

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Porters' Lodge, St John's College,
Oxford**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: JCO18/33

(SP 51249 06624)

Porters' Lodge, St John's College, Oxford

**Building Recording
For St John's College**

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code JCO 18/33

May 2020

Summary

Site name: Porters' Lodge, St John's College, Oxford

Grid reference: SP 51249 06624

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 13th February – 3rd April 2020

Project coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site code: JCO 18/33

Summary of results: Much of the interior division within this section of the building is relatively modern with the exception of the timber-framed divisions either side of the stairs and immediately to the southeast of the stairs. Available plans and elevations suggest that the earliest available layout (1546) was significantly different with doors, windows and stairs in different locations. The next available elevation of the frontage (1566) is recognisably similar to that of the present day and may well date the central stairs and earliest internal walls as well as the southeastern most room. Interior decoration within the southeastern most room is likely to date to the early 18th century.

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.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 27.05.20
	Steve Preston ✓ 27.05.20

Porters' Lodge, St John's College, Oxford Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 18/33b

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording in the Porters' Lodge at St John's College, St Giles, Oxford, OX1 1JP (SP 51249 06624) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Emily Ballance of Ridge and Partners LLP, The Cowyards, Blenheim Park, Oxford Road, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, OX20 1QR, on behalf of Mr Ian Stokes, Master of Works for St John's College, Oxford.

Planning permission (19/01475/FUL) and Listed Building Consent (19/01476/LBC) have been granted by Oxford City Council for the reordering of the Porter' Lodge, with demolition of an existing external stone wall, and internal alterations and refurbishment. This is to include; new barrier with pass gate in covered passageway with two arch openings for entrance and exit to porters lodge, upgrade internal flooring, accessibility works to the covered passageway including new gradients and ramps to the door entrance of the new lobby to provide level access, replacement of a door to southeast student post room, and upgrade and relocation of mechanical and electrical services.

These modifications involve the removal of historic fabric (medieval stonework) belonging to the porter's lodge and gatehouse in the west range of the main quad (Front Quad) at St John's College, which is grade I listed and of 15th century date, to create one new entrance (from an existing 20th century window opening) and one widened entrance (enlarging a 19th century doorway). The project also involves ground floor reduction to 200mm below the level of known modern disturbance within part of the Porter's Lodge. The proposed works include the excavation of the current floor to 490mm below ground level.

The permission is subject to a condition (3) which is attached to the Listed Building consent, and a condition (7) which is attached to the Planning consent, which requires that a programme of archaeological work is carried out in advance of and during the works. The archaeological work comprises three phases of work on the site: a watching brief and detailed Level 4 record of the building to be affected by the proposed alterations to be carried out before and during the works; a test pit to be excavated within the lodge building; and archaeological mitigation of below ground impacts as required.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the City's policies on the historic environment. The work was undertaken

in accordance with a specification approved by Mr David Radford, Archaeologist for Oxford City Council and was monitored by him during the course of the archaeological works. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott, Danielle Milbank and Andrew MUNDIN between 13th February – 3rd April 2020, with the site code JCO 18/33. The site was subject to a desk-based assessment (Baljkas 2018) and a watching brief (MUNDIN, 2020). This report concerns the building recording and subsequent works to the structure of the building.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. Digital copies of reports will be provided via OASiS to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS; University of York).

Location, topography and geology

St John's College lies on the east side of St. Giles, a broad thoroughfare leading north from the heart of Oxford City and its historic, once walled settlement (Fig. 2). The Porter's Lodge is an interior aspect of the Grade I Listed West Range, adjacent to the main access under the Tower of the Front Quadrangle, which was constructed as part of the initial development of the site as St John's College in the 15th-16th century. Much of Front Quad is considered to have formed St Bernard's College (VCH 1954) and part of the south range was the northern range of the earlier Durham College, an establishment that predated a number of other nearby college establishments.

The Lodge is a two-storey element of the West Range, with attics added in the 1570s and battlements and dormers added in 1617. Its central stairway (Fig. 3), facing the Quad is considered to contain original fabric. The southern rooms are also considered to hold late 19th-century internal features, such as wall panelling and a fireplace.

The underlying geology is Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member (2nd Terrace) (BGS Geoindex; BGS 1982) and the site lies at a height of *c.*60m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

Historical Background

The proposal site, Porters' Lodge forms part of the Grade I listed West Range of St John's College, described as following when it was listed in 1954:

‘ST JOHN'S COLLEGE 1. 1485 Front Quadrangle West Range SP 5106 NW 5/525D 12.1.54. I 2. Built circa 1480-90; contains gatehouse in centre which has been restored. Attics added 1572-3. Dormers and battlements were added in 1615 to West front, since refaced. The low wall in front of College built in 1579.’

St John's College was founded in 1557 by Sir Thomas White, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, one of the most illustrious livery companies in the City of London, who had been Lord Mayor in 1554. His objective in founding the college was to ‘strengthen the orthodox faith, in so far as it is weakened by the damage of time and the malice of men’ with a specific goal ‘to help theology, much afflicted of late, as we see with sorrow and grief’ (VCH 1954, 251-64). In December 1554 he bought from Christ Church the site and buildings of St Bernard's College, on condition that he would found a college there within three years. St Bernard's College

was founded in 1437 by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury for Cistercian monks studying at Oxford University. The College had been suppressed at the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536, and in 1546 the buildings were granted by Henry VIII to his own new collegiate foundation, Christ Church. St John the Baptist, the patron saint of tailors and the Merchant Taylors' Company, was chosen for the patronage of the college, the first in Oxford to be founded by a merchant. The buildings were comparatively new and the quadrangle of St Bernard's would accommodate the desired 50 students. The college began at Michaelmas 1557 with 20 members. Funds of the college for its first fifteen years were scarce and they could not maintain more than half the intended number, and it was not until 1583 that the college was filled (VCH 1954, 251–64; <https://www.sjc.ox.ac.uk/discover/about-college/history>).

Front Quadrangle represents the buildings of St Bernard's College. It was built gradually from 1437 to 1540 and was not completed by the Dissolution. The first building was finished in February 1438 and it would appear that it was at the north-west corner of the quadrangle. In 1438 work was carried out on the south side of the quadrangle and it is thought that the western front dates from about 1480-90 as the tower resembles the old tower of Balliol College which was built in c. 1495. The chapel was consecrated in 1530, and both it and the kitchen, may have been under construction from 1500 to 1530. A survey dating from probably May 1546 states that the east range, which was to house a library with chambers below, was nearly finished but lacked a roof, the rest of the quadrangle was complete and outwardly much as it is now. Attics were added on the south and west sides, in 1572–73 (VCH 1954, 251-64).

Canterbury Quadrangle was built in two phases: the greater part of the south side was built 1596–8, and in 1631-6 the other three sides were erected. North Quadrangle was constructed to meet the need for increased

accommodation for undergraduates from 1880 onwards. The Rawlinson Building which forms the north side of the quadrangle was built in 1909 while nine additional sets of rooms were added at the east end in 1933. In 1948 a new block was built on the vacant area to the south of Front Quad, the intervening space being formed into a colonnaded court known as the Dolphin Quadrangle from the Dolphin inn which once occupied part of the site (VCH 1954, 251-64). The Beehive was constructed in 1959 and Sir Thomas White Quad in 1975.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at the Oxfordshire History Centre and online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history. Oxford has a particularly full cartographic record with detailed maps of the city dating from 1440. A city plan depicting Oxford in 1440 (Fig. 3) produced from Hurst's drawings and published in 1890 in *Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford* composed in 1661-6 by Anthony Wood edited by Andrew Clark depicts St Bernard's College comprising an L-shaped structure which appears to correspond to the west and south ranges of Front Quad of St John's College. It is difficult to conclude if the depicted structure comprises the two ranges in their entirety or not. An early plan of the college showing the north and west wings, perhaps as early as 1546 (Fig. 4) shows the area of the Porter's Lodge and locker room, though the locker room area is barely recognisable and it is hard to reconcile the length of the depicted building with that in its current form, though rough measurements suggest they are at least a similar length to within a few metres. The St Giles frontage within the Porter's Lodge area contains seven windows. There are no openings present within the northern wall beneath the archway. The east elevation contains seven openings, it is likely that the opening to the stairs is a doorway rather than a window, though it is slightly unclear. The southern wall would appear to show a blocked opening representing an earlier phase of the building, presumably the limit of the earlier St Bernard's College. The area of the locker room appears to have a large opening in the west façade onto St Giles and perhaps two windows within the east wall. The south wall is not shown. Internally the layout has significantly altered with a set of stairs located within a bay window at the north end of the east wall. A second set of stairs is present further along the east wall, appearing to have an external entrance. These are located off-centre and a rough calculation would suggest that they are not the same stairs as present in the existing building, which are located centrally. The east wall is substantially different and may well have been rebuilt into its current form. Internally a spine wall running north-south divides the width of the building in two, forming sets of rooms fronting onto the west and east facades. If indeed the two buildings are the same then they have been substantially altered between this plan and the later drawing of the frontage by John Bereblock in 1566.

John Bereblock's drawing of St John's College in 1566 depicts the frontage in full with the southern range showing the ground and first floors much as they are currently but without the dormer windows in the roof. The ground floor windows are in the same location but with arched openings rather than the existing square hoods whilst the first-floor windows differ in location, no longer being situated directly above those below. This would suggest that the interior has perhaps been reformed, possibly with the central staircase now in its current position.

By the time of Agas' plan of 1587 (Fig. 5) the buildings have been taken over by the newly established St John's College and Front Quad appears completed. West Range can be clearly distinguished as comprising a single-storey building to the north, a tower in the middle and two-storey building to the south which corresponds to Porters' Lodge. Loggan's map of 1675 (Fig. 6) shows that the Canterbury Quad of St John's College has been completed by this time and that the environs of the proposal site have been fully filled in with buildings. At the same time Loggan also produced a drawing of St John's College (Fig. 7) in *Oxonia Illustrata* which shows the frontage of the college clearly with the Porter's Lodge section south of the tower. The façade is as it is in the modern period with the exception of the ground floor southern-most window which appears to have been partially infilled at the bottom. Running alongside the southern end of the building appears to be a narrow lane before the next set of buildings are located to the south. Subsequent maps do not appear to show any further detail in reference to the Porter's Lodge until the 1878-81 Oxford Town Plan (Fig. 8) which shows the internal layout of the building. The building is named College Rooms and comprises eleven rooms inside, the largest and southernmost of which is named Lecture Room. The building is accessed from inside the tower at the northern end and a staircase is clearly marked on the plan. Windows appear to be marked with flared edges whilst doorways have perpendicular edges, suggesting a second entrance opposite the stairs. Entrance to the lecture room is not clear. None of the later Ordnance Survey maps provides any additional detail regarding the Porter's Lodge which appears has not been altered externally.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 4 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996). The survey comprised a fully comprehensive record of the building's development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction,

chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded digitally which is catalogued (Appendix 1).

Description (Figs. 9-14)

The building consists of the southern part of the west façade, located to the south of the tower and comprises alterations to the ground floor only. In plan form it is rectangular with openings in all four sides. The building is constructed of the local Headington stone, laid in coursed stone blocks. The size of the blocks varies as does the coursing.

