New Bin Store, Eagle Iron Works, Walton Well Road, Jericho, Oxford

An Archaeological Excavation

For Berkeley Homes (Oxford and Chiltern) Ltd

by Danielle Milbank

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code EIO 05/26

November 2007

Summary

Site name: New Bin Store, Eagle Iron Works, Walton Well Road, Jericho, Oxford

Grid reference: SP 50455 07253

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 25th-27th September 2007

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank

Site code: EIO05/26

Summary of results: A number of pits of 18th or 19th century date were revealed along with a few sherds of medieval pottery. Some evidence of gravel quarrying was also recorded.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 10.11.07 Steve Preston✓ 8.11.07

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Report 05/26c

Introduction

A programme of archaeological investigation was carried out at Lucy's Eagle Iron Works, Walton Well Road, Jericho, Oxford (SP 5045 0723) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Saunders-Davies of Berkeley Homes (Oxford and Chiltern) Ltd, Berkeley House, Abingdon Science Park, Barton Lane, Abingdon, OX14 3NB.

Planning permission was granted by Oxford City Council (consent 04/00387/FUL) for the construction of residential apartments and an office facility, with basement car parking, as part of a larger scheme which includes other plots of land. Planning consent for the development had been granted without a condition relating to archaeology but following a consultation with Mr Brian Durham, Planning Archaeologist for Oxford City Council, Berkeley Homes agreed to fund a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation (Preston 2005; Wallis 2006). A modification to the proposal for a bin store required an additional planning consent (app. no. 05/02358/FUL) which was subject to two conditions relating to archaeology (4 and 5). This report concerns the excavation in the area of the bin store, an area of approximately 108 sq m, required to fulfil condition 4.

The bin store area was relatively flat, at 59m above Ordnance Datum, and comprised part of the gardens of numbers 23 and 25 Walton Well Road, which were enclosed by a low brick wall. The lawn surface was approximately 1m higher than the site overall. Although the development area is fairly flat, the underlying geology slopes steeply from Walton Street down to the canal. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is on the border between the First Terrace (flood plain) river gravels and alluvium (BGS 1982), and the First Terrace gravels were encountered at the eastern side of the excavation area.

The fieldwork was carried out by Danielle Milbank and James McNicholl-Norbury on the 25th to the 27th September 2007 and the site code is EIO 05/26c. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment prepared prior to the demolition of industrial structures (Preston 2005). In summary, the site lies on the margins of the floodplain of

the River Thames, which would have made it an attractive location throughout the prehistoric and most subsequent periods. A number of prehistoric finds have been recorded in the area, including possible Neolithic human burials, to the north of the site. Roman finds, mainly pottery, have also been recovered from the vicinity, which may suggest some form of settlement nearby. However, surprisingly little Saxon or Medieval evidence has been recorded in the immediate area (Preston 2005).

Due to the sloping nature of the ground it was considered that any potential archaeological deposits on the eastern (uphill) part of the site will have been severely truncated during the 19th and 20th century. In contrast, any archaeologically relevant levels in the western (downhill) part of the site were thought to be deeply buried by modern made ground as indicated by the results of geotechnical investigations. An evaluation carried out in the northern and western parts of the site (Wallis 2006) comprised 6 trenches, 2 of which were hand-dug within the two gardens in the bin store location. These were excavated to a depth of over 1m but did not expose natural geology. Here, deposits dating to the 17th to 19th centuries and residual medieval pottery sherds were encountered. Overall the majority of the proposed bin store area was found to have been heavily truncated.

Fieldwork Methodology

Prior to archaeological excavation, the central garden wall and the wall to the east of the proposed bin store area were demolished for health and safety reasons, while the low wall to the south of the area was retained. Overburden was removed mechanically by a 360^{o}-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Machining stopped at the uppermost surface of the archaeological deposits and was followed by hand cleaning. The top of the post-medieval deposits was encountered at 58.17m AOD.

Results

Garden soil and made ground layers on average 0.75m thick were removed, in an area 10m by 4.5m (Fig. 2), showing that they lie over limestone gravel. At the eastern end the area was excavated to a level of 57.36m AOD. Here, the gravel (164) appeared to be redeposited, lacking any sorting or episodic characteristics. However, in the section at the eastern end, gravel deposits showed some sorting, with occasional bands of well sorted gravels (Pl. 1). These were not present in the gravel throughout the excavation area, and this section is thought to represent the eastern limit of local gravel extraction in this area, which will be discussed in more detail below.

