

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Eagle and Child, 49-51 St Giles,
Oxford**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Muddin

Site Code: EAC17-73

(SP 5114 0675)

**Eagle and Child,
49-51 St Giles, Oxford**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for St John's College, Oxford**

by Andrew Munding

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code EAC 17/73

August 2017

Summary

Site name: Eagle and Child, 49-51 St Giles, Oxford

Grid reference: SP 5114 0675

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 26th - 28th July 2017

Project Coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin

Site code: EAC 17/73

Area of site: Total 450 sq m (66 sq m available to sample)

Summary of results: Two test trenches were excavated to the rear of 50 and 51 St Giles. A sequence of drainage trenching underlay topsoil and make-up deposits of recent date. Underlying the recent services were earlier remains; a stone built wall on a W-E axis, showing possible abandonment by the mid 16th century, along with other earlier undated abandonment deposits associated with this wall. A 16th-century surface was also present in Trench 1 along with two 17th-century post holes and a pit.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Services in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

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Eagle and Child, 49-51 St Giles, Oxford An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Muddin

Report 17/73

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried in advance of new development at the Eagle and Child public house, which is No 49 Giles, Oxford, OX1 3LU (SP 5114 0675) (Fig. 1). This work was undertaken to the rear of Nos 50 and 51 St Giles. The work was commissioned by Ms Dawn Brodie of Savills, Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford OX2 0QL on behalf of St John's College, Oxford.

Planning permission and Listed Building Consent is sought from Oxford City Council to redesign the public house (No. 49) which is a Grade II Listed building; and construct new extensions at the rear of the neighbouring properties (Nos 50 and 51), which are also Grade II Listed buildings. This would involve some demolition work, mostly of 20th-century internal modifications to No. 49, but would also include alteration to external 18th-century walls at Nos 49 and 50. It is thought that elements of the private living space of Nos 50 and 51, and the frontages of 50 and 51 are 17th-century or older (CgMs 2009).

A desk-based assessment was prepared (Preston 2012) to inform a previous application; a permission granted in 2013 for the demolition of part of the ground and first floor extensions, erection of single and part three storey extensions to provide additional public house floor space on the ground floor and additional academic teaching space on the first and second floors (12/01305/FUL and 12/01306/BLD). Subsequent applications for planning permission and Listed Building Consent (17/00455/FUL and 17/00456/LBD, for alterations and extensions to form an enlarged public house on the ground floor to the rear of 49-51 St Giles, conversion of the upper floors into hotel accommodation above 49-51 St Giles and the change of use of 50 St Giles from a deli use to a hotel reception) were withdrawn, though in the course of that application, a need was identified for further investigation of the archaeological potential of the site and a methodology proposed in consultation with David Radford, Archaeologist with Oxford City Council.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the City Council's policies in regards to

buried archaeological remains within the planning process. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford, City Archaeologist for Oxford City Council. The fieldwork was supervised by Andrew Mundin, with assistance from Will Attard and Daniel Haddad. The site code is EAC 07/73. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the city centre of Oxford (Fig. 1). It consists of three properties on the west side of St Giles, which is a wide thoroughfare leading northwards out of the city with the joining of two main roads; the Woodstock Road and Banbury Road. It is bounded by a commercial property to the south with a short narrow access lane to the north called Wellington Place. An alley known as 'Eagle and Child Passage' leads to the rear of Nos 50 and 51, and is covered at the front. College buildings adjoin the property in the west (Regent's Park College) and St John's College is facing it on the eastern side of St Giles (Fig.2). The underlying geology is Second Terrace gravel (Summertown-Radley) (BGS Geindex; BGS 1982) and the site is at an elevation of 63-64m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location in the historic and urban core of Oxford City. A desk-based assessment (Preston 2012), has looked in depth at the development of this suburb since the Neolithic period onwards in an urbanized zone which historically would have been in the parish of St Giles. The Hundred Rolls, a document from 1279, listed many of the tenements that faced both sides of the road on St Giles, suggesting development at its frontage from this time (Dodd 2003; Norton and Cockin 2008; Beckley and Radford 2012). It was also thought that a particular lack of deposits predating the late 12th century was significant (Dodd 2003, 62). Recent excavation, however, seems to contradict this; identifying a poorly dated 11th-century well and other features to the rear of Blackhall, of which there was evidence of later robbing of the stone lining in the 13th century (Wallis 2014, 165).

To summarize, the above evidence suggests the highest potential for remains comes from the formal arrangement of tenement plots during the Medieval period that occurred to this suburb, for these three extant properties show little signs of change in the intervening remodelling away from limiting boundaries that have existed since 17th century (CgMs 2009).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits which could be affected by the area of development. This work was to be carried out in such a manner as not to affect or compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims are to:

determine if archaeological relevant levels have survived on the site.;

determine if there is any Medieval and Early Post-Medieval features preserved on the site;

to provide information to support a mitigation strategy.

It was proposed to dig two trenches, each 3m long and 1.6m wide to target the area of the proposed extension. Overburden was to be removed by a minidigger or by hand. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above.

Any significant findings from deposits were to be assessed according to the research priorities set out in archaeological planning frameworks, such as the Solent-Thames Research Agenda (Hey and Hind 2014) and the Oxford Archaeology Action Plan (Beckley and Radford 2012).

Results

The two trenches were dug, as intended, but slightly adjusted for length and width due to the location of an established fire exit access. All works were undertaken to the rear of Nos 50 and 51 St Giles. The trenches were just over 2m long rather than 3m as intended, due to space restrictions.

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 1 and 2)

Trench 1 was aligned NNW - SSE and was 2.12m long and reached a maximum depth of 1.6m using an auger. The top of this trench was recorded by GPS as 63.8maOD on its northern side. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of modern garden topsoil (50) containing 'china' pottery, tile and brick fragments (not retained as they were obviously of 20th century date). The underlying made ground was also modern and was a maximum of 0.38m deep (51). Again modern finds were not retained. The last dump deposit beneath the modern made ground

(51) was a loose, greyish brown sandy silt (60) with occasional rounded limestone gravel inclusions. Pottery of modern date was recovered from this layer.

