

**EASTGATE HOTEL
OXFORD
OXFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

STREET DESIGN PARTNERSHIP

on behalf of

MOORLAND GROUP LTD

CA PROJECT: 3240
CA REPORT: 10211

NOVEMBER 2010

EASTGATE HOTEL
OXFORD
OXFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CA PROJECT: 3240
CA REPORT: 10211

prepared by	Jamie Wright (Project Officer)
date	23 November 2010
checked by	Richard Young (Project Manager)
date	25 November 2010
approved by	Mark Collard (Head of Contracts)
signed	
date	29 November 2010
issue	01

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)	6
3. DISCUSSION.....	10
4. CA PROJECT TEAM	11
5. REFERENCES	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	13
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	15
APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES.....	16
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features (1:500)
- Fig. 3 Trench 1, plan, section and photographs (1:100 and 1:50)
- Fig. 4 Trench 2, plan, section and photograph (1:100 and 1:50)

SUMMARY

Project Name: Eastgate Hotel
Location: Oxford, Oxfordshire
NGR: SP 5194 0617
Type: Evaluation
Date: 1-3 November 2010
Location of Archive: Oxfordshire Museum Services, Witney
Accession Number: OXCMS 2010.100
Site Code: EHO 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2010 in the car park of the Eastgate Hotel, Oxford. Two trenches were excavated.

The top fills of two probable pits of late 13th or 14th-century date were excavated. Residual pottery of the same date was present in both trenches. The site appears then not to have been occupied until the mid to late 17th century when a single storey building, or buildings, was erected. The walls were robbed in the later 17th or 18th centuries and a layer of soil was imported raising the ground level by c. 0.5m. At least three pits were cut through this soil and backfilled with building rubble. A further layer of soil was imported before brick rubble was spread and a tarmac surface laid to create the present car park.

No trace of the town ditch were identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Street Design Partnership on behalf of Moorfield Group Ltd at Eastgate Hotel, Oxford (centred on NGR: SP 5194 0617; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of an application for planning permission to provide additional guest bedrooms within the existing hotel car park.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with request for archaeological evaluation from David Radford, Oxford City Development Control Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Oxford City Council, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Mr Radford. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Radford, including site visits on 2 and 3 November 2010.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development encloses an area of approximately 225m², and comprises a tarmac car park behind the Eastgate Hotel. The site lies at approximately 58m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation (Undifferentiated) of the Jurassic period (BGS 2010). The drift geology is mapped as the Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member of the Quaternary period. Holocene Alluvium is mapped to the east. Only very small exposures of yellowish brown clay were made during the evaluation.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 The site lies within an area of potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. The line of the medieval city wall (and one of its bastions) lies beneath the existing Eastgate Hotel and the projected line of the medieval city ditch runs through the hotel car park, to the east of the wall. The site lay within a plot associated with the

Trinitarian Friars, who occupied land outside the East Gate in the 13th and 14th centuries, and may have contained evidence for backyard activity relating to subsequent medieval and post-medieval occupation outside of East Gate.

- 1.6 The medieval city ditch has not been mapped within the immediate area due to uncertainty about its character and extent south of the High Street, however the site may have been situated over the eastern edge of the medieval city ditch. Observations at Eastgate Hotel in 1899-900 recorded that '*A ditch containing black mud was found behind No. 4 [Merton Street], possibly the City Ditch*' however trenches dug over the projected line of the ditch in the Eastgate Hotel car park in 1997 noted that '*The significance of the evaluation was chiefly in providing negative evidence, for the absence of a city ditch to drain the Longwall arm of the city wall*' (Oxford Archaeology 1997). The 1997 trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.3m and did not encounter undisturbed natural geology. It is therefore possible that the post-medieval pits and walls which were encountered may have been cut into the infill of the ditch.
- 1.7 A *Historic Building Assessment* (Oxford Archaeology 2009) was prepared for the site and notes that the Trinitarian Friary '*may in whole or in part have extended to the High Street*' and that the precinct is likely to have encompassed both the Rose Lane gardens and the High Street properties and gardens.
- 1.8 The draft Regional Research Assessment highlighted areas of research, interest and priority. Relevant to the Eastgate Hotel site are these Section 3.1.1 *The topography and plan form of towns; Tenement patterns; Deposit survival: rubbish disposal and town size*; Section 4.1.1 *Understanding of subsidiary buildings, economic activities, water management and gardens; and Monastic life, diet, health and death*; and in relation to Section 5, *Defences* (Oxford Archaeology 2008).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site.