Several features were encountered at a level of 58.17m AOD. These consisted of five pits, all of which dated to the post-medieval period, and a soakaway constructed of red brick and tile, of Victorian date (Pl. 4). This had been encountered in evaluation trench 6, though it was only partially exposed and initially interpreted as a well (Wallis 2005). A ceramic drain aligned approximately north-south was connected to the north side of the soakaway.

The pits were of varying dimensions and (with the exception of pit 104) were cut into the homogenous gravel layer (164). Pit 101 was small, circular, 0.80m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with a concave base (Pl. 3). Deposit 150 infilling this pit was dark grey brown silt with frequent gravel, and it contained a sherd of pottery probably from the 17th century and a clay pipe stem, dating to the mid 18th century.

A larger, roughly circular pit (102) truncated 150. This was 1.64m wide (east-west) and 1.84m long (north-south), and was 1.38m deep. It was infilled with four distinct deposits 151–154 (Fig. 3), all very gravelly in composition. Between them these fills contained 20 animal bone fragments weighing 498g; five brick/tile fragments weighing 212g; thirteen clay pipe stems or fragments; ten glass fragments, 41 pottery sherds weighing 355g; seven iron objects; and one oyster shell weighing 25g. All these finds provide a date in the 19th century for this pit, although some of the pottery is earlier.

Pit 103 (the same feature as pit 1 from the evaluation) was 4.20m wide and 2.2m north-south and roughly rectangular as seen in plan, and extended beyond the excavation area to the south. The eastern side sloped steeply to a flat base, and was infilled with deposits 155, 156 and 158 (Pl. 2). The uppermost of these was 158, which was 0.20m thick and comprised grey sandy silt with gravels, with a high proportion (*c*. 80%) of oyster shell. This deposit did not contain any finds or dating evidence. This overlay a yellowish brown sandy gravel (20:80) layer 0.61m thick which was very similar in composition to the surrounding (redeposited) gravel. This in turn overlay deposit 156, which was dark grey silty sand with frequent gravel and frequent crushed oyster shell material. This contained 21 animal bone fragments weighing 465g, three bricks fragments weighing 198g, five clay pipe stems weighing 22g, seven glass fragments weighing 118g, 12 pottery fragments weighing 139g and one iron object, possibly an oyster 'shucking' knife blade, weighing 38g. Although the majority of the oyster shell was crushed, an intact shell weighing 65g was also recovered. Pit 103 can be dated to the 18th century.

Pit 103 appeared to have truncated 157, which infilled pit 104 and was a dark greyish black sandy silt layer with moderate gravel inclusions. It contained two animal bone fragments weighing 36g, three clay pipe bowls and three clay pipe stems weighing a total of 44g, four glass fragments weighing 138g and 22 sherds of pottery weighing 1,478g. This deposit was 0.12m thick and 1.15m wide, and extended beyond the excavated slot in all

directions. The base of 104 was at 57.36m AOD and this truncation is the earliest in the sequence of cut features identified on the site; its pottery and clay pipe both confirm a mid/late 18th century date. Pit 104 was also the only feature cut into the *in situ* geological gravel, which was identified by its colour and sorting characteristics. Its limits to the west, south and north were not exposed, but it was not seen at the eastern side of the excavation area which was excavated to a lower level of 57.87m AOD. It therefore extends no further than 1.2m to the west of the hand-dug slot.

At the north-west of the excavation area, pit 105 measured 3.10m (east-west), 1.56m (north-south) and 0.55m deep, and was semicircular as seen in plan, with a flat base. It had two sandy gravel fills of which the upper (159) contained two sherds of medieval pottery weighing 46g and three animal bone fragments. It is most unlikely that this pit can be a medieval feature, as it too cut the redeposited gravel 164 which seems to overlie 157 (fill of 104).

The upper surface of the redeposited gravel layer 164 was slightly undulating, and it is not clear whether this is the result of levelling action (i.e. cutting into the gravel) associated with the houses on Walton Well Road. Overlying this gravel was the deposit 161, which was a dark brown grey homogenous sandy silt with 19th/20th century brick and mortar fragments, and which extended across the majority of the area, except where it was truncated at the eastern side. This truncation (106) was infilled with 162, which comprised dark brown silt and contained Victorian transfer printed pottery (not retained). It was 1.8m wide (east-west) and was only visible in section, and may be associated with gravel workings or the construction of housing. This layer 162 was sealed by the garden soil layer present across the excavation area, which contained modern items such as plastic toy parts (not retained) which was 0.30m thick on average.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 63 sherds with a total weight of 1,964g to add to the 30 sherds (755g) from the evaluation (Appendix 2). It was all post-medieval, other than two residual sherds of early medieval ware. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075–1350. 2 sherds, 46g.
OXST: Rhenish Stoneware, AD1480–1700. 2 sherds, 33g.
OXCE: Tin-glazed Earthenware, 1613–1800. 4 sherds, 31g.