An ovoid cut (4) was the first cut feature encountered in Trench 1, roughly in the centre of trench, 0.5m long by 0.32m wide. This was filled with a loose, dark grey silt with occasional rounded gravel (67). Chicken bones recovered from this fill appeared to be from a near-complete bird, and two sherds of pottery dated to the early 18th century and two clay tobacco pipe stems. The lower layer (61) was also cut to the south by a modern drain (3) that disturbed deposits to a depth of 0.86m. The drain fill was a loose, light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and lumps of sub-rounded stone (64). Once these were fully excavated, layer 61 could be excavated. This was a friable light greyish brown sandy silt which contained occasional gravel. Underlying this was deposit 62, a hard light greyish brown sandy silt that contained three sherds of 19th-century pottery. This overlay a series of cut features that date to the 17th century. Two postholes and a pit were uncovered, next to an earlier surface which was either a wall or limestone floor (66), which contained 16th century Borderware pottery.

The features all contained pottery dated from the Medieval period, but are no earlier than 17th century. Post-hole 2 was up against the western section, 0.25m deep, cut from 0.72m. It contained a single fill of a loose, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel (63) with a large quantity of Border Ware and Staffordshire ware dated no earlier than late 17th century. The centre of the feature was a void, suggesting a post had rotted *in situ* at some time. Pottery was also recovered from a pit (6) which was dug down the side of the earlier deposit (66). This was filled with a loose, light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel (68). A third post-hole (5), 0.22m x 0.48m, cutting earlier surface (66) in the north east of the trench. This surface was not excavated but a single sherd of pottery (late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware) was retrieved from it. The associated post-void of this feature reach a depth of 0.6m deep. The remainder of the fill of the feature was a loose greyish brown silty sand with occasional rounded gravel inclusions (75).

Once these features had been excavated, the underlying features could be identified. The earlier feature in the trench, was the end of a limestone wall (74) of which two courses were visible. The top of this coursing was 0.48m deep in the trench, with the top at a height of 63.32m above OD. The oblique cut of the pipe drain (3) had greatly disturbed and removed the continuation of this wall to the east. In the northern end of the trench, a structure containing limestone blocking (66) had a one sherd of Late Medieval pottery recovered from its surface. The height of this surface was at 63.04m above OD.

Below this a test trench in the centre of the trench was extended investigating the lower layers. A loosely cobbled layer (65) was removed to expose a lower layer of deposit (73). The cobbles in the upper layer were not bonded and only a single layer thick. This was a moderately bound, brown grey sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel. The full thickness of this deposit was 0.12m starting a height of 0.72m deep in the trench. The underlying deposit was not bottomed, even with the use of an auger. This reached a maximum depth of 62.2m above OD. No pottery was recovered from this fill. Animal bone was recovered. No natural geology was reached, though this deposit did contain a higher proportion of gravel than others above.

Trench 2 (Fig 6 and 7; Pl.3)

This trench was WSW - ENE and was 2.08m long and reached a maximum depth of 1.2m deep in the eastern end. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of modern garden topsoil (50), as Trench 1 over a modern made ground (51) to a depth of 0.59m. This also contain 20th-century finds of occasional pottery fragments, and of particular note in Trench 2 was a George VI sixpence dated 1943. The top of this trench was recorded by GPS as 64.2maOD on its western side.

The main cut in the trench was the line of a ceramic drain which was bedded in concrete contained within a backfilled cut (1, fill 52). This reached a depth of 0.92m deep in section, and the fill was a loose mix of mortar and homogeneous mix of light grey silt with yellow grey sand. Finds were recovered from this fill but the latest material was late 19th century. A second cut seen from below layer 51 was in the eastern end of the trench. This pipe trench cut (7) was filled with a moderate dark grey sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded limestone gravel inclusions (69). 16th century and later pottery was recovered from this fill, but in no great quantity and associated with modern transfer printed wares. The copper pipe that was at the base of this fill was at a depth of 0.9m in section.

This seems to supersede a brick drain chamber (55) that was backfilled by the time the pipe was laid. This backfill was an homogeneous mix of brick rubble and light brown sandy silt (59). Its was thought this feature reached no greater depth than 0.9m as the excavation of the fill on its western side investigated this. This fill was an extensive made ground (54) of loose, dark grey sandy silt, which exceeded a depth of 0.98m.

Under this relatively recent truncation, and only visible in the north eastern part of Trench 2, a layer (53) contained one sherd of mid 16th century (or later) pottery. This layer was a moderately compact, light grey sandy silt, with occasional small tile and sub angular stone fragments. It extended no more than 0.56m into the trench, before it was cut by the pipe trench in the south (7). It was 0.14m thick, and no greater depth of 0.63m

deep. Underlying this was a firm light brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions (58). Three sherds of pottery of Medieval date were recovered from this fill, but accompanied by two sherds no earlier than mid 16th century in date. This layer overlies a substantial limestone wall (57). The upper level of this wall at 63.6m above OD. The portion exposed was 0.76m x 0.5m wide at a minimum. This contained some disturbed pieces and some *in situ* stones at its second course. To access lower excavation, it was intended to only remove displaced stone mostly which occurred from the construction of the higher drains. No firm date can be given to the construction of this wall, though a possible return (wall 70, with construction cut 8) was located adjoining its southern side and extending southwards along the eastern edge of the trench. The fill of the wall's construction cut was a loose brown grey silty gravel (71). No finds were recovered. Subsequent excavation in the south-eastern corner of the trench, under the pipe trench, located a lower fill beneath cut 7 and covering the southern return of the wall. This exposed 0.22m x 0.58m. This fill was a moderately bonded, light brown silty gravel (72). It only contained fragments of wall plaster. This probable demolition layer was 0.2m, with the construction cut for the wall (8) under this. This cut may have also cut natural geology at this point. This reached a maximum depth of 1.2m at a height of 63.1m above OD.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 151 sherds with a total weight of 4925g (Appendix 3). It was mostly post-medieval. The medieval material was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor and Oakley 1984; Mellor 1994), as follows:

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 3 sherds, 13g.

