St Peter's College
Oxford
Perrodo Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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St Peter's College, Oxford, Perrodo Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

In April 2016, Oxford Archaeology conducted an archaeological test pit evaluation and bore survey at St Peters College, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.

The excavation of a 2m square test pit exposed a sequence of post-medieval layers, and a cesspit or rubbish pit which extended to a depth of c 1.8m below current ground level. These sealed a medieval soil horizon and a north-south aligned wall, possibly a tenement boundary. Hand augering within the base of the test pit revealed archaeological deposits to a depth in excess of 5.1m below ground level. The natural geology was not encountered.

A west east orientated transect of four bore holes was drilled by terrier rig. The boreholes revealed a similar sequence of post-medieval and medieval soil horizons and features. Natural geology was identified in three of the boreholes at depths of between 4.3m and 4.6m below current ground level. Geology was not reached in the borehole adjacent to the test pit, perhaps indicating the presence of a north-south aligned linear feature.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was instructed by Waterman Project Management Ltd on behalf of St Peter's College Oxford to undertake the an archaeological investigation prior to submission of a planning application. No brief was provided, but a programme of work consisting of an archaeological test pit and bore hole survey was agreed following discussions with David Radford, the Oxford City Archaeologist.

1.1.2 The planning application could include provision for the construction of a new building on the south side of Chervasse Quad, and a soakaway within the grassed quad area. It is anticipated that the new building will be founded on mini piles.

1.1.3 OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) showing how it would undertake the agreed evaluation methodology (OA, 2016).

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies towards the western edge of Oxford, approximately 250m west of Carfax Tower and around 100m inside the line of the medieval city walls (Fig. 1). It is centred on National Grid Reference SP 5111 0625, and is situated within the southern half of St Peter's College, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford.

1.2.2 The quad area is bounded on all sides by College buildings, and to the west by Bulwark Lane and by New Inn Hall Street to the east.

1.2.3 The proposed development area consists of Chavasse Quad including level areas of grassed surface, paving and hard standing.

1.2.4 The geology of the area is the Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member overlying the Oxford Clay Formation (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet no. 236). The surface of the quad lies at *c.* 64.0m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been compiled in a desk based assessment (OA 2015a), the results of which are summarised below.

1.3.2 The site has been subject to little development since the medieval period, and archaeological excavations nearby have recorded well preserved archaeology beneath the foundations of existing buildings suggesting that despite the development of the college, preserved archaeological remains are likely to be present throughout the site.

1.3.3 The immediate area demonstrates a level of activity during the prehistoric period, most notably from the Bronze and Iron Ages. A Bronze Age brooch and early Iron Age pottery were found in deposits thought to have come from the Twinings Building in George Street, c175m north of the area of proposed development. A Bronze Age barrow ditch was excavated at 24a St Michael's Street in 1985, 150m north-east of the site, and two more were identified during the building of the Sackler Library 350m to the north.

1.3.4 A Roman urn was uncovered when the Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in 1870. If this was related to a burial, there is the potential for other burials in the vicinity.

1.3.5 Further evidence of Romano-British activity has come from the nearby area in St Michaels Street and Queen Street, including a figurine, a patera and quern and pottery.

1.3.6 Oxford had long been an important river crossing. In the early 10th century it was added to the West Saxon system of defensive burhs, and the town was laid out inside the walls with a regular street pattern centred on Carfax, 280m from the area of

proposed development. Evidence for settlement has been recovered from many archaeological investigations from the Castle eastwards.

1.3.7 An earthwork bank and ditch were constructed around the town, some remains of which have been found in archaeological investigations. These results suggest that the later medieval city wall was constructed over the late Saxon defences for the most part. The turf rampart was found in the centre of St Michael's Street, north-east of the site, during drainage work in 1976 and at No 24 St Michael's Street in 1985. St Michael-at-the-Northgate church was founded during the Late Saxon period. Its tower dates to the 11th century and formed part of the gate. It lies c 250m north-east of the area of proposed development.

1.3.8 Historical and archaeological evidence suggests a possibility of the original Saxon Burh defences lying close to or within the Site. If such deposits do survive they would be of regional significance. The Site also contains the potential for Saxon, medieval and post-medieval street front properties and backyard/burgage plots and the medieval hall of Trillock's Inn/ New Inn Hall.

1.3.9 During excavations at 40 George Street in 1977-8, 150m to the north, a large north-south ditch was found, which pre-dated the line of the medieval stone wall, and which first appeared in the documentary record in 1226. It is thought that this ditch was the Saxon defensive ditch.

1.3.10 During the later medieval period the area was occupied by Elm Hall, a City Property, and some Osney Abbey properties, mostly tenements.

1.3.11 Although the properties boundaries around the area of proposed development are fairly well understood, little is known about what activity was taking place within the plots at that time. Elm Hall had been an academic hall, but had ceased to serve this function by the 15th century. Tenements usually had houses on the street frontage with backyards behind.

1.3.12 By the later part of the 17th century a considerable amount of development had taken place across Oxford. Loggan's Map of 1675 shows Elm Hall and its neighbouring properties as still mainly gardens, but in the north-east corner, close to the area of proposed development, a building has been constructed close to the city wall. Taylor's 1751 Map shows little change with the site still represented as part of a garden at that date. The next map to show the area of proposed development is based on a survey carried out for the Oxford Canal Company, who brought the canal to Oxford in 1790. This shows that the medieval division between Elm Hall and the property to its south had been restored.

1.3.13 The Wesleyan Methodists purchased the property south of Elm Hall in the early 19th century. The Oxford Canal Company's 1838 plan does not show the details of the then Methodist site, but to the north where the Church Hall now stands are some buildings including a stable and Elm cottages built into the Bastion.

1.3.14 During the 19th century part of the footprint of the Latner Building was located within the grounds of the Methodist Chapel.

1.3.15 The 1939 OS map is the first to show St Peter's College. The Emily Morris Building, which adjoins the area of proposed development, was begun in December 1929 after the college had purchased the old Wesleyan school and the surrounding land. The former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel itself was bought by the college in 1932.

Previous Archaeological Work

1.3.16 An excavation for St Peter's College at the south end of Bulwarks Lane in 1980, c100m south-west of the proposed developments, found an area of turf stripping, which was

attributed to the Saxon rampart, and suggested a continuation of the north-south alignment of the defensive ditch.

1.3.17 During 2003 a watching brief undertaken by Oxford Archaeology during the construction of a new seminar room 100m north-west of the site recorded post-medieval garden soils cut and sealed by 19th century constructions and modern services (OA 2003).

1.3.18 In June 2010 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a single trench evaluation against the south side of the Oxford City Wall at the rear of the Wesley Memorial Church, north of the proposed developments. The evaluation revealed a 17th-century garden soil and a robber trench for the 13th-century City Wall. The wall had been subject to at least two repairs/alterations, one of which may have comprised the creation of a doorway. The construction deposits were overlain by two thick soil horizons deposited prior to the 19th-century redevelopment of the site (OA 2010).

1.3.19 In November 2015 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during Phase 1 of the development at St Peter's College. This phase, located to the north of the current area, focused on the reduction of the Linton Quad surface and excavation of a soakaway and service trenches. The area of the soakaway had been previously evaluated (OA 2014). Excavation of the quad area revealed the wall footings of the chapel and a series of layers, all of recent date. No deposits or structures of archaeological significance were revealed during this phase of works. The excavations for the soakaway revealed a series levelling deposits containing pottery dated to 1780-1840. One of the deposits, which extended into the service trench, may represent the surface of an east-west oriented pathway which produced a single sherd of pottery dated to 1800-1840. A further service trench was excavated parallel and adjacent to New Inn Hall Street, in the grassed area adjacent to the College entrance. The majority of the deposits encountered had been partially disturbed by existing services. At the southern limit of the trench a WSW-ENE wall footing of limestone construction was revealed. To the south of this wall a void exposed a rubble filled cellar which would have been contemporary with the wall. Both the wall and cellar were overlain by what appears to be a demolition phase of the building. This deposit was sealed by a possible wood-chip surface which lay directly below the topsoil and turf surface (OA 2015b).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 OA were appointed to undertake the work by Andy Waterman of Waterman Project Management on behalf of St Peter's College. The fieldwork was undertaken by Rob Bashford and Mike Sims assisted by Lee Grana, who monitored the boreholes. The work was monitored for Oxford City Council by David Radford. The Project was managed for OA by Gerry Thacker.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the test pit excavation and bore hole survey were:

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artifactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the test pit excavation and bore hole survey were to:

- Identify any evidence for an early defensive boundary of the “primary burh”, thought to run along the break in slope running north-south and parallel with New Inn Hall Street;
- Investigate the potential for multi-period tenement occupation activity within this location.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation entailed the excavation of a test pit within the grassed area of Chavasse Quad to investigate the location of a proposed soakaway, and a bore hole survey comprising four bore holes within the footprint of a proposed new building, immediately adjacent to potential piling locations (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 The test pit was located just west of the centre of the quad, measured 2m by 2m and was machine excavated to the depth of the first significant archaeological horizon, with the remainder of the test pit hand excavated to a maximum shored depth of 2m. Following the recording of the test pit a hand auger sample was taken in order to examine the underlying deposits.

2.2.3 All spoil generated by the machine excavations was examined for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

2.2.4 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established OA practices. Bulk finds were collected by context. Black-and-white negative photographs and a digital photographic record was maintained of the excavations, general settings and archaeological sections.