OXRESWL: Polychrome Slipware, 17th century. 1 sherds 1,063g.
OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550 inwards. 13 sherds, 337g.
OXFI: Chinese Porcelain, *c* 1650 onwards. 1 sherd, 13g.
OXEST: London stoneware. *c*. 1680 onwards. 2 sherds, 125g.
CRM: Creamware, mid 18th–early 19th century. 4 sherds, 12g.
OXFM: Staffordshire White-glazed English Stoneware, 1730–1800. 4 sherds, 39g.
OXFH: Border wares, 1550–1700. 1 sherd, 19g.
WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th–20th century. 29 sherds, 246g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Where appropriate, the dating has been adjusted with reference to the stratigraphic matrix.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in Oxford. Most of the assemblage dates to the 18th century or later, with the exception of the two sherds of medieval Oxford ware (fabric OXY), one of which is a handle from a glazed tripod pitcher, a vessel typical of the late 11th – 12th centuries. Both were somewhat abraded, and redeposited in a post-medieval context.

The only other sherd which may pre-date the 18th century is a fragment of a German Stoneware bottle of Frechen type with a moulded prunt. The prunt bears an unidentified coat of arms (two chevrons between three roundels) which is the same as that on a *Bartmann* bottle that was also noted amongst the wasters at the mid-17th century stoneware manufactory at Woolwich Ferry, London (Gaimster 1997, 310). Another was present on a pot recovered from the Dutch East India Ship VOC *Ergulde Draeck*, which sank off Western Australia in 1656 (Gaimster 1997, 109 and fig. 69). The shield on the vessel from this site is made with a different mould, but is the same arms, and so a date of the mid-17th century for this sherd does not appear unreasonable. It is possible therefore that some of the wares which began in the 17th century but were stratified in early – mid 18th century deposits maybe of a similar date.

The presence of a sherd of blue-enamelled white salt-glazed stoneware (fabric OXFM) plate in context 156 allows a little refinement of the chronology. Such pottery was made between *c*.1750 – 80. (Blacker, 1922, 97).

The range of 18th century vessel forms is typical of urban sites in Oxford at that time, comprising utilitarian wares (eg OXDR, OXEST) and fine table- and display-wares (OXFI, OXCE, OXRESWL and OXFM), such as tea-bowls and plates. The assemblage was largely fragmented, other than a large piece of a marbled slipware (fabric OXREWSL) bowl from context 157.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from seven separate contexts across the excavated area. A total of 45 pieces of bone were analysed, weighing 1093g (Appendix 3). Overall the surface preservation of the

remains was good although some surface erosion was noted. All elements were highly fragmented, making identification to specific species difficult. As a result, the bones were sorted into two categories based on general size of originating animal: Large sized animals (horse and cattle) and medium sized animals (sheep/goat and pigs). A total of 21 pieces were determined to belong to the "large sized animal" category, while 19 fit into the "medium sized animal" category. Five fragments remained unidentified to size category.

Few fragments were identified to species, but these included: a pig rib and vertebrae in context (151); a portion of a sheep/goat mandible and a rib in (152); a shoulder blade and pelvis of a sheep/goat species and several cow teeth in (156). Lastly, context (159) contained a single cow intermediate phalanx. Several large sized ribs and cranial fragments were also present, however they were not able to be confidently assigned to the originating species.

The minimum number of animals present was calculated to be three, based on the lack of duplicated elements within each identified species. Thus at least one pig, one cow and one sheep/goat species are represented in the assemblage.

No evidence of butchery was found on the bones, and no further information could be retrieved from the remains. For a summary of the animal bone see Appendix 3.

Brick and Tile

Nine fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from post-medieval contexts and included unidentifiable fragments, and several tile fragments (Appendix 4). From pit 101, two fragments weighing 47g were recovered. These were not identifiable. From pit 102, 3 tile fragments were found, weighing a total of 130g. Fill 156 of pit 103 contained 3 brick fragments weighing 198g, which were not datable. Pit 105 contained a tile fragment weighing 46g, also not accurately datable. Overall, these fragments represent a small quantity of building material of little note. See Appendix 4 for a summary of the brick and tile.

