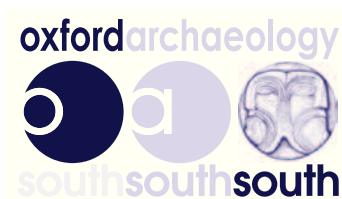


114-119 St. Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2015

Client: CgMs

Issue No: 1
NGR: SP 5133 0615

114-119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford

Centred on SP 51320 06130


Archaeological Evaluation Report

August 2015

Oxford Archaeology



Client Name: CgMs Consulting Ltd.
 Client Ref No: -
 Document Title: 114-119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford
 Document Type: Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Issue/Version Number: 1
 Grid Reference: SP 51320 06130
 Planning Reference: -
 Invoice Code: OXSTADEV
 OA Job Number: 5843
 Site Code: OXSTAD15
 Receiving Museum: Oxfordshire Museums Service
 Museum Accession No.: OXCMA.2015.150
 Event No.: -

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
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Document File Location: X:\o\Oxford, 114 St
 Graphics File Location: \\Server1\invoice codes i thru q\O_codes\
 Illustrated by: Victoria Hosegood

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114-119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

In July 2015 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting as part of preliminary groundworks associated with the redevelopment of 114-119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford. Three test pits were undertaken within the basement of the existing buildings to investigate levels of archaeological preservation at the site.

The evaluation revealed the remains of undisturbed late Saxon/early medieval horizons underneath the current basement levels. A series of pits containing domestic waste and demolition material were exposed during the excavations. The possible presence of walls and a compacted gravel surface demonstrates the potential for structural remains to also be present. An absence of clay pipes and modern material suggests that the archaeological horizons may have been sealed in the early post-medieval period.

A small assemblage of late Saxon pottery was recovered from later features, an indication that activity from this period may be represented at the site. A fragment potentially from a crucible indicates that small-scale processing of bronze or precious metals may have occurred on the site. The historical records show that several large houses occupied part of the site during this period and formed part of the Jewish quarter of Oxford.

The vast majority of the features and deposits revealed during the evaluation date from the 13th-14th century. They include two potential walls, a compacted gravel surface and three rubbish pits. The pottery, animal bone and tile assemblages are predominately domestic in nature and presumably originated from the buildings with frontages on Queen Street and St Aldate's.

Rare semi-waterlogged organic remains were recovered from one of these rubbish pits, including food waste, 'cessy' material, mineralised insect remains and a leather shoe. Some of this material is likely to represent domestic rubbish, while stabling waste and/or faecal waste may also be present. The site has good potential to include deposits that contain organic material which could provide an indication of the diet, wealth and living conditions of the site's medieval inhabitants.

The site is located within the heart of the Saxon Burh and medieval walled town of Oxford and any archaeological remains are likely to be considered highly archaeologically significant. Wherever possible the proposed foundation designs should try to avoid any impact on the archaeological resource. If the impact levels do exceed the depth of the basement then it is likely to have significant archaeological implications.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed redevelopment at 114-119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford. Three test pits were excavated in order to assess the archaeological preservation levels underneath the current basements at the site.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform a mitigation strategy required by a planning condition. Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with David Radford, City Archaeologist, have established the broad scope of the work required; this document outlines the results of the required evaluation.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation results will help inform the production of a foundation design methodology and a second archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation covering the mitigation of the development impact, both of which will need to be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies as outlined in the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting, 2014(i)).

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The area of proposed development currently consists of properties at the corner of St Aldate's and Queen Street (Fig. 1). The site has an area of approximately 0.135 hectares and is currently a series of disused retail outlets and storage areas.
- 1.2.2 The north end of the site lies at about 64.7m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) with a gentle slope to the south. Artificial terraces have been created in this slope in order to accommodate the construction of the existing buildings on the site. The natural fall of the slope is visible along St Aldate's. The River Thames lies 450m to the south of the site.
- 1.2.3 The site is located on the second gravel terrace of the River Thames, close to the edge of the first gravel terrace which is located just to the south, along the line of what is now Brewer Street, at around 58.5m AOD. The underlying solid geology is Oxford Clay and Kellaways Beds (British Geological Survey, Sheet 236). The solid geology is overlain by a thin layer of loess deposits, often referred to as the 'supra natural' in Oxford.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The general archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and the following addendum (CgMs Consulting, 2014(i) and CgMs Consulting (ii)), and is only summarised here.

Prehistory (10,000 BC – 43 AD)

- 1.3.2 Prehistoric finds and features have been recorded to the west of the current site (UAD 260) and to the south-east, at Christ Church (Sturdy 1961). Other prehistoric evidence has been recovered elsewhere in the city, for example in the University Science Area as well as in North Oxford (Dodd 2003, 7-11).
- 1.3.3 The site was considered to have low potential for prehistoric remains.

**Roman Period (43-410 AD)**

- 1.3.4 Very sparse evidence of Roman activity has been identified in the vicinity of the site, which is believed to lie away from the main focus of Roman settlement and activity. Consequently there is thought to be low potential for remains from this period to be discovered.

Saxon (AD 410-1066)

- 1.3.5 Early Saxon settlement seems to have been focused further south along the Thames Valley, at Abingdon and Dorchester-on-Thames. The earliest activity in Oxford dates to around the early 8th century, with the founding of St Frideswide's minster. The minster is thought to be located at Christ Church Cathedral, to the south-east of the site.
- 1.3.6 A burh had been founded on the second gravel terrace, at Oxford, by the start of the 10th century. The site lies in the heart of the Saxon town and just to the north of the Grandpont, one of the principal crossing points over the River Thames, documented in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and listed in the burhal Hidage. The south gate of the town was located at the southern end of St Aldate's, with the north gate at the north end of Cornmarket Street. Queen Street was also laid out in the Saxon period.
- 1.3.7 Unsurprisingly, late Saxon activity is recorded at the site. Archaeological excavations at no 4 Queen Street (within the north end of the site) revealed metallised surfaces from roads and markets about 2m below the ground surface (UAD 487), indicating that the street frontage lay to the south of the market (Collard 1986), but within the bounds of the current site.
- 1.3.8 Immediately adjacent, to the north east and beneath 121 St Aldate's (the former Glyn and Mills Bank, UAD 682), a late Saxon bun-shaped loom weight was found during building work in 1931. Outside the site evidence for a late Saxon street frontage was discovered in excavations at 7-8 Queen Street (UAD 344), where it was recorded as being no more than 3m behind (south of) the modern frontage (Durham 1986). Similar evidence was recorded during investigations at 11-12 Queen Street (UAD 288), and the neighbouring Marks and Spencer site (UAD 482, Halpin 1983).
- 1.3.9 Late Saxon/early medieval activity is recorded along elsewhere on Queen Street (UAD 69 and 697), to the east (UAD 148), to the south (UAD 516) and west (UAD 287 and 493) of the site. The evidence to the south comprised eight charcoal lined burials and a small area of 'occupation surface' in the nave at St Aldate's Church.
- 1.3.10 In view of the fact that the site is located within the known area of the Saxon town, and because of the earlier discovery of surviving Saxon deposits at depth (potentially below modern basement level) within the study site, a high potential for the Saxon and early medieval period was identified.

Medieval (AD1066-1550)

- 1.3.11 The development of Oxford as a thriving City continued throughout the medieval period. The site was located in St Martin's Parish. Street frontages at St Aldate's (or Fish Street as it was known) and Queen Street (Butcher Row/Great Bailey) continued to be occupied.
- 1.3.12 The area around St Aldate's, including the present site, was the Jewish quarter or Jewry of Oxford during the 12th and 13th centuries. It may also have been a Jewish area in the later part of the 11th century, in the years after William the Conqueror invited the Jews to England to establish a network of credit and trading links between his English and French lands. The first written record of the Jewry dates to 1141 when the



Empress Matilda was under siege at Oxford Castle, by Stephen of Blois (Manix 2004). Documentary evidence has survived detailing the Jewish owners of properties and this information has been recently been compiled (ibid). The Jewry continued to be part of the City of Oxford until the expulsion of the Jews from England by Edward I in 1290.