2.2.5 A site plan showing the location of the test pit and the positions of the recorded sections and features was maintained (Fig. 2). Section drawings of features and sample sections of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 (Fig. 3).

2.2.6 The bore hole survey consisted of four terrier rig bore holes located towards the north of the footprint of the proposed new building (Fig. 2). These reached a depth of approximately 5m. The cores recovered were retained for logging and recording (see Section 3.5 below).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The following sections summarises the results from the test pit and bore holes. The results are discussed from the earliest to the latest archaeological deposits encountered during the works.

3.1.2 Full details of all results, including the dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds data are discussed within Appendix B, and environmental sample results form the content of Appendix C. The borehole logs and photographs form the content of Appendix D.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The top 0.5m of stratum had been saturated following heavy rain. Ground water was not encountered during the excavation of the test pit. Little modern disturbance was encountered with archaeological deposits encountered at all depths.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Roughly uniform archaeological deposits were recorded throughout the area under investigation, with only a limited number of structures or other features noted. Occupation of the area appears to have been fairy consistent with no obvious gaps in the archaeological sequence observed.

3.4 The Test Pit

3.4.1 The test pit was located within the grassed quad, and measured 2m by 2m (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 1). Machine excavation was undertaken to a depth of 1.8m below ground level, with hand excavation then used to achieve a depth of 2m (Figs 3 and 4; Plate 1).

3.4.2 At this depth the base and a representative section of the excavation were cleaned, photographed, and recorded. A hand dug sondage was excavated in the north-west corner of the trench in order to fully expose and understand certain stratigraphic relationships at this point.

3.4.3 Following the recording a hand auger was used to sample the underlying deposits down to a depth of 6.1m below ground level. The underlying terrace gravel was not encountered at this depth.

3.4.4 At a depth of between 3.25m and 6.1m below ground level a roughly uniform deposit of grey sandy clay (214) was recorded within the auger hole. Overlying this was a 0.3m deep deposit of rounded gravel and flints within a mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay matrix (215).

3.4.5 Above 215 was a 0.8m thick layer of dull yellow-brown clayey silt (208), which was observed both within the auger hole and the base of Section 200 (Fig. 4). This deposit produced charcoal flecking together with fragments of pottery and tile dating from 1250-1400. An environmental sample (see Appendix D) contained cereal grains including barley, wheat and oats, in addition to charcoal and fish and mammal bones.

3.4.6 Cut into the surface of layer 208 was a vertical parallel sided trench 213, which measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep and which was orientated north-south (Fig. 3). Contained within this trench were the robbed out remains of a stone wall (212) built using local ragstone bonded with an orange-yellow lime mortar. A sherd of pottery recovered from the wall dated from 1250-1400. Although wall 212 was cut into Layer 208, it is probable that following the partial robbing out of the upper courses, 208 collapsed into the robber trench overlying the western edge and core of the wall. A possible occupation layer comprising a dark grey-brown clay silt (211) butted up to the

eastern edge of wall 212, and a sherd of pottery recovered from this dated from 1225-1450.

3.4.7 Sealing both layer 208 and wall 212 was a 0.42m deep layer of grey-brown clayey silt (207, Fig. 4) which produced charcoal, pottery and fragments of clay pipe dating from 1660-1725.

3.4.8 In the south-west corner of the test pit the edge of a roughly circular feature approximately 1.8m in diameter (210) was observed cutting layer 207, and is interpreted as a cesspit or rubbish pit (Fig. 3). The pit appeared to be vertical sided and was filled by a dark grey clayey silt, 209, containing numerous medium to large sized irregular limestone blocks. Pottery recovered from fill 209 dated from 1660-1725. An environmental sample (see Appendix D) contained cereal grains, nut shells and the bones of fish and mammals.

3.4.9 Overlying fill 209 and layer 207 was a 0.22m thick layer of dark grey-brown clayey silt (206, Fig. 4)). This contained high levels of charcoal and mortar flecking, together with pottery and fragments of clay pipe dating from 1680-1750. Above this was a similar deposit, 205, a 0.3m thick layer of yellowish grey-brown loamy silt, which produced charcoal flecks, pottery and fragments of clay pipe dating from 1830-1880.

3.4.10 This context was covered by a patchy layer of very dark grey-brown loamy silt, 204, which was up to 0.12m in depth (Fig. 4). This was sealed by 203, a thin layer of orange yellow decomposed mortar. Sealing 203 was a layer of loose made ground composed of a mid grey clayey silt up to 0.16m in depth (202). Overlying this was a second 0.28m deep layer of made ground, a yellowish grey-brown clayey silt which produced pieces of tarmac (201).

3.4.11 The area had been landscaped using a 0.3m deep layer of yellow-brown silty clay (200) and a layer of turf (Fig. 4).

3.5 The Bore Holes

Methodology

3.5.1 The borehole survey consisted of four terrier rig boreholes (BH1-4) initially designed to be at c 2.5m spacings along an east-west transect, towards the north of the footprint of the proposed new building (Fig 2). The boreholes were subject to being slightly relocated, due to below ground obstructions. The boreholes were drilled by a specialist sub-contractor under archaeological supervision. At each sample location an initial test pit was dug by hand to 1.2m below ground level (BGL) to check for services. Below 1.2m a continuous sequences of 60mm cores were retrieved in 1m lengths to a depth of 5m BGL.

3.5.2 Following the drilling the cores were sealed and labelled and returned to OA premises. Each core was extruded, photographed and the sequence of sediments recorded by an OA Geoarchaeologist (Fig. 5, Appendix D). Each core was checked for datable finds which were retained and recorded by depth (BGL) and context numbers allocated. A selection of cores from lower levels were cut up at 10cm increments and checked for further finds and the sediment bagged and retained. All finds are included with those recovered from the test pit excavation (Appendix B).

3.5.3 Results

3.5.4 The detailed sediment descriptions and photographs for each borehole are presented in Appendix D. Figure 4 illustrates the sequence as a photo-transect. The results of the spot dating is included in Appendix B

3.5.5 The natural Pleistocene strata of the Summertown Radley terrace was identified at the base of three of the boreholes (BH2, BH3 and BH4) between 4.15m and 4.68m BGL. This was variously described as a pale yellowish brown bedded and laminated sand and silt probably deposited in a fluvial environment. The generally fine grained nature of the deposits suggest in-channel sedimentation, but of lower flow velocity than coarser grained gravels normally characteristic of cold climate braided stream systems.

3.5.6 The contact between the Pleistocene strata and overlying deposits was very sharp suggesting some truncation has occurred and no weathered land-surface was identified. The overlying sequences can be characterised by a series of variable and mixed dump/disturbed deposits of medieval date, no natural silting deposits were encountered that would suggest the primary natural silting of a large feature. However, the elevation of the surface of the Pleistocene strata reveals the lowest depths occur towards the western end of the transect in BH1 (Fig. 5). Whether this represents the fill of a discrete or linear feature is unclear.

3.6 Finds and environmental summary

3.6.1 Finds were recovered from the majority of deposits encountered in the test pit, and included pottery, clay pipe, ceramic building material, animal bone, stone and metal objects (Appendix B). Finds recovered from some of the deposits encountered within the boreholes comprised pottery and ceramic building material. The finds ranged in date between the post-medieval and medieval periods, with pottery of late Saxon date residual.

3.6.2 Environmental samples were taken from deposit 209, the fill of a cesspit or rubbish pit of post-medieval date, and deposit 208 interpreted as an occupation horizon of medieval date.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The machine excavation of the test pit was undertaken under close archaeological supervision, while the hand excavation was undertaken using established archaeological practises. Combined with the bore hole results a large area of the proposed development was sampled and it is thought that the conclusions would have a high index of reliability across the development area.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation determined the presence, extent, depth and dates of archaeological deposits and structures. The complexity of the surviving stratigraphy and the potential for survival of palaeoenvironmental remains within a selection of the deposits was recorded. The deposits within the footprint of the proposed soakaway and new buildiing were examined to a depth of around 5m below current ground level.

4.2.2 Significant archaeological deposits (defined here as those pre-dating the post-medieval period) in the area of the proposed soakaway extend to a depth of *c* 1.8m below current ground level, or 62.18m OD.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The results from the boreholes and the hand augering within the test pit showed that there was a dip in the level of the terrace gravel along the western edge of the proposed development area. This could represent a broadly north-south aligned linear feature, forming a boundary which later became fossilised as the division indicated by wall 212, which could be interpreted as dividing medieval tenements fronting onto New Inn Hall Street and Bulwarks Lane. The only evidence for the date of this potential feature is a single sherd of pottery dating from 1050-1300 from context 243 in borehole 1. The wall appears to date from the 13th to 15th century, and pre-dates any of the historic maps. The wall is cut through a broadly contemporary layer, 208, and sealed by layer 207 of post-medieval date (1660-1775). The overlying deposits all contained material of successively more recent post-medieval and modern dates.

4.3.2 The proposed soakaway pit could, from the evidence of the test pit, and in agreement with the City Archaeologist, be excavated under archaeological supervision, to a depth of 1.75m below current ground level (62.70m OD) without impacting significant archaeological horizons. This approach was successfully undertaken in Linton Quad to the north (OA 2014, 2015b).