The front façade (west elevation) (Pl. 1) consists of the entrance way beneath the tower; a pedestrian door set within the much larger double doors, giving access to the internal quad and the college itself. To the south are four single windows arranged as a three-by-six leaded window, a pair of four-by-six leaded windows, a single four-by-six leaded window and a double width window that has been shortened at the base by two courses of stone blocks in this vicinity. Above the windows is a moulded hood. Beneath the windows is a moulded plinth course and between the single and pair of windows is a covered drain pipe on either side; it is exposed at first floor level. Dividing the ground and first floors is a moulded string course. The blockwork making up the wall is narrower at the base and wider towards the top. The coursing is consistent across the façade up to section of wall in which the double window is located at the southern end of the building, in the location of room 4. Here the wider blocks begin at the third course rather than the seventh course above the plinth.

The north façade (within the archway) (Pl. 2) consists of two four-centred arches supported on three engaged columns which extend into the roof to form the ribs of the vaulted roof (Pl. 3). The columns themselves are fairly simple with a five-sided pedestal and corresponding base, a slim, rounded shaft, and five-sided capital out of which five ribs extend. Bosses are present at all intersections of ribs. At the top of each of the arches these appeared to consist of arrangements of foliage with the three central ones consisting of a person holding a shield, an animal with horns in a fetal position to fit the circular boss and perhaps a serpent (Pls. 4 & 5). The westernmost arch contains a modern window, inserted in the 1990's (Pl. 6). The easternmost arch contains a narrow doorway at the western end (Pl. 7). The doorway (Pl. 8) is set beneath a four-centred arch with a chamfer around the edge and a straight-cut stop. The door itself is wooden with a pair of small rectangular panels at the base beneath a pair of four-centred arched windows and an infill small window between them. On the western side are a pair of ornate cast iron hinges and an ornate cast iron base plate to the modern door handle. The walling is made up of small, coursed rough blocks. The opposite wall (Pl. 9), within the archway, facing south, consists of two solid stone walls within the two arches. Each wall contains a noticeboard. The stones are roughly

coursed though the blocks are generally larger than those present in the north wall of the archway. The tops of the arches contain arrangements of foliage (Pls. 10 & 11).

The eastern façade (facing onto the quad) consists of the entranceway beneath the tower, and four windows set either side of a doorway (Pl. 12). A further window and doorway are located beneath the passageway accessing the locker room (Pl. 13). The windows within the Porter's Lodge area are all sash windows consisting of (from north to south) a narrow four-over-four window, a six-over-six window, the doorway, a six-over-six window, and a narrow four-over-four window creating a symmetrical façade. Above each of the windows is a moulded hood. The doorway consists of a four-centred arch with a chamfer and straight cut stop. Beneath the windows is a moulded plinth and above them is a moulded string course. The wall itself is constructed of coursed blocks, the size and coursing of which varies. The wall within the passageway forming the locker room has been rendered over and contains no additional detailing such as the plinth. The window is a four-over-four sash window with no hood whilst the doorway has a flat lintel.

The southern façade (forming the south wall of the locker room) contains two windows consisting of six-over-six sash windows set within a square frame; the stone work around each of which has been replaced. Beneath the windows is a simple plinth, the eastern end of which has been obscured by a raised platform. The wall is constructed of coursed blocks, appearing to be of a more consistent sizing than that across the western and eastern facades.

Internally the layout is largely modern with only the walls forming the central stairs and the kitchen/cupboard immediately to the south of any age, being of timber frame construction rather than modern partitions. The area north of the stairs (room 1) had been divided into three; a public waiting area, reception area and the fellow's pigeon holes. Entrance was via the narrow door beneath the archway in the north wall and up a step to the ground floor level (Pl. 15). In general the walls are plastered along with the ceiling and on the floor is herringbone parquet, the reception area is carpeted. At the base of the walls within the waiting area is rectangular moulded panelling painted white (Pl. 16). On the north wall to the east of the doorway is potentially an older section of panelling onto which the moulded panelling has been attached. The older panelling is taller and consists of a plain board with moulded edges (Pl. 15). Above the panelling sits a small postbox with wooden door and white moulded surround. Within the wall of the entrance, on the west side are two angled niches (Pl. 17). The eastern wall contains two windows of different sizes but each with a splayed opening. The smaller, northern window has a shallow, pointed head (Pl. 18), whilst the southern window extended to the ceiling and

has a curved head (Pl. 19). On the northern side of the north window is a small locked door with wooden surround and on the southern side is a plaque dating the chimney (Pl. 18);

This chimney was erected by A:2. 1694 Porter

The chimney is located between the two windows and is blocked up with a modern wooden surround in the Georgian style (Pl. 20). Running across the ceiling are two beams supported on corbels. Within the north wall is the modern window insertion (Pl. 43) whilst the earlier window in the west wall is largely obscured, but the head is pointed, matching the one in the eastern wall.

The area of the stairs (room 2) consists of two separate parts forming a central divide between rooms 1 and 3. The access to the stairs and the stairs themselves form room 2 whilst the area to the rear of the stairs has been numbered room 2b. Room 2 has an external entrance from the quad into a small hallway (Pl. 22). To the northwest is access to room 1, straight ahead are the stairs to the first floor (Pls. 23 & 24) whilst to the southeast the corridor continues with a small store cupboard to the southwest and access to room 3 to the southeast. The area of the stairs is carpeted whilst to the southeast is herringbone parquet flooring. The walls are plastered and along with the ceiling. The exception to this is the section of ceiling next to the cupboard which consists of three wide boards aligned northwest-southeast and supported by a small beam, where there appears to be access to a ceiling cavity (Pl. 25). A number of the walls show timber-framing with horizontal timbers present within the walls on either side of the stairs (Pls. 23 & 24) and a further horizontal timber present on the southeastern side of the cupboard. The timber within the cupboard has a chamfer along the edge finishing with a straight-cut stop (Pl. 26).

The area to the rear of the stairs (room 2b) consists of a corridor linking rooms 1 and 3, a cupboard beneath the stairs to which there was no access, a toilet and a small kitchen area to the rear of the cupboard (Pl. 27). A pair of windows are present in the southwest wall; one lighting the corridor (Pl. 28), the second within the toilet (Pl. 29). Both windows have a pointed head. The area of the kitchen continues the horizontal wooden timber seen within the adjoining stair wall (Pl. 30). No timber can be seen on the southeast wall though the upper part of the wall has been boxed in approximately at the height at which the timber within the store cupboard of room 2 is present (Pl. 31).

At the southern end of the Lodge area (room 3) the space has been sub-divided into three with student pigeon holes contained within a room across the eastern side and a franking room and box store along the western wall.

Walls were plastered with a picture rail present and around the ceiling was moulded coving (Pl. 32). Floors were carpeted in the franking room and box store and herringbone parquet in the student pigeon hole room. A third beam is present running across the ceiling. Doors are present in both the north and south walls of the student room and there are two windows in the east wall. The windows varied from those in the northern room with the larger window having a flat head and the splay infilled with panelling along the top and sides (Pl. 33). A shelf formed the window sill with space beneath it. The smaller window had the same pointed head as the other windows of a similar size (Pl. 34). A door is present within the south wall of the franking room and subsequent access is possible to both the box room and student pigeon holes through the modern partitions. The only window within the two rooms is partially obscured by shelving in the box room but has a flat head (Pl. 35).

At the far southern end of the building (room 4), the area has been divided into 3 with each room arranged to have a window. Access was via the student pigeon holes (part of room 3) into the deputy manager's office which in turn gave access to the manager's office. The locker room has a separate external access as well as an internal door between it and the manager's office. The walls are floor to ceiling panelled and painted white. The panelling consists of a lower rectangular panel, laid horizontally and an upper, larger vertical, rectangular panel divided by a dado rail (Pl. 36). A cornice hides the wall and ceiling junction (Pl. 37). The ceiling is otherwise of plain plaster and the floor is carpeted throughout. The window within the northeastern elevation was largely obscured but consists of a simple rectangular opening, whilst that in the southwestern elevation has the splayed opening which extends up to the ceiling (Pl. 38). The two windows in the southeastern elevation have shallow splayed openings and extend up to the ceiling (Pl. 39). Running across deputy manager's office and the locker room, on the northeastern side of the room is a beam within the ceiling. The northeastern external wall is also substantially thinner than the other three walls and would likely be a later addition. Within the locker room, between the two windows on the southeastern wall is a blocked fireplace. The fireplace is of stone and the panelling has been built around it. It is relatively plain with a plinth block and a rounded edge on both the internal and external edges (Pls. 40-42).

The panelling is similar to an example dated to 1694 in Yorkshire and 1693 in Oxfordshire with a similar fireplace (Hall, 2005, 141-142). The Oxfordshire example shows a Bolection fireplace with over-mantle with pilasters on either side of a central rectangular panel. It is not clear what material the fireplace surround is made of. With the exception of the panelling immediately above the fireplace the panelling in room 4 is generally of a fairly simple design with an ovolo mould around the frame suggesting a date in the late 17th to 18th

centuries. The cornice with its central square projection would also suggest a date of the late 17th to 18th century. The fireplace is typical of the plainer Bolection moulded fireplaces, a similar example of which is dated to 1734 at Kew (Surrey) (Hall, 2005, 182).

Interpretation

It is likely that the Porter's Lodge has been remodelled a number of times from its original construction as part of St Bernard's College. The earliest plan of 1546 shows a markedly different internal layout with differing numbers of windows in the external walls with perhaps the eastern wall being entirely rebuilt to remove a bay window and an ornate entrance, as well as altering the location of windows. The central staircase does not appear to be in the same location as that on the 1546 plan and would perhaps date to the phase of remodelling that seems to have occurred by the drawings of 1566 which show at least the ground floor western wall to have a similar arrangement as that currently present. The only other available internal plan of the building dates from 1878-81 which shows the stairs in their current location along with the identified timber-framed walling immediately to the south of the stairs. A further original partition may still be present at the southern end of the building where it separates off the southern two windows, though this has subsequently been removed. The far southern end of the building (room 4) is a later addition probably dating to between 1546 and 1566 where the frontage is recognisably that of the existing building. The panelling within room 4 along with the cornice and fireplace would suggest a date within the early 18th century.

Conclusion

Much of the internal division within the building is relatively modern and these have largely been glossed over to separate the building into its earlier four parts (rooms 1-4). Only the walls of the stairs and that immediately to the southwest are earlier internal sub-divisions, though no early plan of these could be found and it is likely they date to renovations between 1546 and 1566 where the frontage appears to recognisably be that present today. The area of room 4 is a later addition, as per the 1546 plan, but in existence by 1566. The northeastern wall of this section of the building is noticeably narrower than the other three walls and may represent a narrowing of the wall due to the presence of an overhead beam, certainly the earliest 1546 plan suggests that the walls present in the area at that time are of a similar width to the rest of the building to the north. The next available plan of 1878 shows the wall to be narrow. Internal decoration within this room, along with the fireplace probably dates from the early 18th century.

