



**Wadham College Graduate Study Centre  
Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street  
Oxford**

Archaeological Excavation

*for*  
**CgMs Consulting**  
*on behalf of*  
**Wadham College**


CA Project: 3495  
CA Report: 11200

November 2011

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Wadham College Graduate Study Centre
<b>Location:</b>	Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 5160 0655
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	11 July to 4 August 2011
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	09/01721/FUL and 09/01720/LBC
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums
<b>Accession Number:</b>	OXCMS 2011.127
<b>Site Code:</b>	WAD 11

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and August 2011 on land at Wadham College Graduate Study Centre, 38 Holywell Street, Oxford.

The archaeological excavation identified a number of structural remains, including wall foundations and floors, which appear to relate to a medieval Friary which is known to have occupied the site from 1268 until the dissolution, as well as those relating to a row of modest cottages associated with late 19th-century development of the site, as depicted on historic mapping.

Features relating to the 20th-century redevelopment of the site were also identified.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between July and August 2011 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Wadham College at the proposed Wadham College Graduate Study Centre, 38 Holywell Street, Oxford (centred on NGR: SP 5160 0655; Fig. 1). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with condition no. 11 of Planning and Listed Building Consent (ref: 09/01721/FUL and 09/01720/LBC), granted by Oxford City Council for change of use of the site from restaurant and bar (use class A3) to a graduate learning centre (use class D1) and the erection of a 3 storey entrance building in Back Quad, external staircase and landscaping features including pergolas and walkways.
- 1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological excavation* (OCC 2011) prepared by David Radford, Archaeological Officer, Oxford City Council, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2011) and approved by David Radford. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2010), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by David Radford, including site visits on 18 and 21 July 2011.

### **The site**

- 1.3 The area subject to archaeological excavation is the location of a new basement for a graduate learning centre, which is to be constructed to the east of the existing buildings of 38 Holywell Street. It is currently partly occupied by an existing external staircase. The area of excavation, excluding the area of the existing staircase measured approximately 60 square metres, and comprises an area of trees, lawn and a paved path, within the college gardens. These were placed on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Grade II, in 1984 (OA 2009). The site is flat and lies at approximately 63m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It is located on the second or Summertown Radley gravel terrace and the underlying solid geology is Oxford Clay (BGS 2011). The natural substrate was not encountered during the archaeological excavation.

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.4 A desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared for the site (OA 2009) and reference should be made to that document for the full archaeological and historical background. In summary, the site has low potential for prehistoric and Roman remains, lying away from known sites of these periods which have been recorded to the north, and it lies beyond the area of the Saxon walled town to the south. While the site also lies beyond the medieval walled area, it was part of the precinct of the medieval Austin Friary from the 13th century onwards, with potential for structural remains from this period as well as possible interments within the Friary cemetery. Following the Dissolution the site was sold and divided into tenements running north-south from Holywell Street and historic map evidence shows occupation continuing through from the late 16th century to the modern period.
- 1.5 The DBA identifies the presence of an 'historic wall' comprising rubble construction incorporated within the existing Graduate Centre as its rear boundary. The possibility has been raised that this wall may have survived from the medieval Friary, although the location of the main monastic complex remains uncertain (ibid.).
- 1.6 The earliest map to show the Graduate Centre site is Agas' map of 1578, which shows the layout shortly after the monastic buildings were removed. Some property divisions are shown and one of these appears to correspond with the line of the existing wall. This does not demonstrate conclusively that the wall is associated with the Friary and it is thought that a boundary to the north is more likely to represent the boundary of the monastic complex (ibid.).
- 1.7 Limited archaeological recording was undertaken during the conversion of 38 Holywell Street to the former Blackwells Music Shop and Holywell Court in 1969-70. Human skeletal material possibly relating to the cemetery of the former Friary was observed in a watching brief, but no details have been recorded as to the nature or precise location of these remains (ibid.). Any archaeological remains below the existing external staircase are likely to have been significantly impacted upon, if not destroyed completely.



### **Archaeological objectives**

1.8 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- determine the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past activity that may be identified and use environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy
- seek to determine the relationship of the site to the medieval Austin Friars complex, and whether it lay within the cemetery area
- to elucidate the post-Dissolution development of the site from the late 16th century and the changing use of the tenement plots over time

### **Methodology**

1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches located adjacent to the south (Area 1) and north (Area 2) of the existing steps (Fig 2). Area 1 measured approximately 26.5m in area, whilst Area 2 encompassed an area of approximately 34m. Area 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.35m below present ground level (bpgl) and Area 2 to a maximum depth of 1.45m bpgl (formation levels required during construction). Area 2 was bisected by a baulk orientated north/south, containing live services which also extended through the eastern part of Area 1. The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).

1.10 Due to its proximity to a protected tree, Area 1 was excavated completely by hand. Within Area 2, later post-medieval and modern deposits were removed by a mini-digger equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Excavated then continued by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003), however no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the excavation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums under accession number OXCMS 2011.127, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 3-6)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results presented in broad chronological order for each area; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as mAOD appear in Appendix D.
- 2.2 Excavation of Area 1 encountered medieval deposits and the remains of a sequence of medieval wall foundations, truncated by later post-medieval and modern development, including the construction of a cellar and a large pit, the latter presumed to be associated with the 1960s building works. Medieval layers were also exposed within Area 2, as well as the surviving foundation courses of a medieval wall which was rebuilt (as the 'historic wall') within the post-medieval period. Further post-medieval and modern wall foundations were also encountered, together with associated floor surfaces.
- 2.3 The extent of the modern truncation encountered on the site, in particular that associated with the 1960s redevelopment and the construction of the existing external staircase, had a significant impact on the archaeological remains. This has resulted in the limitation of understanding of the archaeological sequence.



- 2.4 A number of the wall foundations encountered during the excavation clearly represented a single phase of construction and are referred to below by an alphabetical letter. Other wall alignments however incorporated more than one phase of construction and each of these separate structural elements is referred to by an individual context number.

#### *Area 1*

- 2.5 The earliest deposit encountered within Area 1 comprised silty sand 139 from which a few sherds of pottery dated to the late 13th to 14th centuries, including Brill/Boarstall ware, were recovered, together with small quantities of cattle and sheep/goat bone fragments. This was partially overlain by a thin patch of yellowish brown clay, 174 (Fig. 4; section AA), which contained no finds. These deposits were cut by the foundation cuts (149 and 151) for north/south aligned wall foundations 150 and 152, which may represent parts of the same structure. Wall 150 survived to at least 0.4m in depth and wall 152 to at least 0.2m. Both were of similar rough limestone block construction, bonded with yellow sandy lime mortar. The gap between the two wall foundations may represent an entrance of some kind, however this could not be explored further as the foundations lay at the eastern limit of excavation and investigation was complicated further by the presence of a duct containing live fibre-optic cables.
- 2.6 Wall foundations 150 and 152 were butted by a substantial deposit of brownish red sand, 135 (Fig. 4; sections AA, BB and CC). Deposit 135 was 0.8m thick and contained small quantities of pottery dating to the 16th to 17th centuries, a fragment of medieval floor tile and a significant quantity of animal bone, including that of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, cat and fowl..
- 2.7 Deposit 135 and wall foundation 150 were cut by foundation trench 153 for the construction of wall foundations 154. Foundations 154 appear to represent the western end of a structure which extended eastwards, beyond the limit of excavation, indicated by the presence of a large block, probably representing a cornerstone, set into shallow limestone rubble and sandy lime mortar (Fig. 4; section BB). Wall foundations 154 were at least 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep and were evidently truncated by construction cut 126 of later wall foundations 112, which lay on a similar north/south alignment. A deposit of sandy silt, 159, within the base of foundation trench 126 may indicate that the trench remained open for a period before the actual construction of wall foundations 112 commenced (Fig. 4; section

- DD). The foundations comprised dressed limestone blocks set onto limestone rubble and lime mortar foundations. It measured at least 3m in length and 1.1m in width and survived up to 0.35m in depth. Finds from the backfill, 127, of the foundation cut included a single glazed jug sherd and a fragment of floor tile, dated to the 15th to 16th centuries, as well as a single cattle bone..
- 2.8 Within the eastern part of Area 1, medieval layer 135 was covered by a possible relict ground surface, 160, comprising greyish brown sandy silt, up to 0.3m thick but containing no finds (Fig. 4; section CC). This was cut by shallow ditch 136 (not illustrated) which measured 1.6m in length, 1.1m in width and was 0.2m deep. It contained clay fill 113 from which finds including pottery and animal bone dated to the 17th century, or later, were recovered, as well as a Royal farthing of Richmond type, dateable to c. 1625–34. Feature 136 was evidently cut by pit 137 which extended westwards into the baulk retained for live services. The pit measured 1.5m in length and at least 0.55m in width and was at least 0.35m deep. It contained a fill, 138, exhibiting multiple tip lines and included numerous fragments of brick and tile as well as other inclusions indicative of demolition. Finds recovered from the fill of pit 137 were dated to the 19th to 20th centuries.
- 2.9 The relationships of contemporary walls K and L with deposits within the eastern part of Area 1 were obscured by the retention of a north/south aligned baulk containing live services (Fig. 3). Removal of part of backfill material 143 from the corner of the structure formed by the two walls revealed that both extended beyond a depth of 1m and are therefore presumed to be associated with a cellar (Fig. 3). Both walls were plastered on their interior faces and could therefore only be recorded in plan. Broadly north/south aligned wall L, at 0.4m across, was slightly wider than wall K, which measured 0.3m in width. Both were constructed in roughly dressed limestone blocks, bonded with lime mortar. Brick structure 144 protruded slightly into the trench from the south however not enough of it could be seen to make a definitive interpretation of its function. It was built into wall K and appeared to be forming a square shape, possibly representing a chimney associated with a room to the south of Area 1.
- 2.10 The fills (113 and 138) of features 136 and 137 were partially sealed by remnant cobbled surface 114 (not illustrated), which was in turn cut by an alignment of six small pits (117, 120, 123, 165, 170 and 173; not illustrated) located adjacent to wall M (112/150). Pit 117 contained the semi-complete skeleton of a small adult dog. A

series of nails located around the skeleton indicates that it was buried within a wooden box and is therefore likely to have been a domestic pet. Pit 120 contained the incomplete remains of an unidentifiable sparrow-type bird, again possibly a pet, whilst pit 123 contained the articulated remains of an unidentifiable species of fowl, most likely representative of domestic waste. Pit 165 contained the semi-complete skeleton of a juvenile hedgehog which probably represents an *in-situ* natural death. Pit 170 contained the remains of a hen which are likely to represent further domestic waste. Pit 173 contained bones from a minimum of one dog and three cats, which appear to represent discarded carcasses which may have been incomplete at the time of burial.