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Test pit 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
					Avg. depth (m)	2.0
					Width (m)	2.0
					Length (m)	2.0
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.25m	Landscaping layer	Brick, tarmac	C20th
201	Layer	-	0.28m	Levelling Layer	Brick, tarmac	C20th
202	Layer	-	0.16m	Made ground/ levelling layer	Brick	C20th
203	Layer	-	0.01m – 0.05m	Decomposed mortar, construction layer	-	C20th?
204	Layer	-	0.12m	Buried soil horizon	-	C19th/ C20th
205	Layer	-	0.3m	Occupation layer	Pottery, bone, clay pipe	1830-1880
206	Layer	-	0.22m	Occupation layer	Pottery, brick, bone, clay pipe	1680-1750
207	Layer	-	0.42	Occupation layer	Pottery, clay pipe	1660-1725
208	Layer	-	0.8	Occupation layer	Pottery, tile	1250-1400
209	Fill	-	0.7	Fill of 210	Pottery, tile	1660-1725
210	Pit	1.8m	0.7	Cut of pit	-	1660-1725
211	Layer	-	0.12	Occupation layer	Pottery	1225-1450
212	Structure	0.7m	0.1	Wall	Pottery	1250-1400
213	Cut	0.7m	0.1	Construction cut for 212	-	1250-1400
214	Layer	-	2.9	Fill?	-	-
215	Layer	-	0.3	Fill	-	-
216	Layer	-	0.8	Made ground BH1	Pottery	14th C +
217	Layer	-	3.0	Fill? BH1	Pottery	1225-1500
218	Layer	-	0.8	Made ground? BH1	-	-
219	Layer	-	1.4	Made ground BH2	Tile	13th-14th C
220	Layer	-	0.6	Made ground BH2	Tile	13th-15th C
221	Layer	-	0.1	Made ground BH2	-	-
222	Layer	-	0.16	Made ground BH2	-	-
223	Layer	-	0.1	Made ground BH2	-	-
224	Layer	-	0.09	Natural BH2	-	-
225	Layer	-	-	Natural BH2	-	-

226	Layer	-	0.6	Made ground BH3	-	-
227	Layer	-	0.15	Made ground BH3	-	-
228	Layer	-	0.49	Made ground BH3	Pottery	1225-1450
229	Layer	-	1.0	Made ground BH3	Pottery	1075-1300
230	Layer	-	0.25	Made ground BH3	-	-
231	Layer	-	0.6	Made ground BH3	-	-
232	Layer	-	0.4	Made ground BH3	-	-
233	Layer	-	0.08	Made ground BH3	-	-
234	Layer	-	0.3	Natural BH3	-	-
235	Layer	-	-	Natural BH3	-	-
236	Layer	-	0.65	Made ground BH4	-	-
237	Layer	-	0.75	Made ground BH4	Pottery	1225-1500
238	Layer	-	0.45	Made ground BH4	-	-
239	Layer	-	0.55	Made ground BH4	-	-
240	Layer	-	0.85	Made ground BH4	-	-
241	Layer	-	0.15	Natural BH4	-	-
242	Layer	-	-	Natural BH4	-	-
243	Layer	-	-	Made ground BH1	Pottery	1050-1300

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Pottery

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 58 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 832g was recovered from nine contexts (including sieved samples but excluding borehole samples). A range of Late Saxon to post-medieval pottery is present. The pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval pottery fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and therefore only summarised below.

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.1.2 The assemblage is mostly in a very fragmentary condition with no complete profiles present, however some of medieval and post-medieval sherds are fairly fresh and occasionally fairly large. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all typical of the wares commonly found in central Oxford. In terms of dating there is a fairly strong presence of medieval pottery (mainly 13th-14th century) and early post-medieval pottery (mainly 17th to early 18th century) and two or three pieces of later post-medieval date (late 18th-to 19th-century) but nothing definitely later than this. A small number of residual Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman sherds were also noted.

B.1.3 The three earliest pieces are small and worn and all residual in a 13th- or 14th-century context (208). These include a cooking pot sherd in Late Saxon Oxford shelly ware (Fabric OXB, c 775-1050), a sherd of St Neots-type ware (OXB, c 900-1100) and a sherd of Kennet Valley A ware (OXBF, c 900-1250). There is also a small sherd of Cotswold-type ware (OXAC, normally dating c 1050-1250 in Oxford, but can be as early as c 875). A few sherds of Medieval Oxford ware (OXY, c 1075-1300), including a cooking pot rim, are also present (Ctx (208) and in borehole sample (229)). As usual in Oxford, the dominant medieval type comprises sherds of glazed Brill/Boarstall ware jugs (OXAM, c 1225-1625) including decorated pieces typical of the 13th-14th centuries. A few (largely unglazed) pieces of late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware probably date to the 16th or early 17th century. Joining sherds probably from a large storage jar in Minety-type ware (OXBB) were noted from Contexts (208) and (212) and probably date to the 13th or 14th century. This is a regional import from north-west Wiltshire and is a relatively uncommon type from Oxford sites.

B.1.4 The post-medieval assemblage (after c 1480) is fairly unremarkable and mostly comprises fragments of London tin-glazed ware dishes and drinking vessels (TGW) and glazed local redwares (PMR) of the 17th and early 18th centuries. The clay pipe assemblage has a similar dating emphasis (see below). A sherd of transfer-printed

whiteware (TPW) dating to c 1830-1880 is the latest piece present. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Pottery

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
205	c1830-1880	9	90	1x Transfer-printed whiteware (TPW). 1x Creaware bowl rim (CREA DEV). 1x deep cup rim prob E19C Chinese porcelain (CHPO). 1x bo (body sherd) London stoneware mug (LONS). 3x tin-glazed ware (TGW) incl footring bases of 2 'charger' dishes c1650-1700. 1x bo post-med redware (PMR). 1x jug bo ?late Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM or OXBX)
206	c 1680-1750	3	184	1x pedestal base from white TGW ointment pot with globular body (L17/E18C). 1x heavily potted deep bowl in PMR with heavy beaded rim & int dark brown glaze. 1x rim yellow-glazed Border ware (BORDY) Type 1 chamberpot rim - M17C?
207	c 1660-1725	8	169	1x smallish bo black-glazed post-med redware (PMBL) with v glossy Jackfield-type glaze. 1x bo BORDY. 3x Frechen stoneware (FREC) incl jug neck. 3x late Brill (OXBX) incl flanged bowl rim c1525-1625, other 2 probably 16-17C as well
208	c 1250-1400	7	155	3x Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) jugs (3 vess) incl fresh jug rim with ribbed neck and splashes green glaze; sag base (worn) & small bo from strip jug with rouletted red and white horiz strips under green glz. 1x large bo (65g) from unusual vertical-walled large ?storage jar in Minety ware (OXBB, JOINS (212)) latter with a traces of horiz applied strip - poss on the girth/mid-point of the vess (form probably as Mellor 1994, fig.40.1). 3x worn residual Saxo-Norman sherds incl 1x cook pot shoulder/neck Late Saxon Oxford shelly ware (OXB c775-1050); 1x bo St Neots-type ware (OXR, c900-1100); 1x bo Kennet Valley A ware (OXBF, c 900-1250)
208	c 1250-1400	10	50	Sieved Sample <221>. 4x fresh bos OXAM jugs from 3 vess incl 2 strip jugs. 3x smallish bos East Wiltshire ware (Kennet Valley B ware c1150-1350). 2x small worn bos Medieval Oxford ware (OXY). 1x small worn bo Cotswold-type ware (OXAC, c875-1250, mainly c1050-1250)
209	c 1480-1550	2	16	Fresh bos Raeren stoneware mugs (RAER) from 2 separate vess
209	c 1660-1725	17	125	Sieved Sample <220>. 2x glossy black glazed PMBL (as in (207)). 4x PMR bos. 4x unglazed OXBX. 1x rim from globular cup in purple-speckle glazed TGW (c1630-80). 1x rim scrap FREC jug. 1x unglazed BORD rim - poss from a lid or a chicken-feeder? 1x brown-glazed BORDB. 1x scrap BORDY. 1x OXAM flat base from Tudor Green-style flaring cup (c1380-1500). 2x scraps OXY
211	c 1225-1450	1	15	OXAM stump from green-glazed jug handle, fairly worn
212	c 1250-1400	1	28	Body sherd from OXBB jar (joins 208) limestone dissolved from int surface both sherds
216	14c+	1	1	CBM: Scrap orange sandy brick or tile - indeterminate but

				sugary fabric similar to both 14C Penn tiles and post-med brick
217	c 1225-1500	2	6	POT: Sherds probably from the same flat jug base in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM). Green glaze speckles underside
217	c 1250-1450	3	14	POT: 1x small sherd (1g) jug in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM). Yellow glazed with trace of red decoration. CBM: Joining scraps from med pegtile in early cream fabric 13-14C
217	c 1050-1250	1	13	POT: cpot rim in OXAC (or OXBB?)
217	13-14C	1	33	CBM: Pegtile edge in med pinkish fabric
217	c 1075-1300	1	4	POT: cpot bo in OXY
219	13-14C	1	11	CBM: Scrap v worn med red pegtile
220	13-15C	1	17	CBM: Scrap v worn med/late med red pegtile
228	c 1225-1450	1	5	POT: Body sherd OXAM jug with traces of red slip dec. worn
229	c 1075-1300	1	31	POT: Fresh cooking pot rim in Med Oxford ware (OXY), with thumbed dec on top
237	c 1225-1500	1	5	POT: v worn body/base sherd green-glazed ?OXAM, poss from thick flat base of jug? Cream sandy fabric. Otherwise possibly green-glazed Border ware (BORDG, c1550-1700)?
Total		**72**	**973**	

B.2 Clay tobacco pipes

by John Cotter

B.2.1 A total of 67 pieces of clay pipe weighing 413g were recovered from four contexts (including one sieved sample). These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The catalogue comprises 18 pipe bowl fragments (from a minimum of 18 bowls), 46 pieces of stem and three mouthpieces. Though fragmentary the condition of the material is quite fresh and includes ten complete bowls and some stem pieces up to 80mm long. A mixture of fairly fresh and fairly worn material is however present. The material is described in some detail in the catalogue and so is summarised here. Most of the bowls are local types (though showing London influences) of the later 17th and early 18th century types, all plain and unmarked. These have been classified by comparison to the published local typology (Oswald 1984) or the London type series (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). There is probably nothing later than c 1720. Two smaller bowls of c 1630-1650 are also present but slightly residual (Ctx 207). No further work is recommended.