Metalwork

The majority of the metal finds (Appendix 6) were unremarkable iron nails of post-medieval or early modern date, however a badly corroded iron object recovered from mid-18th century context 156 appears to be a short, stubby knife blade, suitable for opening ('shucking') oysters. This is of particular note due to the large volume of crushed oyster shell present in this deposit and associated contexts. Context 156 contained a small flat piece of

copper alloy, evidently part of a larger object but not identifiable or datable. See Appendix 6 for a summary of the metalwork.

Glass

A total of 21 sherds of glass with a weight of 415g were recovered from post-medieval contexts (Appendix 5). With the exception of three pieces of colourless glass, they all represented fragments of green glass wine bottles. Two fragments from context 151 were colourless and flat, though very thin (*c*. 1mm) and are probably body sherds of a small vessel rather than window glass, and a small sherd from context 154 was of similar thickness. From context 152, a fragment was recovered which was part of the neck and rim of a squat cylinder-type bottle, datable to 1780-1800. Seven glass fragments from context 156 included body sherds of a dark green cylindrical bottle, and the base of a small (28mm diameter) bottle made of pale green glass. A similar pale green bottle base of the same size was found in context 157.

None of these sherds were closely datable, but all are thought to be of the 18th and 19th centuries, and were typical examples of domestic refuse in this period. A summary of the glass is found in Appendix 5

Shellfish

The shellfish identified was exclusively oyster, recovered from two post-medieval contexts. However, a large volume of crushed shell was encountered in undated contexts 155 and 158 and though this also appeared to be oyster, it may have comprised more than one species. See Appendix 8 for a table of the shell.

Clay pipe

A total of 25 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were found. The material consisted mainly of stems but included two complete pipe bowls and one near-complete pipe bowl. Clay pipe makers in Oxford are known from the mid 17th century though there may be earlier makers in the region, and the pipes have been categorized using the London type series. The stems were generally between 2cm and 5cm long, and were not closely datable. The bowls were recovered from pit 104 (fill 157), which was the earliest deposit identified on this site. The angle of the lip of these three bowls can be found in clay pipes from around 1700, and their overall form resembles London type 25. This suggests a date range of 1730 to 1780. See Appendix 7 for a table of clay pipe.

Conclusion

The features encountered during this excavation were pits of post-medieval date, with no deposits securely datable to any earlier periods. The infilling action of these pits had evidently occurred between the middle of the 18th century and the mid-19th century, with two medieval pottery fragments of earlier (11th-12th century) date present as intrusive finds. The *Frechen*-type sherd from context 150 (pit 101) is of a type manufactured from the mid 17th century but it is not unlikely this could have survived to be deposited in the mid 18th century, according to the stratigraphy of the site. Such display vessels would have a longer lifespan in terms of use compared to more 'disposable' utilitarian items. The coat of arms on the moulded prunt on this sherd is considered to resemble that found on similar pottery produced in Woolwich, and on a vessel found on a sunken Dutch East Indiaman, but the coat of arms could perhaps also be attributed to New College, Oxford or its founder, William Wykeham, whose arms the College bears (he was also Bishop of Winchester 1367-1404) and his descendants. The latter explanation is more persuasive due to the site's location 1.6 km from New College itself.

Overall, the pits contained finds which are typical of domestic rubbish disposal rather than specialized industrial activity. The houses on Walton Well Road are absent from the 1876 Ordnance Survey map and appear first on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map. The pit deposits may have been waste from other housing nearby. Oysters, for instance, were commonly served in taverns and inns throughout the 17th to 19th centuries, but although the quantity of oyster shell was considerable, no buildings appear in the cartographic evidence to support this interpretation.

Overall, the geology underlying this part of the site was tested by borehole survey, and the results of these boreholes broadly support the excavation results, in that gravel encountered in the bin store area was described as made ground rather than naturally occurring terrace gravel. Borehole 7, immediately to the south of the excavation area was recorded as made ground layers totalling 2.20m, consisting of bands of redeposited gravel and gravelly clay, which overlay light brown clay sand and coarse gravel. This contrasts with borehole 6, dug *c*.50m to the west. Here, made ground mostly comprising brick and concrete fragments with sand and clay 2.40m thick overlay light brown to orange flint gravel and sand. This overlay a clay band which in turn overlay sand and gravel from 5.50m below the surface (STATS 2004).