- 1.3.13 During this period there were four properties on the site. Manix (ibid) identifies the two more substantial landholdings fronting on to St Aldate's Street as being in Jewish hands. The northernmost is the site of Jacobs Hall, possibly one of the most substantial private houses in Oxford at this time, with the southernmost owned by Elias or Elekin. Together these two landholdings approximately correspond to the modern 114 to 119 St Aldgate's. During the late 19th century construction works revealed 13th century cellars running out across the whole width of the street at this point, linking properties on either side (UAD 1327).
- 1.3.14 Two much smaller properties, held by the Bishop of Lichfield, had frontages on Queen Street. These were located in what is now the north-western part of the site, corresponding with the modern 4 and 5 Queen Street. By the 14th century all properties were in Christian ownership, with the two St Aldate's holdings now marked as being the site of Battes Inn and the Red Lion. Beyond the boundaries of the site, to the south-west, were two buildings, Gloucester Hall and Hinxey Hall, accessed from St Aldate's via Kepeharm's Lane. The New Inn Court archaeological investigations (UAD 288) revealed structural remains of Hinxey Hall (originally known as *domus Kepeharm*) dating from the mid 13th century, when it was a domestic dwelling, as was the case until the 16th century (Halpin 1983).
- 1.3.15 To the south-east of the site investigations at the Post Office revealed a 13th century crypt and late medieval finds (UAD 1167). Further 13th century material was recovered from Nos 117-118 St Aldate's. Excavations to the west along Queen Street recorded further evidence of the medieval street frontage (UAD 344, 482 and 487). A rubbish pit dated to the 13th/14th centuries (6m below the ground surface) was revealed during excavations on the south-west corner of Carfax (UAD 131), and elsewhere road surfaces of probable medieval date have been recorded in excess of 4m below the present Queen Street.
- 1.3.16 The site was clearly occupied during the medieval period and the structural remains of former buildings and other associated finds and deposits have been shown to survive at considerable depth immediately adjacent to the site. A high potential for medieval remains was therefore identified.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 - Present)

- 1.3.17 Agas's 16th century Map of Oxford depicts buildings on the frontages of Fish Street, and Great Bayley Street. The number of land holdings appear to correspond with those shown on the Slater plan. Behind this are gardens or open plots.
- 1.3.18 This corresponds with the archaeological evidence recovered during the New Inn Court excavations, which indicated that Hinxey Hall, formerly located here, was demolished during the 16th century and the land laid to garden (Halpin 1983). Loggan's 17th century bird's eye view shows that the medieval plots have been subdivided, particularly those fronting Fish Street, with ranges of buildings around yards constructed over the earlier gardens.
- 1.3.19 The 1876 Ordnance Survey (OS) shows the site divided up into up to six buildings fronting St Aldate's (including one marked as a Bank), with two fronting onto Queen Street. The modern street names have been adopted. A similar layout is shown in 1900



and 1921. The 1939 and 1969/70 OS maps show redevelopment having taken place along St Aldate's, with the earlier smaller buildings amalgamated into two main blocks, as today.

- 1.3.20 Despite this process of renewal and disturbance there remains a high potential for the localised survival of fragmentary remains of post-medieval date, particularly along the street frontages.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The main aims of the evaluation were:

- To record the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the test pits;
- Identify and record any significant archaeological remains or surfaces revealed in the test pits, paying particular regard to the potential for Saxon and medieval remains;
- To record the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, bone etc.) and collect representative samples;
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features within the site and to take samples where appropriate;
- To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive of the site and make available the results of the investigation.

2.2 Specific objectives

2.2.1 The specific objectives for the test pit excavations were:

- To confirm the estimates and assumptions made about the survival of, and impacts upon, the archaeological deposits identified in the Addendum to the Desk Based Assessment.
- To assess the form, nature, location and depth of the deposits to inform the design of further evaluation/mitigation works.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Three locations were selected to investigate the archaeological preservation levels underneath the site basement. The location of the archaeological test pits are show within Figure 2. The concrete slab was cut out and removed by the main contractor (Plate 1).

2.3.2 The test pits were then hand excavated and recorded by an archaeologist to a depth of up to 1.2m (Plate 2). The test pits were taken down to the first archaeological horizon. Once archaeological deposits had been investigated and recorded further excavation proceeded by hand. If archaeological remains were found to extend to depths greater than 1m, then this was investigated by hand augering where possible within the base of the pit to confirm the level of the natural geology.

2.3.3 Where the significant archaeological horizon comprised surfaces, occupation deposits, structures or discrete archaeological features, these were cleaned, photographed, recorded and left *in-situ*.



- 2.3.4 General site procedures were as outlined within the WSI (OA 2015) and as defined in OA's Standard Appendices which were supplied with this document.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The following sections summarises the results from the test pits that were excavated underneath the basement of the site (previously Blacks retail). The results are discussed from the earliest to the latest archaeological deposits encountered during the works.
- 3.1.2 Full details of all test pits, including the dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Soil and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The test pits were excavated through thick reinforced concrete that formed the basement floor of the site. Archaeological deposits were found directly underneath the slab with little or no trace of modern foundation deposits.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Early medieval archaeology was found to directly underlie the modern basement within all the test pits. The concrete slab was found to be between 0.60-0.80m thick and had only minimally disturbed the archaeological deposits. The test pits were excavated to just over 1m in depth and contained a mixture of both structural remains (walls and surfaces) and potential feature deposits (pits).
- 3.3.2 The basement had clearly truncated later archaeological deposits but the results demonstrate that significant early medieval deposits and potential earlier remains are still preserved underneath the basement area.

3.4 Description of deposits

- 3.4.1 The archaeological features and deposits identified within each of the test pits are described in more detailed below:

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 3: Plates 3-4)

- 3.4.2 The earliest archaeological deposits identified within the test pit was a firm dark grey silty clay deposit (105), with occasional charcoal noted, and a thin firm brown clayey silt (104) with occasional grit and pebble inclusions. These deposits were only identified at the base of the excavation and produced no datable material, so consequently their full nature could not be established. These deposits were overlain by a firm mixed mid reddish brown deposit (103) that in places was 0.50m thick and extended from the base of the test pit to modern concrete above. This deposit produced three jug fragments and roof tile fragments that all dated from the 13th-14th century.
- 3.4.3 A deposit of angular rubble within a silty clay matrix (106) was recorded in the south-east corner of the excavation, which may represent a robbed out wall. This overlay deposit (103) but the nature of the contact between these deposits was very diffuse and so it was not possible to establish the relationship with certainty within the confines of the current excavation.
- 3.4.4 A potential oval pit (109) was identified in north-west corner of the excavation. This cut through deposits (103) and (106). The pit was excavated to 0.5m but was not bottomed,



and its full extent was not defined within the excavation. The pit had two main fills; firm mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (107) and a similar overlying deposit but with more coarse inclusions (108). A discrete dump of dark brown silt (110) was also identified at the eastern edge of the pit.

- 3.4.5 A second larger pit (102) was located against the south-western edge of the excavation and partly truncated the southern edge of pit (109). The exposed section of the pit appeared sub-rectangular in plan and had a steep-sided profile and a flat base. Its depth was recorded to 0.47m. The pit was filled with a soft slightly spongy dark brown silt (101) with visible organic inclusions. The pit also contained frequent pottery (8 sherds), shell, animal bone and the sole of what appears to be a leather shoe. The majority of the pottery has been dated to the 13th-14th century, but there was one potential residual sherd of late Saxon St Neots ware. A bulk soil sample was taken through the fill to assess the range and preservation of organic remains.
- 3.4.6 The base of the test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.0m and was then hand augered in order to investigate the depth of ground overlying the natural gravel. The auger penetrated to a depth of 1.1m (59.33 m OD) through potentially fill deposit (112) before hitting an obstruction which was thought at the time to be the top of the natural gravel. However, it was not possible to confirm that this was the case and it is possible that the auger had excavated through the fills of a deep pit that truncated the natural deposits, since the geotechnical investigation suggested the natural gravel was encountered at between 4.5-5m (60.57-60.07m OD) below street level.
- 3.4.7 The top of the archaeological horizon was identified at a depth of 0.60m (61.43m OD) and was sealed by the modern concrete basement (100). A thin 0.05m layer (111) of disturbed mixed material was also identified at the base of the concrete.

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 4: Plates 5-6)

- 3.4.8 The earliest deposit identified within Test Pit 2 was a thick homogeneous dark brown sandy-silt (203) that extended from the base of the pit right up to the concrete basement. This contained a mixture of 11th-13th century pottery and one fragment of 13th-14th century tile. While this late Saxon material could be residual it is also possible that part of these deposits could date from this period. The nature of the deposit is consistent with garden soil from the back yards of properties that fronted on to Queen Street or St Aldate's. The structureless nature of the deposit would indicate that a degree of mixing of earlier and later material is likely to have occurred.
- 3.4.9 The probable garden soils were truncated by the edge of a large pit (202) that was located within the south-east corner of the excavation. The pit was only partially excavated and its full extent and depth was not defined within the excavation. The pit was filled with a loose coarse dark brown sandy silt (201) that contained ceramic building material (CBM), pottery, bone and frequent angular stone. The pit also contained three fragments of late Saxon northern French grey ware weighing 65g, but also contained a fragment of 13th-14th century roof tile suggesting a later date. The mixed nature of the animal bone assemblage may also suggest that the pit was used to discard domestic rubbish.
- 3.4.10 This sequence was truncated and sealed by the modern basement foundations (200), which was 0.60m thick.