B.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

B.3.1 A total of 20 pieces of CBM weighing 1.75kg were recovered from seven contexts (including sieved samples). This was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery (see elsewhere) and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad. The assemblage, which is mostly very fragmentary and worn, is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and summarised only briefly here as there is little of note. It dates from the 13th or 14th century until perhaps the 17th or 18th century. Nothing definitely later than this was noted.

B.3.2 As is usual in Oxford, fragments of plain flat roofing tile (peg tile) predominate, some with circular nail holes. Quite a few pieces in 13th-14th century fabrics were identified. One piece is in a smoother red fabric typical of the later 16th century onwards (Ctx 206). The most significant pieces comprise worn corner fragments from two separate medieval decorated floor tiles, residual in a later context (Ctx 209). These have traces of decoration in 'printed' white slip: the larger piece may show part of a heraldic beast (perhaps a gryphon?) within a roundel or a shield, although the design cannot be closely matched with local published typologies of medieval tiles. The smaller corner piece, though in worse condition, may show part of a stylised floral/geometric radial design which might perhaps match a known local design (Haberly 1937, No. CCXLVI). Both tiles are in a sandy orange-red fabric and can be broadly related to late medieval 'printed' tiles in the Penn/Chiltern tradition; they probably date to the period c 1330-1400.

B.3.3 The only other notable item is part of a thick curved ridge tile in the coarse sandy 'St Giles' type fabric typical of the 15th to the 17th century (209). A large but damaged piece of red 'Tudor' brick came from the same context as these last few pieces. No further work is recommended.

B.4 Metal

by Ian R Scott

B.4.1 There are 26 metal fragments from 5 contexts. Most finds are from context 209 and a number of small encrusted fragments of iron from context 209, some undiagnostic (Cat no 4), others may be pin or nail fragments (Cat. Nos. 2-3, 5). There is dress or sewing pin from context 208 (Cat. No. 1), and a complete pin and two fragments from context 209 (Cat Nos 6-7) The pins are late medieval or early post medieval in date. The other finds are not datable.

Metal finds

Boreholes	Context	SF No	Sample	Count	L (mm)	Comments
	208	200		1	32mm	sewing or dress pin with crimped wound wire head. Cu alloy
	209		220	6		fe wire fragments or nail stem fragments. Fe.
	209		220	4		small possible pins or nails, all encrusted. Fe.
	209		220	4		Undiagnostic fragments, encrusted. Fe
	209		220	5		Undiagnostic fragments, encrusted. Fe, only just magnetic.
	209		220	3	24mm	1 x sewing or dress pin with small crimped wire wound head complete (L: 24mm); 1 x pin 2 x refitting pieces

						with wire wound crimped head. Cu alloy
BH1	216			1		Undiagnostic fragment heavily encrusted. Fe? Little or no magnetic response, could be encrusted non ferrous object.
BH4	236			1	27mm	wire fragment. Fe.
BH4	238			1		nail encrusted. Fe.

B.5 Worked stone

by Ruth Shaffrey

B.5.1 A single piece of stone was retained. This is a burnt piece of slightly shelly hard compact limestone weighing 1128g (209). It does not retain any original edges but one of the faces has been worked and it seems likely to have been used structurally. It can be discarded.

B.5.2 Five other fragments of shelly oolitic limestone bear no signs of working and can be discarded (218).

B.6 Animal bone

by Lena Strid

All bones are fragmentary unless stated otherwise. BGL indicates depth below ground level of finds from borehole samples.

Context	Description
206	2 sheep/goat metacarpals, 1 sheep femur, 152g
207	1 sheep tibia, 15g
208	<221> 1 pig tooth, 1 sheep tooth, 1 small bird vertebra, 1 bird claw, 50g
209	1 cattle ulna, 1 sheep/goat radius, 2 sheep/goat astragalus, 2 sheep/goat tibia, 1 pig skull, 1 chicken carpometacarpus, 1 chicken humerus, 1 sheep/goat metatarsal, 2 sheep/goat mandible - 1 with DP4 wear stage F, 2 sheep/goat pelvis, 1 sheep/goat scapula, 1 sheep/goat metapodial, 1 calf tibia, 1 bird tibiotarsus, 330g
209	<220> 1 bird toe, 1 mouse/vole ulna, 1 frog tibiofibula, 1 frog/toad femur, 1 bird vertebra, 1 small mammal vertebra, 1 bird claw, 1 bird toe, 1 sheep tooth, 27g
216	2 fragments 1.30m BGL
217	1 fragment 2.9m BGL; 2 fragments 4.3m BGL
218	2 fragments 1.4m BGL
219	1 fragment 3.3m BGL
220	5 fragments 3.65m BGL
223	1 fragment 4.2m BGL
229	1 tooth3.15m BGL
237	6 fragments 2.4m BGL
239	2 fragments 3.4m BGL

B.7 Fish bones and marine shell

by Rebecca Nicholson

B.7.1 Small numbers of fish bones were recovered from the dried residues of two bulk samples: post medieval cess pit sample 220 from fill (209) and possibly medieval occupation deposit 221 from context (208). Fish bone preservation was generally good, although the bones were not abundant. The bones were identified to species or other taxonomic level where appropriate using the author's personal comparative collection. Fish size is noted subjectively, by visual comparison with reference specimens of known length.

B.7.2 The entire assemblage comprised 70 small and tiny fragments, of which 14 bones were identifiable. The residue from sample 221 included a large gadid (probably cod: *Gadus morhua*) vertebral fragment from a fish of in excess of 0.6m as well as a precaudal vertebra from a flatfish of 0.25-0.40m (plaice, flounder or dab: Pleuronectidae), two eel (Anguilla anguilla) vertebrae, five herring (*Clupea harengus*) vertebrae and a supramaxilla, a gurnard spine (Triglidae), and a small gadid precaudal vertebra (probably whiting: *Merlangius merlangus*). Fish remains from sample 220 include single eel vertebrae and two lower pharyngeal bones, one a small fragment and the other from a tench (*Tinca tinca*) of about 0.25m long. Two cyprinid scale fragments were also recovered from 220.

B.7.3 Post-medieval pit fill (209) (sample 220) also contained 3 valves (two left, one right) from the European flat oyster *Ostrea edulis*. Borehole samples also contained small fragments of oyster from contexts 218 (3 fragments 1.45m & 1.8m BGL) and 237 (2 fragments 1.8m BGL).

B.7.4 Consequently the retrieved remains come from both freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, representing local fisheries and coastal trade. The scarcity of small fish bones in post-medieval sample 220 is perhaps surprising for a cesspit, but otherwise the remains are typical for medieval and post-medieval sites within Oxford.

Fish bone

SPECIES	<220>	<221>
Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)	1	2
Herring (*Clupea harengus*)		6
Tench (Tinca tinca)	1	
Cyprinid (Cyprinidae)	1	
Small gadid (Gadidae)		1
Large gadid (Gadidae)		1
Gurnard (Triglidae)		1
Right-eyed flatfish (Pleuronectidae)		1
Tiny unidentified fragments	27	28
Total	30	40

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Environmental samples

by Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Two samples were taken from the evaluation at St Peter's College, Oxford. Sample 220 (context 209) was taken from a post-medieval cesspit or rubbish pit, while sample 221 (context 208) was taken from an occupation layer of medieval date below the pit. The samples were taken for the retrieval of artefacts and charred plant remains.

Methodology

C.1.2 Sample 220 (context 209) was a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay loam with gravel and 40 litres in volume of which 100% was processed. Sample 221 was a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt loam with gravel and also 40 litres in volume of which 100% was processed. Both samples were processed using a modified Siraf style water flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm and dried in a heated room. The dried residues were scanned for artefacts.

Results

C.1.3 Sample 220 produced 150ml of flot material of which 50% was scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification. The presence of charcoal in good condition was noted, some of which are of a suitable size for species identification. Clinker and small slag-like fragments were common. A small quantity of charred grain was also noted although this was in fairly poor condition which may indicate that it was residual within the deposit. One well preserved grain of barley (Hordeum vulgare) was positively identified as well as three fragments of nut shell, which are probably hazel (Corylus avellana).

C.1.4 This sample produced large numbers of finds including decorated floor tile, oyster shell, clay pipe fragments and fish and mammal bone as well as three copper alloy pins.

