	CP2
377					1	28																					CP1
379									1	1																	CP2
382													1	62													CP3
384					3	9			1	10			3	24													CP3
386									1	5																	CP2
391									1	14			1	3													CP3
397					6	47			3	9																	CP2
403									1	8																	CP2
405					1	3			1	3																	CP2
411	1	6																									RB
417					2	19			2	5																	CP2
Total	3	17	11	57	158	1497	113	1749	138	1259	4	29	114	1091	1	3	1	59	15	563	1	1	2	15	22	552	

The Flint

By MF Garner

All flint from the excavation and watching brief

The flint assemblage comprised 30 fragments weighing 143g, from 18 contexts in the whole project. All were recovered from normal excavation except two burnt flints from a soil sample from fill 321 (feature 303). One worked flint came from a possible prehistoric context (fill 359, feature 358) but all other flints were from site layers and medieval and later features.

The flints were distributed across the site but most were found in the southern half, which contained most of the features and finds on the site. No statistical analysis was undertaken due to the small size of the assemblage.

Worked flint from the excavation and watching brief

A total of 19 fragments of worked flint weighing 93g was recovered from 12 contexts across the site. This total includes two fragments that are not definitely worked. The rest of the group comprised flakes including one flake tool.

Type	Number	Number	Number	Notes
	Eval	Full	Total	
Flake	7	9	16	
Flake tool	0	1	1	Retouched?
Fragment	0	2	2	Not definitely worked
Total	7	12	19	

Table Quantities of worked flint by type

No primary flakes were recovered. Several flakes were fragmentary and had later (possibly medieval) damage. One thick flake with cortex (fill 132, feature 131) probably was a scraper; it had retouch or wear damage or both. Six flakes and flake fragments had blade dimensions (length more than twice the width). Most of the blades were small, weighing 3g or less, but a larger blade (context 20/21) weighed 12g. The blades came from post-medieval or later features except the larger blade which was found at the interface between natural clay and modern garden soil in Trench 3.

Flake type	Number	Number	Number	Notes
	Eval	Full	Total	
Primary flake	0	0	0	
Secondary flake	0	3	3	
Tertiary flake	4	1	5	Includes 3 blades
Flake fragment	3	5	8	Includes 3 blades
Flake tool	0	1	1	Retouched?
Total	7	10	17	

Table Quantities of flakes by type

Burnt flint from the excavation and watching brief

A total of 11 fragments of burnt flint weighing 50g was recovered from 9 contexts across the site. All came from Anglo-Norman or later contexts. None of them were associated with in-situ burning and it is probable that all were residual prehistoric material.

All flint from the evaluation

The flint assemblage comprised ten fragments weighing 37g from three contexts (4, 21, and 29 in Trenches 1, 3, and 4, respectively). Three pieces from contexts 4 and 29 (weighing 10g) were burnt and unworked. The remaining seven pieces were all flakes or flake fragments. Three of the flakes were blades, and three fragments may be from blades. The three blades (one from each context) and a flake from context 4 had a speckled grey and white patina. Two fragments from context 4 were brown, and the fragment from context 29 was grey and possibly burnt.

Conclusion

The evaluation was relatively more productive of flint than the main investigations but generally the work was carried out in the same area. Only evaluation Trench 4 was outside the area of the main work.

The assemblage lacks diagnostic pieces but the blades may be Mesolithic in date. The small number of worked flints scattered across the site probably represents a low level of prehistoric activity over a long period. The waste flakes indicate that flint working took place on or near the site.

The Ceramic Building Material

By AD Russel

A total of 55 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1715g were collected from the two phases of work. The material came from contexts dated from the Anglo-Norman period to the Early Modern Period. Large quantities were present in the 20th century demolition layers but these were not collected.

The material was cleaned and the pieces from contexts dated from Anglo-Norman to Post-Medieval were examined under a binocular microscope and divided into fabrics.

Fabric 1

A clay with calcareous inclusions, including fragments of fossil shell, tempered with common, rounded, red-stained quartz sand, well-fired in an oxidising atmosphere. Small fragments of ferruginous sandstone suggest the sand temper came from crushing that material. This fabric is similar to pottery fabrics from the Brill/Boarstall area, some 15km to the east of Oxford, and may have come from there.

The majority of the ceramic building material recovered was of this fabric. It occurred principally as roof tiles (26 fragments), but nine fragments probably came from hearth tiles. The roof tiles were between 13mm and 15mm thick, but other dimensions were not complete, neither could dimensions be measured from the hearth tiles. The makers of both roof tiles and hearth tiles used the red sand as a parting medium during manufacture.

The fabric was found in contexts dated from Anglo-Norman to Early Modern in date, but is likely to have been in production from the High Medieval to Post-Medieval periods. The fragment from Anglo-Norman context 351 is likely to be intrusive as a fragment of clay tobacco pipe was also recovered from that context, and the fragments in the Early Modern contexts are probably residual.

Fabric 2

A clay with occasional calcareous inclusions, mostly showing as voids, tempered with clear, sub-angular quartz grains. Only two examples were present, both roof tiles fired to a pale buff colour. They ranged from 14mm to 16mm in thickness, and the same quartz sand had been used as a parting medium. Both fragments came from High Medieval contexts.

The Burnt Clay

By Dr AD Russel

Eighty-eight fragments of burnt clay weighing 490g were recovered from the excavation/watching brief phase. All the fragments were abraded, low-fired fragments of sandy clay with occasional calcareous inclusions, and were similar to the local soils. Similar sandy clays were used to make daub at St Ebbe's (Munby 1988) and (Brown K, 2002) and it is possible it derived from a wattle and daub structure but none of the fragments showed wattle marks; although some had smoothed surfaces. The majority of the material was in Anglo-Norman ditch 303, where it was found in abundance together with charred grain and charred crop weeds, so it is possible that the burnt clay derived from an oven or kiln that was used for drying cereals. The High Medieval burnt clay was found in features that either cut or were close to ditch 303 and are undoubtedly residual.

Munby, J, 1989, 'Daub', in TG. Hassall, C.E. Halpin and M. Mellor, *Excavations in St Ebbe's, Oxford 1967-76: Part I: Late Saxon and medieval domestic occupation and tenements and the medieval Greyfriars'*, *Oxoniensia* **54**, 247.

Brown K, 2002, in Kamash Z and Wilkinson DRP *Late Saxon and Medieval Occupation: Evidence from Excavations at Lincoln College, Oxford 1997-2000. Oxoniensia* **67**, 240-2.

The Stone Artifacts

By Dr AD Russel

Three stone artefacts were recovered from the excavation and watching brief phase.

Spindle-whorl

Item 11 was a half of a spindle-whorl from Anglo-Norman context 343, the fill of post-hole 342 (figure 22.2). It was carved from a piece of chalk and was 36mm in diameter and 20mm high, with a central hole 10mm in diameter, and the half weighs 11g. The base was slightly concave. The outer surface is decorated with vertical incised lines between 7mm and 10mm apart. Horizontal lines had been drawn between alternating

pairs of vertical lines. Staining on the surface suggests a dark pigment had been applied to the surface in horizontal bands prior to the incision of the lines.

Most of the spindle-whorls found in the Oxford region are of Saxon date, with examples at St Aldates dating from the late 8th to the 14th centuries (Durham 1977, 152). The large collection of spindle-whorls from York (Walton Rogers 1997) provides parallels for the form, which can be defined as a hipped A1 whorl. This is found on Middle Saxon sites, and is the main type found in the late Anglo-Saxon period (Walton Rogers 1997, 1736–7). The decoration is termed as 'ladder' style by Walton Rogers, and in York it has also been found on chalk whorls (ibid, 1741).