Test Pit 3 (Fig. 4: Plates 7-8)

- 3.4.11 A potential wall (303) was encountered at the base of the test pit, at a depth of 0.75m, and a compacted gravel surface (302) was also encountered at 0.90m. The wall comprised limestone blocks potentially two courses high within a very firm sandy matrix. The wall and surface are undated but they were overlain by post-medieval material and rubble deposits. The wall had been potential disturbed or robbed out by post-medieval activity, leaving rubble deposit (304).
- 3.4.12 The gravel surface (302) was identified at the base of the test pit and comprised chert cobbles within a cemented sandy matrix. The surface appeared to be present south-west of the wall (303). As the potential surface may represent medieval structural remains the deposits were left *in-situ*.
- 3.4.13 The entire sequence was sealed by a mid reddish brown sandy-silt deposit (301) with frequent coarse rubble and stone inclusions suggestive of either a demolition or levelling deposit. It produced frequent bone, oyster shell and CBM, with modern intrusive material recorded close to the surface. These deposits were truncated and sealed by the modern basement foundations (300).

4 FINDS SUMMARY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The finds from the excavations were processed and sent to the relevant specialists for further detailed study. These specialist reports are summarised below, but the full reports can be found in Appendix B.

4.2 Pottery by John Cotter

- 4.2.1 A total of 36 sherds of pottery weighing 484g were recovered from seven contexts from the three test pits. The assemblage is nearly all medieval, aside from one post-medieval sherd. Overall the pottery is in a fragmentary condition with several quite worn/abraded sherds present although a few fairly large and fresh. Apart from one potential crucible sherd, most are ordinary domestic pottery types typical of Oxford.
- 4.2.2 As with previous excavations at St Aldate's in the 1970s (Haldon and Mellor 1977) a range of late Saxon to early medieval pottery is represented - although the frequent association here with glazed medieval roof tile fragments suggests that the earliest material is residual in 13th- or 14th-century contexts. Some unusual fabrics and forms are present, which include a crucible rim in Medieval Oxford ware (OXY, c 1075-1300) from context (203). This item shows signs of use (scorching) and may have been used for the small-scale production of objects in copper or precious metals.
- 4.2.3 Context (201) also produced two fresh sherds from the lower wall of a large jar in 10th-11th century North French greyware or blackware (Fabric OXX or OXT). Other late Saxon continental imports (including the fabric here) are known from the 1970s St Aldate's excavations. Context (111) produced part of a rare tubular-spouted (or tubular-handled) storage jar or bowl in Costwold-type ware (OXAC, from c 875, but mainly c 1050-1250). The latest medieval pieces present comprise jug sherds in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM c 1225-1625) including the base and lower wall of a jug from (101) which may date to the 14th century. The same context produced a residual cooking pot rim in St Neots-type ware (OXR, c 900-1100). A single small sherd of glazed post-medieval redware (PMR) from (304) cannot be dated much closer than c 1550-1800.



4.2.4 The early medieval crucible suggests metalworking of this date on or near the present site. This should be borne in mind if any future excavations take place here. The presence of Saxo-Norman pottery suggests that evidence for settlement of this date is also likely to be encountered.

4.3 Ceramic building material by John Cotter

4.3.1 A total of 14 pieces of CBM weighing 660g were recovered from the evaluation. These came from six contexts. This was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery (see above) and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of CBM is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should be treated with caution.

4.3.2 The CBM assemblage is in a fragmentary and fairly worn condition. Early (often glazed) flat roof tile (probably peg tile) fragments comprise almost the entire assemblage plus one or two possible scraps of glazed ridge tile. All of this dates after c 1170 when flat roofing tiles or peg tiles were introduced to the Oxford area. The crude manufacture of the tiles here suggests they all belong to the 13th or 14th century. The only exception is a single piece of machine-made roof tile from (304) which is of late 19th- or 20th-century date.

4.4 Animal bone by Lena Strid

4.4.1 A small assemblage of animal bones was recovered from eight contexts during the evaluation and is catalogued below:

Context	Description
101	1 bird rib, 1 chicken sternum, 1 chicken synsacrum, 1 chicken tibiotarsus, 1 chicken humerus, 2 indeterminate fragments, 9g
103	1 medium mammal rib, 1 cattle first phalanx, 1 cattle radius, 1 large mammal rib, 2 bird long bones, 8 indeterminate fragments, 123g.
107	1 cattle tooth, 32g
111	1 ?goose tibiotarsus, 2 bird tibiotarsi, 1 ?goose radius, 2 indeterminate fragments, 26g
112	2 fragments young sheep scapula, 7g
201	1 large mammal rib, 1 cattle calcaneus, 62g
203	1 large mammal rib, 1 pig canine male, 1 medium mammal rib, 1 sheep/goat radius, 2 bird bones ?goose, 79g
301	3 bird long bones, 1 ?goose radius, 11g

4.5 Leather remains by Geradine Crann

4.5.1 The remains of a possible leather shoe was recovered from the organic fill (101) from pit (102) (see Plate 9). Based on the pottery and CBM evidence the shoe potentially dates from the 13-14th century.



Context	Description
101	1 fragment of leather shoe/boot upper and 1 lace, 187

4.6 Mortar sample by John Cotter

4.6.1 A small shapeless scrap of mortar weighing 3g was recovered from (112). This is a white lime mortar with abundant rounded quartz sand and coarse rounded inclusions of iron-rich mudstone. It is probably of medieval or post-medieval date (pre-19th century?).

4.7 Marine shell by Rebecca Nicholson

4.7.1 Seven native European flat oyster valves (*Ostrea edulis*), one left, five right and one indeterminate, weighing 90g in total, were recovered from contexts (101), (103), (111), (301) and (304) respectively. All are from contexts which are likely to be 13th-14th century in date. The valves were in fair-poor condition and, with the exception of three right valves from (101), were relatively small-sized.

4.7.2 Oyster shells are fairly common finds from sites in medieval Oxford and these shells are infrequent and unremarkable.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken from rubbish pit (102) excavated within Test Pit 1, which produced a leather shoe. Approximately 1L of sediment was taken from within and around the shoe, with the purpose of processing and studying this sediment to recover any organic remains such as plant or animal material which might add to the interpretation of the feature and to assess the preservation of charred, waterlogged or mineralised material contained within the deposits.

5.1.2 The specialist environmental report is summarised below, but the full report can be found in Appendix C.

5.2 Results by Julian Meen and Kath Hunter

5.2.1 The sample was found to contain a high proportion of organic material. This included charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains. The most abundant items were the puparia of *Diptera* (flies). A number of waterlogged fruit stones of *Prunus* sp. were also noted, mostly of cherry type, with at least one example of the larger, plum type. Waterlogged and mineralised seeds occurred frequently, with the most common species represented fig (*Ficus carica*) and strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.). Cereal rachis, including that of rye (*Secale cereale*) was present, as well as abundant plant stems, including plant material embedded in solid lumps of laminated cassy material. Mineralised insects included a woodlouse (Oniscidea) and elytra of beetles (Coleoptera). Fragments of seed testa of possible corncockle (cf. *Agrostemma githago*) and at least one other member of the Caryophyllaceae was noted.



5.3 Interpretation

- 5.3.1 The sample demonstrate good preservation potential of organic material, with preservation through charring, waterlogging and mineralisation all observed. Two main observations can be made from initial examination of the material: firstly, the presence of the seeds of plant foods including cherry, fig and strawberry. These seeds are small and could have passed through the human digestive system, so material in the deposit may include human waste, or alternatively, include discarded, rotted fruit. Secondly, the laminated lumps of plant and cessy material; these suggest material built up over time, such as would be expected from flooring or stabling material.
- 5.3.2 The presence of fly puparia and woodlice may also suggest that this material was laid down in a damp (but not necessarily waterlogged) dark environment, in the presence of the decaying organic matter on which these species feed, before being disposed of in the rubbish pit.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Reliability of the field investigation

- 6.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken within the basement of the site and the excavations were conducted with the use of artificial lights. The limited nature and scope of the investigations makes the interpretation of specific features and deposits difficult, and therefore the results are tentative. In addition, excavation was undertaken to a maximum depth of 1.20m below floor level, meaning that some features and deposits were not excavated to their full depth. Consequently only limited investigation of some deposit sequences was possible. However, in spite of this, the results of the evaluation may be seen as reliable indication and representation of the archaeological potential that survives underneath the basement.