- 2.11 The presence of robber trench 155 indicates the removal of stone from wall 112 in the post-medieval/modern period (Fig. 4; section CC). To the east of wall L, the animal burials, the robber trench and wall foundations M were sealed by layer 107, presumably representing a former ground surface, then layer 106, which mainly comprised 19th to 20th-century demolition material.
- 2.12 The deposits filling the cellar (140, 141, 143, 162, 163 and 164) were cut by robber trench 129, excavated to remove stone from wall L. A further brick structure, 130, was constructed over the backfill 128 of the robber trench however, as with structure 144, only the northern side of the structure was visible in the southern edge of Area 2 therefore further interpretation was again precluded. The backfill of the construction cut for structure 130 was truncated by the insertion of slightly curving chalk-rubble surface 111, presumed to represent a compacted modern garden path. This was in turn cut by large pit 108 which extended throughout the western half of Area 1 and which presumably relates to development of the site in 1969-70. The pit was at least 0.95m deep and the fill, 104, contained many modern inclusions, together with quantities of disarticulated human bone, presumably reburied following disturbance of graves during the 1969-70 construction works (OA 2009, 2). Modern topsoil 100 and overlying path 101 (adjacent to the external staircase) completed the stratigraphic sequence in Area 1. A worn Nuremberg jeton (reckoning counter) of later 16th to earlier 17th-century date was recovered from deposit 100.

### Area 2

- 2.13 The earliest archaeological deposit encountered within Area 2 comprised greyish brown silt 269, possibly representing a buried cultivation soil, within Area 2 (Fig. 6; section GG). This was only very partially exposed within a sondage excavated to

examine a later feature and interpretation of this material is therefore not certain. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

- 2.14 Overlying deposit 269 was a layer of reddish brown sandy silt (216/233/273; Figs 5 and 6 (273 not illustrated)). This contained numerous artefacts dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, including a complete Brill/Boarstall bottle and a fragmented jug of similar fabric, as well as further sherds of this type of pottery and fragments of ceramic peg-tile and decorated floor tile. A small amount of animal bone, comprising that of cattle and sheep/goat, was also recovered from this layer, which is similar to deposit 139, exposed within the base of Area 1. These deposits are likely to represent a cultivation soil.
- 2.15 Within the eastern part of Area 2, construction trench 268 cut through deposit 233 and contained the earliest two foundation courses (223) of east/west orientated wall foundation G (Fig. 6; section GG). These were constructed from rough limestone blocks bonded with light buff-coloured limestone mortar and measured 0.8m in width. The construction cut was backfilled with three separate deposits (267, 266 and 265), two of which (265 and 266) contained finds dated to the 14th to 15th centuries. These included small quantities of pottery and animal bone, including that of cattle and fowl, as well as an iron nail. This early phase of construction of foundation G extended through the western part of Area 2 as wall foundations 253. The final backfill deposit 265 associated with construction of wall foundations G was sealed by sandy silt layer 280, which may represent a further cultivation soil.
- 2.16 The earliest part of wall foundation B, 239, extending 1.6m into Area 2 from the western limit of excavation, comprised rough dressed limestone blocks with occasional brick, bonded with sandy lime mortar. Up to six irregular courses survived to at least 0.85m in depth and it was 0.75m wide. It shared the same broadly east/west alignment as wall foundation G, to the south, and was butted by foundation C. Medieval layer 260 was cut by construction cut 261/274 for a later phase, 278, of wall B (Fig. 6; section EE (274 not illustrated)). This represents either an extension to the east of foundations 239, or a phase of rebuilding. No finds were recovered from the construction cut backfill 262/275 for wall foundations 278. Surviving wood fragments within a recess along the southern face of foundation B suggests that the two phases of this structure were tied in using timber and mortar.

- 2.17 Deposits 262/275 were in turn cut by 276, representing the construction cut for wall A. Finds dated to the 16th to 19th centuries were recovered from structure A itself and the associated construction cut backfill 277.
- 2.18 Wall foundation C, 278 and A were of a similar construction to wall 239, all incorporating red brick or tile, and suggesting a degree of contemporaneity. The later part of wall foundation B, 278, included a protrusion along the northern side, indicating a buttress.
- 2.19 Within the eastern part of Area 2, medieval layers 216 and 213 were cut by pit 214 (Fig. 6; sections FF and GG). This measured 1.3m in length and 0.45m in depth and was filled with gravelly mortar and limestone deposit 215, probably representing material left over from the construction of one of the adjacent wall foundations. Deposit 213 was also cut by 217, the construction cut for wall foundations D.
- 2.20 Wall foundation D extended 1.4m into Area 2 from the northern limit of excavation however the western side lay within the baulk retained for the live services. It was of similar 'massed wall' construction to structures A, B and C, and was bonded by sandy lime mortar. Foundation D was noticeably shallower than the majority of the foundations of broadly contemporary date, with up to three irregular courses surviving to a depth of 0.6m (Fig. 6; section FF). This may suggest that it functioned as an external boundary rather than being load-bearing and associated with a building. No finds were recovered from backfill deposit 218, associated with the construction of wall foundations D.
- 2.21 Foundation G was abutted by probable garden soil 280, which was cut by construction cut 228 for brick-built drain or culvert 229, only partially visible within the southern edge of Area 2. The construction cut was backfilled by deposit 279, comprising loose brick and stone rubble.
- 2.22 Structure 229 and deposit 279 were directly overlain by wall foundation I, which extended along the eastern edge of Area 2, on the projected alignment of wall M in Area 1 (Fig. 5). The construction of this foundation within Area 2 was similar to that of wall 112 in Area 1, comprising a single broad course of rough limestone blocks, bonded with hard grey mortar. A section was excavated through wall foundations I to investigate whether, like foundations 112, it was built upon earlier foundations

however this was found not to be the case. No artefacts were recovered from the backfill 230 of the construction cut for wall foundations I.

- 2.23 Broadly north/south aligned wall foundations E and F are likely to represent sections of the same foundations which were bisected by the construction cut associated with the rebuilding of wall G (Fig. 5). Construction cut backfill 230 was cut by construction cut 231, for wall foundations F. Construction cut 231 is presumed to equate to 219, the construction cut for wall E. This feature cut deposit 218, the construction cut backfill for wall D.
- 2.24 Wall foundations E and F comprised irregular, rough limestone blocks and rubble, with occasional brick, arranged in very irregular courses, bonded with sandy lime mortar. Both measured 0.45m in width and at least 0.7m in depth. Considerable quantities of artefactual material were recovered from backfill deposits 220 and 232 associated with foundations E and F respectively, including pottery, glass, ceramic building material, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe, dating to the 19th to 20th centuries.
- 2.25 During the post-medieval/Victorian period, wall foundations G were rebuilt, with the construction of foundations 205/241 upon the medieval foundations 223/253 (Fig. 6; sections EE and GG). The construction cut 221/234 for the rebuild of wall foundations 205/241 cut through deposits 220 and 232, representing the backfill of construction cuts 219 and 231, for foundations E and F respectively, as well as into medieval deposits 213 and 216 (Fig. 6; section GG). The later construction comprised mostly irregularly hewn limestone blocks, with occasional re-used dressed blocks, some of which retained their plastered finish. The stone was bonded with hard, grey hydraulic lime mortar. The later wall foundations survived up to 0.75m in depth and were 0.55m wide. As well as cutting through the structure represented by foundations E and F, the rebuild of wall foundation G also physically butted wall foundations I. Finds from the construction cut backfill 222 of the later rebuild comprised pottery, glass, animal bone and ceramic building material, dated to the 16th to 19th centuries. When considered with the date of the finds from the backfill deposits associated with the construction of foundations E and F, this places the construction of all three securely within the 19th century.
- 2.26 Wall foundation A and both phases of foundation B were abutted by sandy mortar floor 250, which was 0.1m thick (Fig. 6 plan; section EE). Mortar floor 250 was cut