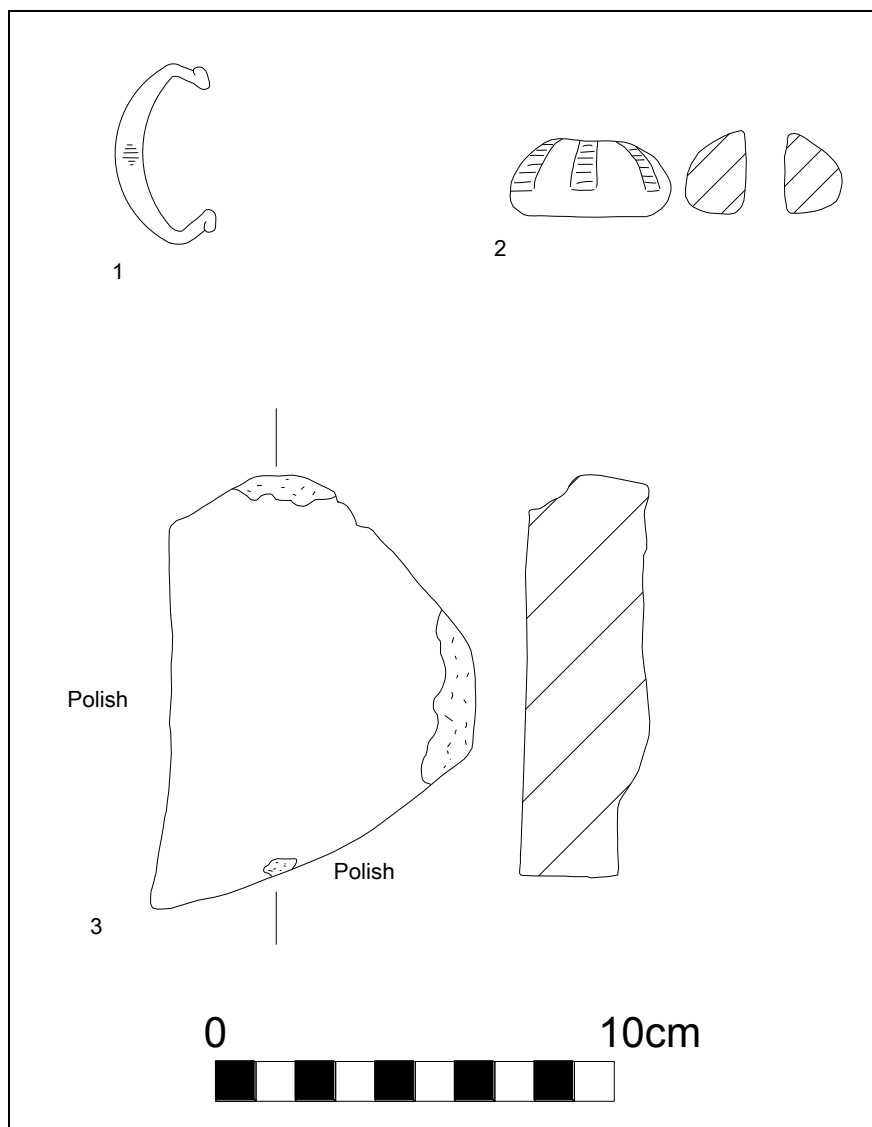


Figure 22. Stone and metal finds.

- 1 Copper alloy oval buckle frame (item 1) from post-medieval garden soil (context 202)
- 2 Spindle-whorl (item 11) from Anglo-Norman post-hole 342
- 3 Whetstone (item 12) from fill 363 of Saxo-Norman pit 362

Whetstone

Item 12, from 363, the fill of Saxo-Norman pit 362, is a flat pebble, weighing 466g, of slightly micaceous Old Red Sandstone, maximum dimensions 113mm by 79mm by 32mm, that has been utilised as a whetstone (figure 22.3). One flat surface has been used, together with two edges, one concave and one convex, suggesting it was used for a variety of sharpening/grinding methods.

This whetstone is a secondary hone, in that it uses a found pebble rather than a manufactured rod of stone. The source of the rock is probably the Bristol Channel area. Querns from this source were being transported to Oxfordshire in the late prehistoric period (Allen 2006, 21) and it is possible that this is a fragment of a much earlier artefact. Such pebble whetstones would have been cheaper than the metamorphic hones which were introduced from Norway in the 10th century and soon dominated the market in the north and east of England in places such as York (Ottaway and Rogers 2000, 2796) and Norwich (Margeson 1993, 197). Further south in urban centres such as Southampton and Winchester Norwegian hones were heavily outnumbered by stones obtained from Dorset or the Bristol Channel area (Ellis and Moore 1990, 282).

The coarseness of the rock used is thought to relate to the task the hone was intended for, large coarse hones being used in preliminary preparation of an edge or for grinding down a damaged edge, with finer grained rocks being used to maintain the cutting edge (Macgregor 1982, 79). This stone is hard, and fine grained and was probably used for maintaining the edges on knives and craft tools. Its weight would preclude it from being carried on the person; It is more likely to have been kept in a workshop or domestic setting.

Quernstone

Item 14 is a fragment of greensand rotary quern stone. The tapering profile suggests it comes from a lower stone, and it has seen heavy use, with the rim worn down to only 12mm. The source of the stone is the Culham lower greensand some 12km south of Oxford. This has been used for querns since the Iron Age (Allen 2006, 21).

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The Building Stone

By Dr AD Russel

A total of 123 pieces of stone, weighing 14.43kg, were collected from the excavation and watching brief phase. There were no worked pieces and the majority were fragments of oolitic limestone that has been classed as rubble. A few fragments were of fissile stone suitable for roof tiles, and may have come from such, but only one fragment, a piece from 113 had a drilled hole confirming that use.

The Saxo-Norman phase produced one small fragment of shelly oolitic limestone weighing only 11g suggesting there were no stone buildings in the vicinity at that time. The Anglo-Norman phase produced 26 fragments weighing 6.15kg. Eighteen fragments, weighing 3.23kg were recovered from the fills of ditch 303 which contained burnt clay and charred grain, so these pieces may have come from a demolished corn dryer. Three fragments, weighing 2.83kg, had been used to pack the post in post-hole [376]. One of the packing stones had previously been burnt, so this material may also have come from the putative corn dryer. The other five fragments were all small pieces.

The High Medieval phase produced 62 fragments weighing 6.48kg. The larger fragments, about half the stone by weight, came from ditch 383/334 which cut the Anglo-Norman ditch 303, and a number of these fragments were burnt, so it is likely that this group of fragments is residual. This phase has the first evidence of a probable building, marked by a small piece of Campden stone and a fragment of a Stonesfield roof slate from ditch 112, but the feature was only partly revealed on the far east of the site and its form and function are not known.

The Metal-work

By Dr AD Russel

Copper Alloy

Part of an oval buckle frame (item 1) was recovered from context 202, a layer of post-medieval garden soil (figure 22.1). The buckle would have been a personal item and has close parallels in London in the period 1350–1450 (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 22). It may have been residual and removed from a medieval context by the gardening activity, or it may have been brought to the site in manure.

Iron

A total of 14 fragments of iron were recovered, of which eight were nails or probable nails. The nails were all fairly small and would have been used in general woodworking rather than anything structural, apart from one, item 10, which was a fiddle-key horseshoe nail. Fiddle-key nails seem to have been used throughout the medieval period, but were apparently more popular in the Anglo-Norman period, giving way to the rectangular eared nail which made its appearance in c 1200 (Clark 2004, 86–7). This would fit with the recovery of item 10 from context 371, the bottom fill of Anglo-Norman pit [369]. The other fragments of iron were small and undistinguished; one fragment, item 16, found in context 337, a layer of High Medieval garden soil, may have been from a buckle, but too little survived to ascertain its form.