These data were not given in heights above Ordnance Datum, but show 0.20m difference in the upper level of the geological gravel and, when combined with the BGS map of the area (BGS 1982) seem to indicate

episodic erosion of sands and gravels down the slope toward the river, depositing gravels at the bottom of the slope. This does not indicate the major episodes of flooding which would be necessary to displace a large volume of gravel in this location. This would support the hypothesis of small-scale gravel extraction in the area, with the eastern boundary of the excavation coinciding with the limit of 18th or 19th century gravel workings.

The pits were, with one exception (104), cut into this redeposited gravel layer. However, layer 157 (the fill of 104) overlay gravel which showed iron-panning and some sorting which suggest it is naturally occurring. Geological gravel was also present in the west-facing section from a level of 58.78m AOD, extending to the base of the excavation area at 57.87m AOD. Here, several bands of well-sorted gravels were seen to slope down from north to south, with small quantities of iron-panning and patches of coarse yellowish sand also observed in the section (Plate 1). Due to the (geologically speaking) extremely narrow time frame in which 104 was infilled and subsequent deposits were laid down, it seems highly unlikely that the homogenous gravel 164 was naturally displaced downhill through erosion or uphill, due to flooding. The profile of the gravel terrace slopes down toward the river at the end of Walton Well Road, but in this location it is an abrupt and almost vertical boundary, rather than a more gently sloping edge which would be expected from inundation.

These characteristics taken together indicate that this edge may be the eastern limit of an area of localised gravel extraction. Where gravel was quarried, working faces would have been very unstable and prone to collapse as the gravel matrix was fairly loose. The resulting hollows would have then been filled with slumping of surrounding gravel, creating the homogenous deposit 164, and making it impossible to separate episodes of slumping. It is also likely that local people would have taken advantage of a hollow of this nature as a refuse pit, resulting in the infilling of feature 104. This is most likely if the gravel extraction was carried out in a fairly piecemeal and haphazard manner.

Medieval and post-medieval extraction of Terrace gravel in Oxford is documented elsewhere. An excavation at Merton Street (c.1.2km southeast of the site) recorded several pits, tentatively attributed to small-scale gravel extraction. This activity was suggested to have been carried out in the early to middle 13th century in order to consolidate and resurface nearby Kybald Street (Poore *et al* 2006, 223).

Also, the excavation of a boat preserved in silts in the bank of the River Thames was carried out at Port Meadow (a flood plain and Scheduled Ancient Monument). The report included evidence of gravel extraction at Port Meadow, which was derived from aerial photography and suggested to have taken place in the 16th and 17th centuries (Durham *et al*. 2006, 426). This location lies approximately 500m to the west of the site at Eagle Iron Works, on the east bank of the Thames and supports the notion that localized gravel working was taking

place in the area in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Gravel was sought after for road surfacing in this period (cf. Platt 1976, 48) and the main phase of the creation of turnpike roads occurred from *c*.1700 to *c*.1750, around the same time as the earliest deposits encountered on this site. Excavation of areas between the Walton Well road site and the Port Meadow site may shed further light on such processes in the north-western margins of Oxford.

The excavation has provided an opportunity to investigate how small-scale gravel extraction has impacted the geology in this area, which appears to have some local significance. This is combined with evidence for post-medieval rubbish disposal and contributes to the overall picture of this area in the 17th and 18th centuries as a flourishing suburb of Oxford.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork team consisted of Danielle Milbank and James McNicholl-Norbury. Post-excavation assistance was provided by Jennifer Lowe, with both the author and Andrew Mundin preparing the illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Date*
101	150		Mid 18th century
102	151		19th century
102	152		19th century
102	153		19th century
102	154		19th century
103	155		
103	156		Mid 18th century
104	157		Early 18th century
103	158		
105	159		Early 18th century
105	160		
	161	Layer	
106	162	Layer	Late19th/20th century
107	163	Soakaway	
	164	Redeposited gravel	
	165	Layer	Modern
	166	Layer	

APPENDIX 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type (includes evaluation finds, stratified sherds only)

		OXY		*OXST*		*OXCE*		*OXRESWL*		*OXDR*		*OXF1*		*OXEST*		*CRM*		*OXFM*		*OXFH*		*WHEW*	
F	*Cntxt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
1	53			1	89	6	49			8	434												
2	54																					7	95
3	50																					2	32
101	150			1	23																		
102	151					1	4															15	101
102	152									4	69					4	12					3	23
102	153									1	13											9	99
102	154																					2	23
103	156			1	10	1	7			6	74							3	36				
104	157					2	20	1	1063	2	181	1	13	2	125			1	3	1	19		
105	159	2	46																				
	Total	2	46	3	122	10	80	1	1063	21	771	1	13	2	125	4	12	4	39	1	19	38	373