C.1.5 Sample 221 produced 25ml of flot material of which 100% was scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification. The presence of charcoal in good condition was noted, although the fragments were too small to identify to species. Grain was common within this sample, however the majority was not identifiable. Two grains were however identified as barley (Hordeum vulgare), and five could be identified as wheat (Triticum sp.). Eight badly degraded grains are likely to be oat (Avena sativa) or grass seed. In addition three fragments of legume larger than 2mm and one legume smaller than 2mm are present with four fragments of hazelnut shell (Corylus avellana).

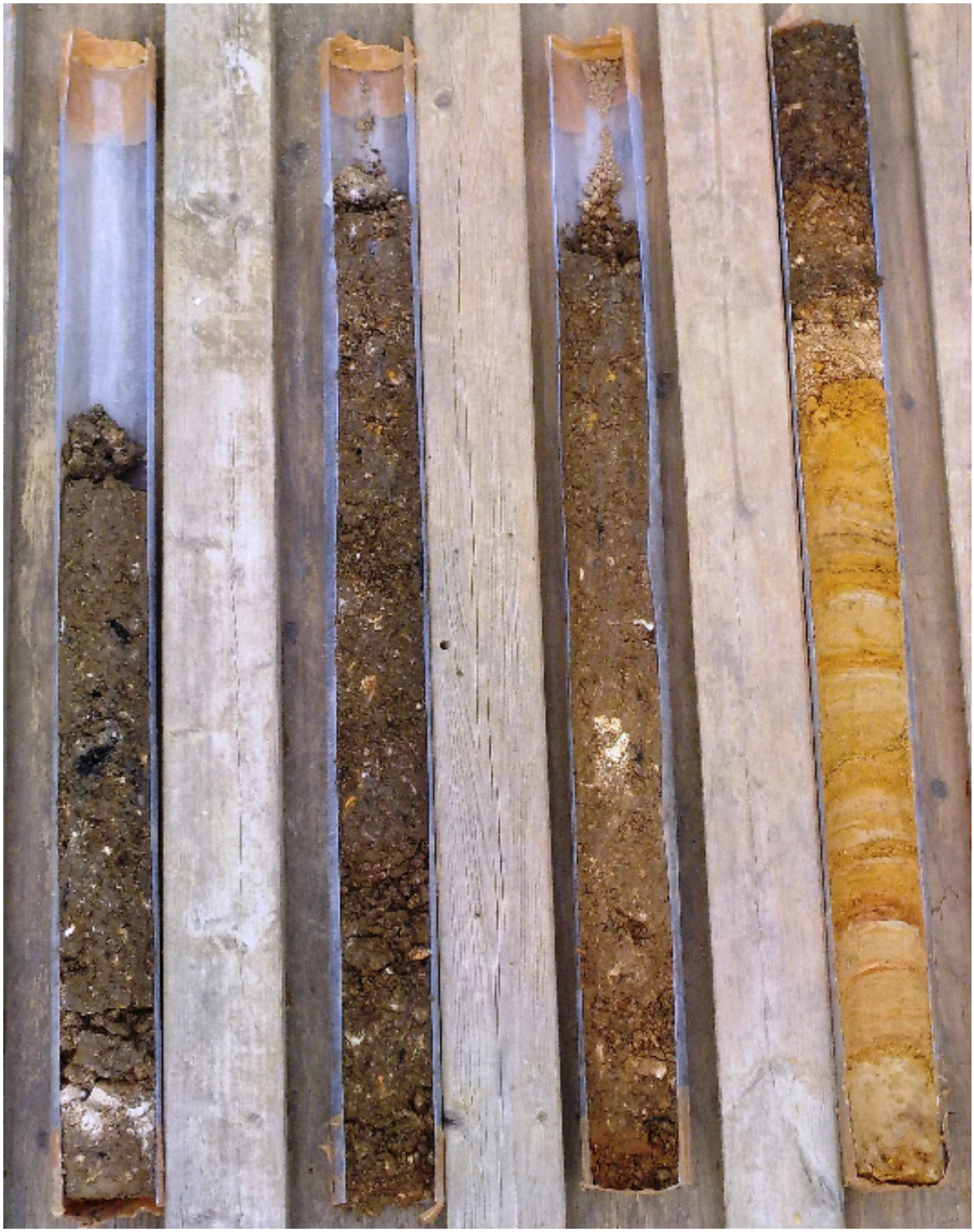
C.1.6 This sample produced some fish and mammal bone as well as pottery, although it is much less rich in artefactual evidence.

Conclusions

C.1.7 The material recovered from sample 220 is consistent with its identification as a Post Medieval rubbish/cess pit, rich in artefactual evidence although with poorer material within the flot. Sample 221 while promising in terms of the number of charred plant remains found is unfortunately in poor condition, consistent with an occupation layer close to a kitchen area.

Appendix D. Bore hole logs and photographs

Borehole 1



Borehole 2

Borehole 3

Borehole 4

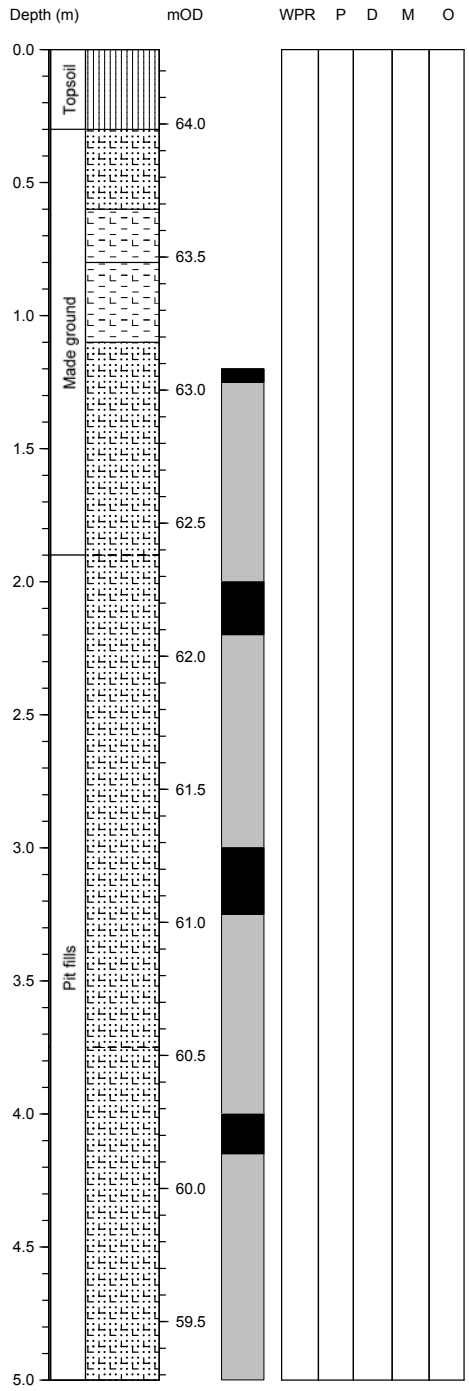
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

SUMMARY BOREHOLE RECORD

SITE NAME: **St Peter's College, Oxford** SITE CODE: **OXPETE16** NG EASTING: DATE: **12.05.2016**

BH NO: **BH1** ELEVATION: **64.28** NG NORTHING: LOGGER: **MB**



(0.00- 0.30) Topsoil: yellowish brown silty clay; sharp contact

(0.30- 0.60) Sandy clay: mod. compacted dark yellowish gray with CBM and freq. stone inclusions; sharp contact

(0.60- 0.80) Clayey silt: mod. compacted mid brownish gray with rare subangular and angular stone inclusions; sharp contact

(0.80- 1.10) Clayey silt: slightly gritty, mod. compacted grayish brown with freq. subandular stone inclusions, CBM and rubble; sharp contact

(1.10- 1.90) Sandy clay: gritty, mod. compacted dark grayish brown with mortar, CBM and stone inclusions; gradual change from 1.85m

(1.90- 3.75) Sandy clay: with pockets of silty clay, mod. compacted mid yellowish brown with angular stone inclusions, mortar and CBM (rubble); gradual change over 0.2m

(3.75- 5.00) Sandy clay: with pockets of silty clay and much higher amount of sand than deposit above, mod. compacted mid yellowish brown with angular stone inclusions, mortar and CBM (rubble); not bottomed