Iron Slag

A single fragment of iron slag was recovered from context 149, a layer of post-war demolition. It is a small dense smithing hearth bottom, and is likely to be post-medieval in date.

Hammer scale

7 soil samples were taken for recovery of environmental material. A magnet was used on the residues of all the samples to recover hammerscale indicative of iron-working. Only one sample produced any hammerscale, a single flake from context 304, the fill of Anglo-Norman ditch 303. The lack of hammerscale indicates that iron working was not taking place on the site at any period.

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The Glass

By AD Russel

A fragment of window glass was recovered from context 330, the fill of High Medieval ditch 334. The glass fragment was in good condition, 2mm thick, had a crozed edge and an unweathered portion where its edge had been protected by the lead came, and is likely to be 17th/18th century in date.

The Animal Bones

By S Hamilton-Dyer

Introduction and Methodology

Evaluation and excavation recovered a small assemblage of animal bones. In total 702 fragments comprising 550 individual specimens were available for analysis.

Taxonomic identifications were made using the author's modern comparative collections. All fragments were identified to taxon and element with the following exceptions: ribs and vertebrae of the ungulates (other than axis, atlas, and sacrum) were identified only to the level of cattle/horse-sized and sheep/pig-sized. Undiagnostic shaft and other fragments were similarly divided. Any fragments that could not be assigned even to this level have been recorded to class only. Where possible sheep and goat were separated using the methods of Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Halstead & Collins (2002). Recently broken fragments have been counted as single bones. Tooth eruption and wear stages of cattle, sheep and pig mandibles were recorded following Grant (1982). Measurements mainly follow von den Driesch (1976) and are in millimetres unless otherwise stated. Withers height calculations of the domestic ungulates are based on factors recommended by von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974) and May (1985). The archive includes details of preservation, metrics and other data not presented in the text.

Results

Just over six kilograms of animal bone were recovered, mainly from medieval contexts. The condition of the material is generally good and most of the determinate elements can be identified to taxon. A few bones are less well preserved and around 10% have been gnawed, obscuring some surface details. Remains of at least 15 taxa are present, although not all could be fully determined to species (Table 1).

The majority of the bone, comprising 515 individual specimens, comes from Anglo-Norman and High medieval contexts. Sieving contributed 229 of these, from five samples. Numerically, at 252 specimens the most frequent remains are of indeterminate mammal bone but these include many very small fragments, 187 from the sieved samples. The bulk of the bone is of the domestic ungulates with cattle dominant (68) and sheep/goat in second place (51). The cattle bones are of a wide variety of elements but with foot bones most frequent (Table 2). The majority of elements with fusion data are fused and the few mandibles and teeth are of adult animals but there is a single metacarpus of a calf from 241. Three metatarsi are sufficiently complete for calculation of withers height estimates; there are two small and slim bones, probably of females, calculated at 1.046 and 1.063 metres and a slightly larger one of 1.226 metres.

The ovicaprid bones include five definitely of sheep and include both horned and hornless animals. Bones of the head and foreleg are more frequent than feet and other bones but with small numbers of bones spread across many contexts this may not be significant. The most frequent parts are the mandible, radius and humerus (Table 3) but these are mainly small pieces, none is complete. Where it exists, aging data indicates mainly mature animals.

Pig bones are much less frequent than cattle and sheep at just 12 specimens. These include an astragalus and phalanx with clear evidence of canid digestion and it is likely that several pig and other bones have been completely destroyed or rendered unrecognisable.

Horse is present in three contexts, a fragment of mandible in 241 and several almost complete bones in 365 and 331. From three complete limb bones withers height estimates of 1.184, 1.404 and 1.151 metres can be calculated.

There is just one bone of dog, the maxilla of a small animal from 220, but there are also several bones with gnaw marks and others with the appearance characteristic of partial digestion, for example the pig bones mentioned above. It is likely that several of the small pieces of indeterminate mammal bones are also the result of dog activity.

Cat is also present; in this case the fragmentary remains of a skull and mandibles from 339. There is a fine cut mark across the parietal indicating that this animal had been skinned. Similar evidence of cat skinning has been found in other medieval material from Oxford and Wilson et al (1989) suggest that these skins may have been supplied opportunistically to sellers in High Street and Cornmarket.

The presence of rabbit is indicated by a single tooth from 227.

Bird bones are not common, just nine in the assemblage but of at least three taxa. There is a goose wing bone from 113 and a domestic fowl tarsometatarsus from 331. This has no spur and is probably a hen. A small fragment of limb bone shaft containing medullary bone indicates a bird in lay (Driver 1982) and an immature femur from 304 is also probably of domestic fowl. There are five other bird bones, all from 310 and belonging to a single individual raven. This was once a common bird and may have been killed while scavenging on the edge of the town; it could also have been a captive bird.

Other, smaller, taxa were found in the sieved samples. There are three mouse-sized bones in 304 and one reptile vertebra (perhaps slowworm) in 335. Amphibian bones (probably all or mostly of frog) were found in 235, 304, 321 and 331 but not 335. A few fish bones were also found; herring and probable herring were found in 235, 321 and 331 while eel vertebrae were found in 235, 304 and 335. The very small size of these bones means that they would only be recovered by sieving.

A small number of bones come from post-medieval contexts. All of these are of the domestic ungulates or are indeterminate mammal bone; there are no smaller mammals, birds or fish. One bone, a cattle tibia from 382, is quite large and is sawn across the upper part of the shaft. Sawing seen in bones from earlier periods is indicative of working (butchery being accomplished with cleavers and knives) and is usually restricted to bones such as the metapodia and radius with large areas of thick bone; the shafts of tibiae were also sometimes used. Hand and mechanical saws have been used for butchery, especially for frozen meat, since at least the mid-19th century. This bone is most probably from meat butchery rather than working and might perhaps be of early modern date.

There were an additional 16 bones from later deposits; these were all of cattle, sheep/goat and indeterminate material of these size classes. Most of the bones are of a morphology and size that could be seen in assemblages from the Saxon period onwards, so could well be residual. The bones include the atlas vertebra from a young calf; this is chopped across, probably when removing the head from the carcase.

Discussion

While this is a very small assemblage and unsuitable for detailed analysis such as the examination of mortality patterns, several observations can be made and the information aids the understanding of animal exploitation in the medieval suburbs. In summary, the remains are dominated by the bones of cattle and sheep with pig much less common. The minor domestic taxa horse, dog and cat are present but there are no remains of deer or other game except for one rabbit tooth. Birds are represented by a few bones of domestic fowl, goose and a raven. Fish remains are restricted to a few vertebrae of herring and eel. There are also a few remains of local microfauna such as frogs and mice.

There are several published assemblages from Oxford, mainly from within the walls, the largest domestic assemblage being from Church Street in St. Ebbe's (Wilson, Locker & Marples 1989). Extra mural assemblages are rather small or from special sites such as Merton College (Worley & Evans 2006). At all sites cattle and sheep

are more common than pig; other taxa occur in varying but relatively small amounts. Some sites had evidence of craft such as horn core waste.

The results here are in broad agreement with these much larger assemblages in terms of the taxa represented, their ages and sizes and the butchery style (all data available in archive). At this site there is no indication of high status household waste, for example venison, game birds or best meat cuts, but neither do the deposits relate to bulk slaughter, butchery or tanning. The bones appear to result from general rubbish disposal but with only limited amounts of table waste. There are several horse bones and a skinned cat skull; it was noted by Wilson et al (1989) that evidence for fur-skipping was associated with higher numbers of horse bones in certain 13th century deposits. It seems likely that the dumping of non-food waste would occur in the same locations, such as ditches. The paucity of fish suggests the area excavated was at some distance from dwellings as most of the kitchen and plate-waste would have been disposed of in backyard pits and middens close to the house.