- by small, rectangular pit 263 (not illustrated), which contained quantities of roof tile, pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass, dated to the 19th century, within fill 264.
- 2.27 In the eastern part of Area 2, construction cut backfill deposit 235, associated with rebuild 205 of wall G was sealed by probable make-up layer 237, 0.2m thick. This layer was in turn covered by remnants of mortar floor 236 (not illustrated), exposed within the angle of foundations F and G, suggesting that the area between these two wall foundations and wall foundation I, to the east, may have represented an internal room in the 19th century. Further mortar surfacing, 271, was recorded at a similar level in the small area to the south of wall G in the western part of Area 2, perhaps indicating a further room (Fig. 6; section EE). This was covered by 0.45m of levelling material 270, which contained finds dated to the 19th to 20th centuries. This suggests that all three floors are likely to relate to a single period of use.
- 2.28 Backfill material 222, associated with the construction of rebuilt foundation 205 of wall G, was cut by construction trench 210, for wall foundation H. No finds were recovered from backfill deposit 211 associated with foundation H. Deposit 209, apparently representing a layer of garden soil, up to 0.3m thick, sealed backfill deposit 211. Layer 209 was in turn cut by construction cut 282, for foundation J. No finds were recovered from the backfill 283 of this construction cut. Foundations H and J, both comprising single courses, appear to represent later alterations to wall foundation I (Figs 5 and 6). Wall H, uniquely within the two excavation areas, comprised rough sandstone blocks with lime stone mortar, whilst wall J, constructed using the same hydraulic mortar as in the rebuild of wall G, also appears to represent a probable rebuild.
- 2.29 Mortared brick, rubble and concrete foundations 254, situated between foundations B, C, E and G incorporated a number of ceramic glazed pipes, evidently representing a lavatory or washroom (Fig. 5). These foundations were covered by demolition rubble 246, up to 0.75m in thickness, which contained further 19th to 20th-century finds.
- 2.30 Within Area 2 the latest *in situ* deposits were sealed by various demolition deposits, which were in turn cut by service trenches 226 and 256. The sequence here was finally sealed by subsoil 201/243 and topsoil 200/242.

### ***The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence***

- 2.31 Quantities of artefactual material were recovered from 45 deposits. The large bulk of the recovered material is of relatively recent date (after c. 1800/50). The modern finds have been quantified (Appendix B), but will not be considered further or retained. Where possible the medieval pottery types referred to below are matched with the codings published for the Oxford Region (Mellor 1994).

#### *Pottery*

- 2.32 Medieval pottery was identified from 20 deposits, with further material unstratified. A proportion of the medieval pottery (and tile) is clearly re-deposited and occurs with later-dated material. The assemblage is restricted in range and the stratified groups are largely confined to later medieval glazed types, particularly Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM). Unglazed coarseware types are only very sparsely represented. Surrey/Hampshire border wares identified from deposits 109 and 135 may date to the late medieval or early post-medieval period (c. 15th to 16th centuries).
- 2.33 Of most note among the medieval groups are substantially complete vessels in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) from layer 233. An intact bottle (registered artefact 8) from this deposit can be paralleled in Mellor's 'synthesis' (1994; fig. 55 nos. 13–16). Use for this vessel form as container for oils or sauces has been suggested (ibid, 118). A second Brill/Boarstall vessel from this deposit is a late variant of the baluster-form jug with deep horizontal grooved decoration (ibid. fig. 64, no. 1). A later medieval (later 13th or 14th century) date would seem likely for the vessels from deposit 233 on the basis of the published parallels. A single Brill/Boarstall sherd, re-deposited in deposit 106 features applied/slipped decoration characteristic of the 'highly-decorated' style dateable to the mid/late 13th century.

#### *Other material*

- 2.34 A small number of decorated (inlaid) floor tile fragments were recovered from deposits 127, 135 and 233. All occur in a similar sandy fabric and share characteristics of thickness (in the range 16–18mm) and 'keying' effected by means of random stabs with a round-sectioned implement. The tile designs are deeply inlaid in white or yellowish pipeclay. Dating in the later 13th or 14th centuries is likely for this material.
- 2.35 Objects of metal (other than from the modern-dated deposits) are restricted to nails. A single copper coin is recorded from deposit 113 (registered artefact 7). This is



fragmentary but identifiable as a Royal farthing of Richmond type and dateable c. 1625–34. A worn Nuremberg jeton (reckoning counter) with French shield and stylised ship designs was identified from deposit 100. A date in the later 16th/earlier 17th centuries is probable for this item.

#### *Human bone*

- 2.36 The remains comprise seven bones from a minimum of two individuals, and represent charnel from previously disturbed burials of unknown date in the area. The bones were found in fill 104 of pit 108 which also included 19th-20th century pottery, and is likely to be a recent re-deposition.
- 2.37 The remains comprised the body fragment of a lumbar vertebra, a left rib fragment, the head of a right humerus, the distal half of a left radius, the pubic bone and acetabular fragments of a left coxae, the proximal part of a left femur and the diaphysis of a right tibia. All the bones were fully fused and of adult individuals (> 18 years). The degeneration of the symphysis of the pubic bone suggested an age at death for one of the individuals at between 35 and 45 years.
- 2.38 The sub-pubic angle of the pubic bone also clearly indicated a male sex for that bone. Metrics of the heads of the humerus and the femur also indicated a male sex for those bones. Anatomically, the remains represent the bones of a minimum of one individual. However, the generally small and slender appearance of the left radius fragment in comparison with the left femur bone would suggest that these two derive from two different individuals. It can therefore be concluded that the bones represent the remains of a minimum of two individuals.

#### *Animal bone*

- 2.39 There was a total of 62 fragments (861g) of animal bones from medieval contexts. The largest proportion of these derived from context 135. Much lesser quantities were recovered from contexts 127, 139, 233 and 267 (Appendix C; Table AC:1). The most commonly identified species was cattle, which was represented by 25 fragments. A total of 22 fragments were identified as caprovine, and only one as pig, two as cat and two a fowl.
- 2.40 The animal bones from medieval deposits at Wadham College represent kitchen waste, and were dominated by meat rich skeletal elements from cattle and caprovine (Appendix C; Table AC:2). Only one pig bone was present, which could

indicate that pork was not frequently consumed or that those remains had been deposited elsewhere.

- 2.41 Butchery cut marks were identified in bones from context 135. These included two cattle lumbar vertebrae and one caprovine cervical vertebra which had been split axially with a cleaver, from splitting the carcass into two parts. Two sheep tibiae were broken and cut diagonally at the distal diaphyses, and indicate removal of the feet which are meat poor elements. One sheep horn core displayed a transverse chop mark at the base, and indicates that the horn sheaths are likely to have been utilised. These could have been used for artefact production (MacGregor 1985, 51-53), or possibly cut off for practical reasons when the animal was skinned.
- 2.42 Six post-medieval/modern deposits of particular interest from pits 117, 120, 123, 165, 170 and 173 were subjected to a brief osteological analysis, as they contained semi-complete skeletons or bone articulations. These included remains of dogs (116, 171), cats (171), fowl (112, 168), sparrow (118) and a hedgehog (166). At least one of these contexts (116), which contained the partial skeleton of a dog, is likely to be a pet burial, while the others are probably natural intrusions or waste disposal of animal carcasses.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The results of the archaeological fieldwork have provided a detailed view of the development of a small part of the site from the later medieval period onwards. The concentration of structural remains encountered within a relatively small area reflect the proximity of the site to the historic core of Oxford and its development beyond these confines in the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.

#### ***Medieval***

- 3.2 The excavation results correlate well with the historic cartographic evidence. Agas' Map of Oxford, 1578, indicates that the site lay partially within two orchards, separated by a boundary which is presumed to represent the 'historic wall' referred to in the DBA (OA 2009, 5). The date of this wall has remained uncertain, however the archaeological excavation has established that the alignment of the existing wall extends through the development area as wall foundation G, where it essentially comprises a modern rebuild on foundations dating to the 14th to 15th centuries. This

was demonstrated by the construction cut for the earliest phase of foundation G being cut through deposit 216/233/273, material which contained numerous finds dated to the 13th to 15th centuries, including the substantially complete vessels in Brill/Boarstall ware from layer 233. Foundations 150, 152 and 154 would also appear to be broadly contemporary with foundation G. As the site is known to have lain within the precinct of the Austin Friary within this period, it is not inconceivable that these foundations, at least, are associated with the monastic complex. Unfortunately, the layout of the Friary remains uncertain and it is of particular note that all trace of the monastic buildings appears to have been completely eradicated between the dissolution and the completion of Agas' map some 40 years later. The recovery of fragments of human bone from modern feature 108, within Area 1, may indicate that the construction works associated with what is now the existing Graduate Centre in 1969-70 may have disturbed part of the Friary cemetery. Although no evidence of graves was found during the current excavation, there is limited evidence that a watching brief conducted during the 1969-70 redevelopment recorded 'material relating to the cemetery of the former Austin Friars foundation' (*ibid.*, 2). In addition, the fragments of decorated floor tile found within deposits 127, 135 and 233 are almost certainly from an ecclesiastical building.

### ***Post-medieval/modern***

- 3.3 Approximately north/south aligned wall foundations M and A/C would also appear to be of early post-medieval construction and most likely demarcate the boundaries of tenements to the rear of Holywell Street. The material abutting the earliest elements of wall M was dated to the 16th to 17th centuries and the two alignments exactly match those depicted on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1876 which indicates this as one of a series of tenements surviving to this date. Wall M clearly cut through layers dated to the 14th to 15th centuries.
- 3.4 Loggan's Map of Oxford, dated 1673, indicates that excavation Area 1 was possibly located within a substantial building, the northern wall of which appears to comprise the medieval 'historic wall', whilst Area 2 appeared to be located within a formal garden to the north of this, however the exact location of the excavation areas in relation to a map of this date should not be considered as totally accurate. The function of Area 2 as a garden within this period may be represented by sandy silt deposit 212, however this material contained no dating evidence.