References

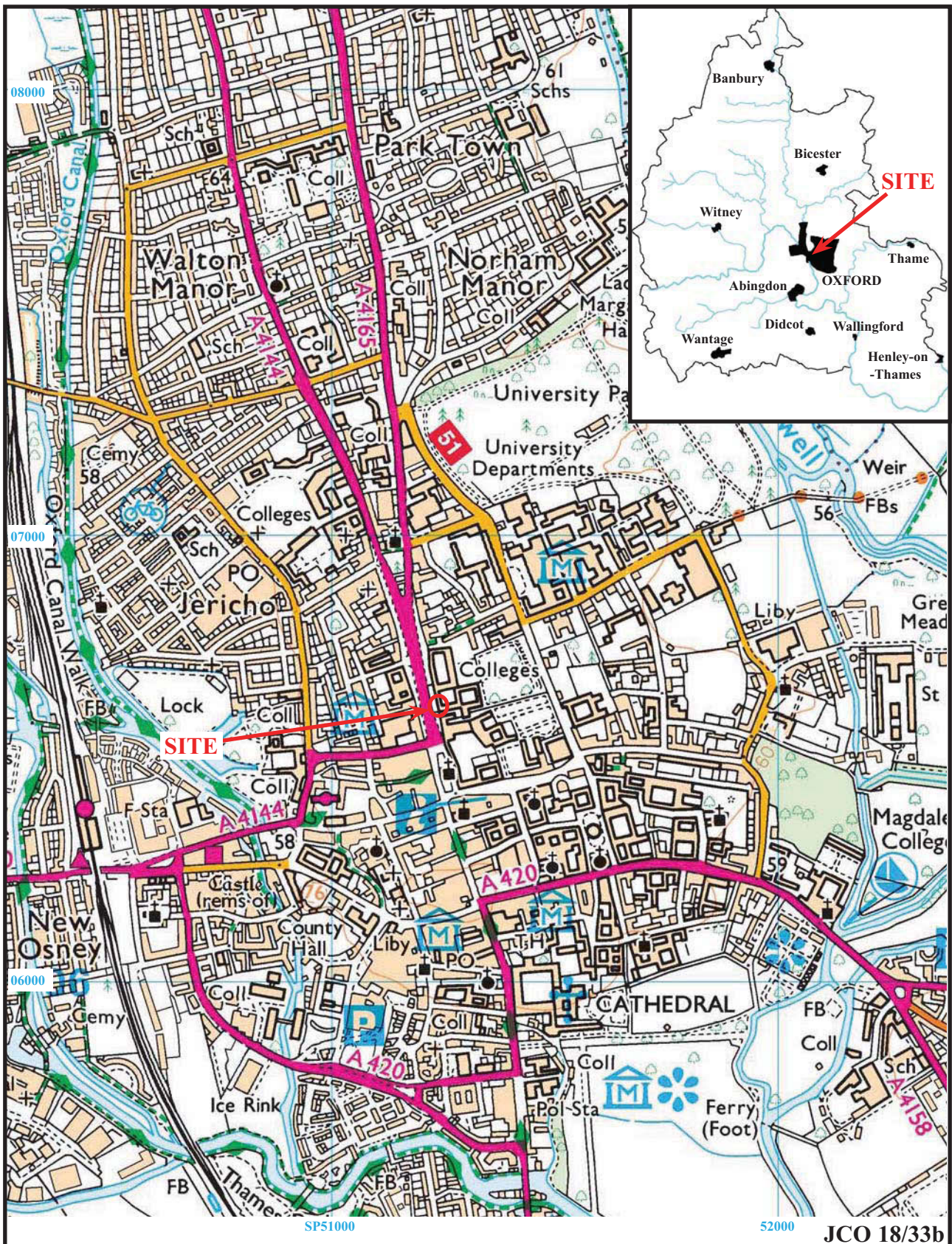
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Cat. No.	Comments (Ext/Int, floor, room, detail, description)			
	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1	2x1m	External	NE	College frontage, north end
2	2x1m	External	NE	College frontage, centre
3	2x1m	External	NE	College frontage, centre
4	2x1m	External	NE	College frontage, south end
5	2x1m	External	N	College frontage, oblique
6	2x1m	External	SE	College frontage, oblique
7	2x1m	External	NE	Gatehouse frontage
8	2x1m	External	SW	Quad frontage, north end
9	2x1m	External	SW	Quad frontage, centre
10	2x1m	External	SW	Quad frontage, centre
11	2x1m	External	SW	Quad frontage, south end
12	2x1m	External	NW	Quad frontage, oblique
13	2x1m	External	S	Quad frontage, oblique
14	2x1m	Archway	WW	Gatehouse, oblique (Pl. 9)
15	2x1m	Archway	S	Gatehouse, oblique (Pl. 2)
16	2x1m	Archway	NW	Archway
17	-	Archway	NW	Roof detail (Pl. 10)
18	2x1m	Archway	NW	Archway
19	-	Archway	NW	Top of arch
20	-	Archway	NW	Roof detail (Pl. 11)
21	2x1m	Archway	SE	Arch with doorway (Pl. 7)
22	-	Archway	SE	Top of arch (Pl. 4)
23	2x1m	Archway	SE	Window detail (Pl. 6)
24	-	Archway	SE	Top of arch (Pl. 5)
25	1x1m	Archway	SE	Door detail (Pl. 8)
26	1x1m	Archway	SE	Door chamfer and stop detail
27	2x1m	Archway	SW	Archway doors
28	2x1m	Archway	SW	Door detail
29	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NW	North wall (Pl. 15)
30	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NW	Door detail
31	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	N	Oblique of window with locked box
32	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NE	Window detail
33	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	E	Plaque in window (Pl. 18)
34	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NE	Fireplace detail (Pl. 20)
35	-	Room 1	NE	Corbel detail
36	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NE	Window detail (Pl. 19)
37				NOT USED
38	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	S	Oblique of panelling (Pl. 16)
39	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	W	Oblique to reception area
40	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	W	Reception frontage
41	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	S	Reception frontage
42	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	W	Niches in wall (Pl. 17)
43	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NW	North wall (Pl. 21)
44	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	SE	Rear wall of fellow's pigeon holes
45	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	S	West wall, oblique
46	-	Room 1	SW	Corbel detail
47	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	SE	View down corridor (Pl. 27)
48	2x1m	Room 2b	S	Toilet
49	-	Room 2b	SW	Window detail (Pl. 29)
50	2x1m	Room 2b	NW	View along corridor
51	-	Room 2b	SW	Window detail (Pl. 28)
52	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 2b	E	Kitchen showing alcove (Pl. 31)
53	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 2b	N	Kitchen showing timber framing

Cat. No.	Comments (Ext/Int, floor, room, detail, description)			
54	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	SE	General view
55	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	NW	General view
56	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	SW	General view
57	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	SE	Mail room
58	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	SW	Obscured window
59	1x0.3m	Room 3	SW	Window detail and picture rail (Pl. 35)
60	-	Room 3	SE	Inserted wall / coving detail
61	-	Room 3	NW	Coving detail (Pl. 32)
62	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	NE	Window detail (Pl. 34)
63	1x1m	Room 3	NE	Window detail (Pl. 33)
64	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 3	NE	Shelving detail below window
65	1x0.3m	Room 3	SE	Panelling detail
66	1x1m	Room 3	NW	General view
67	1x1m	Room 3	SE	General view
68	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 4	NE	General view
69	-	Room 4	NE	Ceiling detail
70	1x1m	Room 4	NW	Panelling detail
71	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 4	NW	Panelling detail (Pl. 36)
72	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 4	SW	Panelling detail (Pl. 37)
73	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 4	SW	Window detail
74	-	Room 4	SW	Window detail (Pl. 38)
75	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 4	N	General view
76	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 4	SE	General view
77	-	Room 4	NE	General view
78	1x1m	Room 2	SE	Along corridor
79	1x1m	Room 2	S	Wall detail
80	1x1m	Room 2	SE	Oblique of door and wall
81	-	Room 2	NE	Ceiling detail (Pl. 25)
82	-	Room 2	NE	Entrance detail (Pl. 22)
83	1x1m	Room 2	NE	Wall detail
84	1x1m	Room 2	NW	Door detail
85	1x1m	Room 2	W	Oblique of stairs showing timber framing (Pl. 23)
86	1x1m	Room 2	S	Oblique of stairs showing timber framing (Pl. 24)
87	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	SE	Fellow's pigeon holes
88	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	NW	Fellow's pigeon holes
89	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	SW	Fellow's pigeon holes
90	1x1m, 1x0.3m	Room 1	N	Fellow's pigeon holes
91	-	Room 1	NE	Ceiling detail
92	-	Room 2	SW	Store cupboard showing timber framing (Pl. 26)
93	-	Room 2	NW	Store cupboard showing timber framing
94	1x1m	Room 4	E	General view
95	-	Room 4	E	View to window and door
96	-	Room 4	SW	Window detail
97	-	Room 4	SE	Window detail (Pl. 39)
98	-	Room 4	S	Fireplace detail
99	-	Room 4	S	Fireplace detail (Pl. 40)
100	-	Room 4	SW	Panelling detail
101	-	Room 4	SE	Fireplace detail (Pl. 41)
101A	1x1m	Room 4	SE	Fireplace detail (Pl. 42)
102	-	Room 4	SE	Panelling detail
103	-	Room 4	W	Coving and panelling detail
104	-	Room 4	SE	Window detail
105	-	Room 4	S	Window detail
106	-	Room 4	SW	General view
107	2x1m	External	W	South elevation, oblique (Pl. 14)
108	2x1m	External	NW	South elevation, window detail

Cat. No.	Comments (Ext/Int, floor, room, detail, description)			
109	2x1m	External	NW	South elevation
110	2x1m	External	NW	South elevation, wall detail
111	2x1m	External	NW	East elevation, oblique
112	2x1m	External	S	East elevation, oblique (Pl. 13)
113	2x1m	External	NE	Front elevation (comprising 5 photos stitched together) (Pl. 1)
114	2x1m	Archway	SW	Archway – door and vaulted ceiling detail (Pl. 3)
115	2x1m	External	SW	Rear elevation (comprising 4 photos stitched together) (Pl. 12)



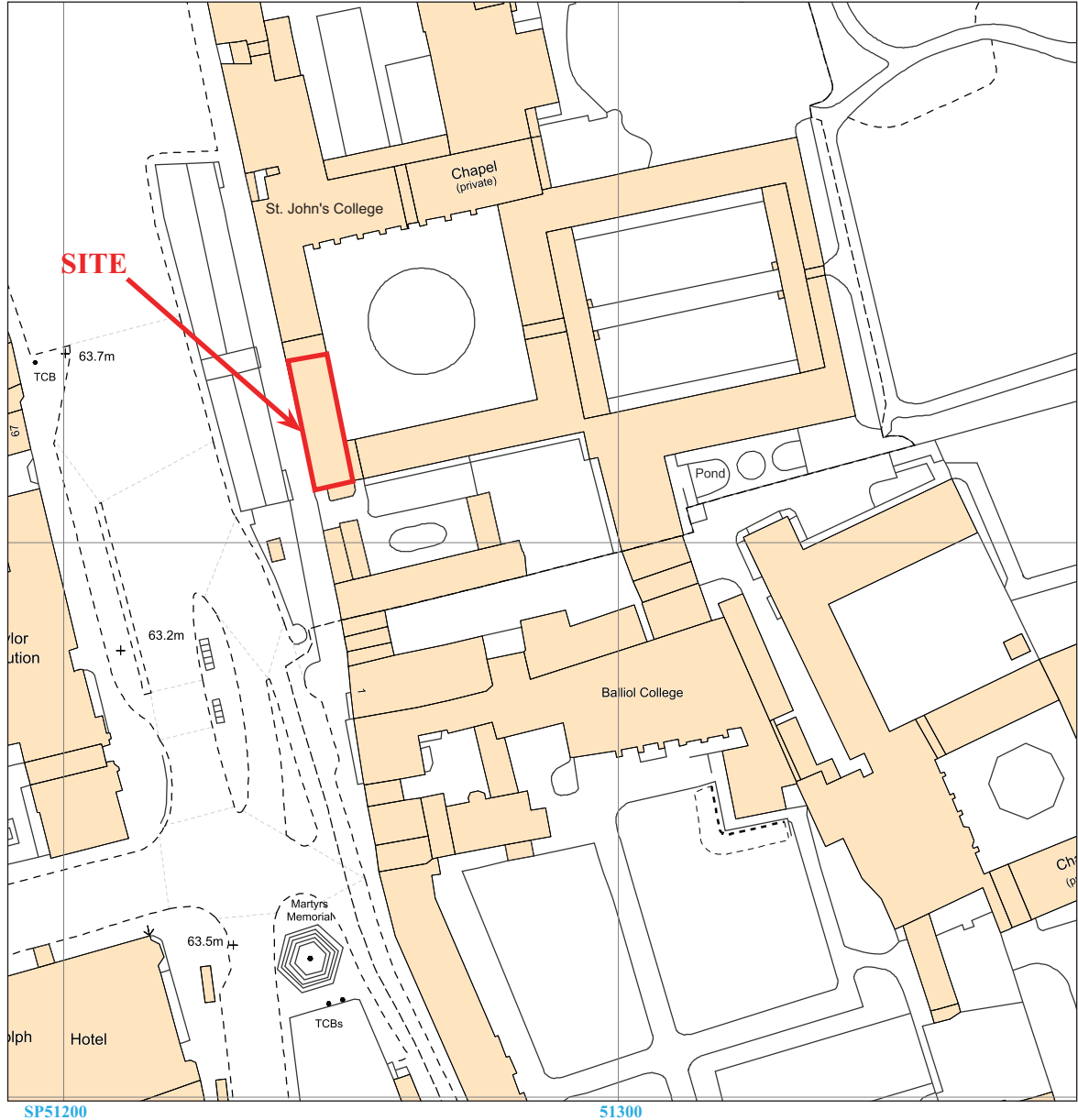
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Figure 1. Location of site within Oxford and Oxfordshire.