Specific objectives identified by Mr Radford in relation to this project were to:

- establish whether significant medieval or post-medieval deposits are present, bearing in mind the potential for evidence relating to the medieval town ditch, the Trinitarian Friary and medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.
- 1.10 This information will assist Oxford City Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 10m by 1.6m and the other 5m by 1.4m (Fig. 2). The trenches lay entirely within the footprint of the proposed development. Trenches were laid out using 30m tapes and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.12 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped, after removing the tarmac car park surface, with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.13 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) but 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).
- 1.14 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museums under accession number OXCMS 2010.100, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B.
- 2.2 Dark yellowish brown clay, the natural geological substrate, was exposed in limited areas in Trench 1 at 57.14m and 56.93m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and in Trench 2 at 57.06m AOD. These levels were c. 1.7m below the surface of the car park.
- 2.3 In both trenches a mid to dark brown silty clay, 118 and 206/216, overlay the geological clay. This had a thickness of 0.5m. It is assumed that these layers were a former topsoil or subsoil.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.4 The earliest features, visible at the base of the trench, included feature 123 which was only exposed for a length of 0.9m, a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.6m. Although not fully excavated what was seen was consistent with it being a circular or oval pit. Three fills were identified 120, 121 and 122, with only the uppermost, 120, containing late 13th to 14th-century pottery and animal bone.
- 2.5 Further to the east was another possible pit 129. Its dimensions in plan were 1.8m by 1.6m. A 0.15m sondage was excavated in the top fill 128, a yellowish brown silty clay loam and late 13th to 14th-century pottery and animal bone were recovered. Although not excavated, a further pit, 132, may have been present to the south of possible pit 129.
- 2.6 Sealing these possible pits and extending the length and width of the trench was a dark brown silty clay layer, 118, a probable *in situ* former topsoil.
- 2.7 It is possible that a wall was built on layer 118 although it was only represented by robber cut 127, and rubble infill 124, 125 and 126. The robber cut, 127 was 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a horizontal base. It was cut a maximum of 0.2m into former topsoil 118 and above this level cut through layers 119 and 131,

which therefore must have butted and so postdated the wall. It extended the 1.6m width of the trench and was parallel to Merton St. The three fills comprised a mixture of limestone fragments and mortar with a small quantity of soil; no dating evidence was present.

- 2.8 To the east of this presumed wall, a 0.05m thick lime mortar layer was overlain by gravel in which was bedded metalled surface 131 comprised of a single layer of limestone blocks with dimensions of 70mm by 80mm by 110mm. Overlying this was a further layer of iron-stained gravels 131; the total thickness of these surfaces was 0.5m and they extended across the width of the trench. To the west of the putative wall was a 0.5m thick soil build up, 116, 117 and 119, which continued for 7.5m to the end of the trench. It is likely that these layers represent a single episode of material importation, presumably contemporary with the wall as the robber trench 127 cut them.
- 2.9 Cut from the top of the imported material were two features, 111 and 114. They were only present in the south facing edge of the trench and their rounded profiles suggest that they were pits. Pit 111 was 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Its four lower fills, 107-110, were predominantly lime mortar and limestone fragments in varying proportions, all deposited roughly horizontally but the latest fill, 106, was a silty clay with much charcoal. Pit 114 was shallower with a width of 0.96m and a depth of 0.36m. The lower fill, 113, contained much broken ceramic building material and the upper fill, 112, comprised much iron-stained gravel.
- 2.10 Sealing the imported soils 116, 117 and 119, the two pits, the robbed wall was layer 115. This 0.3m thick sandy silt contained broken ceramic building material and charcoal flecks throughout and is assumed to be a further imported make-up layer. Whole bricks and gravel, 102-105, were laid on layer 115 as a foundation for the tarmac car park surface 101.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.11 A sondage in the east of the trench was excavated to 2m below ground surface without reaching geological deposits. Further to the west a small patch of yellowish brown clay natural was encountered at c. 1.7m below ground level (not illustrated). The earliest deposit encountered was a homogeneous dark brown fine sandy silt

containing mortar, stone, charcoal and burnt bone. Pottery from the lower part of this layer, 216, was 16th to 17th century in date, whilst the pottery from the upper part, 206, was 17th century in date.

- 2.12 A wall footing, 211, of roughly dressed limestone, the largest stone measuring 0.6m by 0.2m by 0.15m, was laid directly onto the top of 206. It was a single course high and one stone wide, aligned north-south, parallel with the Merton Street frontage and the wall forms the east side of the plot.
- 2.13 To the east of 211 was a succession of c. 0.05m thick surfaces, 203, 204 and 205. The earliest 205 comprised loose lime mortar and horizontal, tabular stones; the latest 203 was fine sand. They appeared to form bedding for a possible internal floor surface. Surface 204 contained 16th to 17th-century pottery and a clay pipe stem and surface 203 contained clay pipe stem. By contrast, to the west of wall 211, were surfaces 207 and 208. The earlier 208 was loose lime mortar, although without the stones seen in 205, and the later, 207, comprised fine rounded gravel and large angular stones, containing 16th to 17th-century pottery. These layers perhaps formed an external surface.
- 2.14 Overlying the wall foundation and surfaces was a 0.25m deep greyish brown sandy silt containing large lenses of gravel, 215, which extended over the whole trench. In the west of the trench pit 212 cut this layer. The pit was 0.7m deep and at least 0.5m long but its position in the trench meant it could not be fully excavated. A void in fill 213 was present in section and could be felt to extend at least 0.5m into the section. Fill 209 was in its turn cut by a sub-rectangular pit, 209. This was 0.9m long and at least 0.4m wide but extended beyond the trench. Its fill 210 comprised principally limestone rubble.
- 2.15 Sealing all the layers and fills was a 0.2m deep pale grey soil 214. Above this was a 0.45m thick layer of whole bricks which formed the bedding for the tarmac car park surface.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.16 Artefactual material including pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and glass, together with quantities of animal bone, was recovered from ten deposits with further unstratified material being collected (appendix B).