OXBX: Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th – early 17th century. 3 sherds, 17g

The post-medieval wares were recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDG: Green-glazed Border Ware, 1550 – 1700. 33 sherds, 1212g.

CREA: Creamware, 1740-1830. 4 sherds, 93g.

CSTN: Cistercian Ware, 1470 – 1600. 2 sherds, 7g.

FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550-1750. 1 sherd, 9g.

LONS: London Stoneware, 1680+. 4 sherds, 71g.

METS: Metropolitan slipware, 1480 – 1900. 2 sherds, 56g.

MY: Midland Yellow Ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 8g.

PMBL: Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware, late 16th–17th century. 1 sherd, 26g

PMR: Post-medieval Redware, 1550+. 23 sherds, 789g.

REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 61 sherds, 2365g

STMB: Staffordshire Mottled Ware, 1680 – 1800. 2 sherds, 108g

STSL: Staffordshire Slipware, 1650 – 1800. 1 sherd, 10g.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, 1720–1800. 5 sherds, 63g.

TGW: English Tin-Glazed Ware, 1600-1800. 3 sherds, 21g.

TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 3 sherds, 29g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown Appendix 3. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the city.

Nearly all the pottery is post-medieval, other than a few sherds of residual Brill/Boarstall Ware (fabric OXAM). A number of the modern contexts also contain earlier pottery, with the vast majority of it being of 16th – early 18th century date. The large assemblage of BORDG from context (63) comprises entirely fragments of large flanged bowls, a typical product of the tradition in the late 16th – late 17th century (Pearce 1992, 9).

The assemblages are very typical of post-medieval sites in the city (eg. Mellor 1984). The 16th – 18th century material is dominated by utilitarian earthenwares (eg. PMR, BORDG), along with smaller amounts of finer tablewares (eg. TGW, SWSG, CREA). Most of it is pottery associated with the storage, preparation and consumption of food, but some wares used largely for drinking vessels (CSTN, FREC, LONS) were also noted. The modern material is a typical mixture of both.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Building material was recovered from at least two contexts, with red brick and clay tile ceramic encountered in contexts 50 and 51 not retained as it was obviously of 20th century date. In total, 12 fragments weighing 621g were present. The majority of these are plaster fragments, and no complete bricks or tiles were retained. The pieces were examined under x10 magnification. Drain cut 3 (deposit 64) contained 2 fragments of a 19th-century glazed ceramic pipe. Deposit 72 (encountered in trench 2) contained 10 pieces of wall plaster which are friable but in otherwise fair condition, fragmented but not significantly abraded, and are of a lime matrix with (probably horse) hair and fine rounded inclusions.

Clay Pipe by Danielle Milbank

Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from six contexts encountered during the evaluation, a total of 30 pieces weighing 106g (Appendix 4). Of these, the majority were stem fragments, with four bowls present and 26 stem pieces. The date range for the stems from each context is given based on the bore diameter, which is tentative and less reliable on a smaller number of samples.

Pieces from made ground layer 51 have a late 18th or 19th century date, while pieces from made ground deposit 54 are broadly 18th century, with a star mark on the either side of the spur on one piece where the base of the bowl is present.

Three pieces were recovered from made ground layer 62 which include two partial bowls, two of Oswald (1975) type 13 and one of type 14, of likely late 18th to mid-19th century date, and drain cut 3 (64) contained 16 stems which are of broadly 18th date.

Pit/animal buried 4 (67) contains two stem pieces of broadly 18th century date. A further small fragment of bowl was recovered from pipe cut 7 (69) which is of broadly 19th century date and which has a moulded laurel leaf decoration on the front of the bowl.

Overall, the clay pipe pieces represent residual finds of earlier date redeposited in later contexts, demonstrating the ubiquity of these objects in urban contexts of these periods.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Fragments of glass were recovered from three contexts encountered during the excavation. A fragment from deposit 56 comprises dark green bottle glass with a curve suggestive of a post-medieval (18th or 19th century) date.

Layer 72 contained a small piece with a thick patina. The colour, form and date are difficult to establish with certainty but it is likely to be Medieval in date. A fragment recovered from pit 6 (68) comprises a small, heavily patinated piece of colourless glass which represents the base of a vessel. Its likely diameter would have been 60mm and the edge of the base is irregularly milled. The slots are between 0.5mm and 2mm deep, 1-2mm wide and have been carried out by making incisions with a knife rather than a rouletting tool. The date is uncertain but it is of possible late medieval or more likely, given its context, early post-medieval date.

Coin by Danielle Milbank

One coin was recovered from made ground layer 51 encountered in Trench 2. This is a George VI sixpence dated 1943 and is in poor condition, with an accretion on the reverse.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of fragmented disarticulated animal bone comprising 103 pieces (949g) was hand collected from nine contexts encountered in the evaluation. The condition of the pieces was good, with minimal

fragmentation and little surface erosion, and the bone fabric was fairly hard. The bone was categorized according to animal size, large (cattle, horse), medium (sheep/goat, deer, pig) or small (rodent, bird, cat, dog) and where possible identified by species. Contexts with identified fragments are discussed and the material is summarized in Appendix 5.

From layer 56, a possible rabbit humerus and a medium sized animal long bone were identified, and from layer 58 a sheep/goat molar and a (probably sheep/goat) vertebra were recovered. Drain cut 3 (64) contained a rabbit femur, several cattle elements, one a young individual with butchery marks, a pig humerus, two sheep/goat pieces (metacarpal and metatarsal), one with a butchery mark. Cut 4 (67) contained a range of chicken elements representing one individual, and seven rodent pieces representing one individual. Pit 6 (68) contained two pieces of a right sheep/goat metacarpal and a molar tooth, and long bone fragments from a small and a medium sized animal. Animal bone recovered from layer 73 included a rodent mandible, a range of bird bones including chicken, cattle mandible and large animal rib fragments. From this context, two long bones, a vertebrae and two other unidentified pieces, were recovered, all of which have butchery marks.