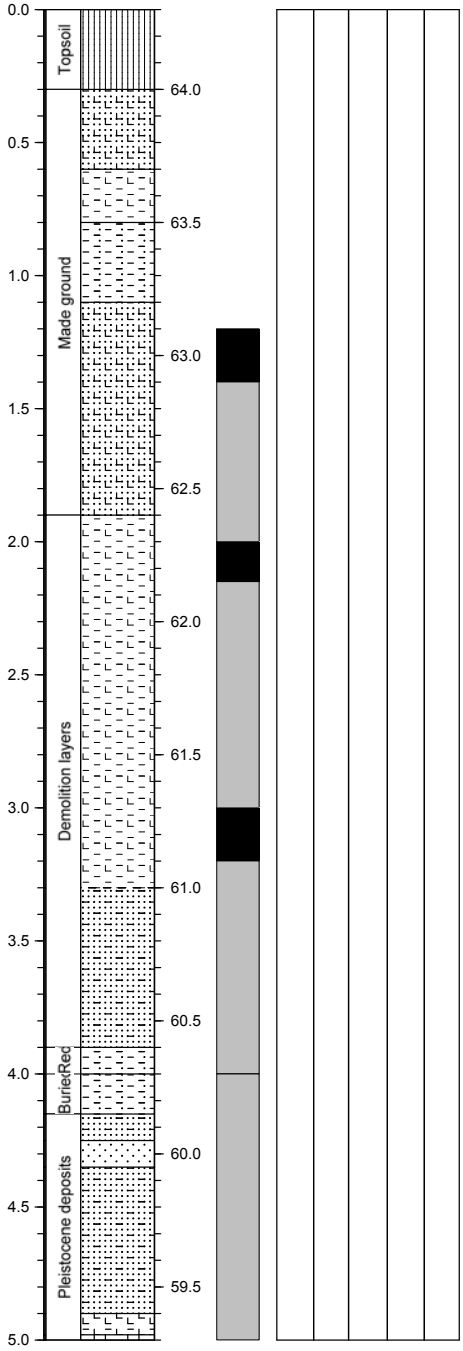
1.2 m hand dug inspection pit

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY BOREHOLE RECORD

SITE NAME: **St Peter's College, Oxford** SITE CODE: **OXPETE16** NG EASTING: DATE: **12.05.2016**

BH NO: **BH2** ELEVATION: **64.30** NG NORTHING: LOGGER: **MB**



(0.00- 0.30) Topsoil: yellowish brown silty clay; clear contact

(0.30- 0.60) Sandy clay: mod. compacted dark yellowish gray with CBM and freq. stone inclusions; clear contact

(0.60- 0.80) Clayey silt: mod. compacted mid gray rare stone inclusions; clear contact

(0.80- 1.10) Sandy silt: gritty, mod. compacted grayish brown with freq. with subangular stone inclusions, mortar and CBM (rubble); clear contact

(1.10- 1.90) Sandy clay: coarse grain sand, mod. compacted, dark grayish brown with mortar, stones and CBM inclusions; sharp contact

(1.90- 3.30) Clayey silt: gritty, mod. compacted dark grayish brown with mortar, CBM and charcoal; gradual change from 3.25m

(3.30- 3.90) Silty sand: with some clay, mod. compacted mid yellowish brown with subrounded stones and granules inclusions; clear contact

(3.90- 4.00) Sandy silt: loose fine mid brownish red; clear contact

(4.00- 4.15) Sandy silt: mod. soft dark grayish brown with charcoal inclusions; clear contact

(4.15- 4.25) Silty sand: loose, poorly sorted mid yellowish gray with subrounded stone inclusions; clear contact

(4.25- 4.35) Sand: loose, mod. well sorted coarse light brownish yellow with freq. small stones and granules; clear irregular contact

(4.35- 4.90) Silty sand: loose, well sorted fine mid greyish yellow to orangey yellow, several lenses of light grayish yellow silt and silty clay; clear contact

(4.90- 4.98) Silty clay: mod. firm, homogenous mid grayish yellow; clear contact (?)

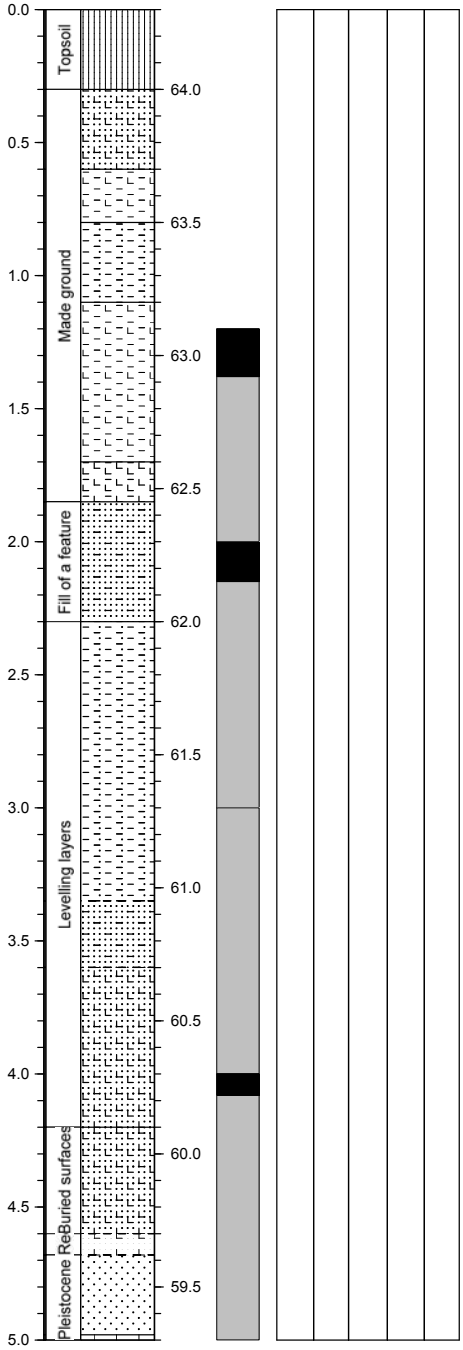
(4.98- 5.00) Gravel: very little amount extracted; not bottomed

1.2 m hand dug inspection pit

SUMMARY BOREHOLE RECORD

SITE NAME: **St Peter's College, Oxford** SITE CODE: **OXPETE16** NG EASTING: DATE: **12.05.2016**

BH NO: **BH3** ELEVATION: **64.30** NG NORTHING: LOGGER: **MB**



(0.00- 0.30) Topsoil: yellowish brown silty clay; sharp contact

(0.30- 0.60) Sandy clay: mod. compacted dark yellowish gray with mortar, CBM and oter rubble inclusions, freq. subangular stones; sharp contact

(0.60- 0.80) Clayey silt: mod. compacted mid brownish gray with rare stone inclusions; sharp contact

(0.80- 1.10) Sandy silt: with some clay, mod. compacted grayish brown with freq. subangular stone inclusions, CBM and mortar; sharp contact

(1.10- 1.70) Clayey silt: gritty, mod. compacted dark grayish brown with mortar, stone and CBM inclusions; clear contact

(1.70- 1.85) Silty clay: gritty, mod. compacted mid yellowish gray with occ. subangular stones; clear contact

(1.85- 2.30) Silty sand: loose, coarse dark grayish brown with freq. aubangular stone inclusions and large amount of charcoal (c 10%); clear uneven contact

(2.30- 3.35) Sandy silt: with some clay, fine, mod. compacted mid yellowish brown with subrounded medium to large stones; gradual change over 0.1m

(3.35- 3.60) Silty sand: loose, coarse mid yellowish brown with subrounded small to medium stones; diffuse contact

(3.60- 4.20) Sandy clay: very gritty, mod. compacted mid yellowish brown with subrounded medium to large stones; clear contact

(4.20- 4.60) Sandy clay: slightly silty, compacted mid yellowish brown with small to medium stones; diffuse contact

(4.60- 4.68) Clayey sand: mod. well sorted, medium grained, mod. compacted dark grayish brown; irregular diffuse contact

(4.68- 4.98) Sand: loose, fine, mod. well sorted light brownish yellow with c 10% of granules; clear contact

(4.98- 5.00) Clayey sand: compacted mid grayish brown with occ. small subrounded stones; not bottomed

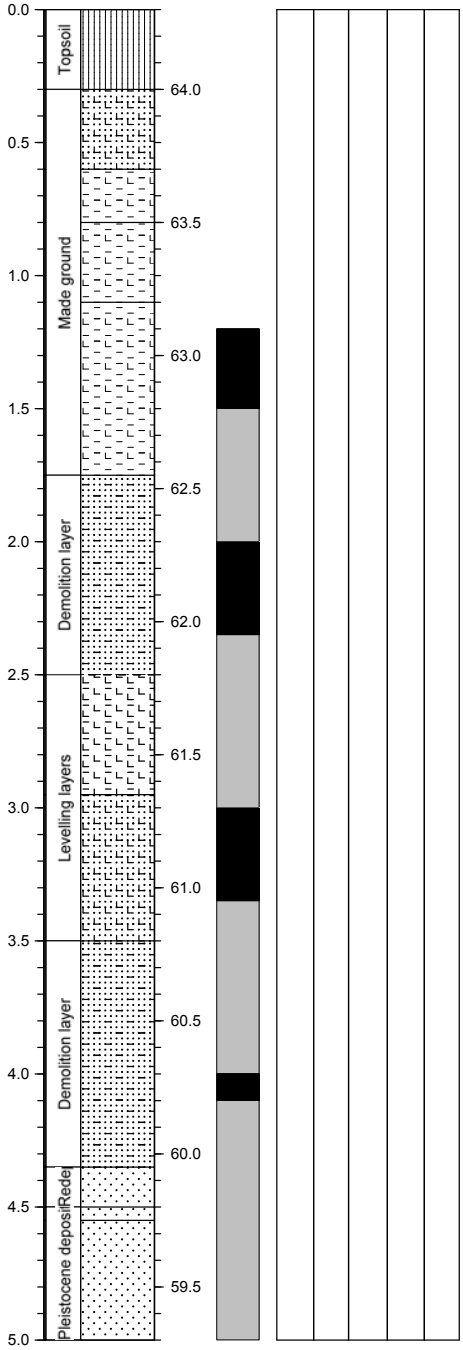
1.2 m hand dug inspection pit

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SUMMARY BOREHOLE RECORD

SITE NAME: **St Peter's College, Oxford** SITE CODE: **OXPETE16** NG EASTING: DATE: **12.05.2016**