- 2.17 Pottery of medieval date was identified from five deposits (118, 120, 128, 206 and 216). For the most part this material occurred in association with later pottery and can be considered residual. Small groups of sherds from pit fills 120 and 128 may derive from stratified later medieval deposits, the pottery probably dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Pottery types present comprise mainly glazed jug sherds from Brill/Boarstall, Buckinghamshire, unglazed, buff-firing coarsewares probably from the same source and unglazed coarsewares with flint inclusions, probably from east Wiltshire. Identifiable vessel forms are restricted to jars (cooking pots) with developed rims in Brill/Boarstall sandy coarseware from fills 120 and 128 and a jar in east Wiltshire type coarseware which is residual in layer 206. Sherds in Brill/Boarstall glazed ware from fill 120 and unstratified from Trench 1, which feature applied and impressed red-brown coloured strip decoration, probably derive from jugs.
- 2.18 A larger and more diverse assemblage of post-medieval pottery was recovered, including continental wares. Surrey/Hampshire Border ware, recorded as bowl and cup sherds from layers 118 and 216, might date as early as the 15th century, although occurs with post-medieval types and probably dates to the 16th or 17th centuries. Sherds of Frechen stoneware, including a Bartmann type drinking jug with moulded armorial device from layer 216, date to the late 16th and 17th centuries. Tin-glazed earthenwares are probably London products of the 17th or 18th centuries. A spouted vessel in this ware type from layer 216 which has blue-painted decoration is a posset pot and probably dates to the second half of the 17th century. The bulk of the remainder consists of clear-glazed red earthenwares from local sources. A single Staffordshire slipware press-moulded plate of 18th century type occurs as an unstratified find.
- 2.19 The clay tobacco pipe from layers 118 and 206 includes several complete bowls which were matched against Oswald's simplified bowl typology (Oswald 1975). Most are small bowled forms with rim rilling and date before the late 17th century (appendix B). A pipeclay wig curler which is an unstratified find, dates to the late 17th or 18th centuries.
- 2.20 Other finds types recovered comprise small quantities of tile and brick, fragments of bottle and window glass, a single iron nail and (unstratified) a copper-alloy pen nib. A small and worn fragment of floor tile from layer 216 and fragments of flat roof tile

from deposits including 118 and 120 may date to the late medieval period. The remainder is post-medieval.

Animal Bone

- 2.21 Animal bone was recovered from two deposits (120 and 128) dating from the 13th to 14th centuries and four further deposits (204, 206, 207 and 216) of the 16th to 17th centuries. The bone was fragmentary but in a good state of preservation.
- 2.22 The species identified were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, cat, chicken, mallard and pheasant. The cattle and sheep/goat bones displayed signs of primary butchery and much of the assemblage had been subject to canid gnawing. All the species present are common occurrences in assemblages of this date.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Small patches of natural geology were seen in both trenches and it is unlikely, but not impossible that there was a large feature beneath the trenches. In addition, medieval pits were encountered in Trench 1 and during earlier works to the north-west (see section 1.6 above) and are unlikely to have been dug between the town wall and ditch.
- 3.2 There were at least two late 13th or 14th century features, probably pits, on the site. These were however cut from a depth of c. 1.8m below the present ground surface and only limited manual excavation was undertaken. After the late 13th or 14th centuries there was probably no major activity on the site and a soil profile, 118/206/216, developed; this is reflected in the lack of dating evidence between the late 13th or 14th centuries and the 16th or 17th centuries. The relict soil contained a mixture of artefacts, including pottery, clay tobacco pipes, roof tiles and animal bone while charcoal was present and some burnt stone was recovered. In Trench 2 a hand-excavated slot through the soil suggests a slight date difference between the lower spit 216 dated to the 16th or 17th centuries, and the upper spit 206 dated at the mid to late 17th century. It seems likely that many of the finds recovered from this soil were discarded during the construction or use of the buildings described below.

- 3.4 Probably in the mid to late 17th century at least two walls were built, both parallel to the adjacent Merton Street. Floor and other surfaces were laid at the same time. The walls would not have supported a substantial structure and a single storey building seems likely. Speed's map of Oxford of 1605 does not depict any buildings in this area and neither do several plans from the 18th and early 19th century, suggesting that the buildings were not substantial. It is not clear whether the present walls defining the property boundary were originally structural, there seemed to be some blocking of gaps in these walls and in the north-eastern corner of property there was much red staining of the walls suggestive of repeated fires.
- 3.5 In the late 17th or 18th centuries the walls were robbed leaving only the lowest foundation stones of one wall. Either then or at some later date soil was imported to the site to a depth of c. 0.5m. A number of pits were excavated through this imported soil, all of them backfilled with building rubble. A further phase of soil importation took place, possibly with the area being used as a garden. The 1878 Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan shows the area as open with a path around its perimeter and individual trees depicted. In the 20th century the ground level was again raised and a car park was laid.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Wright, assisted by Dan Sausins and Jerry Stone. The report was written by Jamie Wright and the illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Jamie Wright, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