6.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 6.2.1 The evaluation very clearly demonstrates that significant archaeology, including possible structural remains (walls and surfaces) survives underneath the current basements at the site. Undisturbed archaeological horizons were identified within all of the test pits and therefore any proposed impacts below the basement level will impact archaeological remains.
- 6.2.2 Just under half a kilogram of domestic medieval pottery and CBM material was recovered from the excavations. These assemblages mainly derived from backfilled rubbish pits or from garden soil and have the potential to provide an insight into the lives of the people who's properties fronted onto the crossroads. The recorded remains of potential walls and surfaces indicate that structures may be preserved at the site. The crucible remains may also provide evidence of precious metal processing on the site or nearby.
- 6.2.3 The assessment of environmental material indicates that charred, semi-waterlogged and mineralised organic remains are preserved in some features. Consequently the site has the potential to inform about the conditions, industries and diets of the early medieval inhabitants of the properties along St Aldate's and Queen Street.
- 6.2.4 The information recovered from the evaluation can be used as a reliable management tool for further development or modifications to the proposed development to help minimise the impact on the archaeological remains identified at the site.



6.3 Interpretation of results

- 6.3.1 The site lies at the heart of both the Saxon burh and medieval walled town of Oxford and therefore any archaeological remains are likely to be highly significant. The evaluation test pits demonstrated that a largely undisturbed late Saxon/early medieval horizon survives underneath the basement. A series of pits containing domestic waste and demolition material was exposed at the site. The presence of a potential wall and compacted gravel surface within Test Pit 3 indicates that structural remains are also likely to be present. An absence of clay pipes and modern material suggest that the archaeological horizon may have been sealed in the early post-medieval period.
- 6.3.2 The earliest deposits and finds identified on the site may date from the late Saxon period. Late Saxon French grey wares and St Neots ware were recovered from three contexts, although in two of these the material appears residual and is incorporated with later early medieval tile and CBM. The discovery of a crucible from context (111), just underneath the basement, is unusual and may indicate small-scale precious metal processing was occurring at the site. No features could be confidently assigned to the late Saxon period, but the quantity of pottery recovered would suggest there is potential for settlement activity from this period to be found. This material appeared to be concentrated within Test Pit 2, suggesting that late Saxon features may be found close to this excavation.
- 6.3.3 A large number of late Saxon cellar pits have been previously recorded in Oxford centre, for example, along Queen St and 117 High St (Dodd 2003, pps 408 and 414 respectively). These are frequently discovered at the base of archaeological sequences and are also often undated or contain only small quantities of fragmented late Saxon pottery.
- 6.3.4 We know from documentary sources that this site was part of the Jewish quarter or Jewry of Oxford during the 12th and 13th centuries. Two of the more substantial land holdings fronting on to St Aldate's Street were in Jewish hands at this time. The northernmost is the site of Jacobs Hall, possibly one of the most substantial private houses in Oxford in this period. Two much smaller properties, held by the Bishop of Lichfield, fronted on to Queen Street at this time. Evidence of late Saxon cellars have been recorded adjacent to the site and along the medieval street frontage. Some of the deposits identified during the excavation, particularly those within Test Pit 2, may relate to this phase of activity.
- 6.3.5 The vast majority of the pottery and features from the site date from 13th-14th century. The three rubbish pits produced a mixed domestic assemblage of animal bone, pottery and shell which is likely to have originated from the buildings that fronted on to Queen Street and St Aldate's.
- 6.3.6 Based on documentary evidence we know that part of the site was occupied in the 14th century by the Battes Inn and the Red Lion along St Aldate's. No specific evidence of the Inns were identified in this evaluation and most of the deposits and features are consistent with what would be expected in the backyards of domestic properties that fronted on to the high street.
- 6.3.7 The organic preservation identified within pit (102), provides a valuable insight into the environmental potential of the site. The well preserved organic material, including potential food remains, leather and mineralised insects may provide snapshots into the diet and living conditions within these properties. Further analysis of this and any similar deposits may later demonstrate, for example, whether the species are indicative



of cess-pit fills or characteristic of animal stabling. The remains of a leather shoe may also provide a valuable insight into the wealth of the individuals who lived in these properties.

- 6.3.8 The only post-medieval deposit (301) identified during the excavations was within Test Pit 3 and may relate to the robbing-out of wall (303). This produce a mixture assemblage of both medieval and post-medieval material. All later features and deposits appear to have been truncated during the construction of the basement.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 Late Saxon/early medieval features and deposits were identified during the evaluation at 114-119 St Aldate's and are significant as they provide clear evidence of undisturbed archaeological deposits preserved underneath the current site basements. Any impacts below the depth of the basement are likely to have significant archaeological implications.

6.5 Acknowledgements

- 6.5.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank CgMs for funding the project and David Radford for monitored the project on behalf for Oxford City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Vix Hughes and Lee Grana-Nicolaou. The report was written by Carl Champness, who also managed the project.

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APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1						
General description				Orientation		-
Test Pit 1 contained two possible early medieval rubbish pits and one possible robbed out wall.				Avg. depth (m)		1
				Width (m)		1
				Length (m)		1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Concrete		0.6	Basement floor		Modern
101	Fill		0.32	Fill of Pit 102	Pot, CBM, Bone	Early medieval
102	Cut		0.32	Pit cut		Early medieval
103	Layer		0.5	Fill/garden soil	Pot, CBM, Bone	Early medieval
104	Layer		0.12	Layer		Undated
105	Layer		0.2	Layer		Undated
106	Layer		0.3	Robbed-out wall		Early medieval
107	Fill		0.25	Fill of pit 109	Pot, CBM, Bone	Early medieval
108	Fill		0.22	Fill of pit 109		Early medieval
109	Cut		0.47	Pit cut		Early medieval
110	Fill		0.21	Discreet dump		Early medieval
111	Layer		0.05	Disturbance layer	Pot, CBM	Modern
112	Layer		1.1	Deposit fill (auger sample)		Late Saxon/early medieval

Test Pit 2						
General description				Orientation		
Test Pit 2 contained one early medieval rubbish pit.				Avg. depth (m)		1.1
				Width (m)		1
				Length (m)		1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Concrete		0.6	Basement floor		Modern
201	Fill	0.7	0.5	Fill of pit 202	Pot, CBM, Bone	Late Saxon/early medieval



202	Cut	0.7	0.5	Pit cut	Pot	Late Saxon/early medieval
203	Layer		0.5	Garden soil or feature fill	Pot, CBM, Bone	Late Saxon/early medieval

Test Pit 3						
General description					Orientation	-
Test Pit 3 contained a wall and associated gravel surface. Post-medieval deposit were also identified in the overlying material possible associated with the robbing-out of the wall.					Avg. depth (m)	1
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Concrete		0.6	Basement floor		Modern
301	Layer		0.34	Rubble/demolition layer	CBM, Bone	Post-medieval
302	Layer		0.16	Concreted gravel surface		Medieval?
303	Wall			Wall		Medieval?
304	Layer		0.05	Robber cut/deposit	Pot	Post-medieval



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

John Cotter

Introduction

- B.1.1 A total of 36 sherds of pottery weighing 484g were recovered from 7 contexts. These are nearly all medieval, aside from one and post-medieval sherd. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

- B.1.2 Overall the pottery assemblage is in a fragmentary condition with several quite worn/abraded sherds present although a few fairly large and fresh. Apart from a crucible sherd, ordinary domestic pottery types typical of Oxford sites are represented. These are detailed in the spreadsheet and summarised here. Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994). The few post-medieval pottery fabric codes noted below are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2015).
- B.1.3 As with previous excavations at St Aldates in the 1970s (Haldon and Mellor 1977) a range of late Saxon to early medieval pottery is represented - although the frequent association here with glazed medieval roof tile fragments suggests that the earliest material is residual in 13th- or 14th-century contexts. Some unusual fabrics and forms are present. These include a crucible rim in Medieval Oxford ware (OXY, c 1075-1300) from Context (203). The latter shows signs of use (scorching) and may have been used for the small-scale production of objects in copper or precious metals. Crucibles are fairly rare finds from Oxford, although a fairly large assemblage of late medieval crucibles has recently been analysed from excavations at Lincoln College (OXLG 12). Body sherds of OXY cooking pots also occur in several contexts. One such context (201) also produced two fresh sherds from the lower wall of a large jar in 10th-11th century North French greyware or blackware (Fabric OXX or OXT). Other late Saxon continental imports (including the fabric here) are known from the 1970s St Aldates excavations. Context (111) produced part of a rare tubular-spouted (or tubular-handled) storage jar or bowl in Costwold-type ware (OXAC, from c 875, but mainly c 1050-1250). The latest medieval pieces present comprise jug sherds in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM c 1225-1625) including the base and lower wall of a jug from (101) which may date to the 14th century. The same context produced a residual cooking pot rim in St Neots-type ware (OXR, c 900-1100). A single small sherd of glazed post-medieval redware (PMR) from (304) cannot be dated much closer than c 1550-1800; the tile from this context indicates a late 19th- or 20th-century date for the context as a whole.