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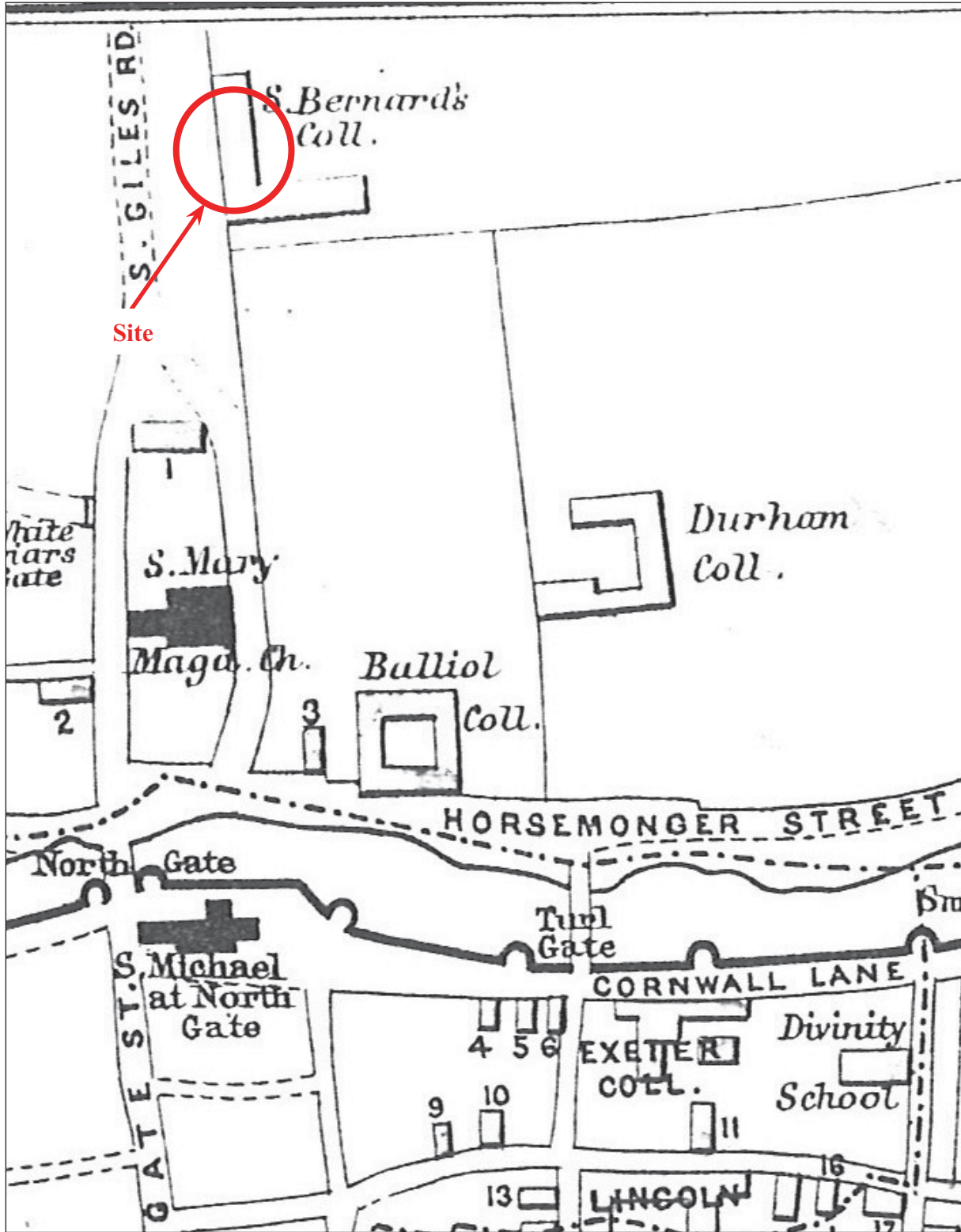
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site at St. Giles, Oxford.

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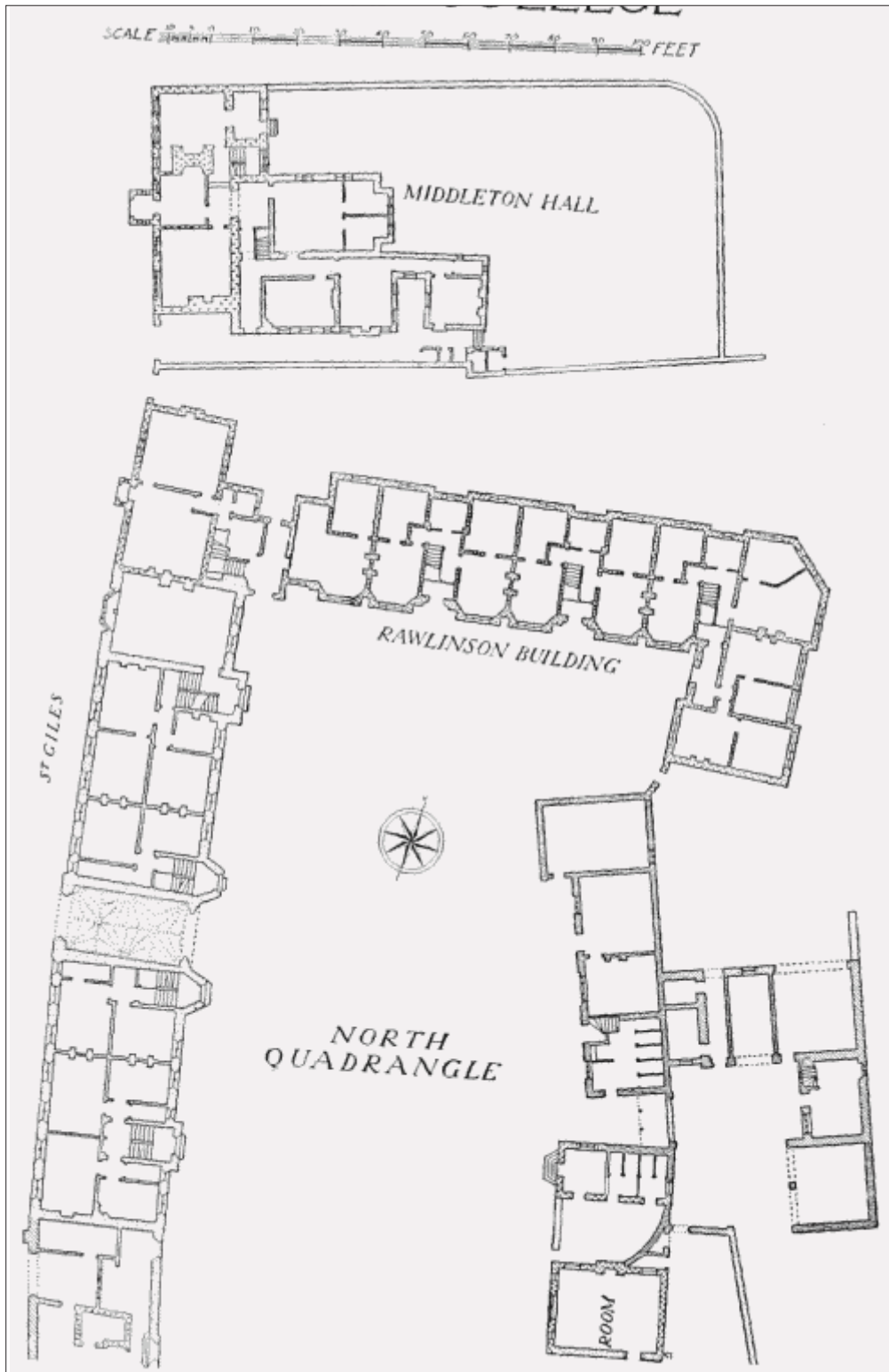
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Figure 3. Hurst and Clarke's map of Oxford ecclesiastical and academeical in 1440, 1890.





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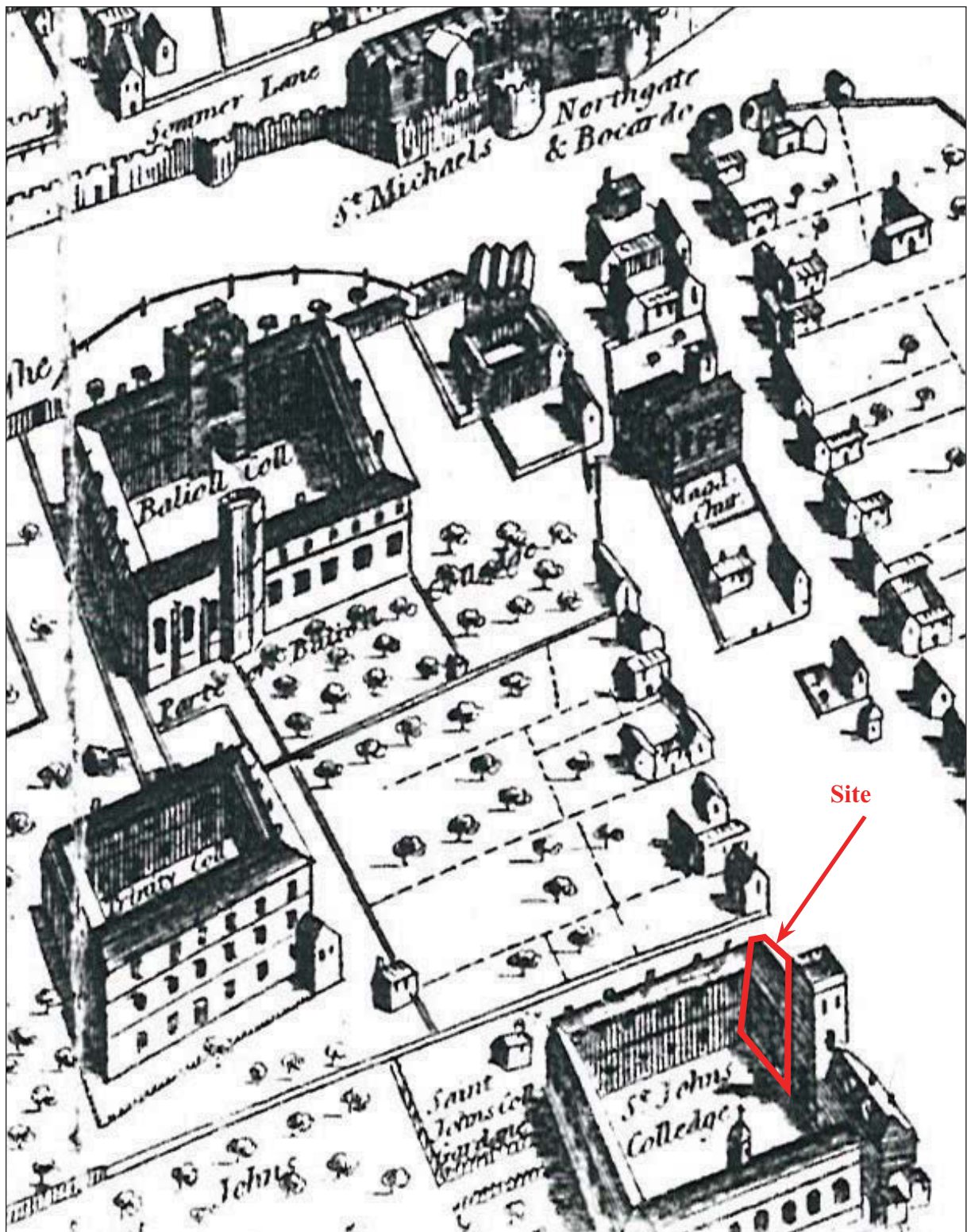