APPENDIX 3: Animal Bone species representation

Context		*No.Frags*	*Weight (g)*	*Identified fragments by animal size*			*Comments*
Cut	*Fill*			*Large*	*Medium*	*Unidentified*	
102	151	6	161	2	2	2	Pig
102	152	6	196	3	3	-	Sheep/goat
102	153	4	72	2	2	-	
102	154	4	70	1	3	-	
103	156	21	465	10	9	2	Cow Sheep/goat
104	157	2	36	1	-	-	
105	159	3	93	2	-	1	Cow
Total		45	1093	21	19	5	

APPENDIX 4: Brick and Tile

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Number*	*Weight*
101	150	Pit	2	38
102	151	Pit	18	107
102	152	Pit	11	107
102	153	Pit	10	116
102	154	Pit	2	25
103	156	Pit	12	139
104	157	Pit	22	1478
105	159	Pit	2	48

APPENDIX 5: Glass

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Number*	*Weight*
102	151	Pit	4	68
102	152	Pit	4	79
102	153	Pit	1	8
102	154	Pit	1	4
103	156	Pit	7	118
104	157	Pit	4	138

APPENDIX 6: Metalwork

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Material*	*No.*	*Weight*	*Comment*
102	153	Pit	Fe	2	223	
102	154	Pit	Fe	5	303	
103	156	Pit	CuA	1	3	
103	156	Pit	Fe	1	38	Poss knife blade

APPENDIX 7: Clay Tobacco Pipe

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Stems*	*Bowls*	*Weight*
101	150	Pit	1		4
102	151	Pit	3		14
102	152	Pit	3		7
102	153	Pit	3		12
102	154	Pit	4		16
103	156	Pit	5		22
104	157	Pit	3	3	44

APPENDIX 8: Shell

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Species*	*Number*	*Weight*
102	151	Pit	Oyster	1	25
103	156	Pit	Oyster	1	65