Recommendations

- B.1.4 The early medieval crucible suggests metalworking of this date on or near the present site. This should be borne in mind if any future excavations take place here. The



presence of Saxo-Norman pottery suggests that evidence for settlement of this date is also likely to be encountered.

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MoLA 2015 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes (<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>)

Pottery assessment table

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
101	c1225-1400/50	8	152	Mostly 1 vess (6 sh) = Flat base/lower wall plain Brill/Boarstall jug (OXAM), probably discoloured grey by soil conditions; patchy mottled green glaze higher up, possibly 14C? 1x bodysherd from 2nd OXAM jug. 1x residual St Neots ware (OXR) cpot rim (c900-1100) heavily sooted ext
103	c1225-1300?	3	13	1x body jug sherd (bo) wheel-thrown yellow-glazed early Brill ware (OXAM similar to fabric sample 'OXAS') JOINS (107). 1 x small bo from jug neck yellow-glazed ?Nuneaton-type whiteware (OXAH) with red quartz. 1x dark grey sandy OXY (or OXAW?) cpot sherd, sooted ext
107	c1225-1400	7	73	1x fresh OXAM jug bo with red vertical strips under mottled green glaze. 1x yell-glazed bo OXAM/OXAS poss with trace combed/incised dec JOINS (103). 1x bo prob Nuneaton OXAH jug neck with copper-mottled glaze. 1x small bo OXAG jug with reduced dark green glaze & traces stabbed/incised dec. 1x unglazed bo OXAG coarseware. 1x v worn bo OXY cpot. 1x worn cpot base Cotswold-type ware (OXAC)
111	c1050-1250	9	131	1 vessel Cotswold ware (OXAC). Tubular spouted storage jar or bowl? Fresh breaks suggesting object found complete. Complete fairly large flaring tubular spot (spout rim diam c50mm at widest point) attached to everted thickened flat-topped rim of a wide storage jar/bowl - rim diam c350-60mm. Fresh breaks showing attachment scar & incised horiz line on jar neck below rim & just above hole through vessel shoulder. Tip of spout has crudely thumbled decoration. Original breaks where visible = quite worn. Basic jar shaped rim/shoulder. Similar to spouted bowl in Mellor 1994, fig. 12.15 & tubular spouted/handled bowl from Pembroke College OXPEBE 11 (2469). Very hard-fired



201	c1050-1150?	3	65	1x smallish fresh bo OXY cspot (sooted). 2x fresh bos from a single vessel = lower wall of large jar/pitcher in a Late Saxon N French greyware or blackware 10-11C? Probably Fabric OXX or OXT (both v similar) fine silvery-grey sandyware with dark grey surfaces (reference pieces have black surfaces), classic internal knife-trimming in broad strokes - typical of N French/Flemish imports. Fabric OXX present at St Aldates 1970 dig, OXT at All Saints Church 1973
203	c1050-1200?	5	46	All OXY. Includes 4 fairly fresh bos from cspots incl wheel-turned (WT) cspot shoulder, knife-trimmed shoulder & 2 bos poss from same jar - 1 with tiny splash yellow glaze. 1x fresh OXY rim/body from a WT CRUCIBLE diam c 100mm with internally bevelled rim showing evidence on tip of intense scorching/vitrification & generally a heat-altered fabric - dark grey surfaces & lighter grey core, some faint reddish scorching int, smooth int surface, ext surface showing clear turning marks & probable sooting
304	c1550-1800	1	4	Small bo post-med redware (PMR) with glossy ext brown glaze
TOTAL		36	484	

B.2 Ceramic building material

John Cotter

Introduction

- B.2.1 A total of 14 pieces of CBM weighing 660g were recovered. These came from 6 contexts. This was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery (see elsewhere) and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of CBM is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should be treated with caution.

Date and nature of the assemblage

- B.2.2 The CBM assemblage is in a fragmentary and fairly worn condition. The assemblage is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and summarised only briefly here as there is little of much note. Early (often glazed) flat roof tile (probably peg tile) fragments comprise almost the entire assemblage plus one or two possible scraps of glazed ridge tile. All of this dates after c 1170 when flat roofing tiles or peg tiles were introduced to the Oxford area. The crude manufacture of the tiles here suggests they all belong to the 13th or 14th century. The only exception is a single piece of machine-made roof tile from (304) which is of late 19th- or 20th-century date. No further work is recommended.

CBM assessment table

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
---------	-----------	-----	--------	----------



103	13-14C	8	460	Frag from at least 3 separate flat roof tiles in sandy orange medieval fabric 3B/7BB with grey cores. Some joining sherds (fresh breaks). Includes corners. V crude thick manufacture with decayed greenish-brown glaze on all. Thicknesses 15-17mm. Varying amounts v fine calcareous inclusions from moderate to rare. 1 might be a ridge tile but curvature v slight. Relatively large/fresh pieces but some wear visible
107	13-14C	1	22	Large flake from upper/ext part of probable ridge tile in v hard reduced grey Fabric 3B/7B. Dark greenish glaze ext. lower/int surface spalled/flaked-off. Curving towards possible crest/applied feature
111	13-14C	2	38	V worn scraps of med flat roof tile from 2 separate tiles. Fab 3B. 1 spalled/flaked under. Cessy brown deposits on both
201	13-14C	1	41	Edge frag med flat roof tile or ridge tile 13-15mm thick. Fab 3B with greenish-brown glaze. Shows slight curvature. Fairly fresh
203	13-14C	1	42	Worn edge frag med flat roof tile with traces decayed glaze. Fab 3B
301	L19-20C	1	57	Fresh edge frag from machine-made flat roof tile in v hard purplish-red 'engineers'-type fabric with coal measures inclusions - probably made in the Midlands
TOTAL		14	660	

B.3 Motar sample

John Cotter

- B.3.1 A small shapeless scrap of mortar weighing 3g was recovered from (112). This is a white lime mortar with abundant rounded quartz sand and coarse rounded inclusions of iron-rich mudstone. It is probably of medieval or post-medieval date (pre-19th century?).

B.4 Animal bone

Lena Strid

- B.4.1 All bones are fragmentary unless stated otherwise:

Context	Description
101	1 bird rib, 1 chicken sternum, 1 chicken synsacrum, 1 chicken tibiotarsus, 1 chicken humerus, 2 indeterminate fragments, 9g
103	1 medium mammal rib, 1 cattle first phalanx, 1 cattle radius, 1 large mammal rib, 2 bird long bones, 8 indeterminate fragments, 123g.
107	1 cattle tooth, 32g
111	1 ?goose tibiotarsus, 2 bird tibiotarsi, 1 ?goose radius, 2 indeterminate fragments, 26g
112	2 fragments young sheep scapula, 7g
201	1 large mammal rib, 1 cattle calcaneus, 62g



203	1 large mammal rib, 1 pig canine male, 1 medium mammal rib, 1 sheep/goat radius, 2 bird bones ?goose, 79g
301	3 bird long bones, 1 ?goose radius, 11g

B.4.2 The animal bone assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work. The bone from the evaluation should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

B.5 Leather

Geradine Crann

Context	Description
101	1 fragment of leather shoe/boot upper and 1 lace, 187g

The waterlogged leather assemblage should be integrated into any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

B.6 Stone

Ruth Shaffrey

B.6.1 A single piece of slate weighing 2g was recovered but is unworked and can be discarded.



APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Plant remains

Julia Meen and Kath Hunter

Introduction

- C.1.1 During archaeological evaluation works at 114-119 St Aldates, Oxford in July 2015, a leather shoe was recovered from the waterlogged fill of pit [102], thought to be 13th-14th century in date. Approximately one litre of sediment was hand excavated from within and around the shoe, with the purpose of processing and studying this sediment to recover any organic remains such as plant or animal material which might add to the interpretation of the feature and to assess the preservation of charred, waterlogged or mineralised material.

Methodology

- C.1.2 Half a litre of sediment was processed for the recovery of plant remains using the washover technique. The remaining unprocessed sediment was retained in case further study is required. The flot and the residue were collected separately on 250µm mesh and bagged in a moist atmosphere to prevent drying out of any waterlogged material. Both flot and residue were then examined for organic remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification and identifications made with guidance from K. Hunter, with reference to published guides and the comparative seed collection held at OAS. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Results

- C.1.3 The sample contained a high proportion of organic material. This included charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains. The most abundant items were the puparia of *Diptera* (flies). A number of waterlogged fruit stones of *Prunus* sp. were also noted, mostly of cherry type, with at least one example of the larger, plum type. Waterlogged and mineralised seeds occurred frequently, with the most common species represented fig (*Ficus carica*) and strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.). Cereal rachis, including that of rye (*Secale cereale*) was present, as well as abundant plant stems, including plant material embedded in solid lumps of laminated cassy material. Mineralised insects included a woodlouse (Oniscidea) and elytra of beetles (Coleoptera). Fragments of seed testa of cf corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and at least one other member of the Caryophyllaceae was noted.