- 3.5 The remaining wall foundations within both excavation areas correlate well with those associated with a row of buildings extending northwards from the rear of 37 Holywell Street, depicted on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1876 (Fig. 7). It is likely that these buildings represent a row of small cottages (P. Davenport, pers. comm), approximately 4m square, but possibly comprising more than one storey in height. The northernmost two dwellings are separated by two smaller structures, which appear to correspond with the area between foundations B, C, E and G. The presence of the ceramic pipework within this space suggests that this may have been the location of a lavatory, shared between the five cottages. The construction of such a facility may have been effected following the 19th-century Public Health Reforms, introduced in the later 19th century to address the problem of widespread cholera epidemics which claimed the lives of thousands of the poorer members of society who were living in cramped, squalid conditions in Britain's towns and cities at that time (Slideshare 2011). As it was demonstrated that foundations A and C are stratigraphically earlier than those that relate to the cottages, it is reasonable to surmise that these dwellings would have been constructed onto the existing tenement wall. The 1st Edition OS Map indicates this and depicts a path or track extending from the north-eastern corner of the large property fronting onto Holywell Street, along the front of the small row of cottages to the north-eastern corner of the tenement plot (Fig. 7).
- 3.6 During the late 19th century, at the time the 1st Edition OS Map was published, the site lay to the rear of a property which was one of a series fronting onto Holywell Street, owned by Wadham College since 1609-10 and leased out until the late 20th century. By 1900 many buildings to the rear of these properties had been demolished, creating what is now Back Quad (OA 2009). Presumably the demolition of the structures associated with the walls exposed within the current excavation and the levelling indicated by deposits overlying the structural remains was effected around this time.

#### ***Later 20th century***

- 3.7 The construction cut for the external staircase was identified within Area 2, but not in Area 1, suggesting that the area of disturbance was restricted largely to the area directly under the staircase.

- 3.8 Further disturbance which is presumed to relate to the construction of the external staircase was identified by the presence of particularly large pit 108, within the western part of Area 1.
- 3.9 In summary, the results of the archaeological excavation have confirmed that the existing 'historic wall' incorporated as the rear wall of the existing Graduate Centre, although in its present form representing a modern rebuild, is built upon medieval foundations which are most likely associated with the elusive medieval Austin Friary. Walls 150, 152 and 154 may represent further remains of the Friary. The work has also verified the layout of the 19th-century development, as depicted on the 1st Edition OS Map, as well as indicated the domestic nature of the building remains.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Kelly Saunders, Jeremy Mordue, Anthony Beechey, Roy Poulter and Dan Sausins. Advice was also provided by Peter Davenport. The report was written by Mark Brett, assisted by Christopher Watts. The finds report was compiled by Ed McSloy and the human and animal bone reports were written by Jonny Geber. The illustrations were prepared by Peter Moore and Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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### **Cartographic Sources**

Agas' Map of Oxford, 1578

Loggan's Map of Oxford, 1578

1st Edition OS Map, 1:500, 1876



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Area 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Deposit	Topsoil			0.22	C19-C20
101	Deposit	Modern concrete flagstones			0.04	
102	Deposit	Gravel levelling deposit for 101			0.16	
103	Layer	Modern shale levelling deposit for 105				
104	Deposit	Fill of pit 108			0.95	C19-C20
105	Cut	Cut of pathway	9.60	1.20	0.24	
106	Deposit	Compacted demolition material			0.12	C19-C20
107	Deposit	Silty sand layer sealed by 106			0.24	C19-C20
108	Cut	Cut associated with 1960s stairway construction	4.60	3.80	0.95	
109	Deposit	Silty deposit, some 20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery			1.20	C19-C20
110	Cut	Cut of rubble pathway	2.50	1.25	0.18	
111	Fill	Chalk fill of pathway cut [110]	2.50	1.25	0.12	
112	Masonry	Western wall of 16 <sup>th</sup> century Friary	1.50	1.10		
113	Deposit	Levelling dump, sandy clay with gravel			0.22	C17+
114	Deposit	Cobbled surface	1.35	0.65	0.05	
115	Fill	Backfill of animal burial 117			0.11	-
116	Skeleton	Animal skeleton, possibly dog	0.35	0.20		-
117	Cut	Grave cut for animal burial	0.95	0.45	0.11	
118	Fill	Backfill of animal burial [120]			0.16	-
119	Skeleton	Not present				
120	Cut	Grave cut for animal burial	0.45	0.45	0.16	
121	Fill	Backfill of animal burial 123			0.18	
122	Skeleton	Animal skeleton	0.25	0.17		-
123	Cut	Grave cut for animal burial	0.45	0.45	0.18	
124	Fill	Fill of pipe cut 125	1.70	0.90		
125	Cut	Cut for drainage pipe	1.70	0.90		
126	Cut	Cut for foundation trench of wall 112	2.00	1.05	0.38	
127	Deposit	Sandy silt bedding layer				C15-C16
128	Fill	Rubble backfill of robber trench 129	1.90	0.57	0.54	C19-C20
129	Cut	Robber cut	1.90	0.57	0.54	
130	Masonry	Corner wall, purpose unclear	0.34	0.34	0.16	
131	Cut	Cut for wall 130	0.76	1.40		
132		VOID				
133	Fill	Fill of wall cut 131	0.76	1.40		C19-C20
134	Deposit	Trample deposit above pathway 111		0.84	0.14	
135	Deposit	Silty sand layer			0.80	C16-C17
136	Cut	Cut of possible soakaway	1.60	1.10	0.22	
137	Cut	Cut of subvoid pit	1.50	0.55	0.35	
138	Fill	Fill of pit 137			0.35	C19-C20
139	Deposit	Silty sand layer	0.80	0.25		LC13-C14
140	Deposit	Modern dumped layer, possibly cellar backfill	2.50	2.00		C19-

						C20
141	Deposit	Modern levelling layer	2.00	2.00		C19- C20
142		VOID				
143	Deposit	Demolition layer of cellar	2.50	2.00		C19- C20
144	Masonry	Internal structure within cellar	0.65	0.30	0.40	
145	Fill	Fill of modern structure 144.	0.30	0.15		
146	Masonry	Modern cellar wall	1.00	0.30	1.00	
147	Masonry	Modern cellar wall	2.50	0.40	1.00	
148	Deposit	Silty sand layer	0.30	0.10		
149	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 150	0.15	0.15	0.38	
150	Masonry	Limestone wall remnant			0.38	-
151	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 152	0.18	n/k	0.20	
152	Masonry	Limestone wall remnant	0.18	n/k	0.20	
153	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 154	0.12	0.60	0.26	
154	Masonry	Limestone wall foundation remnant	0.12	0.60	0.26	
155	Cut	Robber cut	0.90	0.80	0.27	
156	Fill	Middle fill of robber cut 155			0.10	
157	Fill	Upper fill of robber cut 155			0.18	
158	Fill	Lower fill of robber cut 155			0.09	
159	Deposit	Bedding layer for wall 112			0.08	
160	Deposit	Sandy silt surface layer			0.30	
161	Deposit	Silty sand layer between 128 and 128		0.60	0.05	
162	Deposit	Coal and ash layer above modern cellar backfill		1.00	0.15	
163	Deposit	Sandy gravel layer above modern cellar backfill		1.00	0.03	
164	Deposit	Modern soil and debris layer		0.80	0.30	
165	Cut	Grave cut for animal burial	0.60	0.45	0.05	
166	Skeleton	Animal skeleton	0.13	0.10		-
167	Fill	Backfill of animal burial 165			0.05	
168	Skeleton	Bird skeleton	0.25	0.20	0.10	-
169	Fill	Backfill of animal burial 168	0.40	0.30		-
170	Cut	Grave cut for animal burial	0.40	0.30	0.10	
171	Skeleton	Animal skeleton	0.30			
172	Fill	Backfill of animal burial	0.30	0.30	0.10	-
173	Cut	Grave cut for animal burial	0.30	0.30	0.10	
174	Deposit	Sandy clay layer between 135 and 139	0.50	0.30	0.10	

## Area 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
202	Deposit	Silty gravel deposit	1.17	0.15	0.08	
203	Masonry	Sandstone wall containing 1 brick	1.40	0.55	0.61	
204	Masonry	Limestone and rare brick foundation	1.30	0.44	0.70	
205	Masonry	Rough-hewn limestone rebuild of wall 223	2.70	0.52	0.75	
206	Masonry	Limestone rubble and brick fragment foundation	1.60	0.45	0.68	
207	Masonry	Single course limestone wall	2.84	0.5	0.24	
208	Masonry	Single course sandstone wall	1.28	0.30	0.24	
209	Deposit	Sandy silt layer	2.80	1.47	0.30	
210	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 208	1.87	0.30	0.24	
211	Fill	Backfill of wall foundation cut 210	0.63	0.20		