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phase	6&7	10	11	NISP
horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>	9	1		10
cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	68	2	3	73
sheep/goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	45	4	1	50
sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	6		1	7
pig, <i>Sus domesticus</i>	12	1		13
large mammal, cattle-sized	41	6	7	54
large mammal, sheep/pig sized	34	1	2	37
mammal, indeterminate	252	4	2	258
dog, <i>Canis familiaris</i>	1			1
cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	3			3
rabbit, <i>Cuniculus oryctolagus</i>	1			1
small mammal, indeterminate	3			3
goose, domestic/greylag, <i>Anser anser</i>	1			1
domestic fowl, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1			1
raven, <i>Corvus corax</i>	5			5
bird, indeterminate	2			2
reptile, indeterminate	1			1
amphibian, indeterminate	16			16
eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	4			4
herring family, <i>Clupeidae</i>	1			1
herring, <i>Clupea harengus</i>	5			5
fish, indeterminate	4			4
NISP totals	515	19	16	550

Table 1: taxa summary by Period

The Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal

By Dr M Allen and AJ Clapham

Introduction by Dr AD Russel

Two samples (samples 1 and 2) were taken during the evaluation, from the fill 4 of pit 15/231 and the fill 13 of feature 14/211. These produced waterlogged material and a programme for further environmental recovery was drawn up for the phase of excavation and watching brief.

The opening of larger areas during the excavation revealed a number of pits and ditches of which six ditches and fifteen pits could be dated. The postholes were not sampled as it is difficult to be sure of the date of the fills of such features. Ditches [112/153/237] and [344/374] showed much root and worm activity and were not sampled. The excavator noted that charcoal was present in the fill of ditch [344] but it was in the worm holes not the fill itself. Ditch [207] showed only occasional flecks of charcoal and was not sampled. Two of the ditches [303/360/372] and [334/383] were subject to sampling.

Of the fifteen dated pits five [131], [224], [350], [362] and [366] were very shallow, less than 150mm, and six [205], [211], [231], [233], [352], and [396] showed medium to high levels of bioturbation in the form of roots and worm activity. Pits [369] and [385] showed only a few charcoal flecks and were not sampled. This left pits [156], [231], and [306]. Pit [156] was only a small part of a larger feature that lay outside the excavation, and Pit [306] was considered by the excavator to be early Modern in date with residual medieval pottery, and so only pit [231] was sampled.

A further sample of two litres of the natural Oxford Clay was also taken.

This gave a total of eight samples as follows:

Sample number	Context	Fill of	Litres
1 (evaluation)		15/231	40
2 (evaluation)		14/211	10
1 (ex/wb)	145	-	2
2 (ex/wb)	235	15/231	40
3 (ex/wb)	304	303	40
4 (ex/wb)	321	303	40
5 (ex/wb)	331	334	40
6 (ex/wb)	335	303	40

Methodology

The samples were placed in clean polythene bags on site, tied, and transported to Southampton on the day they were taken, and kept in a dark room until they were processed. The samples were soaked in water for a day with the addition of hydrogen peroxide to disaggregate the Oxford Clay matrix. The floating fraction was collected on a 250 micron sieve; the residue was collected on a 1mm sieve.

The residues were picked under a binocular microscope with magnifications of X10 and X30. Charred wood and charred plant material from the residues was bagged up with the floating fraction.

The sample from the natural did not produce any environmental material and the residue was discarded. The amounts of charcoal and plant remains in evaluation samples 1 and 2, and from excavation samples 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, were considered meaningful and the material from these samples was passed to Allen Environmental Archaeology. The evaluation samples were examined by Dr M Allen, the excavation/watching brief samples were examined by AJ Clapham. Both are reported on below.

Only the evaluation samples produced waterlogged material, and no waterlogged deposits or waterlogged environmental material was encountered in the excavation/watching brief.

Samples from the evaluation by Dr M Allen

Sample 1 from context 4 of High Medieval pit 15/231, comprised fine and coarse flot material and material sorted from the flot including charred cereal caryopses, charred weed seeds and possible legume, and uncharred wood twigs. Sample 2, from context 13, fill of medieval pit 14/211, comprised material sorted from the residue, some charcoal fragments of c >4mm and small uncharred twig fragments. This sample produced no flot.

The flot, and pre-sorted material supplied, was scanned under a ×10 - ×30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred plant, uncharred remains and charcoal was recorded (Table 1).

Results

Charred plant and charcoal remains

Charred plant remains were present but sparse. Nevertheless, caryopses of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) and one possibly of cf. *Hordeum* (possibly barley) were present (Table 1). Both samples contained a possible charred pea or legume fragment. Few weed seeds were present, and there was no chaff. Charcoal was sparse with few fragments greater than 4mm; all were branchwood (bw) or heartwood fragments with no roundwood pieces.

Uncharred (waterlogged) plant remains

Uncharred twigs, woody fragments and a few uncharred seeds were present amongst the sorted remains and in the flot. Although some of the smaller seeds (i.e. *Juncus* sp.) may have been lost if flot sieves of 500µm were used, it is clear that the samples were only marginally waterlogged and predominantly the more robust material has survived.

Feature	context	sample	Sample vol (L)	flot vol charred/ roots ml	grain	Weed seeds /chaff	charcoal > 4mm	charcoal >2mm	notes
15/231	4	1	40	20/1	c. 24	3	c. 20	-	<p>1 pea/legume, 2 × weed seeds</p> <p>Uncharred/waterlogged 1 uncharred twig 5.5mm Ø, partial bark covering, <5 yrs</p> <p>1 uncharred twig 8.5mm Ø, no bark >5 years Several uncharred woody and fine twig frags, weed seeds</p> <p>Snails inc T. hispidus, Vallonia inc. V. pulchella, Aegopinella, Pupilla, Cochlicopa, Vertigo</p> <p>Residue in 'fine' charcoal almost cassy</p>
14/211	13	2	10	-	-	4	2bw	9bw	<p>?legume,</p> <p>Uncharred/waterlogged 2 uncharred woody twigs c. 1mm Ø Uncharred plant matter;</p>

Table 1. Amounts of environmental remains from the samples from the evaluation phase

Samples from the excavation/watching brief by AJ Clapham

Charred plant remains and charcoal from five samples were analysed on behalf of Allen Environmental Archaeology.

The aims of the analysis were to determine the state of preservation, type, and quantity of environmental remains recovered from the samples and information provided. This information will be used to determine past economic activities on the site. More specifically the following aims were identified.

- 1) What crops were present on the site and was there evidence of crop processing
- 2) From the analysis of the charcoal is it possible to show evidence of woodland management and fuel selection?

Methods

Five samples taken by the excavator from deposits considered to be of high potential for the recovery of environmental remains were chosen for full analysis (Table 2). A sixth sample (sample 1) produced no environmental material.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume
235	2	Pit	15/231	High Medieval	40
304	3	Ditch	303	Anglo-Norman	40
321	4	Ditch	303	Anglo-Norman	40
331	5	Ditch	334	Medieval	40
335	6	Ditch	303	Anglo-Norman	40

Table 2: Samples from the excavation/watching brief phase.

The charred plant remains and charcoal were sorted using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et. al.* 2006). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010). The cell structure of all the non-oak identification samples was examined in three planes under a high power microscope and identifications were carried out using reference texts (Hather 2000) and reference slides housed at the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Charred plant remains

Four of five samples analysed were from ditch fills, with three coming from the same cut (303). The fifth was from pit 231. The results are shown in Table 3.