BGS http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html accessed 22/11/10

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Eastgate Hotel Car Park, Oxford, Oxfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

OA (Oxford Archaeology) 1997 *Archaeological Evaluation at the Eastgate Hotel, High Street, Oxford*. Oxford Archaeological Unit

OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2008 *Solent Thames Medieval Research Agenda*

OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2009 *Eastgate Hotel, Oxford, Proposed Extension: Historic Building Assessment and Impact Study*. Oxford Archaeology

Oswald, A 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. **14**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
101	Layer	Tarmac	10	1.6	0.1	Modern
102	Layer	Gravel	10	1.6	0.13	Modern
103	Layer	Bricks	10	1.6	0.4	Modern
104	Layer	Rubble and soil	10	1.6	0.19	Modern
105	Layer	Rubble	n/k	0.5	0.1	Modern
106	Fill	Fill of 111.	n/k	0.82	0.08	
107	Fill	Fill of 111. Lime mortar.	n/k	0.88	0.1	
108	Fill	Fill of 111. Small stone rubble. Contained glass and clay pipe.	n/k	0.84	0.14	P-med
109	Fill	Fill of 111. Limestone.	n/k	0.77	0.19	
110	Fill	Fill of 111. Rubble.	n/k	0.64	0.21	
111	Cut	Pit.	n/k	0.92	0.55	
112	Fill	Fill of 114. Gravel.	n/k	0.96	0.17	
113	Fill	Fill of 114. Stones and CBM fragments.	n/k	0.9	0.19	
114	Cut	Pit. Wide and shallow.	n/k	0.96	0.36	
115	Layer	Sandy soil sealing whole trench	10	1.6	0.32	
116	Layer	Horizontal layer of soil. Clear upper boundary, diffuse lower to 117.	4	1.6	0.34	
117	Layer	Horizontal layer of soil. Diffuse boundaries.	3	1.6	0.16	
118	Layer	Horizontal layer of soil. Clear upper boundary. Contained a mixture of pottery and other finds	6	1.6	0.49	M-L C17
119	Layer	Horizontal layer of soil. Clear boundaries.	4	1.6	0.64	
120	Layer	Uppermost fill of 123. Produced only finds.	>0.9	>0.7	0.5	L C13-C14
121	Layer	Middle fill of 123.	>0.5	>0.7	0.1	
122	Layer	Lowest fill of 123. ?Redeposited natural.	>0.75	>0.7	>0.4	
123	Cut	Pit. Oval/circular. Not fully exposed.	>0.9	>0.7	>0.6	
124	Layer	Fill of 127. Soil/mortar mixture. Contained clay pipe stem.	1.6	0.51	0.18	L C17-C18
125	Layer	Fill of 127. Limestone rubble and lime mortar.	1.6	0.52	0.21	
126	Layer	Fill of 127. Limestone fragments and lime mortar.	1.6	0.53	0.37	
127	Cut	Robber cut. Vertical sides and horizontal base.	1.6	0.53	0.68	
128	Layer	Fill of 129. Common charcoal flecks. Only small slot excavated to recover dating evidence	1.6	1.79	0.14 exc.	L C13-C14
129	Cut	Was consistent with being a pit, redeposited natural lenses in fill.	1.6	1.79	>0.14	
130	Layer	Dark yellowish brown clay. Natural.				
131	Layer	60mm thickness of lime mortar, overlain by gravel with single thickness of metalling, and sealed by gravel. Butted robbed wall 127.	1.6	1.47	0.52	
132	Cut	Possible pit to the south of pit 129	n/k	n/k	n/k	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
201	Layer	Tarmac	5	1.4	0.1	Modern
202	Layer	Whole bricks, plastic, iron etc	5	1.4	0.1	Modern
203	Layer	Pale yellow fine sand. Bedding layer. Contained clay pipe stem.	1.3	0.5	0.06	P-med
204	Layer	Soily material between 203 and 205.			0.05	C16-C17
205	Layer	Loose lime mortar and tabular stone. Bedding layer.	0.6	0.8	0.04	
206	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt. ? <i>In situ</i> alluvial soil. Lower half excavated as 216	2.6	1.4	0.3	M-L C17
207	Layer	Fine gravel and small stones. W of 211, forming ?external surface.	0.6	1.2	0.25	C16-C17+
208	Layer	Lime mortar forming surface. Cut by 212	1.4	1.4	0.1	
209	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit. In trench section was seen to cut late layers so not excavated.	0.9	>0.4	n/a	
210	Layer	Rubble fill of 209.	0.9	>0.4	n/a	
211	Masonry	Roughly dressed limestones, single course wide and high.	1.4	0.2	0.15	
212	Cut	Circular pit, extended beyond the trench. Visible in section to base of 202.	>0.5	>1.4	>0.7	
213	Layer	Fill of 212. Grey sandy loam, similar to material cut by pit.	>0.5	>1.4	>0.7	
214	Layer	Pale grey sandy silt forming horizontal layer immediately below 212.	4	1.4	0.2	
215	Layer	Greyish brown sandy loam containing lenses of gravel. Horizontal layer sealing wall 211 and associated surfaces. Sealed by 214.	3	1.4	0.25	
216	Layer	Lower part of 206. Given new number to try to differentiate finds.	3	1.4	0.4	C16-C17