212	Deposit	Sandy silt levelling deposit	2.00	1.60	0.40	
213	Deposit	Sandy silt make-up deposit	2.70	1.84	0.46	
214	Cut	Cut of subcircular pit	1.30	0.55	0.47	
215	Fill	Single fill of pit 214	1.30	0.55	0.47	
216	Deposit	Sandy silt layer	2.70	1.84	0.23	C13-C14
217	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 203		0.05	0.24	
218	Fill	Fill of foundation cut 217		0.05	0.24	
219	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 204	1.50	0.68	0.50	
220	Fill	Backfill of foundation cut 219	1.50	0.68	0.50	C19-C20
221	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 205	1.90	0.16	0.42	
222	Fill	Backfill of foundation cut 221	1.90	0.16	0.42	C16-C19
223	Masonry	2-course limestone wall	2.54	0.82	0.47	
224	Deposit	Mortar and stone rubble demolition layer	1.10	0.16	0.22	C19-C20
225	Masonry	Irregular mortared limestone wall	1.47	0.42	0.25	
226	Cut	Cut of modern service trench	1.00	0.30	0.34	
227	Fill	Fill of modern service trench	1.00	0.35	0.34	Post-Med
228	Cut	Cut for ?drain 229	1.53	0.60	0.60	
229	Masonry	Brick-lined culvert	1.30	0.20	0.19	
230	Deposit	Sandy silt and mortar layer above wall 207	0.95		0.35	
231	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 204	1.56	1.16	0.96	
232	Fill	Backfill of foundation cut 231	1.56	1.16	0.96	C19-C20
233	Deposit	Medieval garden deposit, sandy clay silt	1.50	1.20	0.34	C14
234	Cut	Cut for demolition/rebuild of wall 205/235	2.50	0.16	0.70	
235	Fill	Backfill of wall cut 234	2.50	0.16	0.70	
236	Deposit	Compacted mortar surface	0.54		0.03	
237	Deposit	Brick rubble and mortar bedding layer for 236	0.54	0.12	0.20	
238	Masonry	Limestone and brick/cbm wall	1.60		0.66	C16-C19
239	Masonry	Limestone and brick/cbm wall	1.60	0.76	0.84	
240	Masonry	Limestone and tile/cbm wall	0.97		0.73	-
241	Masonry	Rebuild of wall 253		0.55	0.68	
242	Deposit	Topsoil			0.15	
243	Deposit	Subsoil			0.17	
244	Deposit	Sandy silt and gravel layer	1.68		0.36	
245	Deposit	Demolition layer of 17 <sup>th</sup> century buildings			0.52	
246	Deposit	Demolition layer of Victorian toilet block		1.33	0.73	C19-C20
247	Deposit	Washed gravel deposit associated with 1 <sup>st</sup> demolition phase			0.27	
248	Fill	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of demolition cut 285	3.26	0.53	0.30	
249	Cut	Robber cut of wall 206	1.68		0.36	
250	Deposit	Sandy mortar deposit	2.24	1.30	0.11	
251	Cut	Modern service cut	0.30	0.19	0.35	
252	Fill	Backfill of modern service cut	0.30	0.19	0.35	
253	Masonry	Lower course of wall 241			0.20	C14
254	Deposit	Brick and rubble foundations for Victorian toilet block		0.85		

255	Deposit	Concrete capping for Victorian drainage		0.18	0.09	
256	Cut	Modern service cut		0.45	0.36	
257	Fill	Fill of modern service cut		0.45	0.36	
258		VOID				
259		VOID				
260	Deposit	Garden soil deposit above medieval layer 273				
261	Cut	Construction cut of wall 278	0.64	0.21	0.35	
262	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 261	0.64	0.21	0.35	
263	Cut	Cut of modern waste pit	0.34	0.26	0.12	C14-C15
264	Fill	Fill of modern waste pit 263, rich in pottery	0.34	0.26	0.12	C19
265	Fill	3 <sup>rd</sup> fill of construction cut 268	0.64	0.36	0.22	C14-C15
266	Fill	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of construction cut 268	0.64	0.32	0.17	C14-C15
267	Fill	1 <sup>st</sup> fill of construction cut 268	0.64	0.36	0.09	-
268	Cut	Construction cut of wall 223	1.30	0.36	0.39	
269	Deposit	Sandy clay silt deposit beneath 233	0.64	0.07	0.07	
270	Deposit	Backfill deposit above mortar floor 271				C19-C20
271	Deposit	Mortar floor surface				
272	Deposit	Mortar rubble make-up layer for mortar floor 271				C16-C18
273	Deposit	Medieval garden soil deposit				C14-C15
274	Cut	Construction cut for wall 278				
275	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 274				
276	Cut	Construction cut for wall 238	0.58	0.62		
277	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 276	0.58	0.62		C16-C19
278	Masonry	Post med limestone and cbm/brick wall		1.15	0.53	
279	Deposit	Stone and brick rubble layer	1.53	0.60	0.60	
280	Deposit	Medieval garden deposit	0.85	0.83	0.40	
281		VOID				
282	Cut	Construction cut for wall 225	2.28	0.42	0.25	
283	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 282	0.85		0.25	
284	Cut	Demolition cut relating to 245			0.52	
285	Cut	Demolition cut for area 2	3.26	0.53	0.56	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description*	Ct.	Weight(g)	Date
100	Clay tobacco pipe: stem, bowl	5	28	C19-C20
	Glass	7	102	
	Ceramic building material	5	293	
	Medieval pottery: misc glazed; limestone-tempered (OXAC)	3	22	
	Animal bone	2	15	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, unglazed earthenware, Frechen stoneware, glazed earthenware, porcelain	49	662	
	Copper alloy token: Nuremberg jeton (French shield/stylised ship)	1	1	
104	Human bone	11	384	C19-C20
	Animal bone	22	420	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: tin-glazed earthenware, refined whiteware, porcelain, unglazed earthenware	8	162	
	Ceramic building material	2	90	
	Iron object	1	19	
	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)	1	10	
	106	Iron object	3	
Post-medieval/modern pottery: cream-ware, refined whiteware, porcelain, glazed earthenware, stoneware		30	785	
Animal bone		5	38	
Glass		8	87	
Clay tobacco pipe		4	18	
Oyster shell		2	24	
Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)		1	9	
Ceramic building material		2	129	
Copper Alloy coin		1	9	
107		Glass	21	648
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, glazed earthenware, stoneware, Frechen stoneware.	47	1787	
	Medieval pottery: Tudor green?	1	3	
	Animal bone	44	113	
	Clay tobacco pipe	9	42	
	Oyster shell	1	10	
	Button-oystershell	1	1	
	Iron object	1	25	
	Ceramic building material	1	73	
	109	Medieval pottery: glazed whiteware (?Surrey/Hants)	1	35
Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, unglazed earthenware		2	41	
Clay tobacco pipe		1	1	
113	Animal bone	57	1238	C17+
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: glazed earthenware, yellow slipware	5	160	
	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM), oolitic limestone-tempered (OXAC)	6	191	
	Copper alloy coin (Ra. 7): Royal farthing (Charles I): 1625–34	1	1	
115	Iron nail Ra 5	1	11	-
	Iron nail Ra 2	1	3	
	Iron nail Ra 4	1	8	
	Iron nail Ra 6	1	8	
	Iron nail Ra 1	1	2	
	Iron nail Ra 3	1	10	
116	Animal skeleton	1	280	-

Context	Description*	Ct.	Weight(g)	Date
118	Iron object	3	52	-
	Animal bone	18	36	
122	Animal skeleton	1	252	-
127	Animal bone	1	62	C15-C16
	Medieval pottery: misc glazed jug	1	8	
	Medieval floor tile	1	143	
128	Glass	8	235	C19-C20
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, stoneware, unglazed earthenware	39	1017	
	Cartridge	10	74	
	Ceramic building material	1	84	
	Bone button	1	1	
	Animal bone	7	22	
	Copper Alloy coin: halfpenny	1	18	
	Clay tobacco pipe	6	35	
	133	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, unglazed earthenware	3	
Animal bone		21	115	
135	Animal bone	9	144	C16-C17
	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-tempered coarseware (OXBF), Brill/Boarstall, (OXAM); Hants/Surrey white? (BORD); East Wilts ware (OXAQ)	5	62	
	Post-medieval pottery: Cistercian; glazed earthenware; slip-trailed glazed earthenware; Frechen	5	194	
	Medieval floor tile	1	92	
138	Animal bone	3	41	C19-C20
	Glass	3	127	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: English stoneware, refined whiteware, Mocha ware, Red glazed earthenware, Brill	24	921	
	Clay tobacco pipe	2	9	
139	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM), sandy coarseware (OXAW)	5	101	LC13-C14
	Animal bone:	3	20	
140	Glass	9	529	C19-C20
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, porcelain, unglazed and unglazed earthenware, cream-ware, stoneware	16	1059	
	Animal bone	28	131	
	Clay tobacco pipe	18	96	
	Mollusc and oystershell	6	92	
	Cartridge	2	25	
	Iron object	5	160	
	leather	2	8	
	Lead object	1	20	
	Glass	4	218	
	Iron object	2	91	
	Wall tile refined whiteware	1	32	
	Oystershell button	1	1	
	141	Animal bone	6	
Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)		2	27	
Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, glazed earthenware, stoneware		5	51	
Clay tobacco pipe		1	3	
Slag		1	29	
Ceramic building material		1	42	

