

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**AT**

**FORMER COOPER CALLAS SITE**

**15 PARADISE STREET, OXFORD**

**NGR SP 5089 0612**

*On behalf of*

*McAlear & Rushe*

**AUGUST 2015**

<b>REPORT FOR</b>	McAlee & Rushe 17-19 Dungannon Road Cookstown BT80 8TL
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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological field evaluation at the former Cooper Callas site at 15 Paradise Street in Oxford. The aims of investigation were to establish the character and extent of any medieval or post medieval activity with particular attention to the potential for remains relating to the Castle Mill.*

*Three mechanically excavated trenches in total length of 13m were open across the site.*

*In Trench 1, which was located outside of the existing building, an occupation layer dated to 13<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> century and the remains of a wall foundation presumably of late medieval or early post-medieval date were encountered. The entire trench was sealed by three successive layers, which represent 20<sup>th</sup> century made up ground, bedding for the concrete surface and the concrete surface for access to the loading ramp.*

*Within Trench 2 remains of three wall foundations and deposits related to them were investigated. The stratigraphic relationships show at least three stages of building activities within Trench 2 dating from 13<sup>th</sup> century up to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The wall remains were sealed by a concrete surface which seems to represent a yard surface of the brewery dated in late 19<sup>th</sup> early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The concrete surface was overlaid by five successive deposits which represent levelling layers and the concrete floor of the existing warehouse, which dates back to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*In Trench 3, which was excavated within south area inside of the warehouse, a foundation of a curved wall, one possible pit and seven deposits were recorded. The more significant feature within the Trench 3 was the wall foundation interpreted as a possible internal structure of the brewery dated to 19<sup>th</sup> century. The possible pit, which produced a relatively large assemblage of clay tobacco pipes, was stratigraphically later than the wall foundation. Two deposits at the north end of the trench seem to represent occupation layers and predate the wall foundation. Southeast of the wall foundation was a deposit presumably directly related to it. This deposit and the wall foundation were covered by a firm surface which may possibly represent some internal change within the brewery. The rest of the contexts were directly related to the construction of the existing warehouse and represent a concrete base for a pillar foundation, a thick layer of demolition rubble as make-up and a concrete floor.*

*In order to try to gain a better understanding of the wall remains, the evaluation results were superimposed on historic maps. Due to limited size of the opened up areas and the low precision of the historic maps no particular relations between the buildings shown on the maps and wall remains recorded during the evaluation were revealed. Only large scale excavation may contribute to a better understanding of development of the site and resolve detailed stratigraphic and chronological relationships in relation to the map evidence.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is located at 15 Paradise Street in Oxford (NGR SP 5089 0612) and lies within in a medieval suburb of Oxford, immediately to the west from Oxford Castle. Topographically the site is reasonably level, and lies between Wareham Stream and Castle Mill Stream at an approximate height of 57m OD. The bedrock geology is Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation (undifferentiated), and superficial deposits of Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member – sand and gravel (BGS). The site is currently occupied by the former Cooper Callas warehouse, which is not in use.

### 1.2 Planning Background

Development of this site is under consideration. Due to the potential disturbance of below ground archaeological features an archaeological evaluation has been carried out as part of the consideration.

A trenching proposal was agreed with Oxford City Council Heritage Team (OCCHT) for the field evaluation.

John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) was commissioned to undertake this work, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (JMHS 2015) was prepared to satisfy the requirements of the OCCHT. This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological field evaluation was to be carried out.