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight	Date
108	Clay tobacco pipe: stem Glass: post-medieval green vessel glass	1 1	5 4	P-med
118	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall Post-medieval pottery: glazed/unglazed earthenware (including Brill); Cistercian type black-glazed; Frechen; tin glazed earthenware; English stoneware Clay tobacco pipe: bowls Oswald 3, Oswald 16); stems CBM: flat roof tile Burnt stone	4 12 7 4 2	19 216 45 142 96	MLC17
120	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall; unglazed coarse ware (E-Wilts) CBM: flat roof tile Animal bone:	5 2 7	38 49 80	LC13-C14
124	Clay tobacco pipe: bowl frag	1	3	LC17-C18
128	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall; unglazed sandy coarse ware Animal bone:	3 2	35 6	LC13-C14
203	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	
204	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware Clay tobacco pipe: stem Iron object: nail shaft Animal bone:	1 1 1 2	39 6 - 27	C16-C17
206	Medieval pottery: unglazed sandy coarse ware; E-Wilts coarse ware; Brill/Boarstall Post-medieval pottery: glazed/unglazed earthenware (including Brill); Cistercian type black-glazed; Frechen; tin glazed earthenware; English stoneware Clay tobacco pipe: bowls (Oswald 4, Oswald 16, Oswald 17); stems Glass: window; post-medieval bottle CBM: flat roof tile; brick Animal bone: Burnt flint	5 35 27 2 6 53 3	40 457 189 14 286 1182 39	MLC17
207	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware; Frechen Glass: pmed bottle Ironworking slag Animal bone:	2 1 1 4	16 14 25 3	C16-C17+
216	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall Post-medieval pottery: glazed/unglazed earthenware (including Brill); Hants/Surrey Border ware; Frechen CBM: floor tile; flat roof tile Burnt flint	1 17 2 1	5 451 178 5	C16-C17
Tr. 1 us	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall Post-medieval pottery: glazed/unglazed earthenware; Frechen; Staffordshire yellow slipware Clay tobacco pipe: bowls (1); stems (3) Pipeclay object: wig curler Glass: post-medieval bottle CBM: brick Copper-alloy object: split pen nib	2 5 4 1 3 1 1	23 67 31 11 124 478 1	-

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at 61 High Street (58.75m AOD).

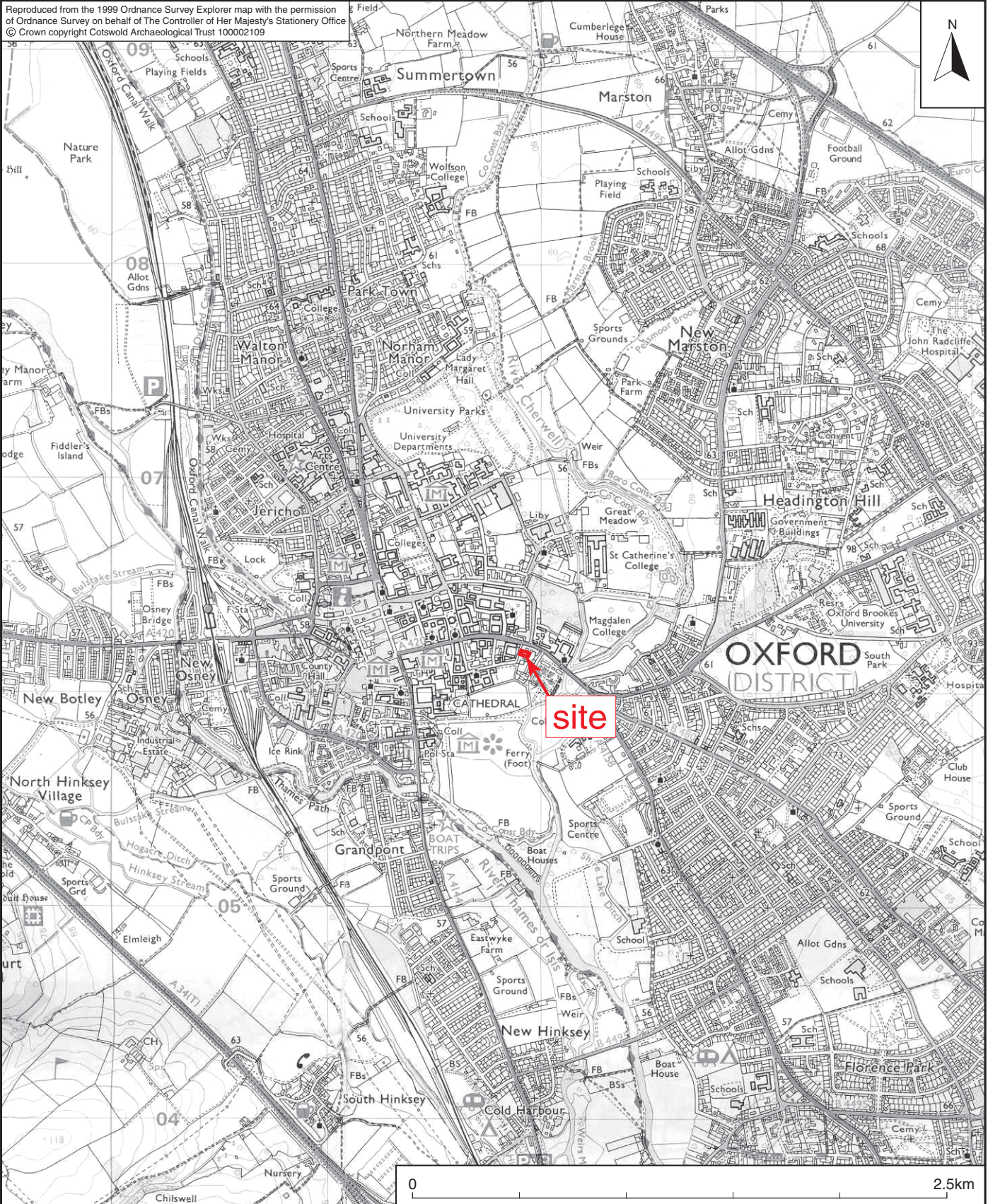
	Trench 1	Trench 2
Current ground level	0.00m (58.90m)	0.00m (58.72)
Top of 17th century make-up deposits	1.02m (57.88m)	1.07m (57.83m)
Top of 13th/14th century pits	1.76m (57.14m)	n/a
Top of natural deposits	1.76m (57.14m)	1.66m (57.06m)
Limit of excavation	1.96m (56.94m)	1.96m (56.76m)