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Figure 4. Plan of St John's College, 1546

Source: VCH, 1954, *A History of the County of Oxford: Vol 3*,
London

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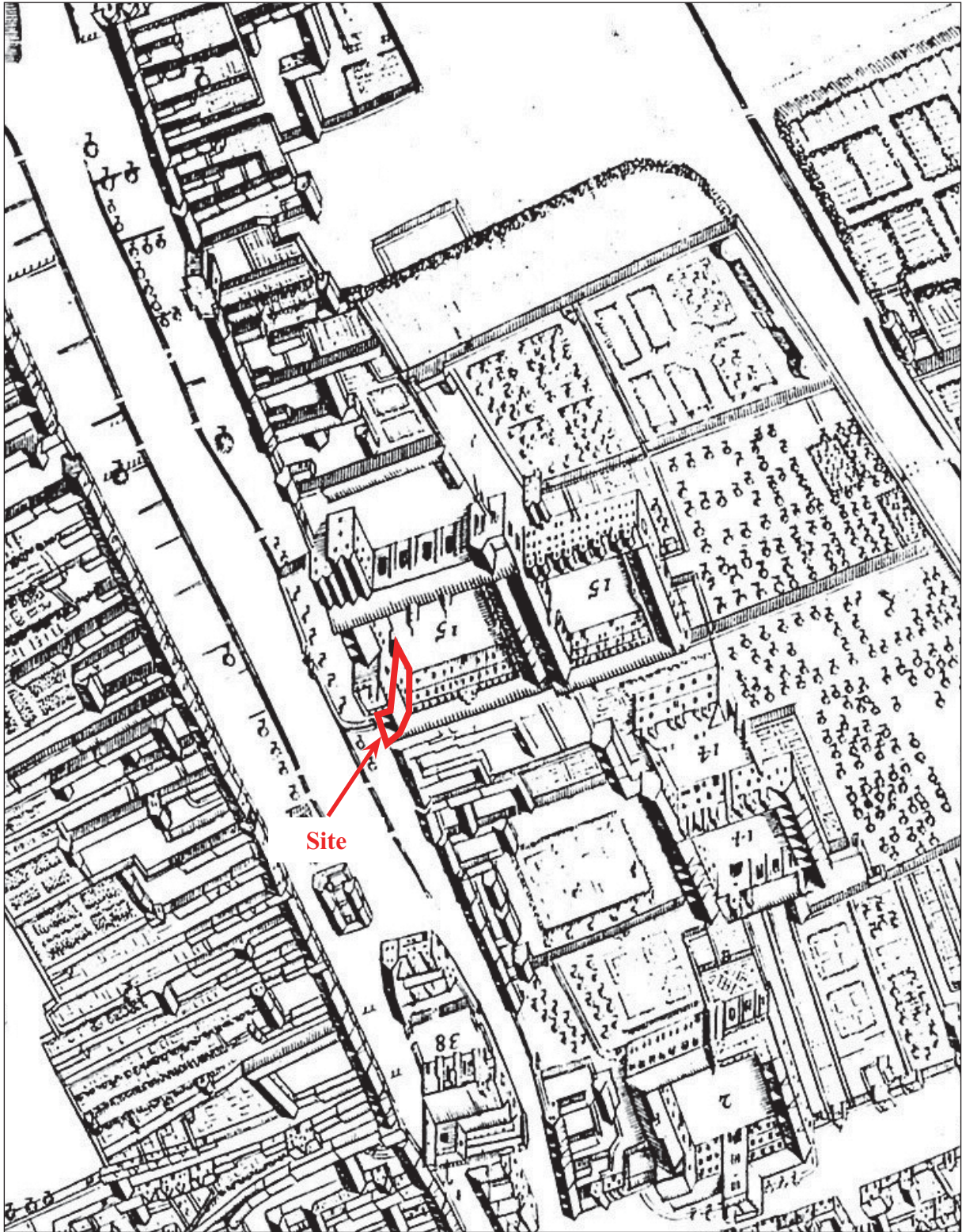


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Figure 5. Agas' city plan of Oxford, 1587.

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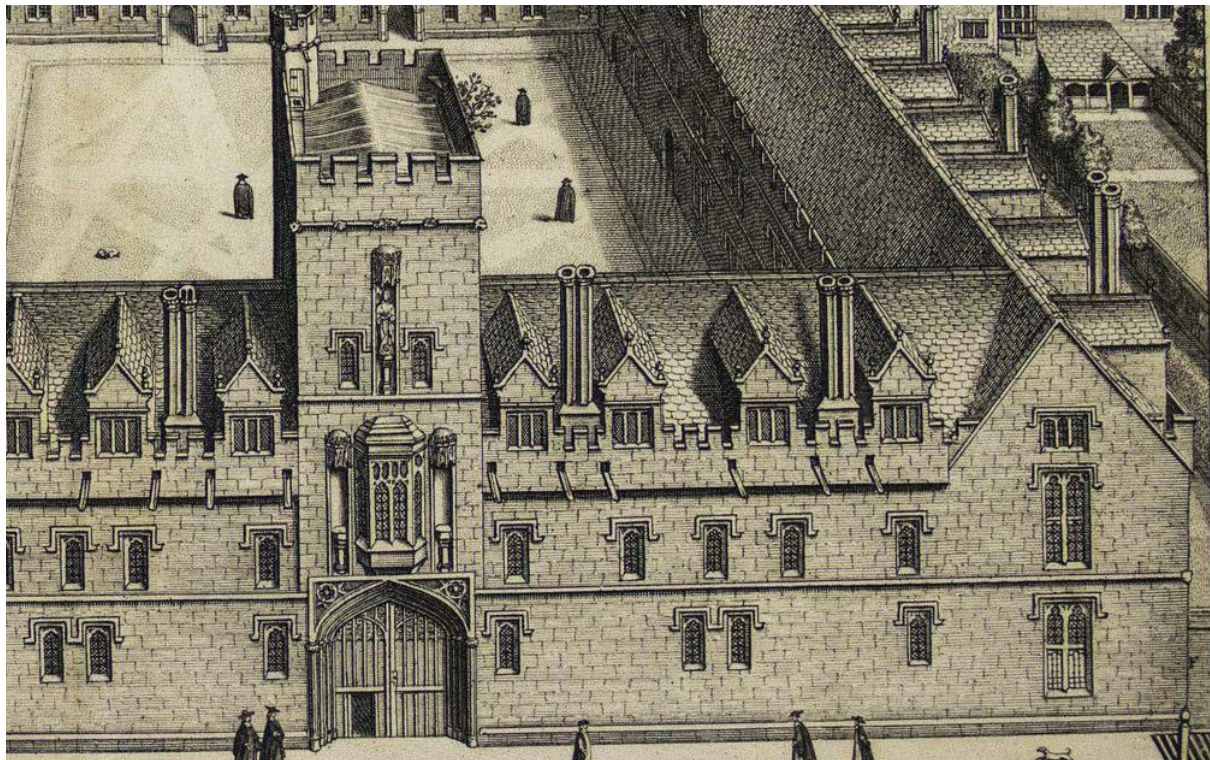
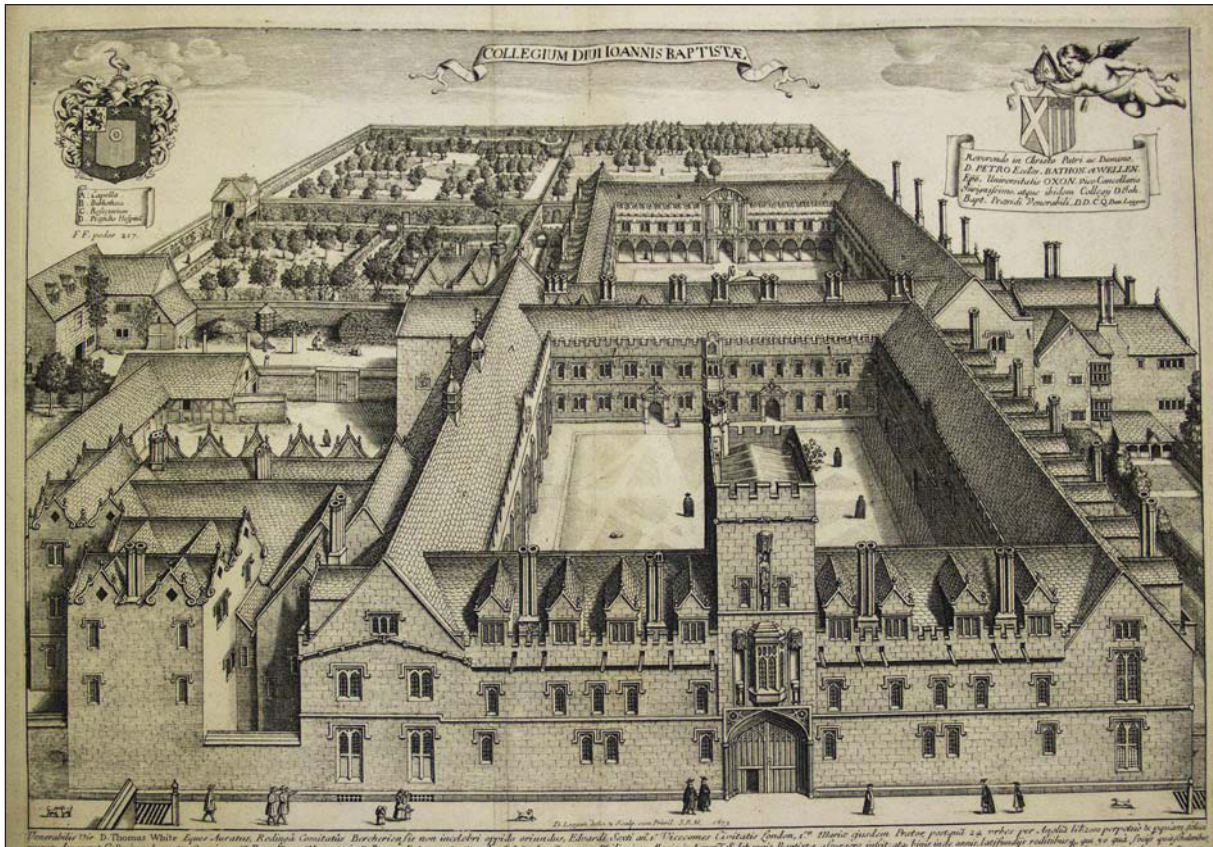


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Figure 6. Loggan's city plan of Oxford, 1675.