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage was found to be; one each of cattle, pig, sheep/goat, chicken, rabbit and rodent. Other than butchery marks the pieces have no notable characteristics.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully excavated two trenches. The two trenches showed similar later horizons, dominated by the cutting of drainage trenching of which two runs were identified. Underlying this was a soil horizon containing a distinct level of features, pits and post-holes, especially in Trench 1, of 17th-century date. This would be broadly contemporary with the earlier standing elements of the properties. These features also coincided with the abandonment of mid 16th-century structural deposits, which would pre-date the standing structures. Both trenches gave an indication of a large, stone-built wall, which can only be suggested to have gone out of use by the 16th century, but a date for construction was not determined.

The presented evidence seems to concur with the documentary evidence for this area. Though there was an unfortunate lack of earlier pottery, there is still the possibility that the demarcation of the plots from the 13th century is feasible, with this possible boundary wall dividing the St Giles burgage plots in the east from the (earlier) friary to the west.

Overall, the deposits and structures underlying the yard area suggest that the approximate level of 16th century deposits lies at 63.2m AOD in Trench 1, and 63.8m in trench 2, and that the likely medieval horizon lies at approximately 63.05m AOD in trench 1 and 63.5m AOD in Trench 2.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at W and S ends

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	2.12	1	1.6	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.48m subsoil, 0.48-0.66m greyish brown sandy silt (60), 0.66-0.78m light greyish brown sandy silt (61), 0.78-0.82m hard, light greyish brown sandy silt (62), 0.82-0.94m brown grey sandy silt (65), 0.94- 1.6m light brown sandy gravel (73); wall 74 from 0.58m, surface 66 from 0.7m. Cuts: Drain (3) from 0.5m, post hole (2) from 0.74m, pit (6) from 0.74m, posthole 5 from 0.76m,
2	2.08	1.1	1.2	0-0.21m topsoil, 0.21-0.59m subsoil, 0.59-0.69m light grey silty sand (53), w=0.59-1m+ dark grey sandy silt (54); 0.69-0.71m light brown clayey silt (58), 0.71-1.12m brown grey silty gravel (71), wall 57 from 0.71m, wall 70 from 0.88m, Cuts: Drain (1) from 0.58m. chamber 55 from 0.84m deep, pipe trench (7) from 0.6-0.9m, construction cut (8) for wall 70 from 1.12m. Possible natural at 1.22m+

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

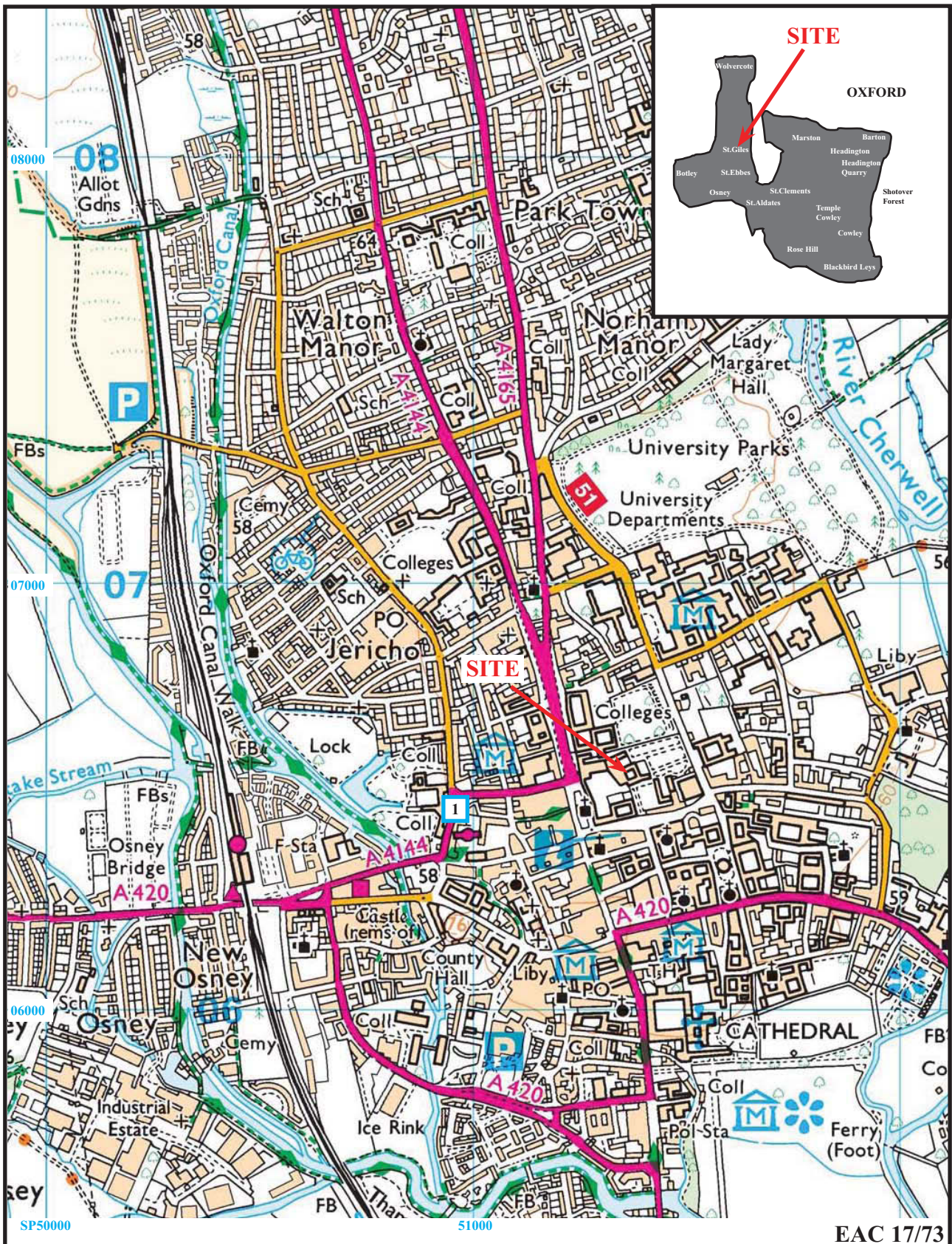
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		50	Garden topsoil	20th century	
		51	Made ground (demo)	20th century	coin of 1943
2	1	52	Drain	Modern	dated by fill
2		53	Made ground	Mid 16th century	pottery
2		54	Made ground	20th century	pottery
2		55	Brick chamber	19thC modern	dated by fill 59
2		56	Made ground	Late 17th century	pottery
2		57	Stone Wall	16th century or earlier	
2		58	Layer	Mid 16th century	pottery
2		59	Backfill of brick chamber	Modern	pottery
1		60	Made ground	19/20th century	pottery
1		61	Layer	Post-Medieval	pottery
1		62	Layer	19/20th century	pottery
1	2	63	Post void	Late 17th century	pottery
1	3	64	Drain	Modern	pottery
1		65	Stones layer	16th century or earlier	-
1		66	Surface	16th century	Dated as under 61 and 62
1	4	67	Animal burial	19th Century	Stratigraphy (pottery residual)
1	5	75	Pit including post void (unexc)	16th-19th century	Dated as under 61 and 62
1	6	68	Pit	17th century	pottery
2	7	69	Pipe trench	Modern	pottery
2		70	Return of stone wall	16th century or earlier	lower than wall 57
2	8	71	Wall cut	16th century or earlier	under 72
2		72	Layer	17th century or earlier	under 58
1		73	Layer/old subsoil	16th century or earlier	under 65
1		74	Stone wall?	19th century or earlier	Truncated by 3