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

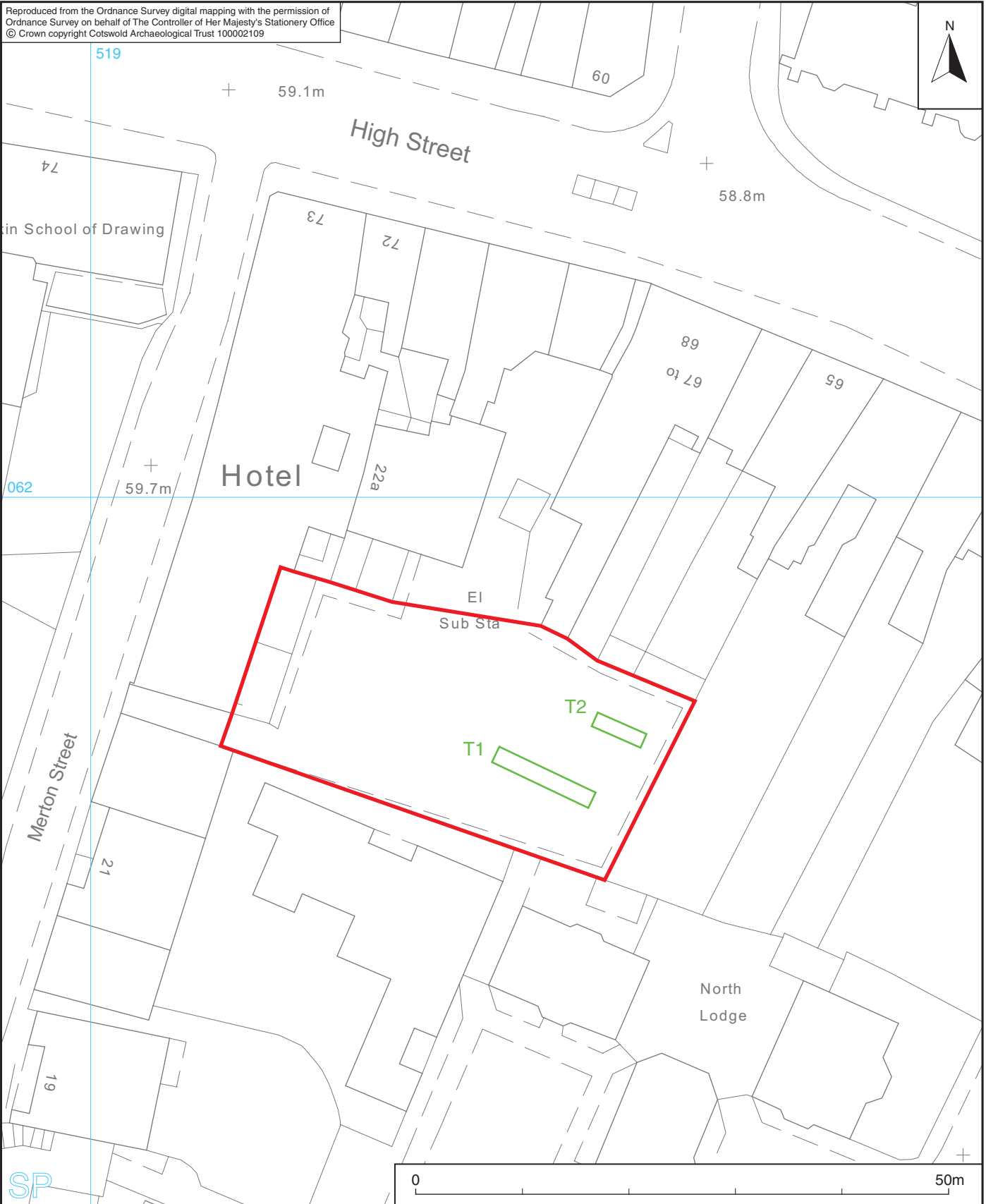
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name	Eastgate Hotel Car Park, Oxford, Oxfordshire		
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2010 in the car park of the Eastgate Hotel car park, Oxford. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The top fills of two probable pits of late 13th or 14th-century date were excavated. Residual pottery of the same date was present in both trenches. The site appears then not to have been occupied until the mid to late 17th century when a single storey building, or buildings, was erected. The walls were robbed in the later 17th or 18th centuries and a layer of soil was imported raising the ground level by c. 0.5m. At least three pits were cut through this soil and backfilled with building rubble. A further layer of soil was imported before brick rubble was spread and a tarmac surface laid to create the present car park.</p> <p>No trace of the town ditch were identified.</p>		
Project dates	1-3 November 2010		
Project type	Evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology. Site code EHO 10.		
Previous work	Not known		
Future work	Unknown		
PROJECT LOCATION			
Site Location	Eastgate Hotel, Merton Street, Oxford		
Study area (M ² /ha)	225m ²		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 5194 0617		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology		
Project Brief originator	Oxford City Council		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology		
Project Manager	Richard Young		
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright		
MONUMENT TYPE	none		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none		
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Intended final location of archive		Content
Physical	Oxfordshire Services/Accession 2010.100	no. OXCMS	Museum Ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Oxfordshire Services/Accession 2010.100	no. OXCMS	Museum Context sheets, Photo sheets, A3 and A4 drafting film etc
Digital	Oxfordshire Services/Accession 2010.100	no. OXCMS	Museum Digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Eastgate Hotel Car Park: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10211			

Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109



 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Eastgate Hotel Car Park, Oxford Oxfordshire			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:25,000@A4	3240	1



- site
- evaluation trench



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

**Eastgate Hotel Car Park, Oxford
Oxfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

DRAWN BY

LG

SCALE

1:500@A4

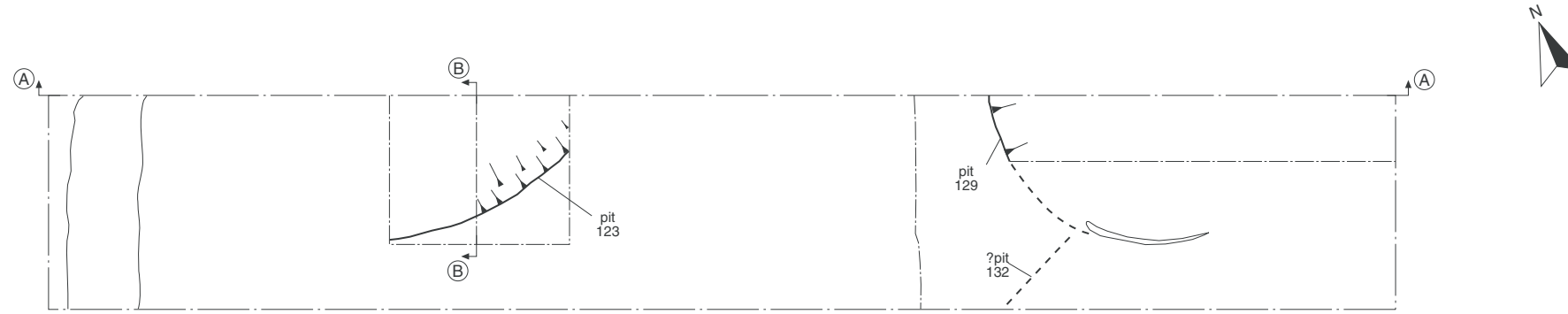
PROJECT NO.