Latin name	Common name	Habitat	235	304	321	331	335
Charred							
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> rachis	bread wheat	F			1		23
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain	free-threshing wheat	F	3	28	175	17	221
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain fragment	free-threshing wheat	F	2				
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) tail grain	free-threshing wheat	F			6	5	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	barley	F		3	5	2	41
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> tail grain (hulled)	barley	F				2	7
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> rachis	barley	F					6
<i>Secale cereale</i> grain	rye	F		2	9	2	14
<i>Secale cereale</i> rachis	rye	F					4
Cereal sp indet grain (fragment)	cereal	F		16	47	11	110
Cereal sp indet culm node	cereal	F			5		51
Cereal sp indet culm base	cereal	F			3		3
Cereal sp indet embryo	cereal	F					5
Cereal sp indet culm internode	cereal	F			1		28
<i>Avena</i> sp grain	oat	AF	3	9	33	5	56
<i>Avena</i> sp grain fragments	oat	AF			2	5	24
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	common vetch	AB		1	2		6
<i>Vicia sativa</i> cotyledon	common vetch	AB		3	2		4
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	vetch/pea	ABCD				2	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp (fragment)	vetch/pea	ABCD				1	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	garden pea	AF			3		4
<i>Pisum sativum</i> cotyledon	garden pea	AF			2		6
<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment	hazelnut	C			3		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's-purse	AB					1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass	AB			1	1	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	black bindweed	AB		1	2		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> fragment	black bindweed	AB		5	1		
<i>Rumex</i> sp (nutlets)	dock	ABCD		1	1		3
<i>Arenaria cf serpyllifolia</i>	sandwort	ABD					3
<i>Atriplex</i> sp	orache	AB					2
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	red bartsia	ABD					20
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	comflower	D			1		9
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> fragments	comflower	D					9
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	nipplewort	BCD					1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking chamomile	AB		3	4	6	22
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (fragment)	stinking chamomile	AB				3	4
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> flowerhead	stinking chamomile	AB				1	
<i>Carex</i> sp (2-sided) nutlets	sedge	CDE			3		
<i>Carex</i> sp (3-sided) nutlets	sedge	CDE			1		
<i>Lolium temulentum</i> grain	darnel	AB				1	
<i>Bromus</i> sp grain	brome grass	AF					1
Poaceae sp indet grain (small)	grass	AF		2	5	4	8
unidentified bud							1

Table 3 Charred plant remains from St Clement’s Car Park, Oxford.

Key: A = cultivated land; B = disturbed woodland; C = woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc; D = grasslands, meadows and heathland; E = aquatic/wet habitats; F= cultivar.

Anglo-Norman Ditch 303 (contexts 304, 321 and 335)

These three contexts basically contained a similar charred plant remain assemblage. Cereals were represented by grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Wheat grains were the dominant grain in all three contexts. The presence of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) rachis fragments in contexts 321 and 335, suggests that the wheat grains are of this wheat. Barley and rye rachis fragments were only found in context 335, which was the richest sample from this ditch. The only other crop identified from these ditch fills was garden pea (*Pisum sativum*).

Weed seeds were rare in context 304 and most numerous in 335. Overall, the non-cultivated species are characteristic of arable crops and most likely are associated with the crops. The weeds included shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), sandwort (*Arenaria* cf. *serpyllifolia*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), sedges (*Carex* spp) brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and small-fruited grasses. Common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) was also present and this is often found as a weed of crops but it can also be cultivated in its own right for fodder.

High Medieval Ditch 334 (context 331)

Ditch 334 cut ditch 303, and as with the samples from the ditch this sample was dominated by cereal grains, with the dominant taxon being wheat. The weed flora of this assemblage was not as diverse as from ditch 303 and consisted of vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass, stinking chamomile, darnel (*Lolium temulentum*) and small-fruited grasses. As with ditch 303 it is most likely that these taxa are associated with the cereal crops. Much of this material could well be residual from the fills of the earlier feature.

High Medieval Pit 15/231 (context 235)

This pit sample contained the fewest charred plant remains and consisted of a small number of free-threshing wheat grains and oat grain fragments.

Charcoal

Each of the samples provided charcoal fragments of sufficient size in order to permit an accurate identification. Charcoal over 4mm was identified. As the amount of charcoal varied in the samples a maximum of twenty pieces were identified (Table 4).

Taxon	Common name	235	304	321	331	335
Maolideae	apple/pear/whitebeam/hawthorn		4rw, 3hw	2rw	2rw	
<i>Quercus</i> sp	oak	2hw	3hw	7rw		1rw, 2hw
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel			10rw		2rw
<i>Tilia</i> sp	lime	3rw		1rw		5rw

Table 4 Charcoal identified from St Clement’s Car Park, Oxford.

Anglo-Norman Ditch 303 (contexts 304, 321 and 335)

Context 304 produced both roundwood and heartwood of Maloideae as well as oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood. Context 321 had a greater diversity and included roundwood of Maloideae, oak, hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and lime (*Tilia* sp.). Context 335 produced roundwood and heartwood of oak and roundwood of hazel and lime.

High Medieval Ditch 334 (context 333)

Only two pieces of charcoal were identifiable from this context and they were both roundwood of Maloideae.

High Medieval Pit 15/231 (context 235)

This context produced 2 heartwood fragments of oak and 3 roundwood fragments of lime.

Discussion

Economic activity

The presence of quantities of bread wheat, barley, rye and oat grains suggests that cereals were grown either on or close to the site. The presence of both weed seeds and cereal chaff indicates that the crops were processed on site too. Other cultivated taxa included peas and possible common vetch which was often cultivated as a fodder crop. Large quantities of charred grain within the ditches, especially 303 suggests that the crop was accidentally burnt during processing and then dumped into the ditch. The few charred remains from pit 231 suggests that it was a rubbish pit rather than a storage pit.

Soil conditions

The identification of stinking chamomile within the samples indicates that cultivation of heavy soils was practised and coupled with the presence of rye it is possible to say that the rye was grown on poorer lighter, sandier soils and the wheat was grown on heavier clay soils. The presence of sandwort suggests that some of the soils were well-drained.

Weed seeds

The majority of the weed seeds present in the charred plant assemblages are often associated with cereal crops and this is the likely source of the remains here. Some of the species are low growing, such as knotgrass, some others entwine themselves around the stems of the crops, whilst others such as cornflower are tall and free-standing. The presence of low growing weeds as well as twiners and tall free-standing weed taxa suggests that the crops were harvested by uprooting.

Woodland management

The high proportion of roundwood charcoal in the sample suggests that there was some degree of woodland management and the limited number of taxa encountered suggests that there was some selection being carried out. The woodland was most likely a mixed woodland with oak standards perhaps with a few lime trees with a Maloideae and hazel understory. The presence of hazel nutshell fragments in context 321 suggests that the diet was supplemented by wild foods.

Acknowledgements

The Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service would like to thank Allen Environmental Archaeology for assistance in this project.

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The Snails

By Dr M Allen

Snails were present in the flot from fill 4 of the High Medieval pit 15. No snails were recovered from other features. Snails included *Trochulus hispidus*, *Vallonia pulchella*, *Vallonia* sp., *Aegopinella* sp, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Cochlicopa* sp.

This assemblage is generally dominated by open country taxa, but has its general composition is reminiscent of synanthropic garden assemblages and dry floodplain pasture. Although no freshwater species were present it is noteworthy that amongst the *Vallonia* spp., was *V. pulchella*. This is the most mesic of this taxa and a species that is commonly found in marshes and wet floodplains, and floodplain meadows and especially has been recorded in such habitats as recent and subfossil (archaeological) specimens in the Thames Valley at Oxford (Robinson 1988).