BH NO: **BH4** ELEVATION: **64.30** NG NORTHING: LOGGER: **MB**



(0.00- 0.30) Topsoil: yellowish brown silty clay; sharp contact

(0.30- 0.60) Sandy clay: mod. compacted dark yellowish gray with mortar, CBM and other rubble inclusions, freq. subangular stones; sharp contact

(0.60- 0.80) Clayey silt: mod. compacted mid brownish gray with occ. stone inclusions; sharp contact

(0.80- 1.10) Clayey silt: gritty, mod. compacted grayish brown with freq. subangular stone inlusions, CBM, mortar; sharp contact

(1.10- 1.75) Clayey silt: gritty, mod. compacted dark grayish brown with mortar, stones and CBM inclusions; sharp contact

(1.75- 2.50) Silty sand: loose mid greyish brown with large amount of rubble including mortar c 10%, red bricks c 10% and subangular stones; gradual transition over 0.2 m

(2.50- 2.95) Silty clay: gritty, compacted mid yellowish brown with occ. angular stones; clear contact

(2.95- 3.50) Sandy clay: gritty, compacted mid grayish brown with freq. angular stones and mortar; clear contact

(3.50- 4.35) Silty sand: mod. compacted mid grayish brown with c 30% large (50-100mm) angular stones (potentially demolition rubble); sharp contact

(4.35- 4.50) Sand: loose coarse mid brownish red with freq. granules and small stones, becomes more coarse in bottom 5cm where granules c 30%; clear contact

(4.50- 4.55) Sand: loose coarse dark brownish red with freq. granules; clear contact

(4.55- 5.00) Sand: lightly compacted fine light brownish red with orange lenses (oxidisation) and several thin (10-20mm) mid grey lenses of silty clay; not bottomed

1.2 m hand dug inspection pit

Appendix E. Bibliography and References

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Appendix F. Summary of Site Details

Site name: St Peter's College, Oxford, Perrodo Phase 2

Site code: OXPETE16

Grid reference: SP 5113 0621

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 11th-15th April 2016

Area of site: c 0.1ha

Summary of results:

In April 2016, Oxford Archaeology conducted an archaeological test pit evaluation and bore survey at St Peters College, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford. The excavation of a 2m square test pit exposed a sequence of post-medieval layers, and a cesspit or rubbish pit which extended to a depth of c 1.8m below current ground level. These sealed a medieval soil horizon and a north-south aligned wall, possibly a tenement boundary. Hand augering within the base of the test pit revealed archaeological deposits to a depth in excess of 5.1m below ground level. The natural geology was not encountered. A west east orientated transect of four bore holes was drilled by terrier rig. The boreholes revealed a similar sequence of post-medieval and medieval soil horizons and features. Natural geology was identified in three of the boreholes at depths of between 4.3m and 4.6m below current ground level. Geology was not reached in the borehole adjacent to the test pit, perhaps indicating the presence of a north-south aligned linear feature.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS: 2014.183