Context	Description*	Ct.	Weight(g)	Date
143	Glass Animal bone Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM) Post-medieval/modern pottery: tin-glazed earthenware, refined whiteware, glazed earthenware Copper Alloy thumble Iron object Clay tobacco pipe	4 2 2 5 1 1 1	76 70 55 159 3 23 4	C19-C20
150	Iron nail Ra 12	1	7	-
166	Animal skeleton	1	205	-
168	Animal skeleton	1	261	--
169	Iron nail Ra 9 Iron nail Ra 11	1 1	2 14	-
171	Animal skeleton	1	234	-
216	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM), sandy coarseware (OXAW); qz/flint-tempered coarseware (OXBF); Hants/Surrey white? (BORD)	19	167	C13-C14
216	Animal bone	18	73	-
220	Glass Animal bone Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, English stoneware Mortar	4 2 3 1	71 32 64 113	C19-C20
222	Animal bone Glass Post-medieval/modern pottery: glazed and unglazed earthenware Ceramic building material	5 4 4 6	81 175 144 1950	C16-C19
224	Animal bone Glass Clay tobacco pipe Iron object Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, stoneware, glazed earthenware, black-ware Ceramic building material: tile with peg hole, brick and misc. Slag Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)	16 4 4 2 22 20 1 2	139 61 15 80 440 2956 20 42	C19-C20
227	Animal bone Ceramic building material	1 6	8 525	Post-med
232	Animal bone Glass Clay tobacco pipe Post-medieval/modern pottery: tin-glazed earthenware, refined whiteware, porcelain, unglazed earthenware, Frechen stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, Oyster shell Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM) Ceramic building material	40 6 3 29 3 1 1	489 170 14 700 43 65 54	C19-C20
233	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM); sandy coarseware (OXAW) Ceramic building material: peg-tile Mollusc Medieval floor tile Animal bone	40 1 4 2 8	1833 28 7 125 48	C14
238	Clay tobacco pipe	1	12	C16-C19
240	Iron nail	1	54	-

Context	Description*	Ct.	Weight(g)	Date
246	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Nottingham stoneware, refined whiteware, glazed earthenware, yellow-ware, stoneware, Clay tobacco pipe Animal bone Glass Iron object	24 2 5 2 1	1000 15 73 26 11	C19-C20
253	Medieval pottery (Ra 8): Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)	1	440	C14
263	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM), sandy coarseware (OXAW) Animal bone Ceramic building material	4 3 3	44 22 367	C14-C15
264	Stone roof tile Post-medieval/modern pottery: English stoneware, refined whiteware, Mocha ware, red glazed earthenware Clay tobacco pipe: stem Glass Ceramic building material: tile with peg hole	1 39 3 2 2	318 1548 9 48 221	C19
265	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall Animal bone Iron nail Mortar	1 1 1 4	10 14 16 465	C14-C15
266	Animal bone Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)	1 1	1 6	C14-C15
267	Animal bone	4	19	-
270	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, yellow-ware Clay tobacco pipe Iron object Cartridge Animal bone	6 5 4 1 1	80 22 116 15 31	C19-C20
272	Clay tobacco pipe	1	4	C16-C18
273	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall (OXAM)	1	4	C14-C15
277	Post-medieval/modern pottery: glazed earthenware Animal bone	1 1	64 17	C16-C19
u.s.	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware, stoneware, glazed earthenware, creamware, tin glazed earthenware, Frechen stoneware, yellow-ware, Brill/Boarstall post-med Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall, sandy glazed fabric Animal bone Ceramic building material Lead object Glass Worked stone Clay tobacco pipe Iron object	39 6 36 7 1 2 1 8 1	1278 57 341 369 8 104 615 31 9	-

\*pottery codes for medieval pottery fabrics are taken from Mellor (1994)

## APPENDIX C: ANIMAL BONE TABLES

Table AC:1. Identified taxa by medieval context from Wadham College, Oxford.

Context	Cattle	S/G	Pig	Cat	Fowl	LM	MM	Total	Weight
127	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60.43
135	18	16	1	2	1	5	2	47	713.74
139	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	18.97
233	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	49.42
265	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14.04
266	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.49
267	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	18.10
<i>Total:</i>	26	22	1	2	3	6	4	64	875.19

Table AC:2. Identified animal taxa and skeletal elements from medieval deposits at Wadham College, Oxford.

Abbreviations: S/G = sheep/goat; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Indet. = indeterminate.

Element	Cattle	S/G	Pig	Cat	Fowl	LM	MM	Total
Horn core	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cranial	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	7
Mandible	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Loose teeth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Axis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerv.vert.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Thor.vert.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lumb.vert.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sacrum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ribs	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sternebra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scapula	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Humerus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Radius	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Coxae	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
Femur	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tibia	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	5
Calcaneus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mt	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ph1Mp	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tibio-tarsus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tarso-metatarsus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Indet.	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
<i>Total:</i>	26	22	1	2	3	6	4	64
<i>Weight (g):</i>	613.14	196.63	8.06	3.58	3.10	43.04	10.64	875.19
<i>%NISP:</i>	40.63	34.38	1.56	3.13	4.69	9.38	6.25	-

**APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES**

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS.

	Area 1	Area 2
Current ground level	0.00m (63.43m - 63.52m)	0.00m (63.46 - 63.73m)
Top of medieval deposits	0.63m (62.88m)	0.78m (62.84m)
Top of post-medieval/modern walls	0.24m (63.14m)	0.2m (63.23m)
Limit of excavation	1.35m (62.08m)	1.45m (62.03m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.



## APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Wadham College Graduate Study Centre, Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford	
Short description (250 words maximum)	The archaeological excavation identified a number of structural remains, including walls and floors, which appear to relate to a medieval Friary which is known to have occupied the site from 1268 until the dissolution, as well as those relating to a row of modest cottages associated with late 19th century development of the site, as depicted on historic mapping.	
Project dates	11 July-4 August 2011	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Excavation following DBA by Oxford Archaeology (2009)	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Unknown	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	60m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 5145 0622	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Oxford City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Friary	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Intact Brill/Boarstall bottle; Copper alloy token: Nuremberg jeton; Royal farthing (Charles I): 1625–34	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Oxfordshire County Museums (OXCMS 2011.127)	For example human bone, ceramics, animal bone, coin, jeton, tile, CBM
Paper	Oxfordshire County Museums (OXCMS 2011.127)	Context registers; context sheets; permatrace drawings; matrices;; levels registers; photographic registers; bulk finds sheets
Digital	Oxfordshire County Museums (OXCMS 2011.127)	Copy of report on CD; digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Wadham College Graduate Study Centre, Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford: Archaeological Excavation*. CA typescript report **11200**



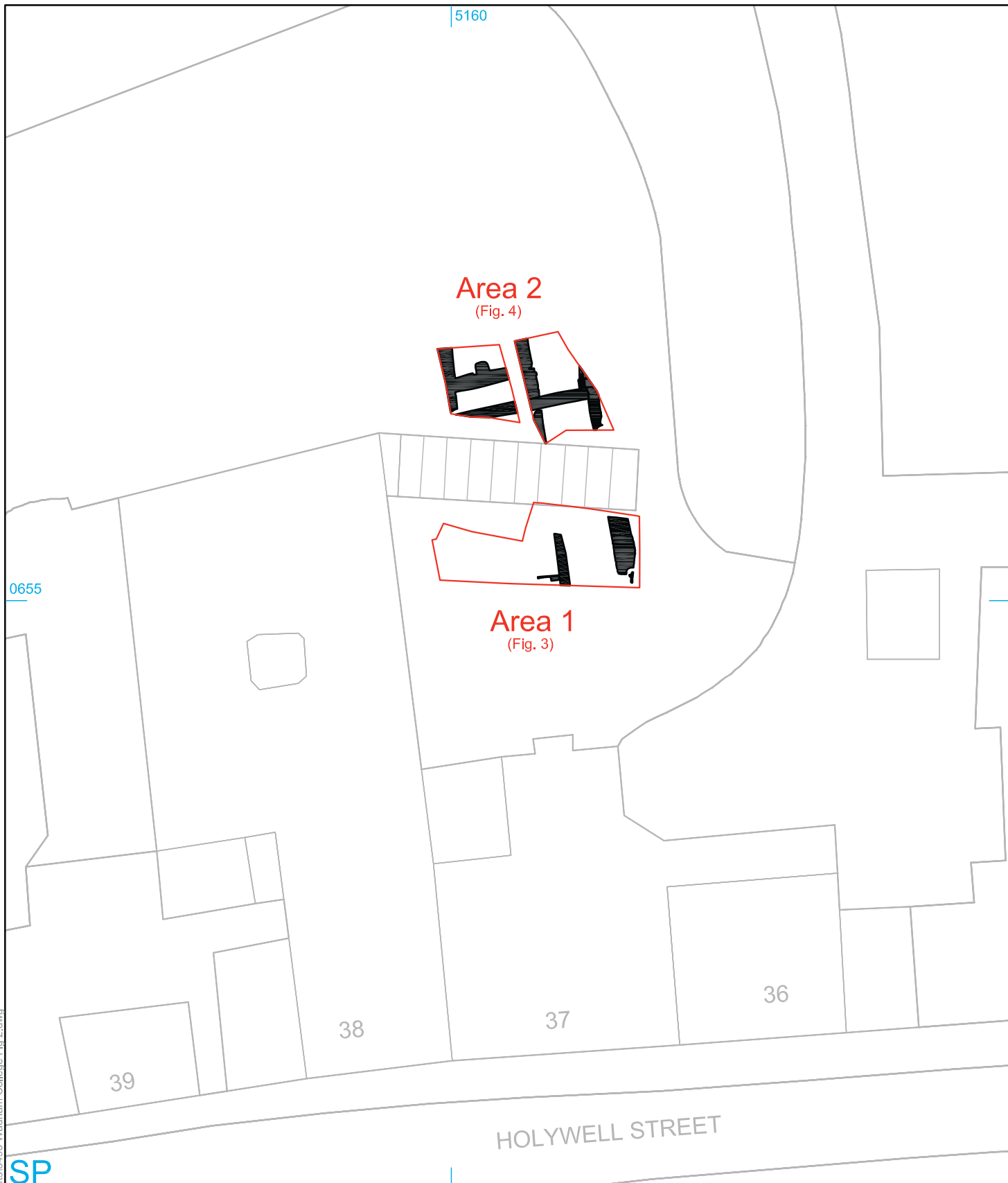
t 01285 771022  
 f 01285 771033  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Wadham College Graduate Study Centre  
 Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	3495	DATE	26-08-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	PJM	REVISION	00	1
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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limit of excavation  
 wall