APPENDIX 4. Catalogue of clay pipe

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No Stems</i>	<i>No bowls</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>
	51	Made ground	2	3		7
	54	Made ground	2	4		15
	62	Made ground	1	1	3	31
3	64	Drain backfill	1	16		46
4	67	Animal burial	1	2		6
7	69	Pipe trench	2		1	1
				26	4	106

APPENDIX 5. Catalogue of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Tr</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Rodent</i>	<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Chicken</i>	<i>Sheep/Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	
	56	Layer	2	3	31		1						2			
	58	Layer	2	3	9				1			1				1
	59	Fill of chamber	2	1	14								1			
3	64	Drain fill	1	13	461		1		4	1	3		1	1	3	
4	67	Animal burial	1	44	34			23					1		20	
6	68	Pit	1	11	61				3			1		1	6	
7	69	Pipe trench	2	1	8								1			
	72	Wall	2	1	1											1
	73	Made ground	1	27	331	1		1	1		1		5	3	15	
		Total		103	949											



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Oxford, 2017

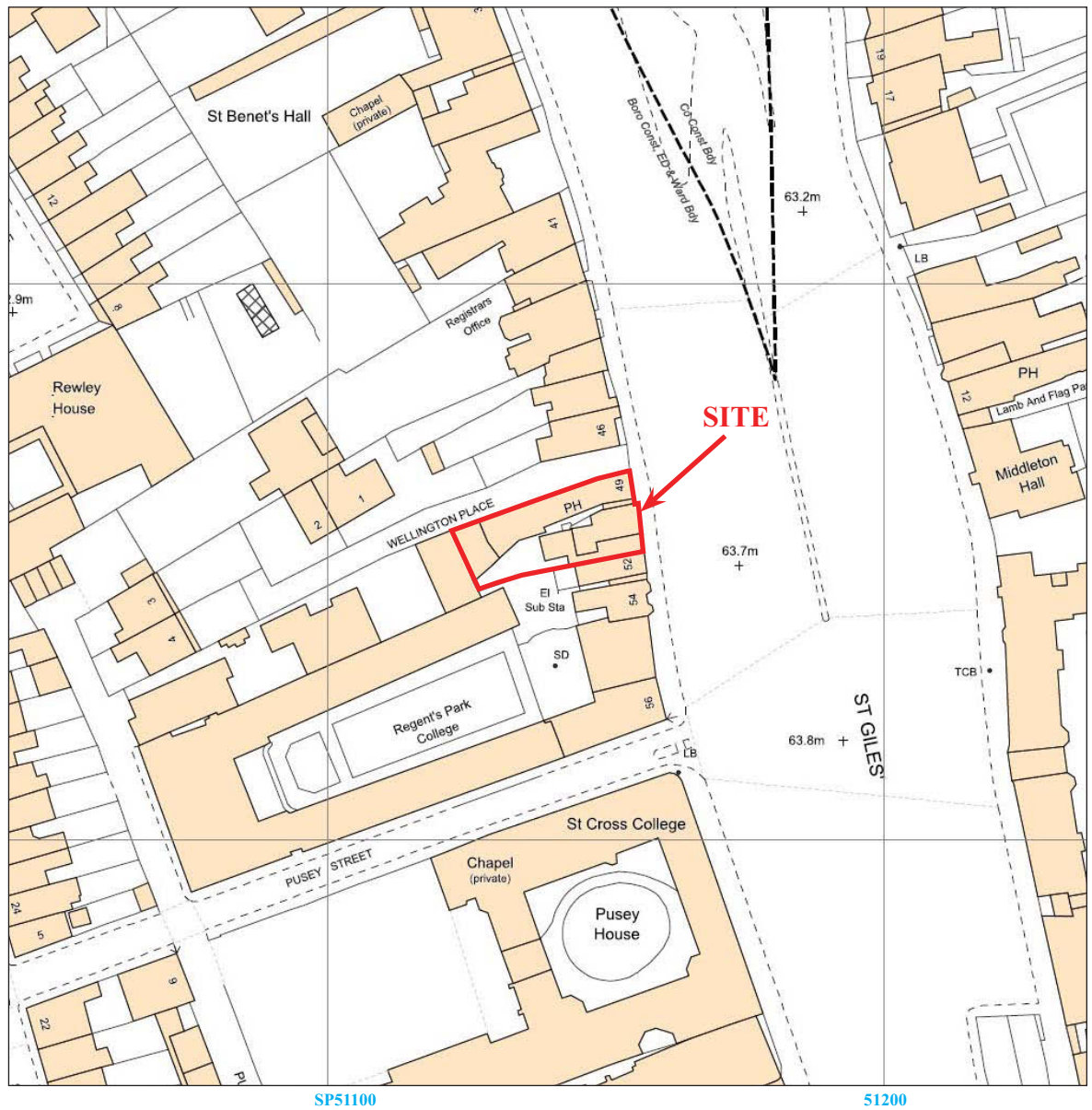
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Figure 1. Location of site within Oxford.