Discussion

- C.1.4 The sample showed good preservation of organic material, with preservation through charring, waterlogging and mineralisation all observed. Two main observations can be made from initial examination of the material: firstly, the presence of the seeds of plant foods including cherry, fig and strawberry. These seeds are small and could have passed through the human digestive system, so material in the deposit may include human waste, or alternatively, include discarded, rotted fruit. Secondly, the laminated lumps of plant and cassy material; these suggest material built up over time, such as flooring or stabling material. The presence of fly puparia and woodlice suggests that this material was laid



down in a damp (but not waterlogged) dark environment, in the presence of the decaying organic matter on which these species feed, before being disposed of in a waterlogged context (K. Hunter pers. comm).

- C.1.5 The sample has the potential to yield further information about the environmental conditions at the site, and it is recommended that further work be carried out. In particular, study of the well preserved insect remains may demonstrate, for example, whether species indicative of cess-pit fills or those characteristic of animal stabling are present (S. Boardman pers. Comm).

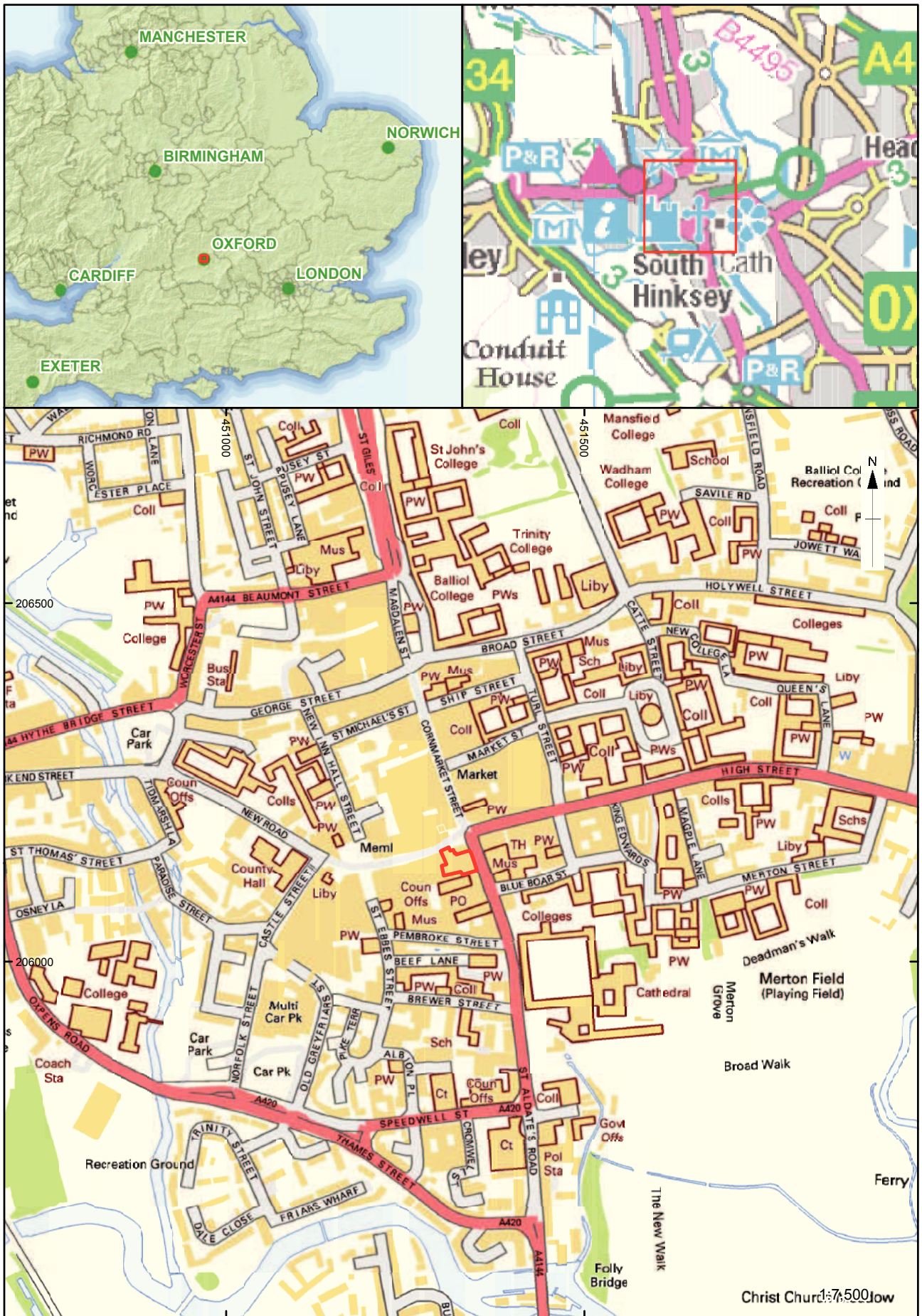
Reference

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APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	114-119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street, Oxford
Site code:	OXSTAD15
Grid reference:	SP 51320 06130
Type of watching brief:	Evaluation (test pitting)
Date of project:	01/07/15
Summary of results:	The evaluation revealed the remains of undisturbed late Saxon/early medieval horizons underneath the current basement levels. A series of pits containing domestic waste and demolition material were exposed during the excavations. The presence of potential walls and compacted gravel surface would indicate the potential for structural remains to also be present. An absence of clay pipes and modern material suggest that these archaeological horizon may have been sealed in the early post-medieval period.
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at Janus House and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course under accession number OXCMS.2015.150



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Figure 1: Site location

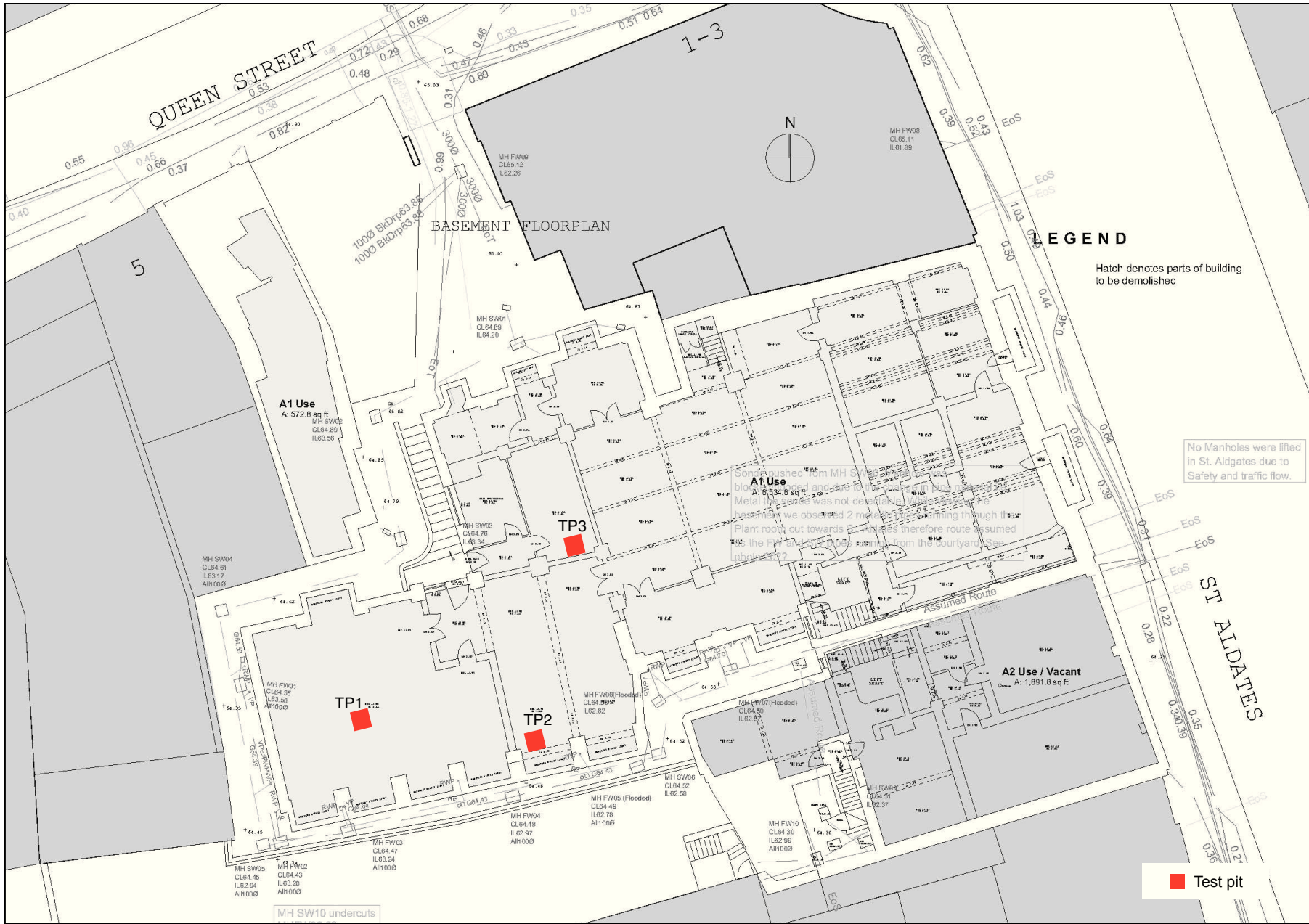
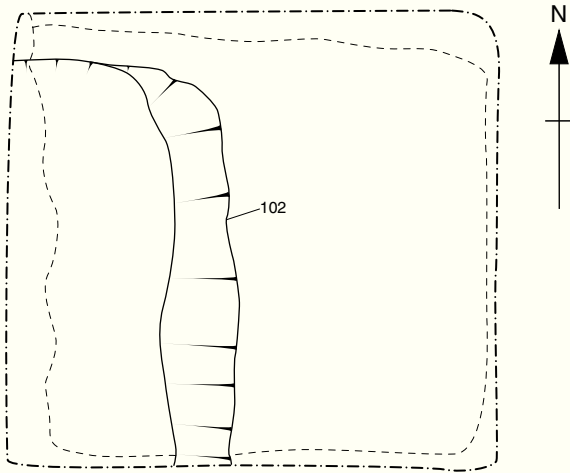
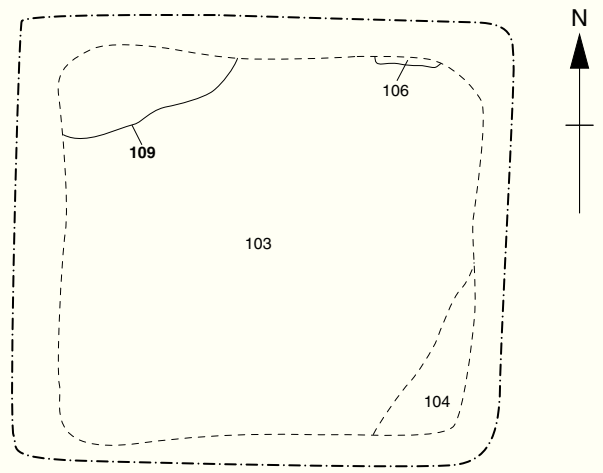