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Robinson, M, 1988, Molluscan evidence for pasture and meadowland on the floodplain of the Upper Thames basin, 101–12. In P Murphy & C French (eds), *The Exploitation of the Wetlands*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports S146

The Oyster Shell

By AD Russel

Fragments of native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered from High Medieval ditch [112] and High Medieval soil 357. This suggests that oysters played a very small part in the diet of the inhabitants of the site at that time, and were not eaten in other periods. Excavations at Lincoln College also suggested that oysters played a small part of the diet of those living inside the town (Campbell 2002).

Campbell, G, 2002, ‘The Marine Shell’ in Kamash Z and Wilkinson DRP Late Saxon and Medieval Occupation: Evidence from Excavations at Lincoln College, Oxford 1997-2000. *Oxoniensia* **67**, 260–1

Appendix 2 Gazetteer of sites in the vicinity

The following gazetteer lists those sites of archaeological significance within 200m of the Site, as listed on the Oxford City Urban Archaeological Database.

Roman

Event No 171

Excavations at Magdalen College School in 1958

Grid Ref 52264 05932

At the junction of Cowley Place and Iffley Road Romano-British pottery was found.

Saxon

Event No 171

Excavations at Magdalen College School in 1958

Grid Ref 52264 05932

At the junction of Cowley Place and Iffley Road, Late Saxon pottery was found.

Event No 725

Finds from Magdalen Bridge in 1884.

Grid Ref 52200 06041

The River Cherwell was dredged under the easterly arch of the bridge, the site of an early ford. An iron spearhead and shield boss of Saxon date were found.

Medieval

Monument No 365 St Clement's Hospital 52297 05977

Monument No 372 Old Church of St Clement 52278 05984

Monument No 583 River Cherwell 52434 06282

Monument No 653 Temple Mill, St Clement's 52159 06005

Monument No 797 Medieval Settlement, St Clement's 52272 05929

Event No 139

Excavations in York Place in 1945

Grid Ref 52310 06029

Medieval pottery was found, dating from the 12th to 15th centuries. A 15th century jetton was also recovered.

Event No 171

Excavations at Magdalen College School in 1958

Grid Ref 52264 05932

At the junction of Cowley Place and Iffley Road, where a mound was dug during the Civil War for the defence of Magdalen Bridge. Early medieval ditches, probably early property boundaries, and a pit lay to the north. Medieval material was found below the mound. Late 12th century pottery was found in the earlier ditches and 14th century sherds in the loam above.

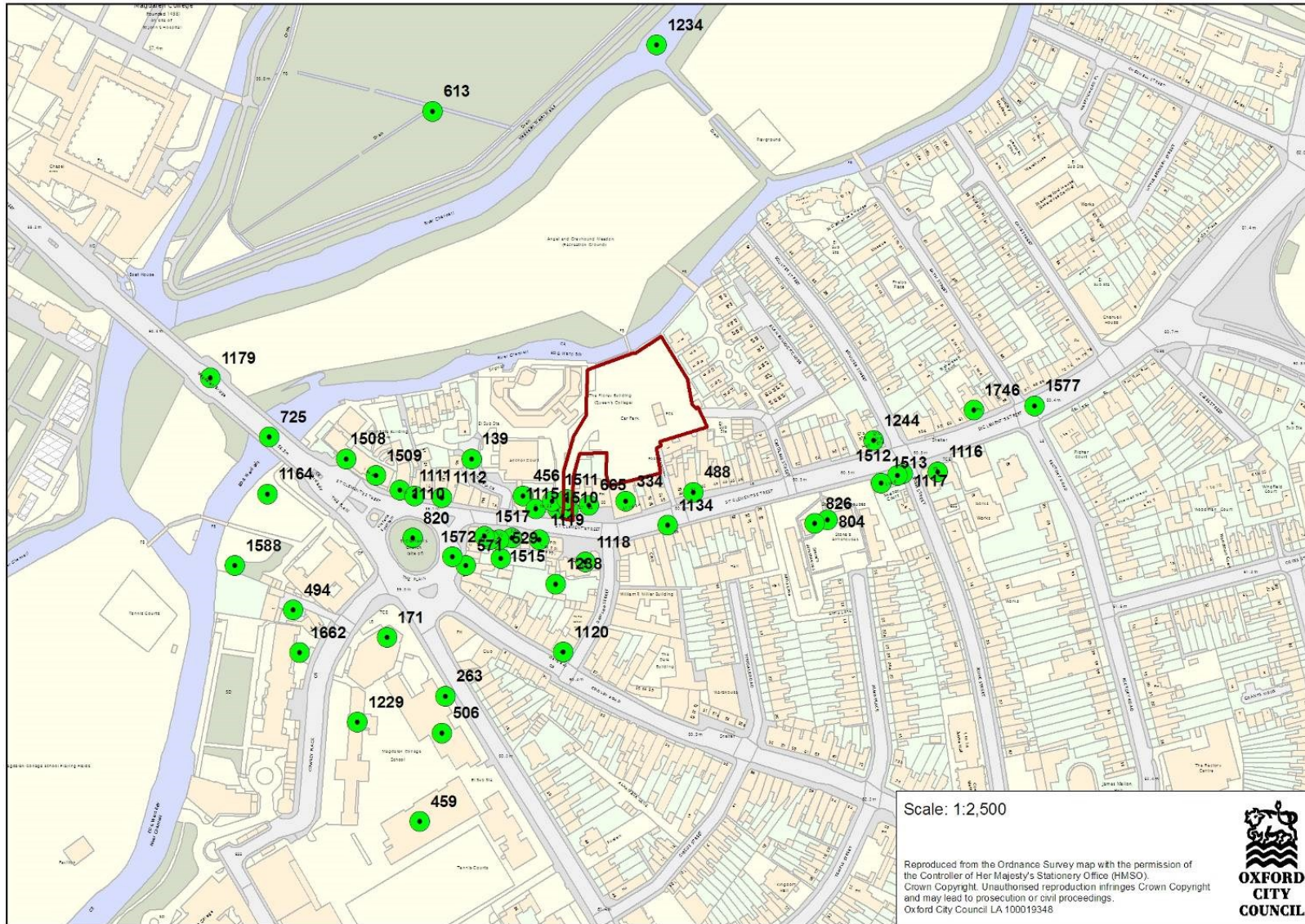


Figure 1. Events within 200m of the Site. UAD data supplied by Oxford City Council