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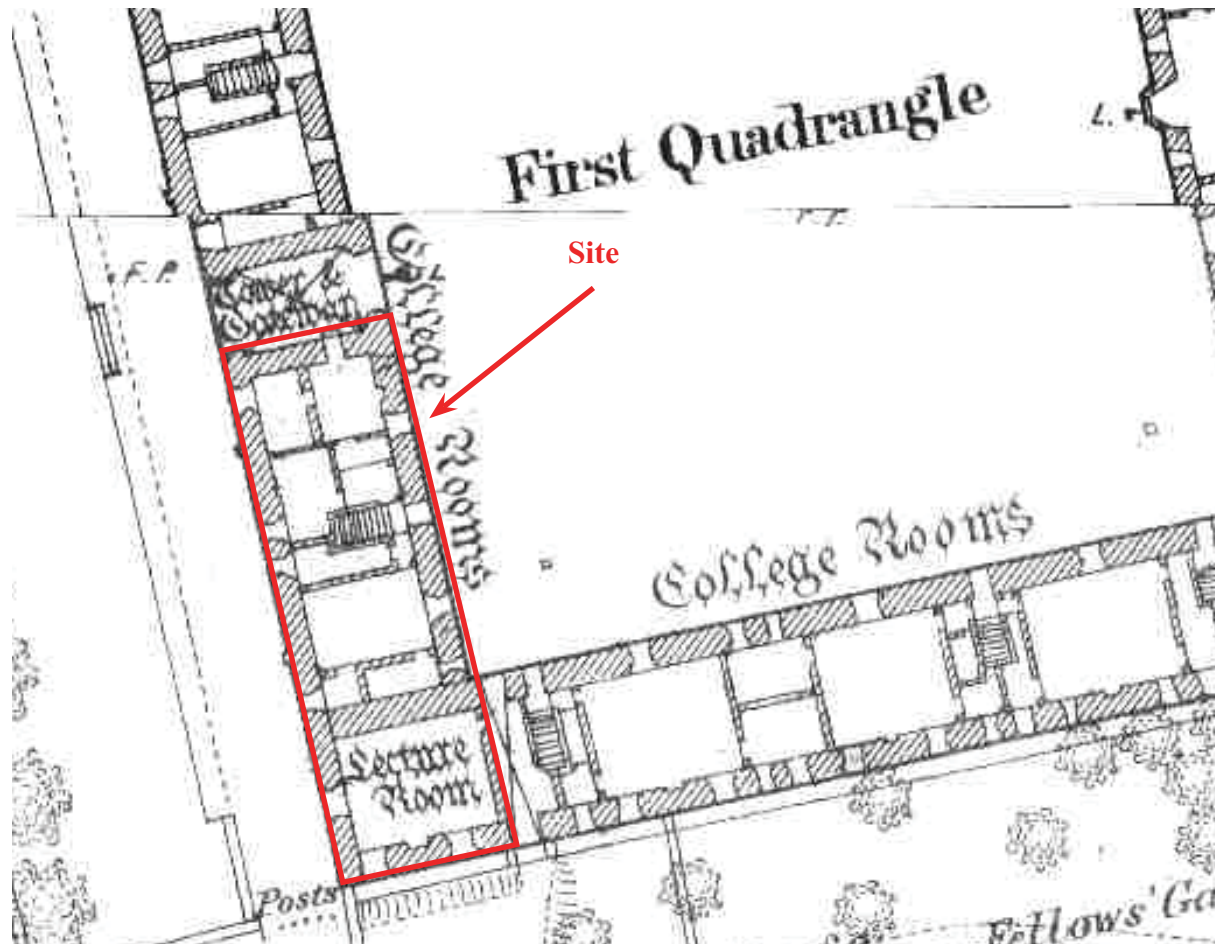
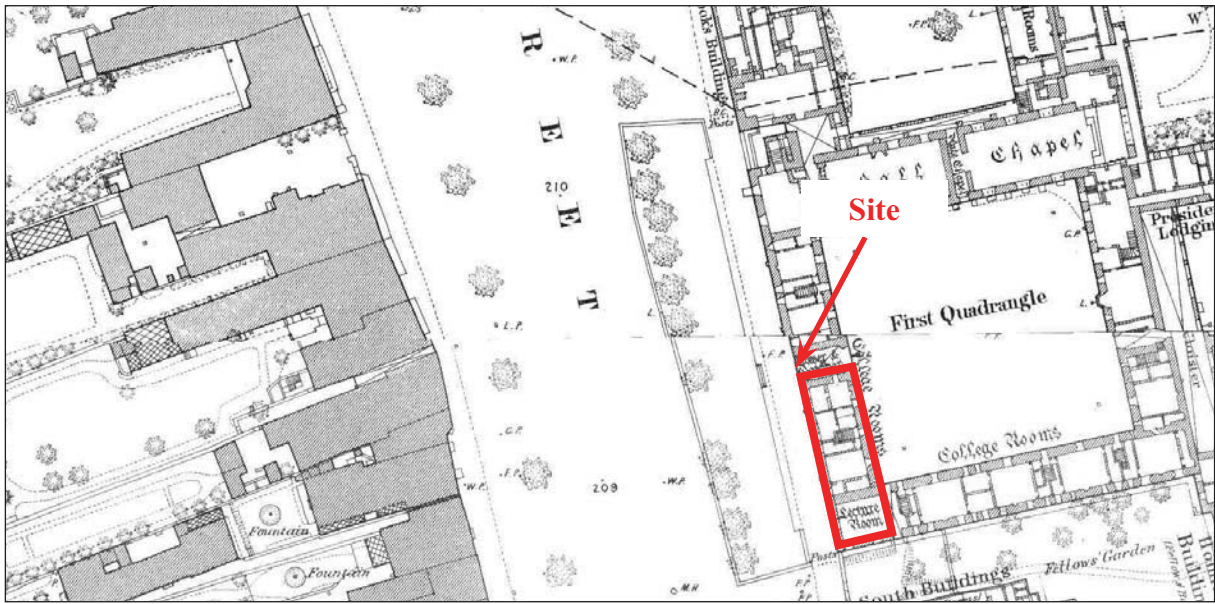
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Oxfordshire, 2018
Building Recording**

Figure 7. Loggan's drawing of St John's College, 1675
and close up of the Porter's Lodge section.

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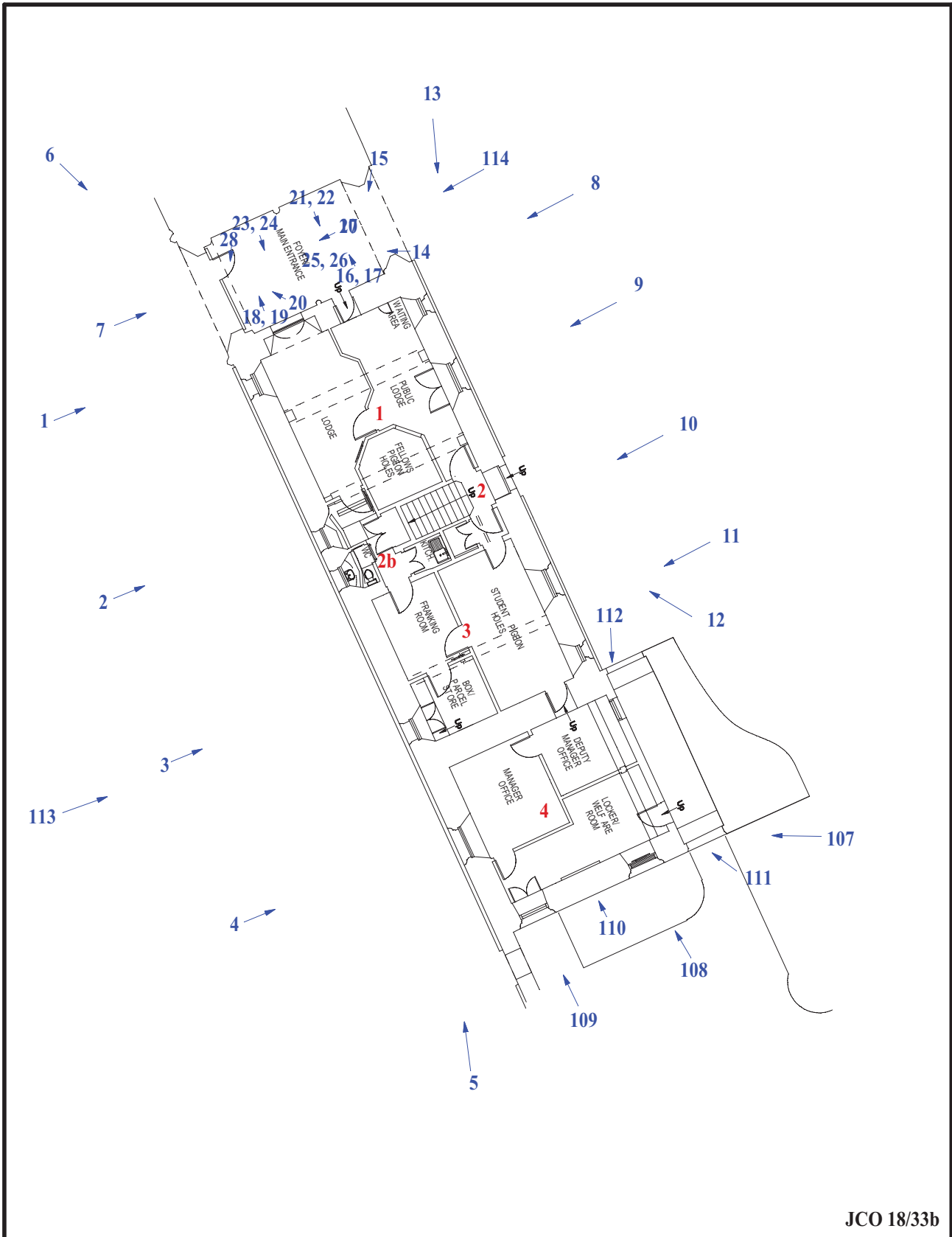
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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey town plan, 1878-81 and detailed view of the Porter's Lodge section.