Figure 1: Site location

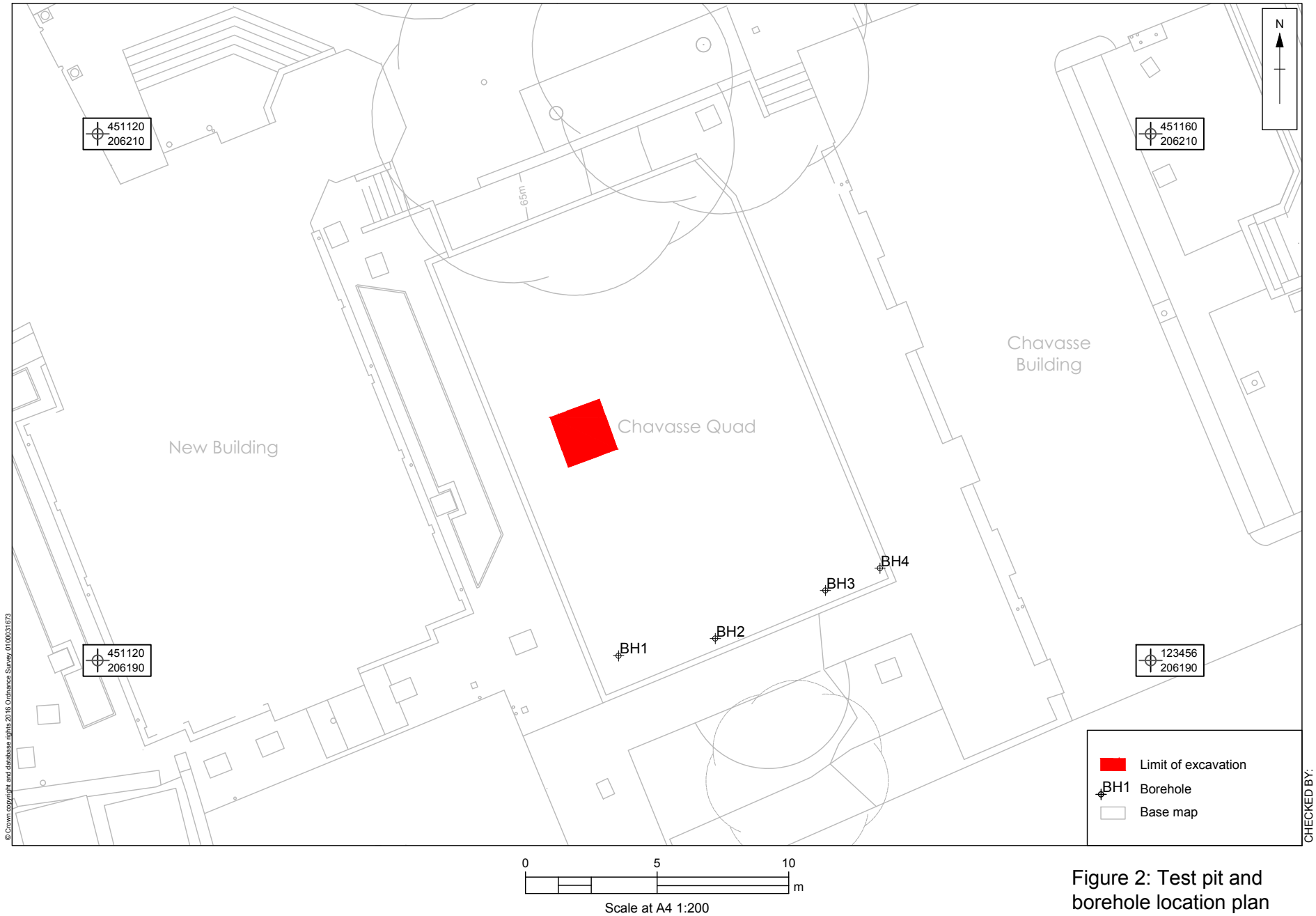

Figure 2: Test pit and borehole location plan

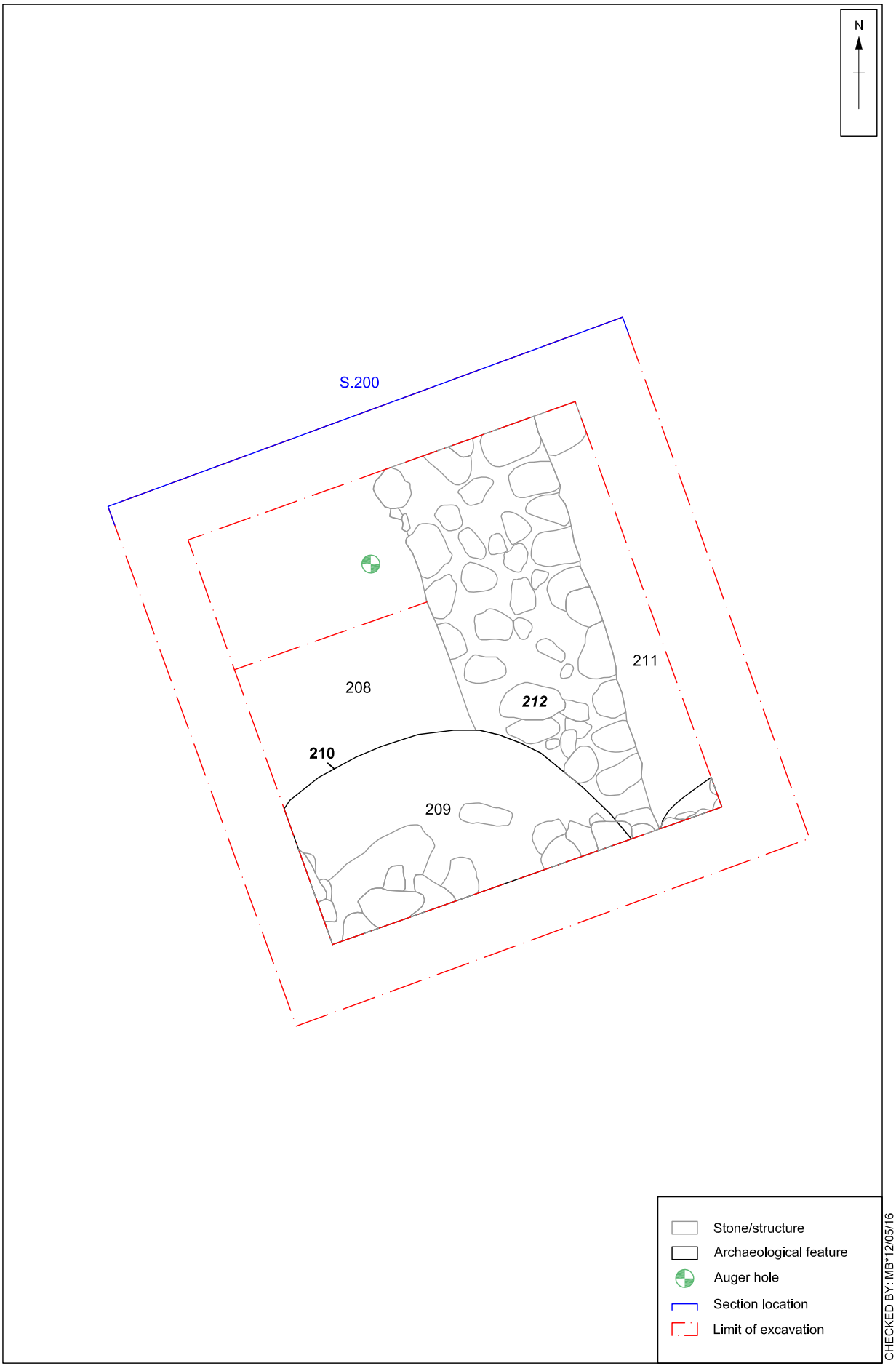

Figure 3: Plan of test pit

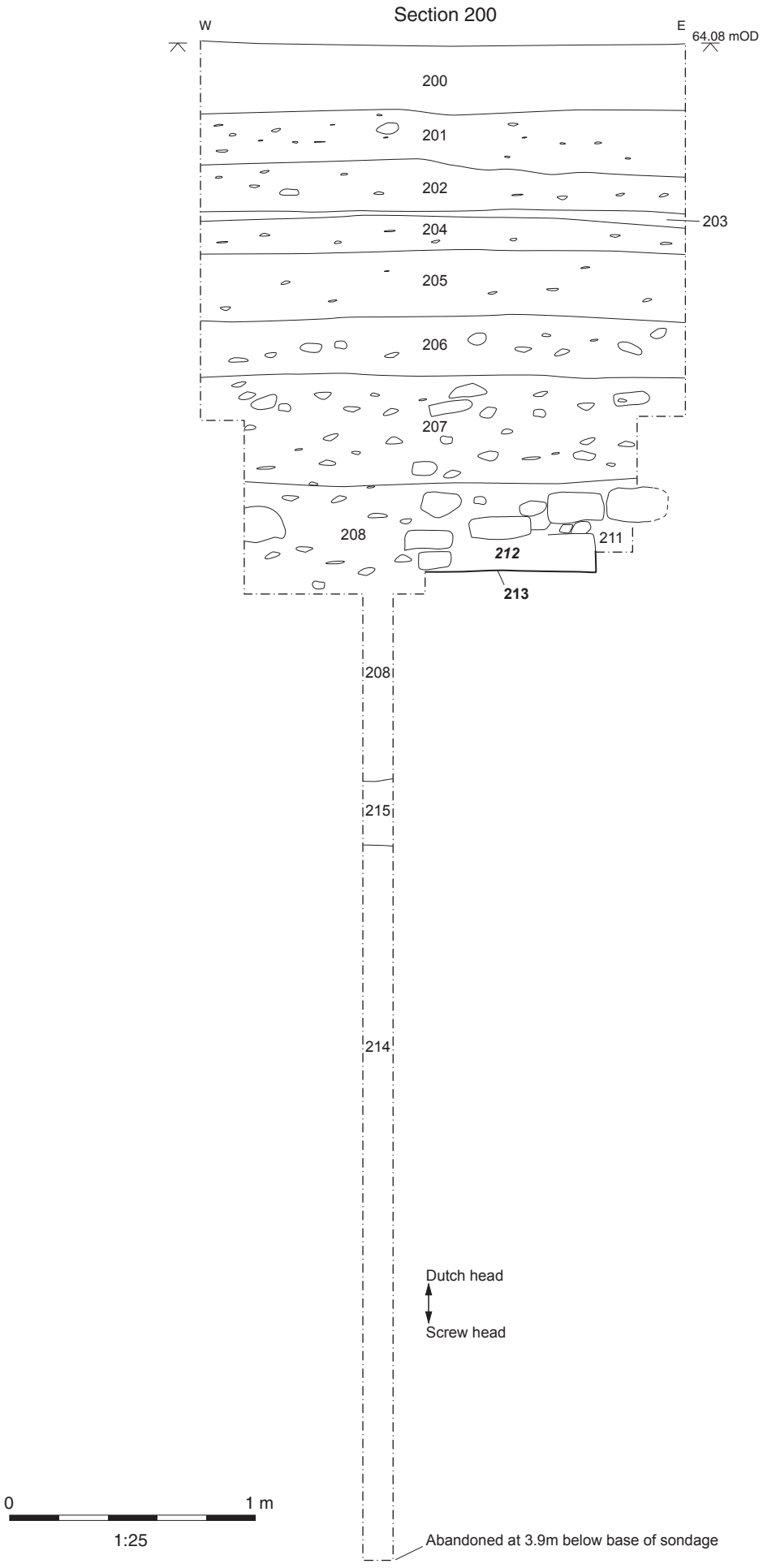

Figure 4: South facing section of test pit

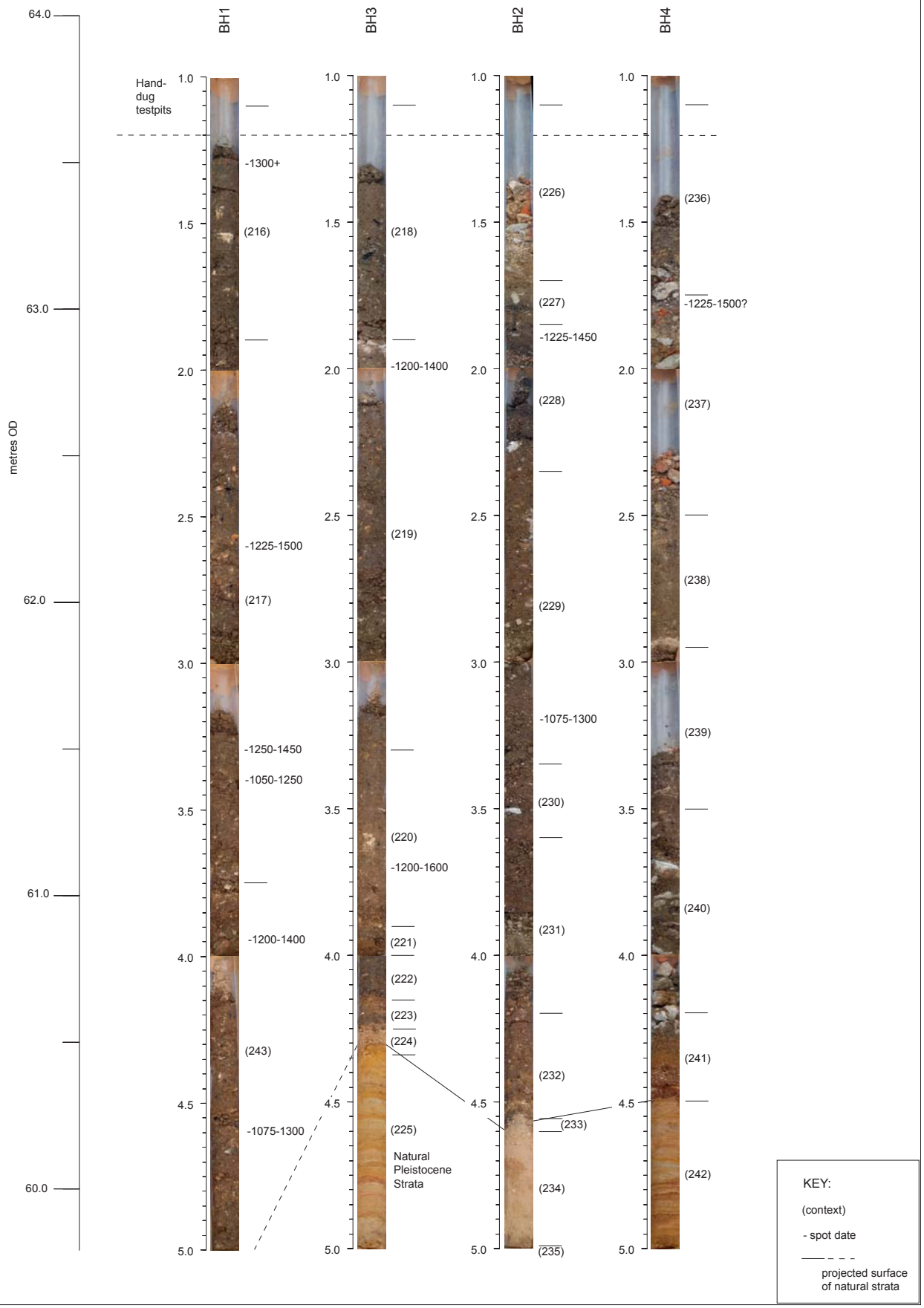

Figure 5: Photo-transect of boreholes with spot dates and contexts.

Plate 1: Test pit view to north-west

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