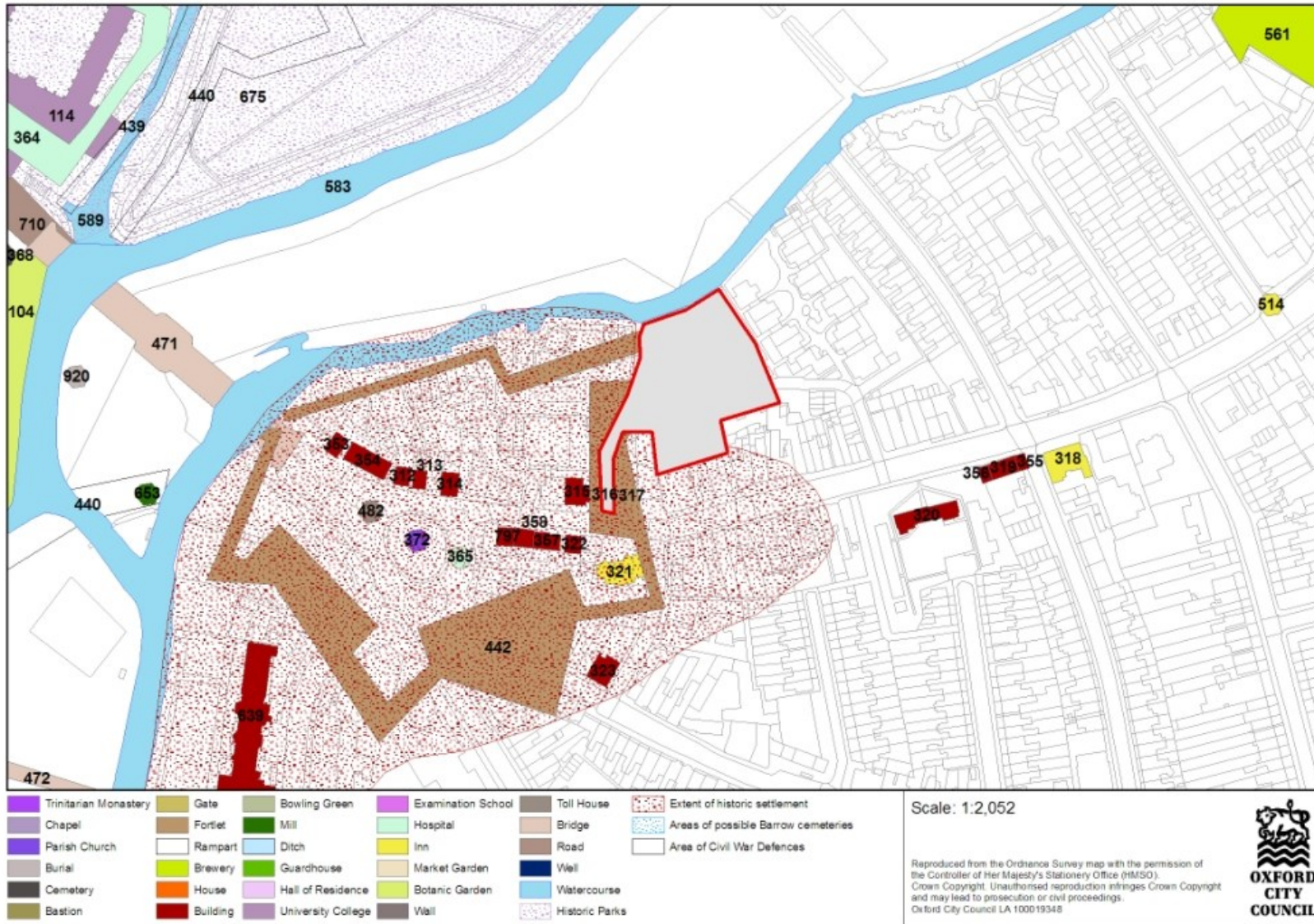


Figure 2. Monuments in the vicinity of the site. UAD data supplied by Oxford City Council

Event No 263

Building work at Magdalen College School in 1972

Grid Ref 52296 05900

Work alongside the Iffley Road revealed a single sherd of probably 13th century pottery.

Event No 494

Watching Brief between No 1 and Nos 2-3 Cowley Place in 2000-1

Grid Ref 52213 05947

Natural Oxford Clay was found over the site. At the southern edge was a capping of terrace gravel. Above this were layers with 11th century pottery. A large wall was cut into the clay which is earlier than any known buildings on the site. It may be medieval. Remains of 19th century buildings and a cess pit were also cut into the clay.

Event No 820

Site of old St Clement's Church, RCHME 1939

Grid Ref 52278 05986

RCHME 29. Site of former parish church of St Clement's which was situated east of Magdalen Bridge. A new church was built in 1828; 200 m to the NE. Bells, a chest and plate were transferred.

Event No 1229

Excavations at Magdalen College School in 1893

Grid ref 52248 05886

When the foundations for the new school on the site of Turrell's Hall were dug a 14th century bronze seal was found.

Event No 1244

Excavations at 56 St Clement's Street in 1912

Grid Ref 52529 06039

Work was carried out when the Mission Hall was demolished. A late medieval carved stone head, with a cowl or wimple, was found.

Event No 1572

St Clement's Hospital

Grid Ref 52299 05975

According to the VCH, a Hospital of St Clement was recorded in the mid 14th century.

Event No 1588

Temple Mill

Grid Ref 52181 05971

According to the VCH, the Temple Mill stood just below Magdalen Bridge. It was held by the Templars until the end of the 15th century when it passed to St Frideswide's Priory, but by 1512 it was derelict.

Event No 1662

St Hilda's College

Grid Ref 45222 20592

Between December 2003 and February 2004, OAU undertook an archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of a new library at St Hilda's College. Medieval ditches and associated post holes were uncovered leading to the conclusion that the features were a boundary defining the eastern extent of the parish of St Clement's.

Post-medieval

Monument No 312 Nos 9-10 St Clement's Street 52271 06013

Monument No 313 No 11 St Clement's Street 52279 06011

Monument No 314 No 13 St Clement's Street 52292 06009

Monument No 315 Nos 22-3 St Clement's Street 52349 06006

Monument No 316 Nos 24-5 St Clement's Street 52358 06004

Monument No 317 No 26 St Clement's street 52366 06004

Monument No 318 The Port Mahon Inn, St Clement's Street 52565 06018

Monument No 319 Nos 84-5 St Clement's Street 52537 06016

Monument No 320 Stone's Almshouses, St Clement's Street 52503 05994

Monument No 321 The Black Horse Inn, St Clement's Street 52368 05971
Monument No 322 No 107 St Clement's Street 52346 05982
Monument No 323 Nos 37 and 39 Cowley Road 52360 05927
Monument No 353 Nos 1-2 St Clement's Street 52242 06026
Monument No 354 Nos 3-8 St Clement's Street 52256 06019
Monument No 355 No 83 St Clement's Street 52545 06019
Monument No 356 No 85A St Clement's Street 52529 06014
Monument No 357 No 108 St Clement's Street 52335 05984
Monument No 358 No 109 St Clement's Street 52325 05985
Monument No 359 No 110 St Clement's Street 52317 05986
Monument No 373 Church of St Clement 52708 06333
Monument No 440 Civil War Defences, Second Phase 50629 06381
Monument No 442 Civil War Defences, St Clement's 52366 05989
Monument No 471 Magdalen Bridge 52166 06069
Monument No 482 Toll House, The Plain 52257 05997
Monument No 639 St Hilda's College 52164 05776
Monument No 675 Magdalen College, Park and Gardens 52325 06388

Event No 171

Excavations at Magdalen College School in 1958
Grid Ref 52264 05932

At the junction of Cowley Place and Iffley Road, where a mound was dug during the Civil War for the defence of Magdalen Bridge. Ditches were found associated with the mound.

Event No 334

Excavations at 31-4 St Clement's in 1980
Grid Ref 52394 06006

When a cellar wall was removed a ditch was exposed. This may have formed part of a Civil War star-work shown on de Gomme's map.

Event No 456

Excavations at the Former British Restaurant, St Clement's, in 1983
Grid Ref 52338 06009

Work was carried out when the site was redeveloped for flats. Half the site was on the line of a massive ditch, 3.5 m deep and 17 m wide. This was probably part of the Civil War defences.

Event No 488

Watching Brief at 41 St Clement's in 1986
Grid Ref 52431 06011

Stone rubble walls were exposed along the frontage and on both sides at the front, but the rear sections are brick. A trench was also dug across the centre of the shop, which showed that the walls extended 1.5-2.0 m downwards. About 1 m down was a dark layer of ash or coal dust. Water was seeping into the bottom of the trench and on the west side the wall appeared to rest on a timber raft just above the water. A blocked doorway was discovered in that wall. The east wall had large quoins at the south end. Some leather objects were recovered from the trench, including a 17th century soldier's boot.

Event No 529

Excavations at the Old Black Horse, St Clement's, in 1973
Grid Ref 52326 05975

Work was carried out in the car park of Old Black Horse Yard. The trenches were excavated to the natural clay. Patches of natural gravel lying on the clay were found. A number of pits and a well were cut into the clay, containing some late medieval and Tudor pottery. Three possible parallel beam slots were also recorded. Above these features were remains of stone walls and stairs from a number of cellars. A brick fireplace was seen to the west. More recent alterations, repairs and floor levels were found in the upper levels.