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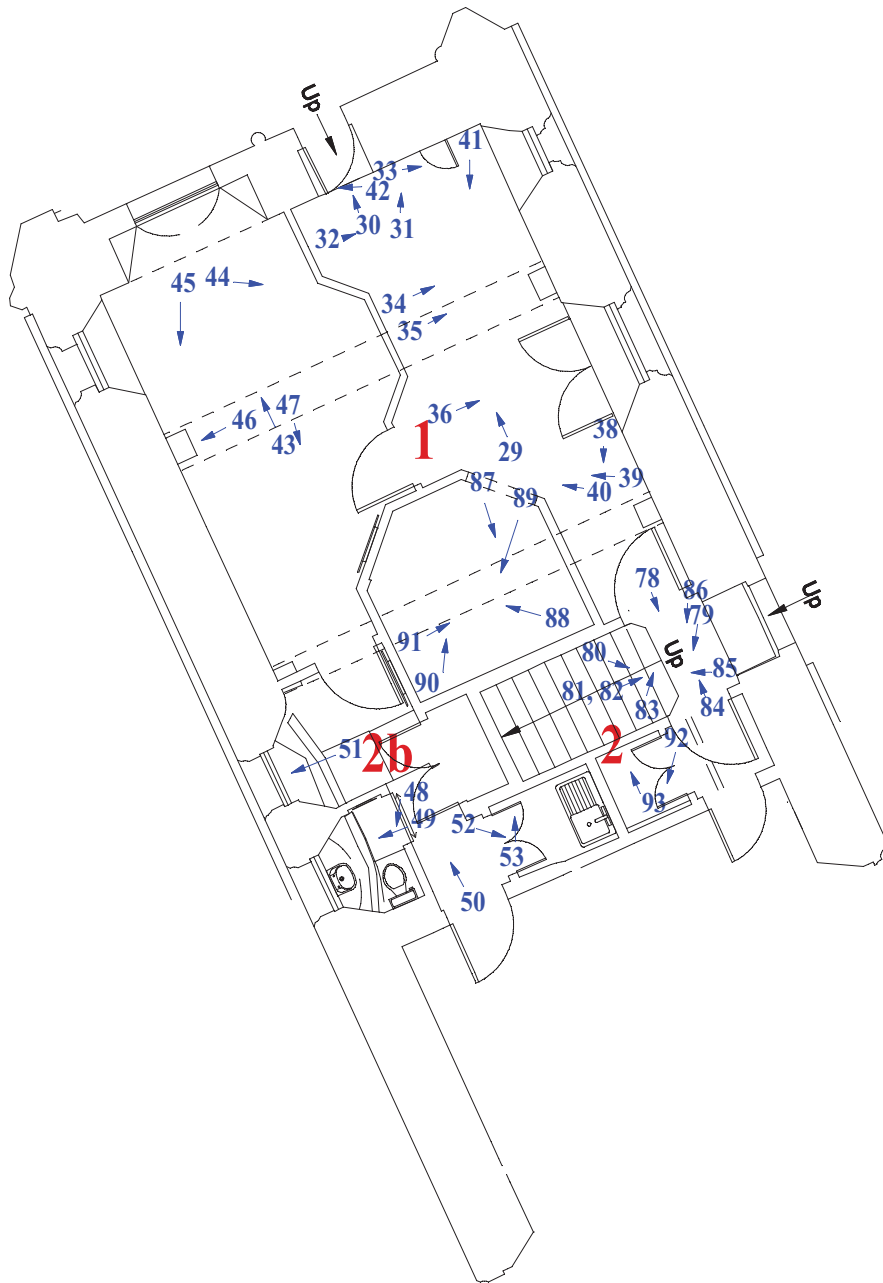
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Figure 9. Ground Floor Plan of the Porter's Lodge



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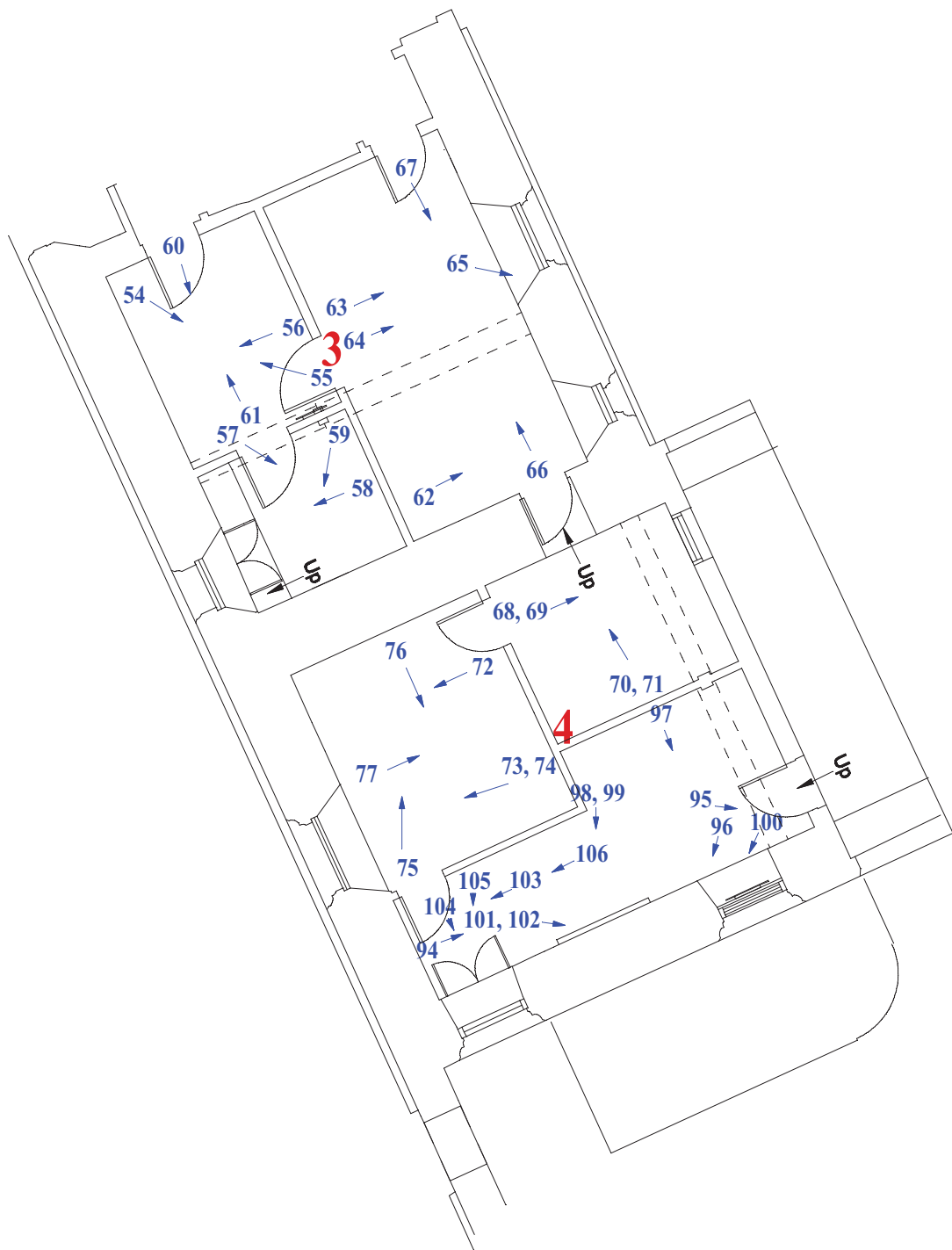
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Figure 10. Plan of Rooms 1 and 2 with photograph orientations



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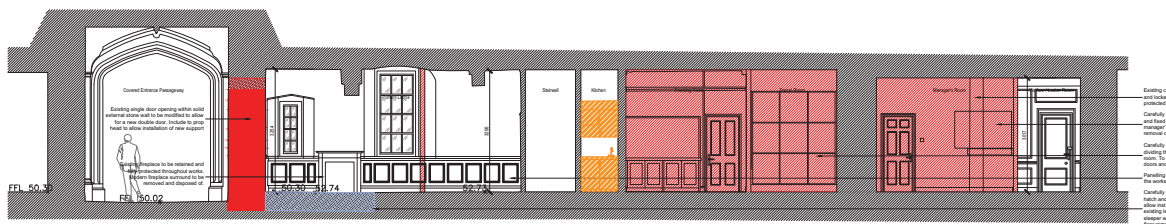
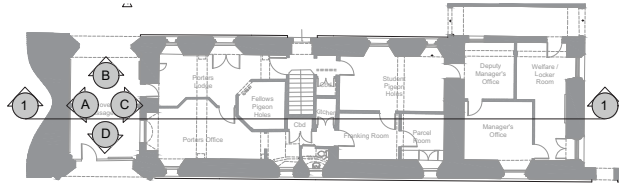
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Figure 11. Plan of Rooms 3 and 4 with photograph orientations

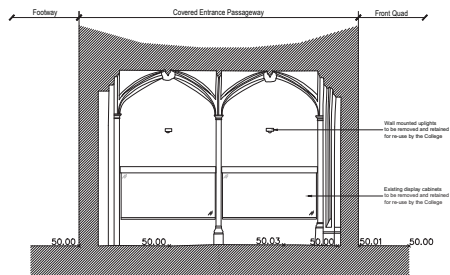


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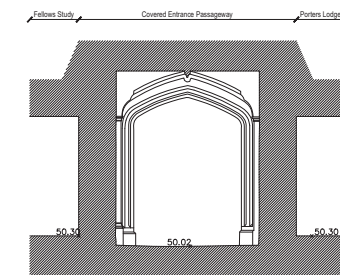
Key @ 1:200



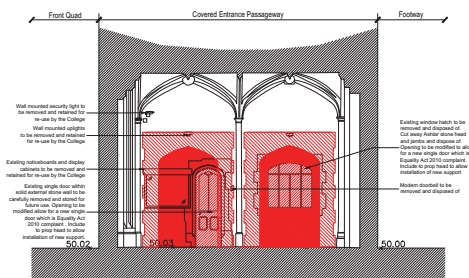
Proposed Section 1-1



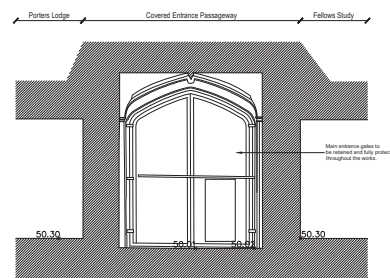
Proposed Elevation A



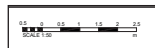
Proposed Elevation B



Proposed Elevation C



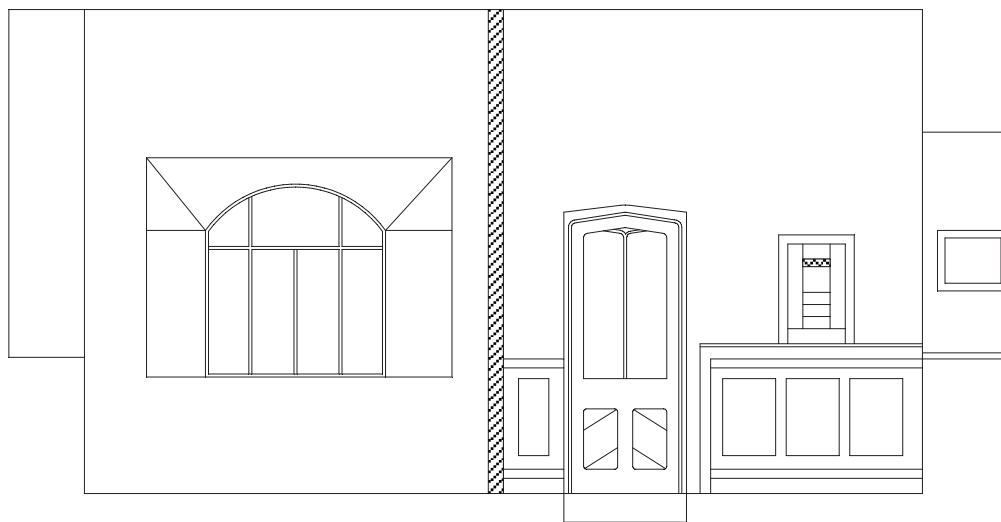
Proposed Elevation D



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Building Recording
Figure 12. Elevations of Room 4