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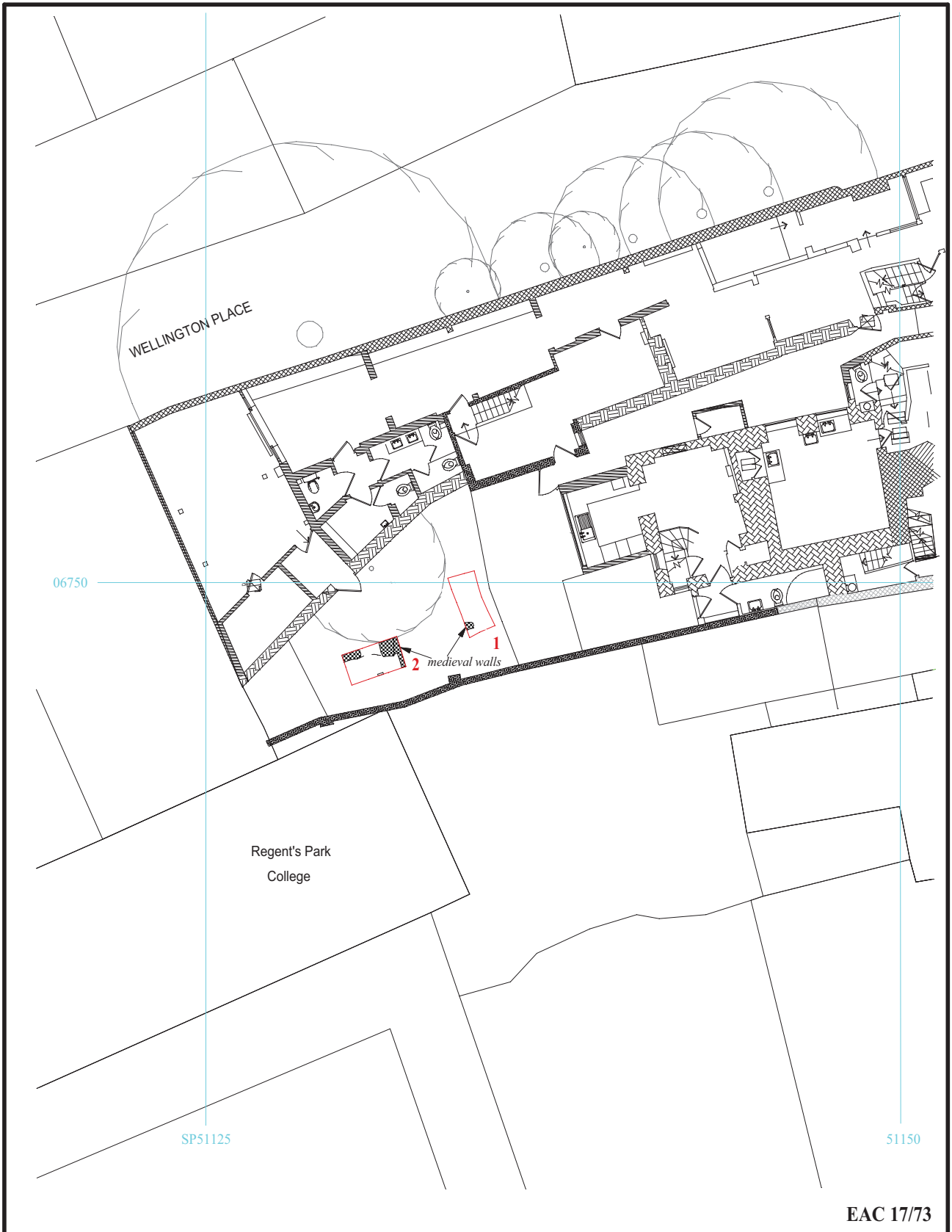


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Oxford, 2017**

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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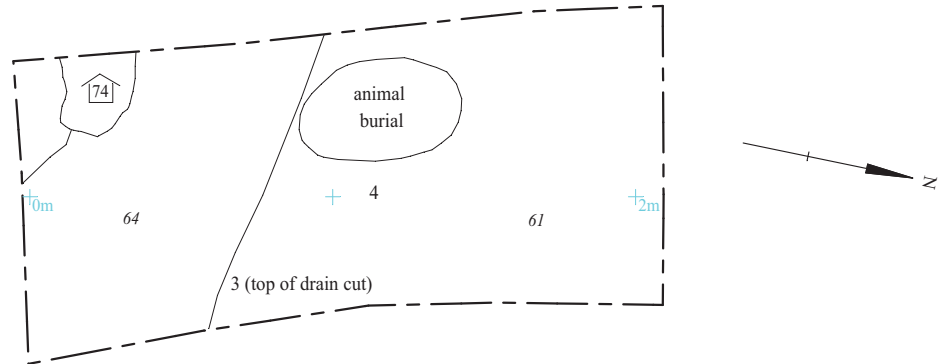


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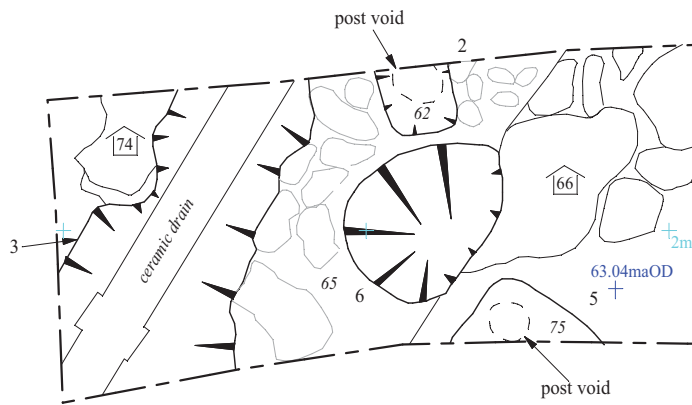
Figure 3. Location of trenches.