Event no 571

Watching Brief at No 5, The Plain in 1983
Grid Ref 52307 05971

Work was carried out after demolition of the building when the building on the south was underpinned. About 1 m below the surface a number of possible occupation layers were seen resting on a clay surface. The clay contained some gravel lenses. This was overlain by a layer of

large pebbles. The layers may be floors, but no relationships to walls could be detected. The site was probably occupied by the building at the east end of St Clement's churchyard, shown on Agas' map.

Event No 613

Recorded Observations in Magdalen College Meadow in 1996-7

Grid Ref 52289 06218

During the winter the former subdivision of the Meadow into three fields could be distinguished. The field boundaries were in existence by the 16th century, and appeared on the 1st edition OS map.

Event No 665

Watching Brief at 27-28 St Clement's in 1983

Grid Ref 52374 06004

Work was carried out when the buildings were demolished and rebuilt. There was a cellar at No 28, but its thick wall and remains of concrete underpinning made it difficult to investigate the trench. Some clay silt was seen to the north which might have been ditch fill. The site lies around the line of the Civil War defences.

Event No 709

Find from St Clement's Church in 1826

Grid Ref 52698 06336

A sextans, a small weight, was found at the new church.

Event No 804

Building Survey at Stone's Almshouses, St Clement's, in 1993

Grid Ref 52504 05996

The almshouses were established in 1700.

Event No 826

Stone's Almshouse, RCHME 1939

Grid Ref 52497 05994

RCHME 247. The building has two storeys with attics; the walls are ashlar-faced and the roofs slate covered. The almshouse was established in 1700.

Event No 1110

9-10 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

52271 06012

RCHME 239. Nos 9-10 St Clement's Street is of three storeys; the walls are timber-framed and the roofs slate-covered. It was built probably in the early 18th century, but has been extensively modernised.

Event No 1111

11 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid ref 52279 06009

RCHME 240. No 11 St Clement's Street is of three storeys; the walls are timber-framed and the roofs slate-covered. It was built probably in the early 18th century, but has been extensively modernised.

Event No 1112

13 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52294 06008

RCHME 241. No 13 St Clement's Street is of three storeys; the walls are timber-framed and the roofs slate-covered. It was built c1700, but have been extensively modernised.

Event No 1113

22-23 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52345 06002

RCHME 242. Nos 22-23 St Clement's Street is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of stone and timber-framing and the roofs are slate-covered. It was built c1700.

Event No 1114

24-25 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52357 06002

RCHME 243. Nos 24-25 St Clement's Street is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of stone and timber-framing and the roofs are slate-covered. It was built c1700.

Event No 1115

26 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52363 06002

RCHME 244. No 26 St Clement's street is of three storeys; the walls are timber-framed and the roofs slate-covered. It was built probably in the early 18th century, but the roof has been altered.

Event No 1116

The Port Mahon Inn, St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52564 06022

RCHME 245. The Port Mahon Inn, St Clement's Street, is of three storeys with cellars and attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs slate-covered. It was built in the early 18th century, but has been much altered.

Event No 1117

84-85 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52545 06021

RCHME 246. Nos 84-85 St Clement's Street are of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs slate-covered. They were built probably in the 17th century.

Event No 1118

The Black Horse Inn, St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

52372 05973

RCHME 248. The Black Horse Inn, St Clement's Street, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of stone and the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century with a staircase wing on the S side.

Event No 1119

107 St Clement's Street, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52347 05985

RCHME 249. No 107 St Clement's Street is of two storeys; the walls are timber-framed and the roofs slate-covered. It was built probably in the early 18th century.

Event No 1120

37 and 39 Cowley Road, RCHME, 1939

Grid Ref 52360 05924

RCHME 250. Nos 37 and 39 Cowley Road are of two storeys with attics; the walls are of stone and the roofs slate-covered. They were built in the early 17th century and refaced in the following century.

Event No 1134

Find from St Clement's Street c1869

52417 05993

A small leaden cross, with a shrouded figure, possibly part of a crucifix, was found in an old house.

Event No 1164

Excavations near Magdalen Bridge in 1878

Grid ref 52199 06010

Ceramic wig curlers from the 17th century and moulded lead bullets were found.

Event No 1179

Building Work on Magdalen Bridge in 1882

Grid Ref 52168 06073

When the bridge was widened workmen uncovered 18th century coins, gibbet irons, a pair of spectacles and the foundation stone from 1773.

Event No 1234

Find from the River Cherwell in 1894

Grid Ref 52411 06254

Dredging between Magdalen Bridge and the rustic Bridge on the Magdalen Branch retrieved remains of a duelling sword with a wooden handle.

Event No 1238

Find from the Old Black Horse Inn in 1881

Grid Ref 52356 05961

An iron key with a C shaped handle was found in the stables.

Event No 1508

1-2 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

52242 06029

MHLG 3/481. Nos 1-2 St Clement's Street was built in the early 19th century. It is a three-storeyed building with a stuccoed front.

Event No 1509

3-8 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid ref 52258 06020 MHLG 3/482. Nos 3-8 St Clement's Street were built in the early 19th century. They are three-storeyed of stuccoed timber-framing.

Event No 1510

24-25 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid ref 52354 06006

MHLG 3/487. Nos 24-25 St Clement's Street is of 17th - 18th century construction. It is two-storeyed with cellars and has stuccoed timber-framing.

Event No 1511

26 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid Ref 52362 06007

MHLG 3/488. No 26 St Clement's Street was built in the early 18th century. It is three-storeyed with cellars of stuccoed timber-framing.

Event No 1512

83-84 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

52542 06020

MHLG 3/493. Nos 83-84 St Clement's Street was built in the 17th century. The single-storeyed building with gabled attic dormers is of rubble construction.

Event No 1513

85-85A St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid ref 52533 06016

MHLG 3/494. Nos 85-85A St Clement's Street was probably originally built in the late 17th century, but has been largely rebuilt. The W front is two-storeyed with gabled attic dormers and of rubble construction. There is a two-storeyed extension to the rear.

Event No 1514

107 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid Ref 52332 05986

MHLG 3/498. No 107 St Clement's Street was built in the 18th century. It is two-storeyed with cellars and of roughcast timber-framing.

Event No 1515

108 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid Ref 52325 05985

MHLG 3/499. No 108 St Clement's Street was built in the 18th century. The building is three-storeyed and of roughcast timber-framing.

Event No 1516

109 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid Ref 52320 05985

MHLG 3/500. No 109 St Clement's Street is of 18th century date. It has three stores with cellars. The front is stuccoed with rusticated quoins and a small parapet.

Event No 1517

110 St Clement's Street, MHLG, 1950

Grid Ref 52317 05987

MHLG 3/501. No 110 St Clement's Street was built in the 17th - 18th centuries. It is two-storeyed with attics and of rubble construction.

Event No 1577

Tanner's Pit, St Clement's

Grid Ref 52616 06057

According to the VCH, during the 1840s the Tanner's Pit was a venue for prize fighting.

Event No 1662

St Hilda's College

Grid Ref 45222 20592

Between December 2003 and February 2004, OAU undertook an archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of a new library at St Hilda's College. A number of post-medieval features were uncovered including C16th pits, a C17th boundary wall, surfaces, ornamental well and an C18th limestone cellar. Later deposits were associated with the construction and habitation of the C18th Cowley House.

Event No 1746

The Coach and Horses, 62 St Clement's Street, Oxford

Grid Ref 45258 20606

A Conservation Study of the Coach and Horses, 62 St Clement's was undertaken by John Moore Heritage Services in 2006.