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Wadham College Graduate Study Centre  
 Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Location of excavation areas, showing  
 walls

PROJECT NO. 3495 DATE 07-09-2011  
 DRAWN BY LG REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:250

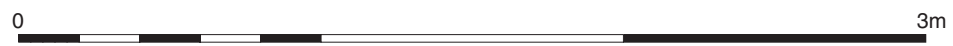
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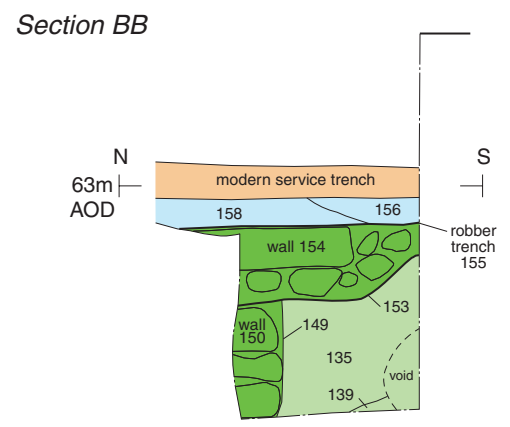
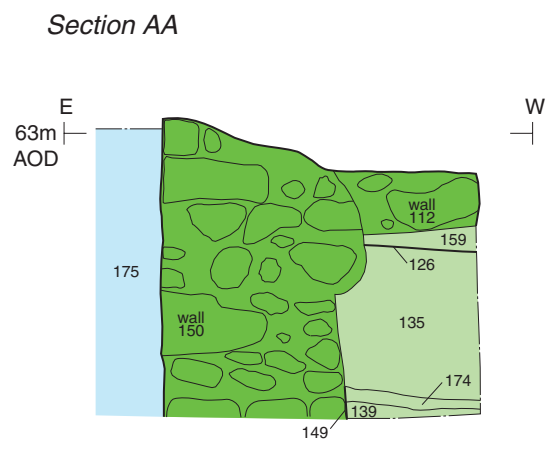
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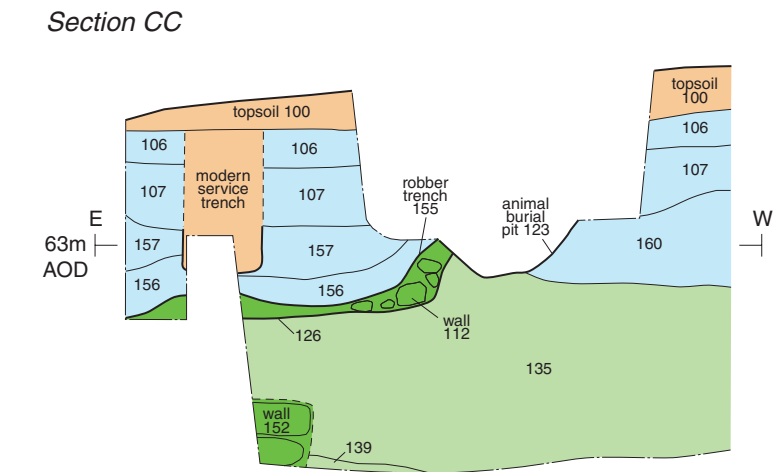


- medieval deposits
- medieval wall foundations
- post-medieval/modern deposits
- post-medieval/modern wall foundations
- later 20th century





Area 1, looking east (scales 1m)



Walls 112 and 150, looking east

- medieval deposits
- medieval wall foundations
- post-medieval/modern deposits
- post-medieval/modern wall foundations
- later 20th century



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PROJECT TITLE

Wadham College Graduate Study Centre  
Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford

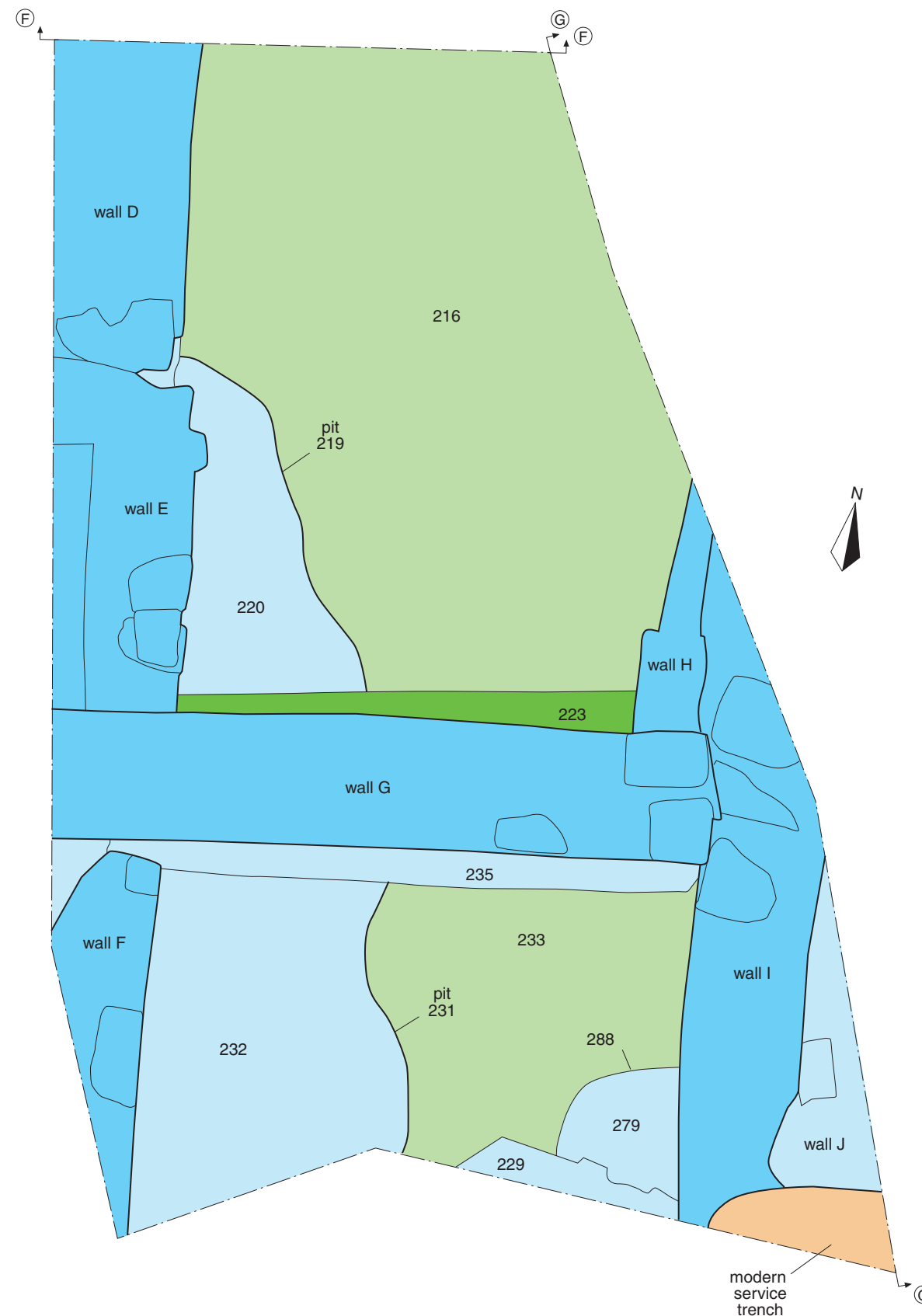
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FIGURE TITLE

**Area 1: sections and photographs**

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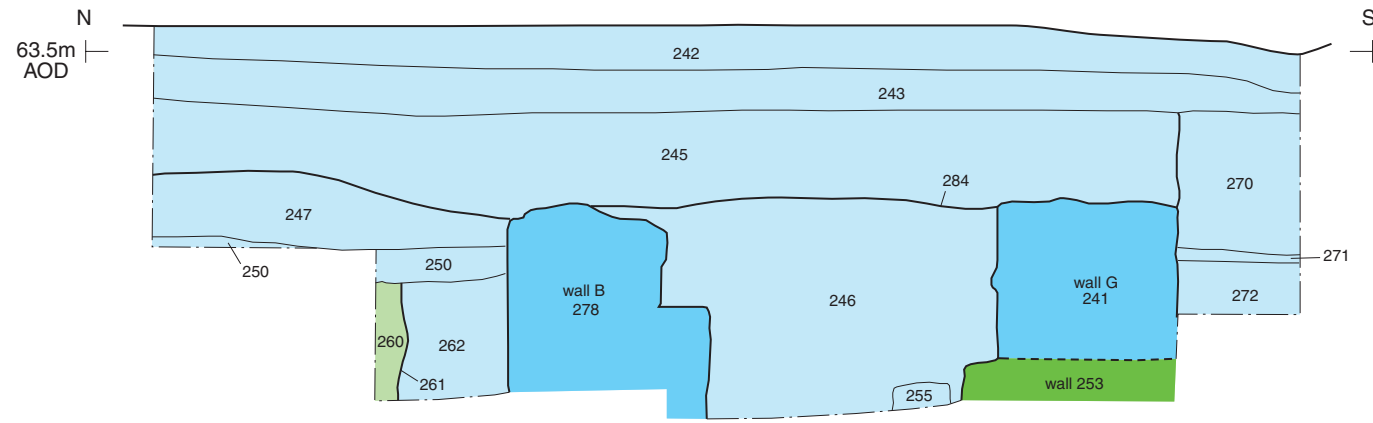
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DRAWN BY PJM	REVISION 00	<b>4</b>
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:25	