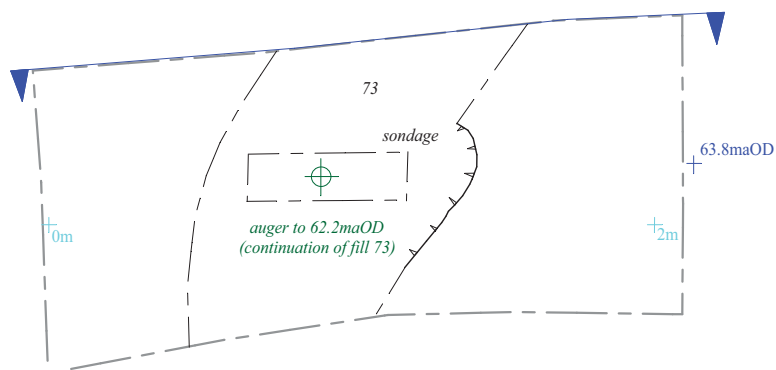
Trench 1 - below layer 60



Trench 1 - excavated cuts to top of Late Medieval horizon



Trench 1 - below layer 65



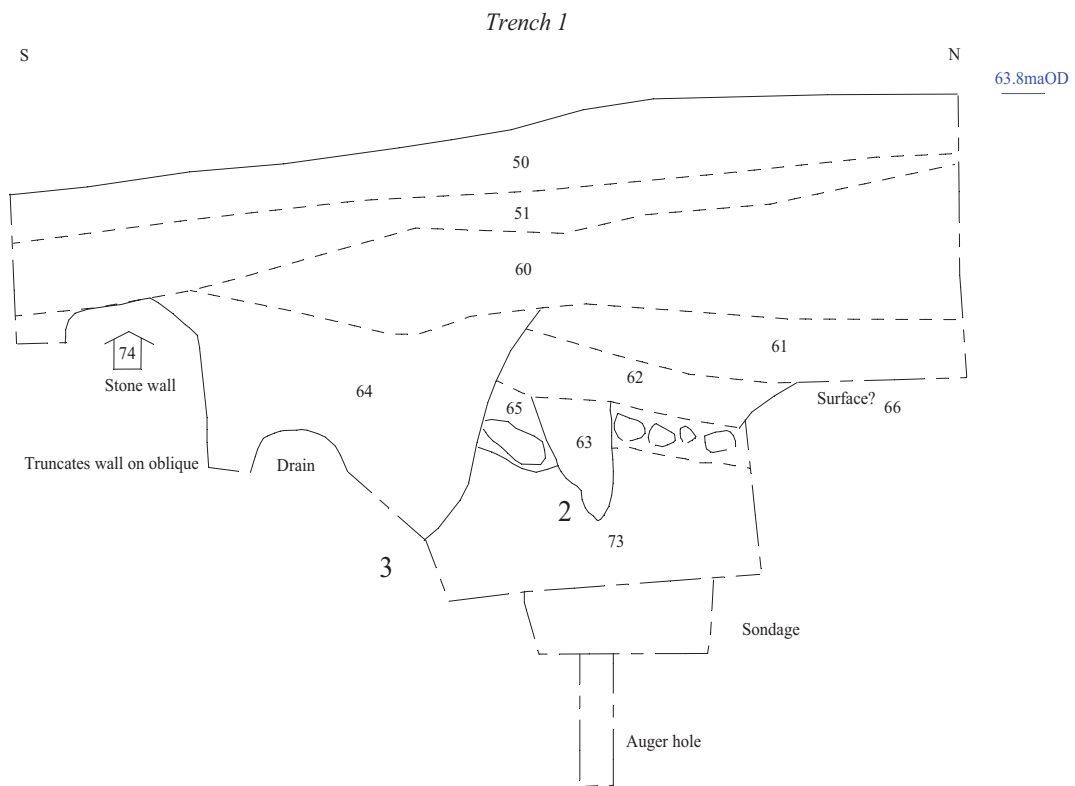
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Figure 4. Detail and sequence of Trench 1.



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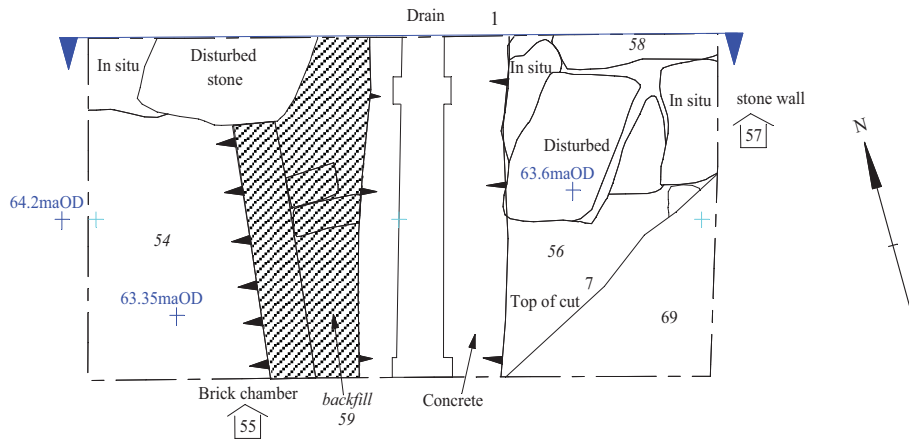
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Figure 5. Section of Trench 1.