Figure 2: Location of test pits

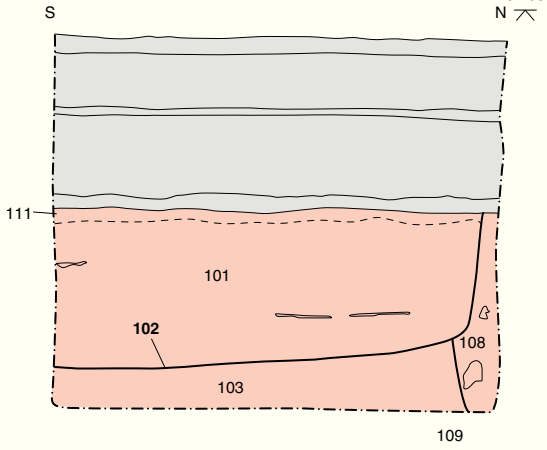
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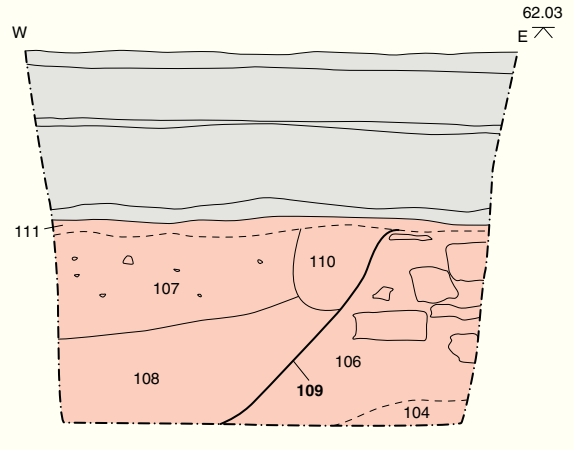
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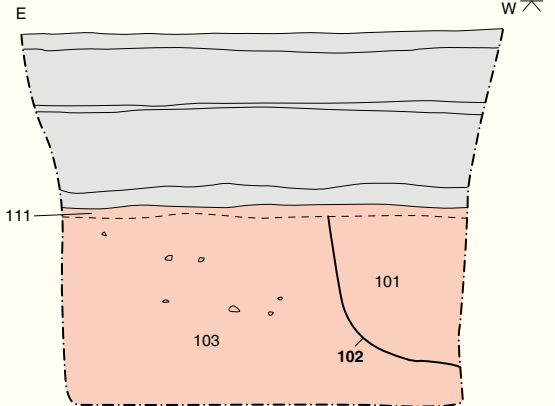
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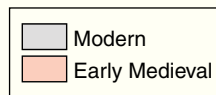
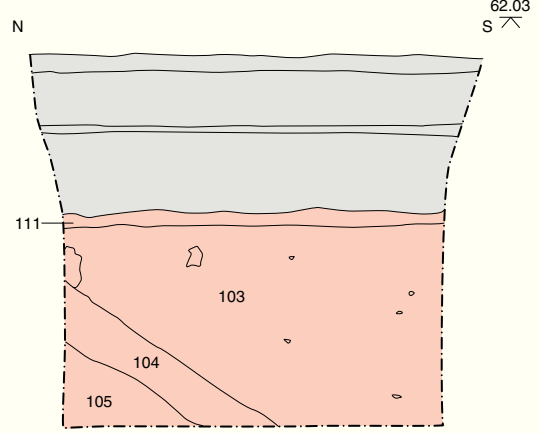
Section 101