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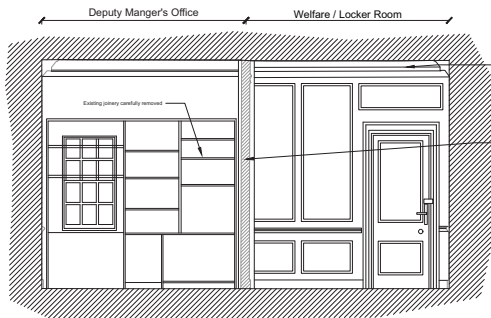
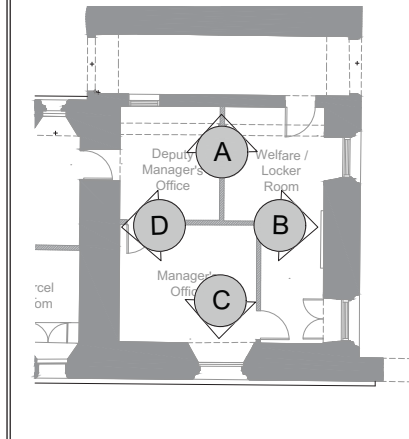
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Figure 13. Southeast Facing Internal Elevation

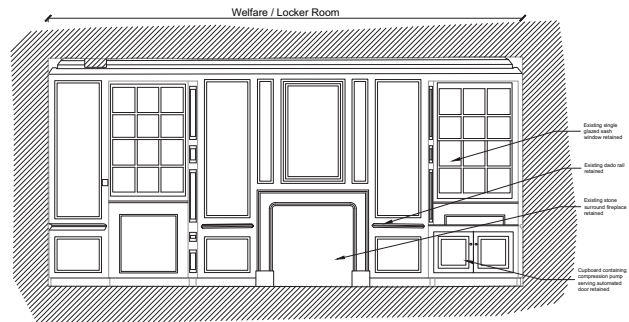


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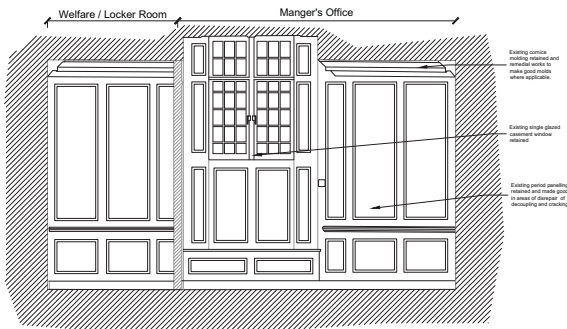
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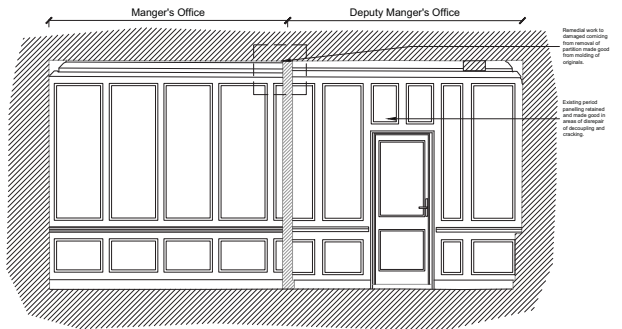
Existing Elevation A



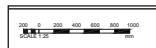
Existing Elevation B



Existing Elevation C



Existing Elevation D



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Figure 14. Elevations of Room 4

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Plate 1. Ground floor front elevation, looking northeast,
Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 2. Gatehouse, oblique, looking South,
Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 3. Archway, door and vaulted ceiling detail,
looking Southwest, Scales: 2x1m.

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Plates 1 to 3.**

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Plate 4. Top of arch detail, looking Southeast.



Plate 5. Top of arch detail, looking Southeast.



Plate 6. Window detail, looking Southeast,
Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 7. Door detail, looking Southeast,
Scales: 2x1m.

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Plates 4 to 7.**

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Plate 8. Door detail, looking Southeast,
Scales: 1x1m.



Plate 9. Archway, oblique, looking West,
Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 10. Vault roof detail, looking Northwest.

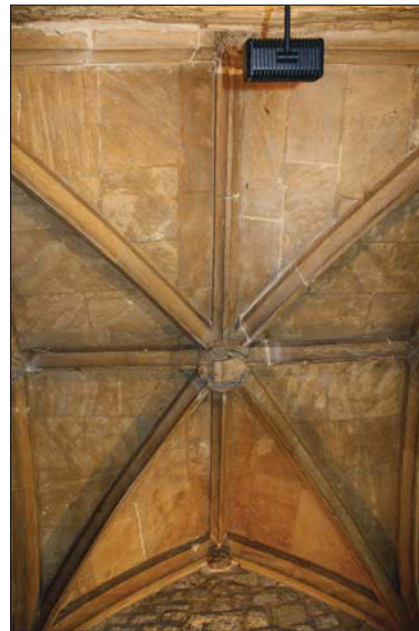


Plate 11. Vault roof detail, looking Northwest.

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Plates 8 to 11.**

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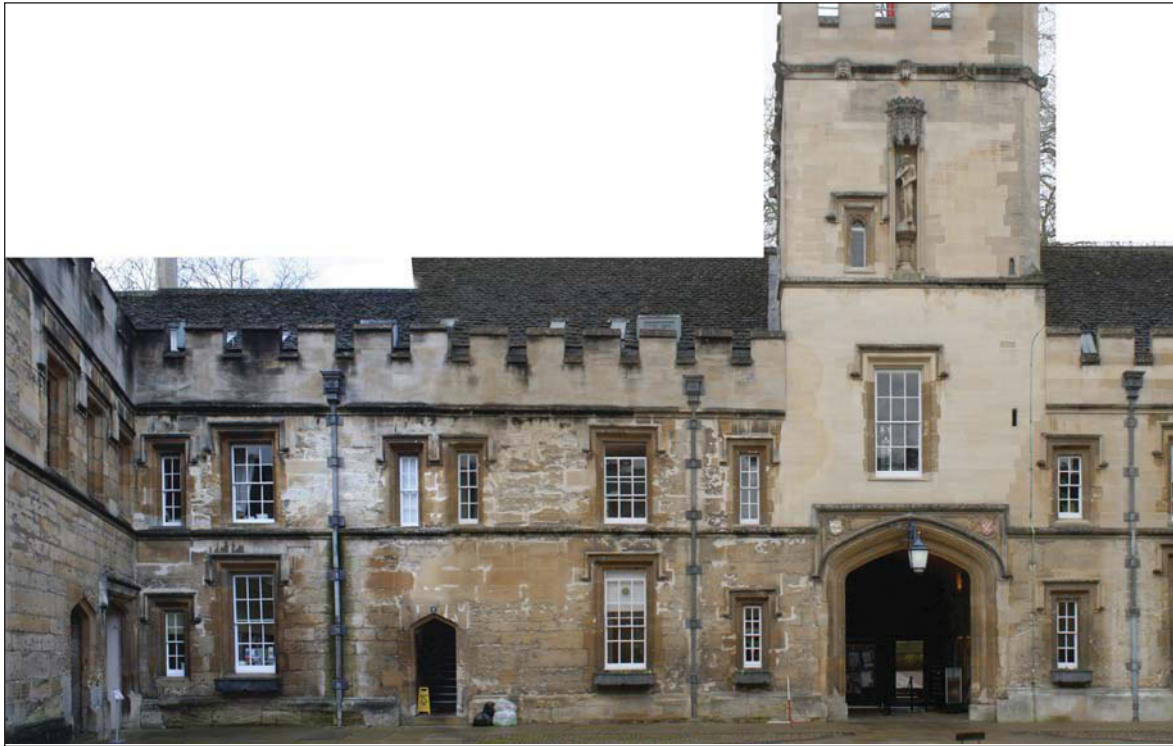


Plate 12. Rear elevation, looking southwest,
Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 13. East elevation through passageway, oblique,
looking South, Scales: 2x1m.



Plate 14. South elevation, oblique,
looking West, Scales: 2x1m.

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Plates 12 to 14.**

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Plate 15. Room 1, North wall, looking Northwest,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 16. Room 1, oblique of panelling, looking South,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 17. Room 1, niches beside door, looking West,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 18. Room 1, window and plaque detail,
looking East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 15 to 18.**

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Plate 19. Room 1, window detail, looking Northeast,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 20. Room 1, fireplace detail, looking Northeast,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 21. Room 1, north wall and window, looking
Northwest, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 22. Room 2, entrance and hallway,
looking Northeast.

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Plates 19 to 22.**

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Plate 23. Room 2, oblique of stairs showing timber framing, looking West, Scales: 1m.

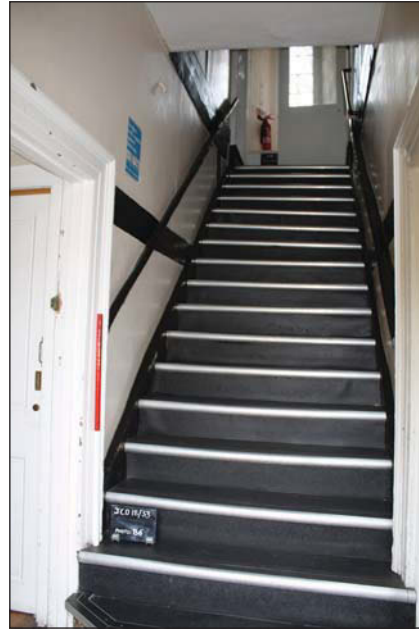


Plate 24. Room 2, oblique of stairs showing timber framing, looking South, Scales: 1m.



Plate 25. Room 2, ceiling detail looking Northeast.



Plate 26. Room 2, store cupboard showing timber framing, looking Southwest.

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Plates 23 to 26.**

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Plate 27. Room 2b, view along corridor, looking Southeast, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 28. Room 2b, window detail, looking Southwest.



Plate 29. Room 2b, window detail, looking Southwest.



Plate 30. Room 2b, Kitchen showing timber framing, looking North, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 27 to 30.**

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Plate 31. Room 2b, kitchen showing alcove, looking East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 32. Room 3, coving detail, looking Northwest.



Plate 33. Room 3, window detail, looking Northeast, Scales: 1m.



Plate 34. Room 3, window detail, looking Northeast, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 31 to 34.**

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Plate 35. Room 3, window detail,
looking Southwest, Scales: 0.3m.



Plate 36. Room 4, panelling detail, looking Northwest,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 37. Room 4, panelling detail, looking Southwest,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 38. Room 4, window detail, looking Southwest.

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Plates 35 to 38.**

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Plate 39. Room 4, window detail,
looking Southeast.



Plate 40. Room 4, fireplace and panelling detail,
looking South.



Plate 41. Room 4, fireplace detail, looking Southeast.



Plate 42. Room 4, fireplace detail, looking Southeast,
Scales 1m.

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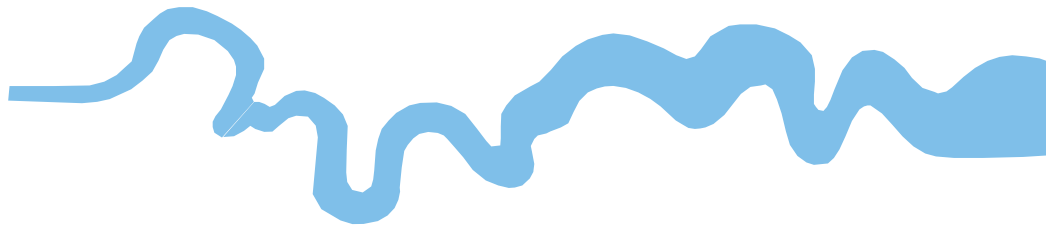
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Plates 39 to 42.

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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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Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

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