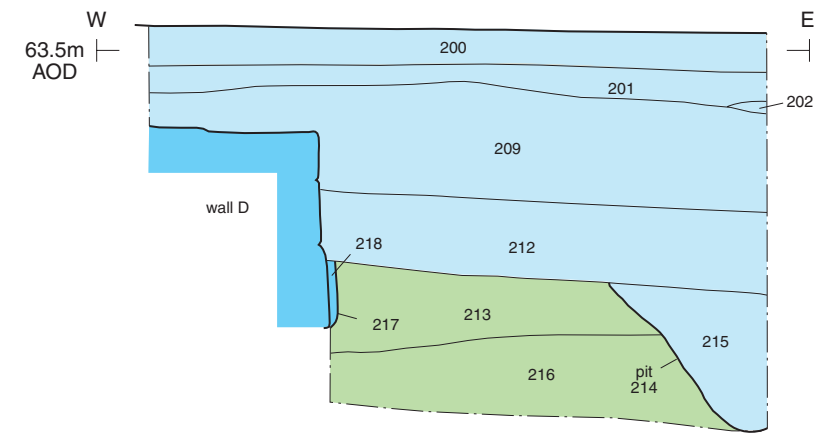
- medieval deposits
- medieval wall foundations
- post-medieval/modern deposits
- post-medieval/modern wall foundations
- later 20th century



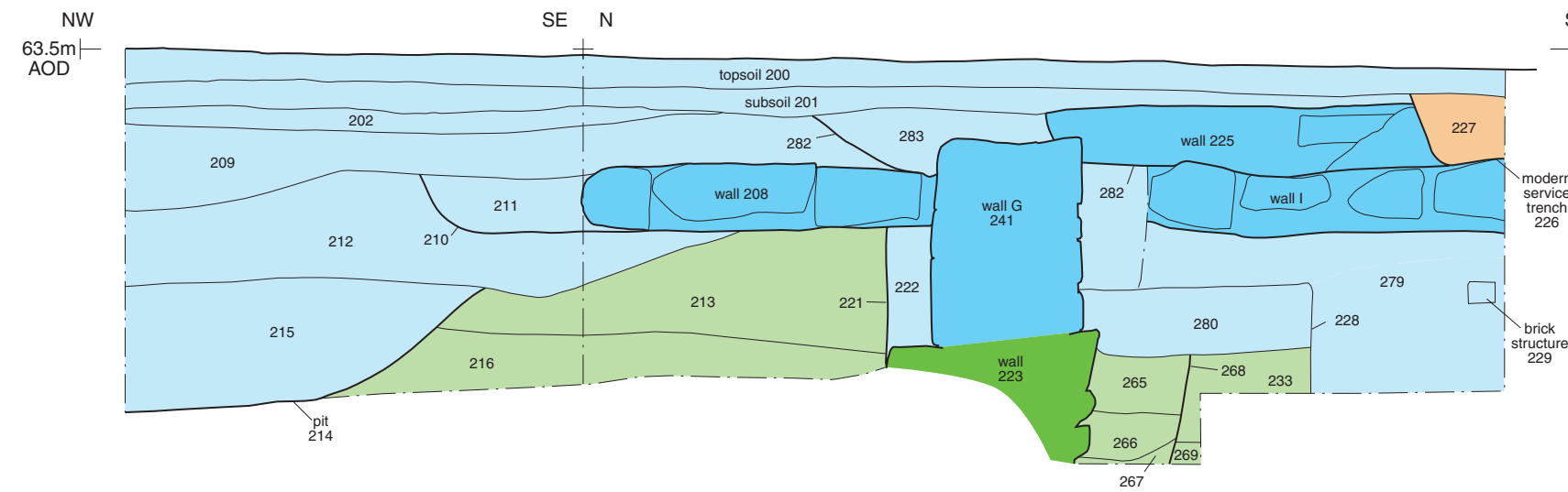
Section EE



Section FF



Section GG



- medieval deposits
- medieval wall foundations
- post-medieval/modern deposits
- post-medieval/modern wall foundations
- later 20th century



Area 2, looking east (scale 1m)

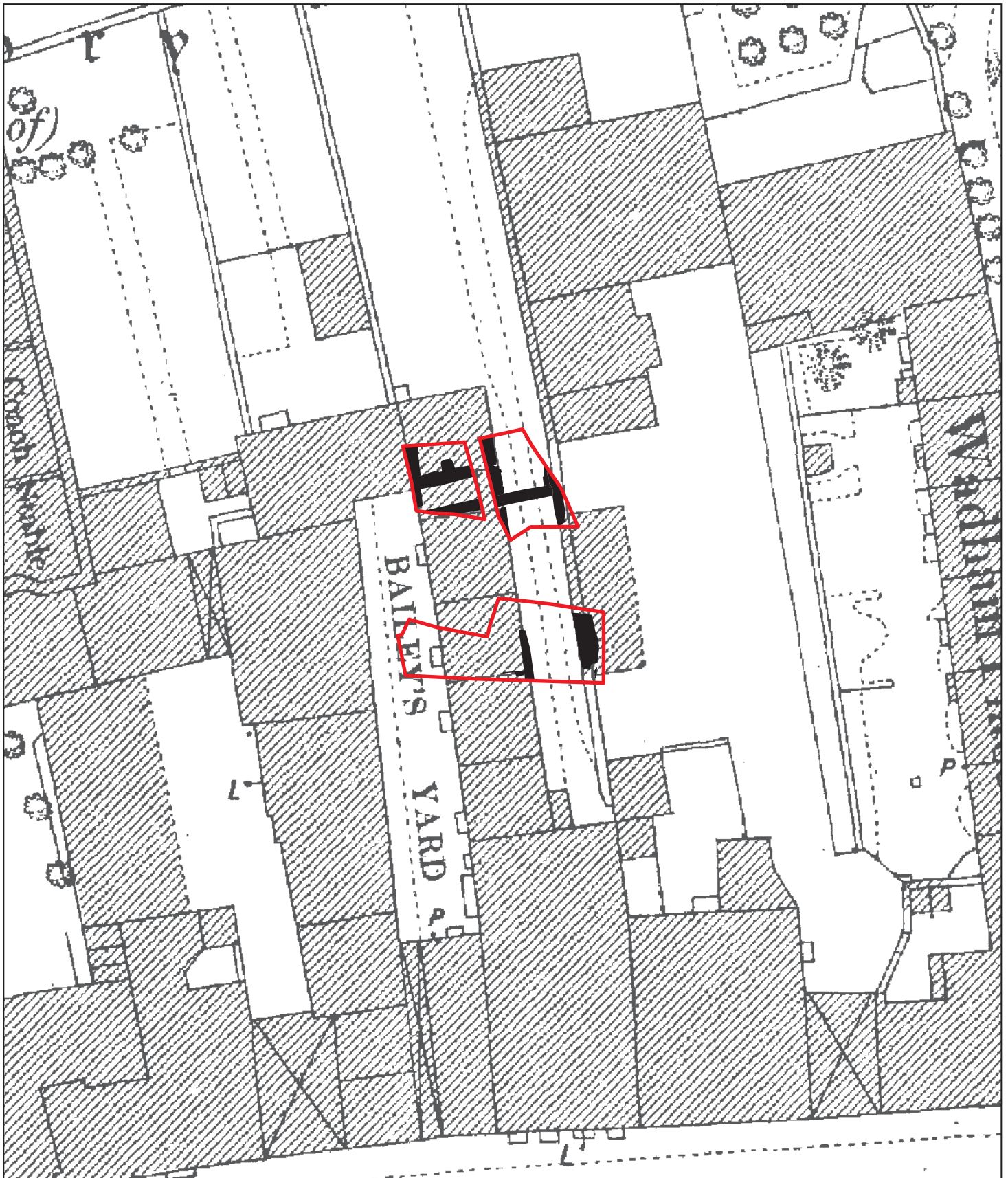




Walls D, E and C, looking west (scale 1m)



Walls H and G, looking east (scale 1m)





 limit of excavation  
 wall



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*PROJECT TITLE*

Wadham College Graduate Study Centre  
Land adjacent to 38 Holywell Street, Oxford

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Extract from 1876-78 First Edition  
Ordnance Survey map, showing  
walls exposed within excavation areas**

PROJECT NO. 3495    DATE 07-09-2011  
 DRAWN BY LG    REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM    SCALE@A4 1:250 (approx)

*FIGURE NO.*

**7**