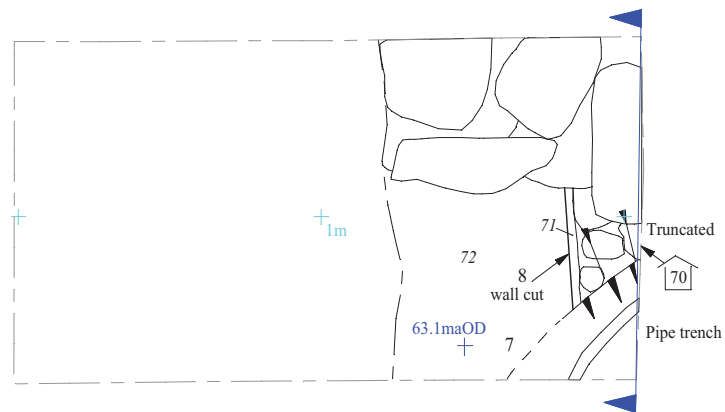


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Trench 2 - Excavated cuts to top of Post-Medieval horizon



Trench 2 - Below layer 56



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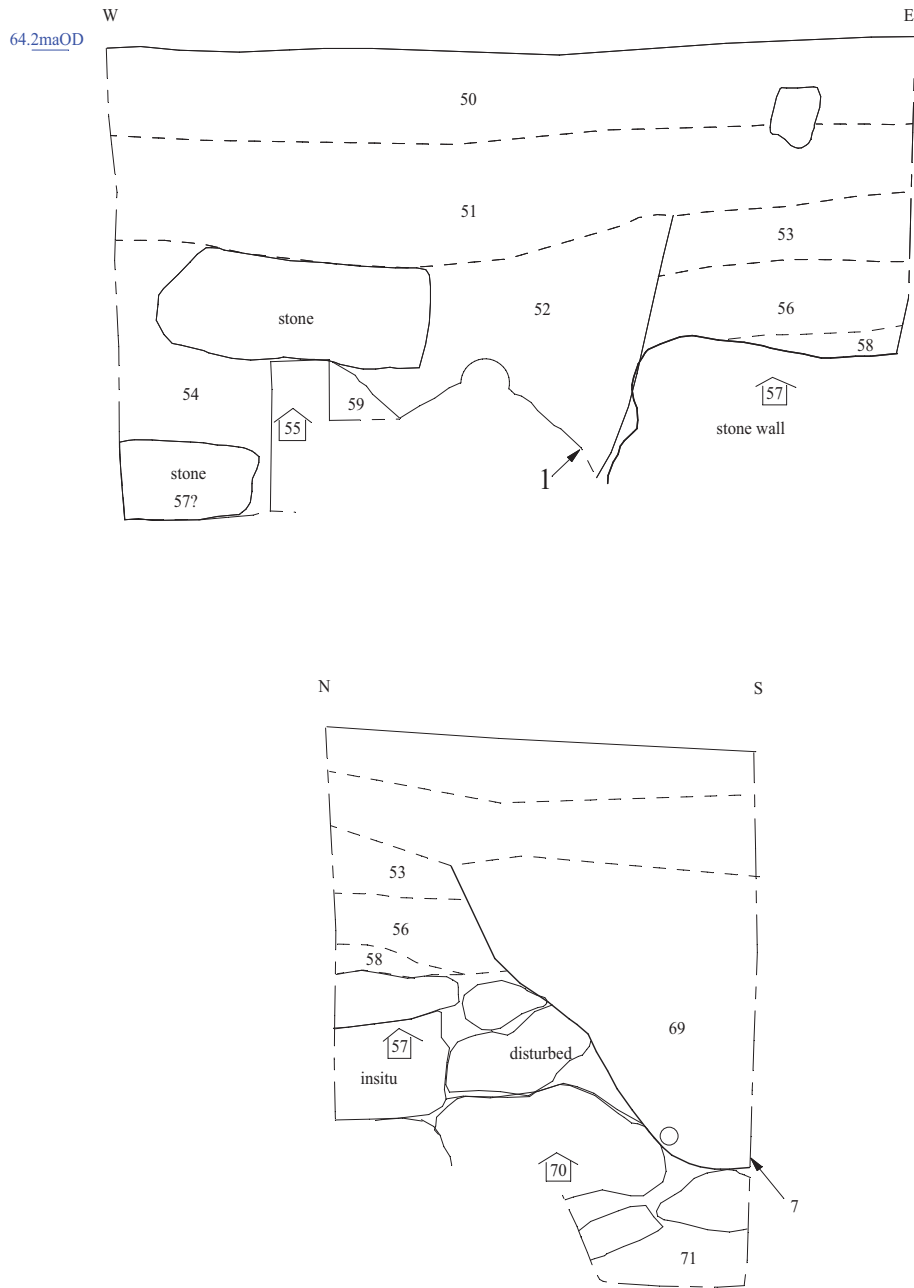
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Figure 6. Detail and sequence of Trench 2.



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Trench 2



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Figure 7. Sections of Trench 2.



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Plate 1. Trench 1, top of post-medieval horizon, looking south, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 1, full depth trench section, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 2, full depth section showing wall 57 and 70 and truncating pipe trench (cut 7), looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Exterior wall to toilet block (earlier 17th C foundation?), looking north west, Scales: vertical 0.5m.

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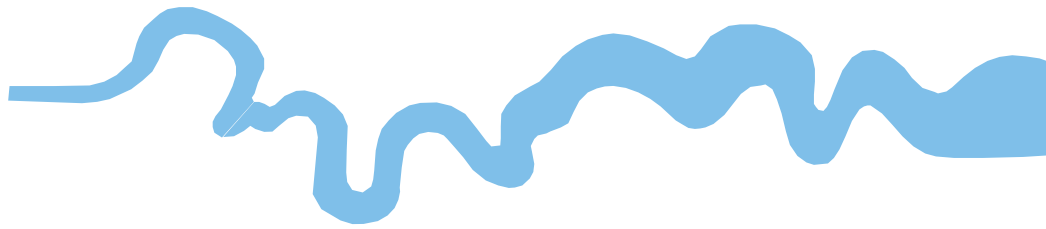
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Plates 3 and 4.**

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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