3240

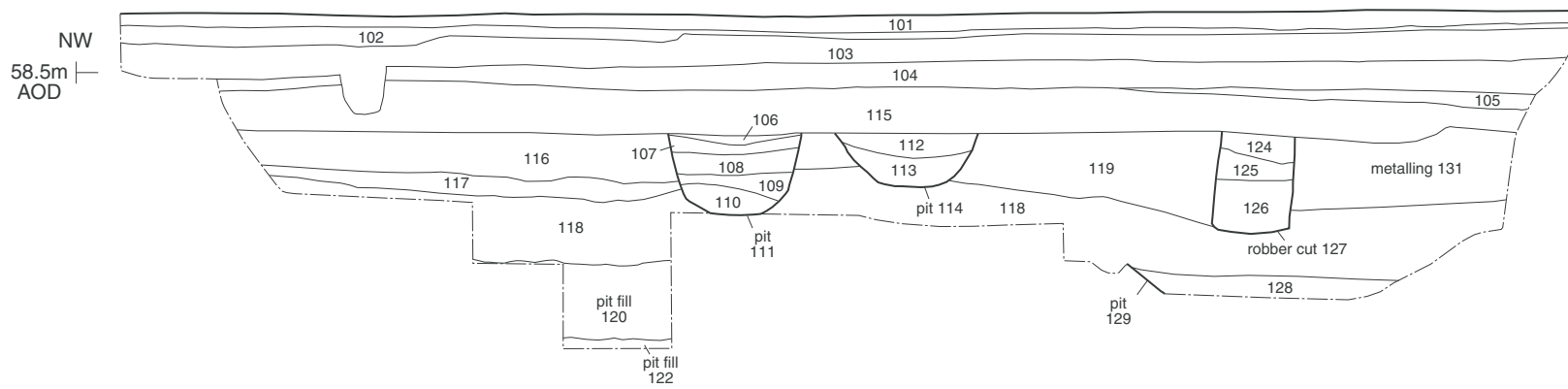
FIGURE NO.

2

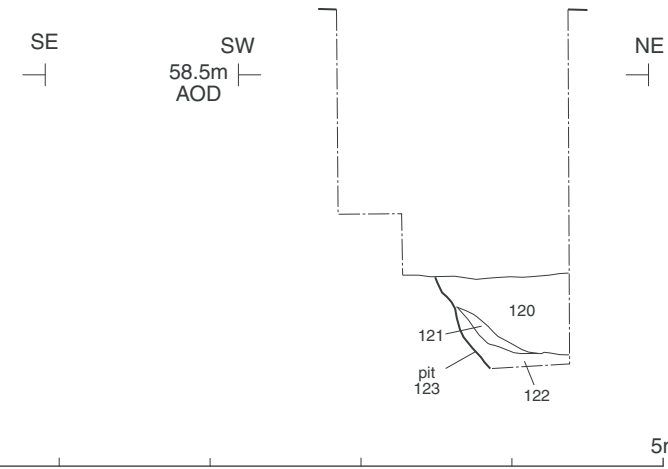
Trench 1; plan



Section AA



Section BB



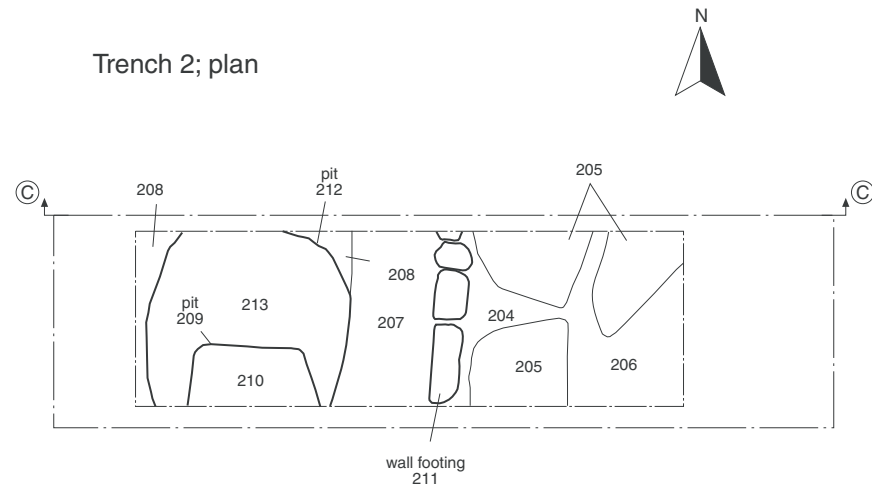
View of Trench 1, looking west. Scale 1m



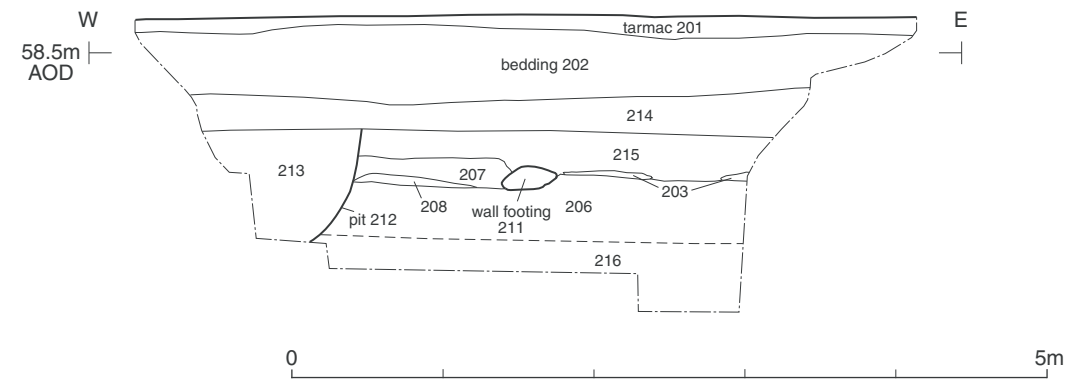
View of Trench 1, looking north-east. Scale 1m



Trench 2; plan



Section CC



View of Trench 2, looking west. Scale 1m