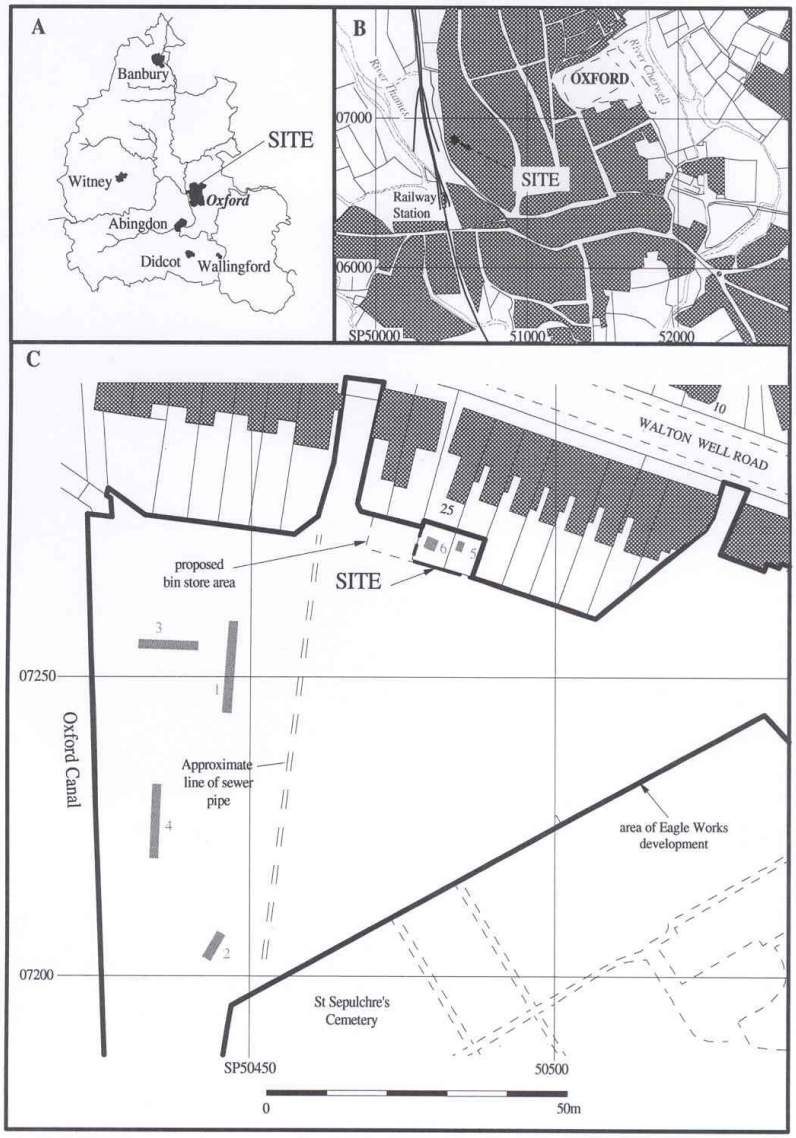

Figure 1. Location of site in Oxford, excavation area and earlier evaluation trenches.

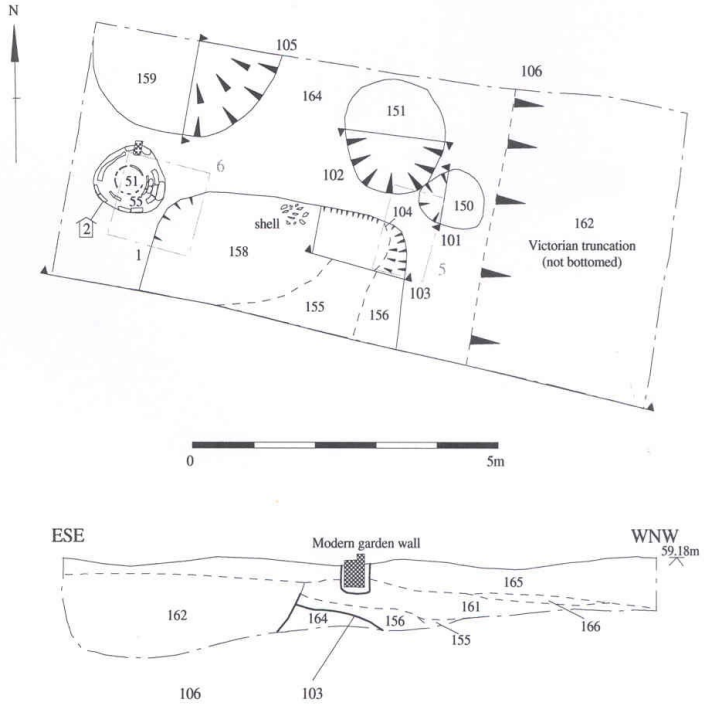

Figure 2. plan and long section.

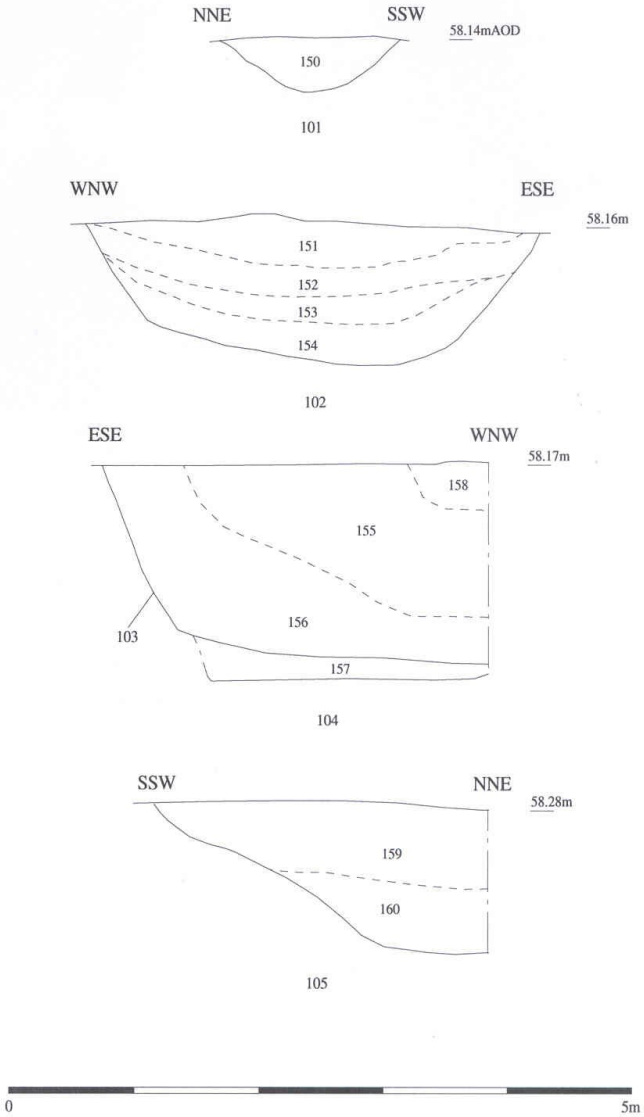

Figure 3. Sections.