Section 103



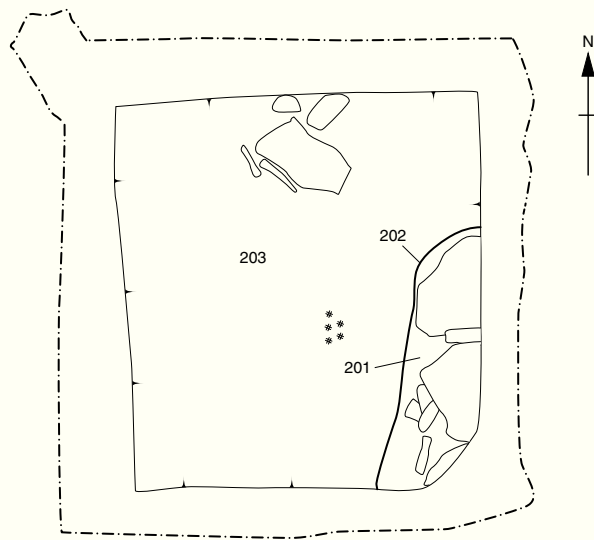
Section 102



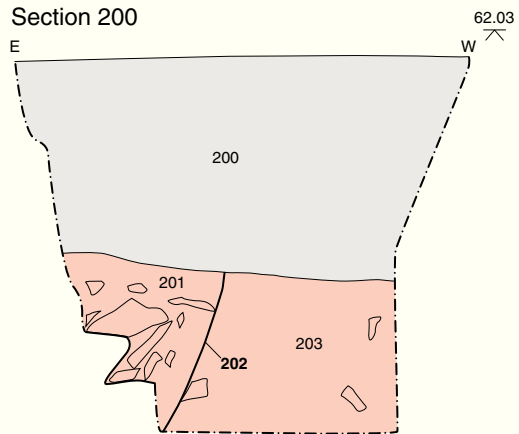
1:20

Figure 3: Plans and sections of test pit 1

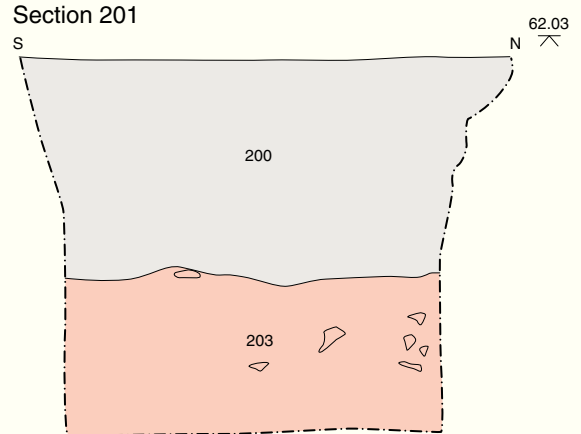
Plan 200



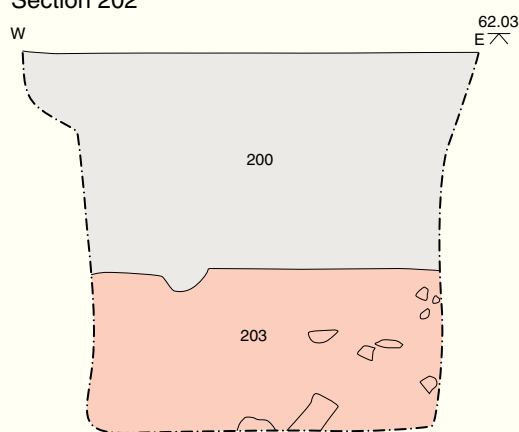
Section 200



Section 201



Section 202



Section 203

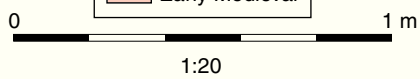
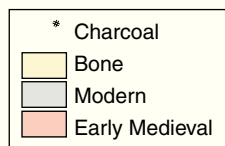
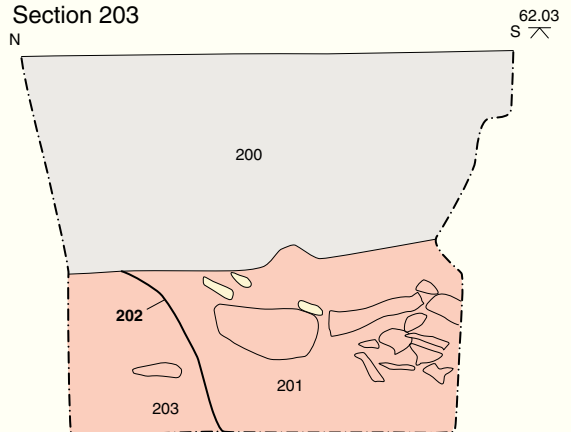
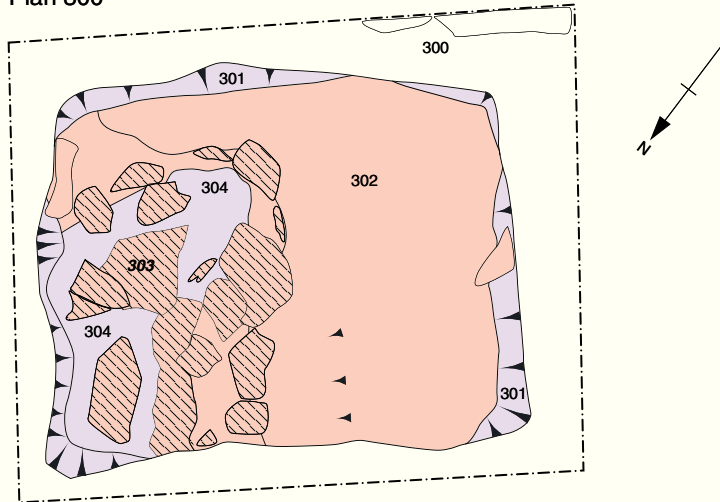
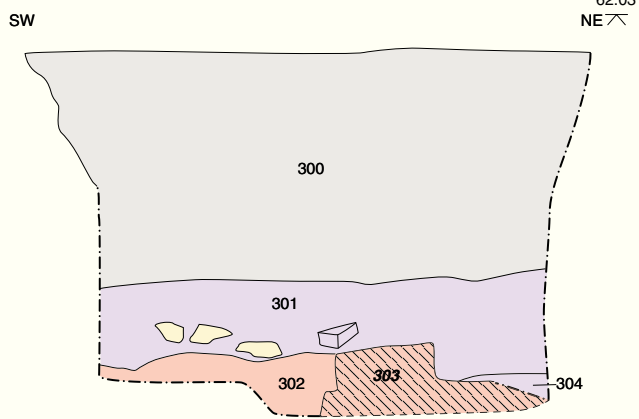


Figure 4: Plans and sections of test pit 2

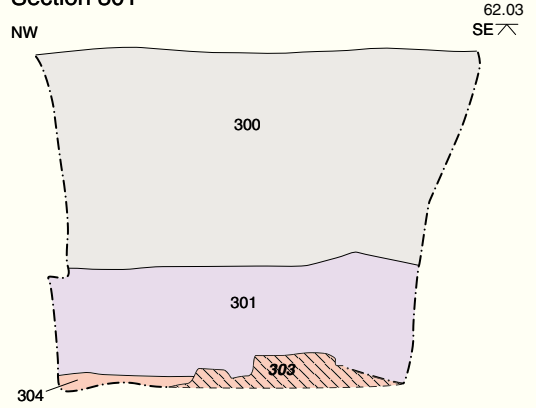
Plan 300



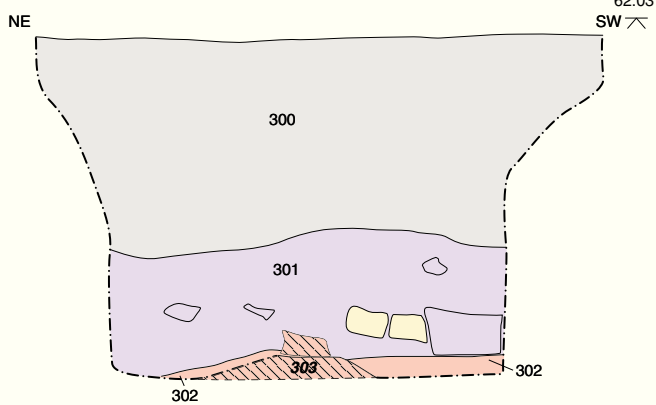
Section 300



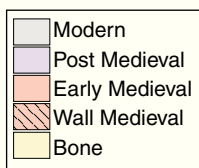
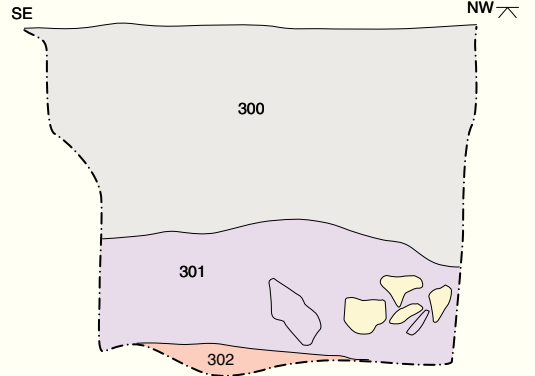
Section 301



Section 302



Section 303



1:20

Figure 5: Plans and sections of test pit 3



Plate 1: The excavation of Test Pit 1 within the basement of the site

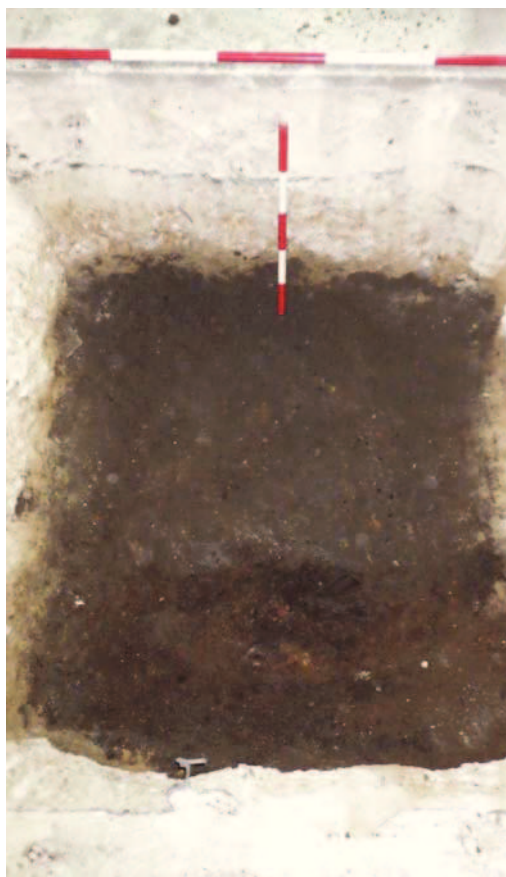


Plate 2: The completed excavation of Test Pit 1 (1m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 3: Section through Test Pit 1 showing rubbish pit 102 (1m scale)



Plate 4: Organic fill 101 within rubbish pit 102 (0.20m scale)



Plate 5: The completed excavation of Test Pit 2 (1m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 6: North facing section of Test Pit 2 (1m scale)



Plate 7: Plan of the excavated Test Pit 3 with wall 303 visible (1m scale)



Plate 8: North-east facing section of Test Pit 3 (1m scale)



0 100mm
1:2

Plate 9: Remains of a possible 13th-14th century leather shoe recovered from pit 102



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