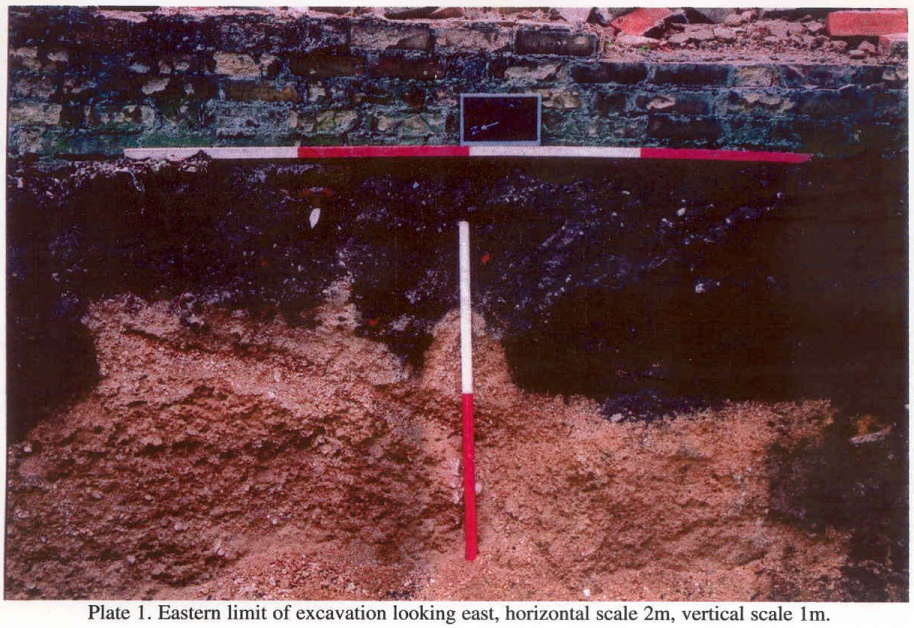

Plate 1. Eastern limit of excavation looking east, horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

Plate 2. Features 103 and 104, looking south, horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 0.5m.

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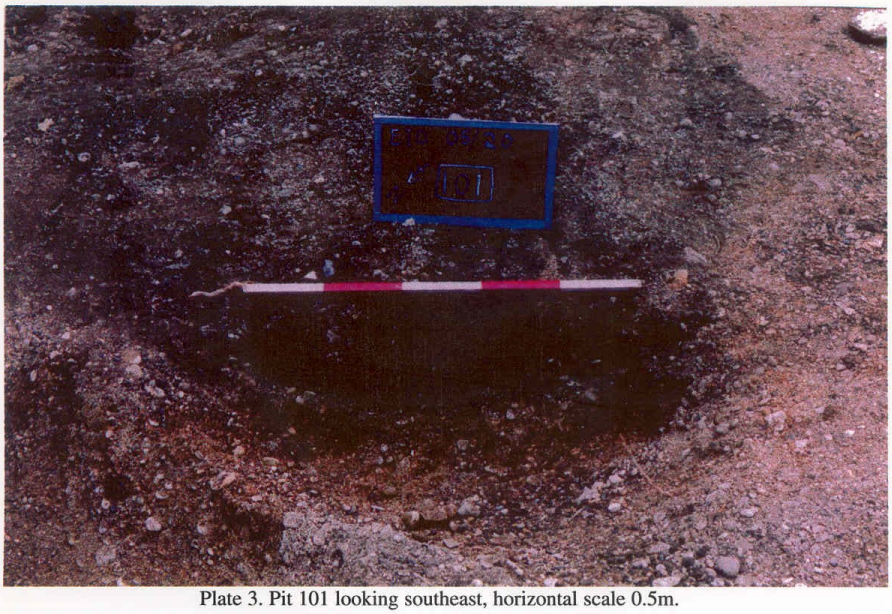

Plate 3. Pit 101 looking southeast, horizontal scale 0.5m.

Plate 4. Excavation area, looking east, horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

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