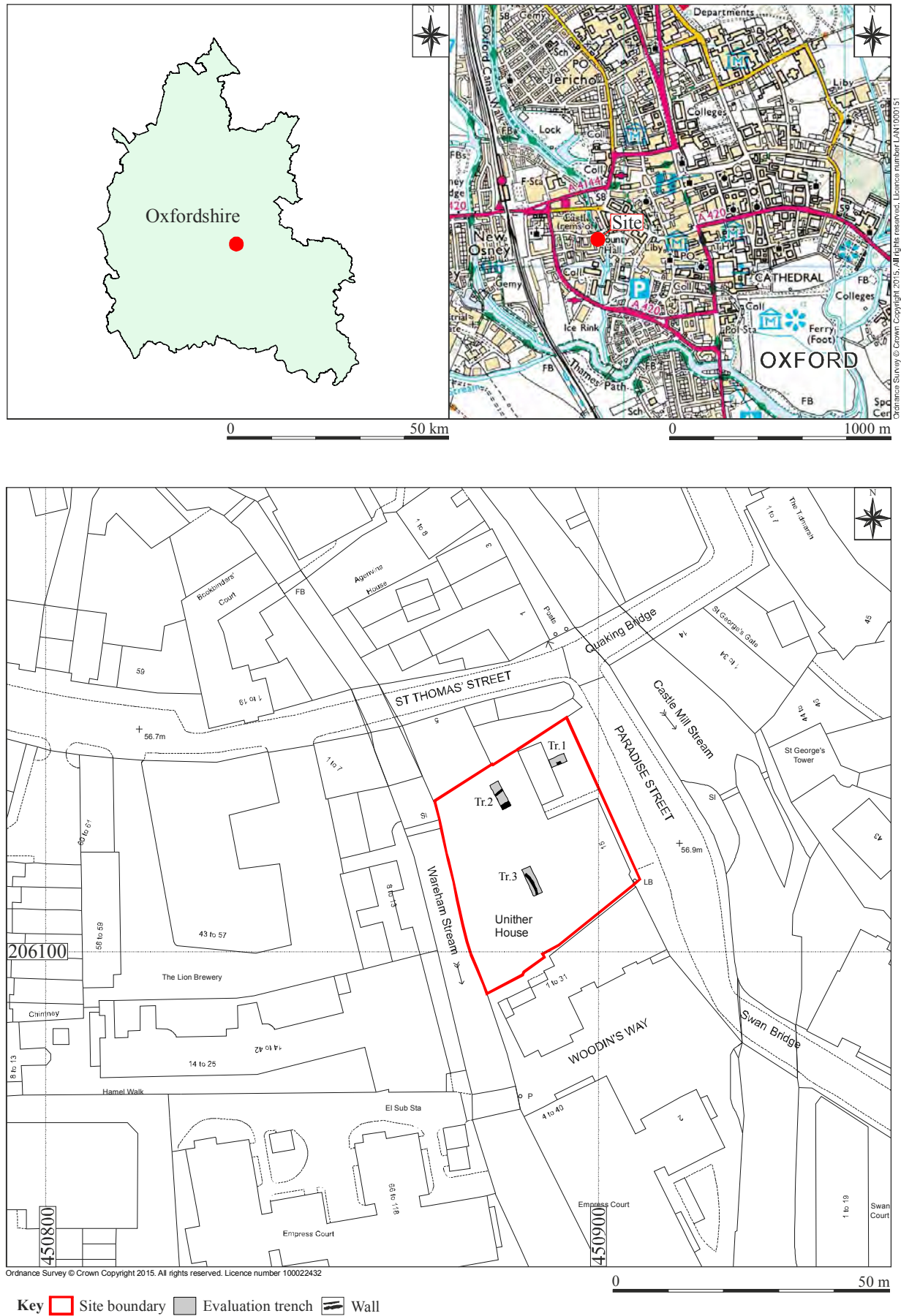
### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background *by Dr. Stephen Yeates*

This history is a supplement to the Desk Based Assessment produced by CgMs.

The early history associated with Oxford concerns the traditions of Saint Frideswide and her connection with the establishment of a series of early churches considered to lie under Christchurch, Saint Ebbe's and Saint Aldate (Blair 1994, 61-63).

Oxford was the site of an early medieval burh constructed *c.* 900 AD as part of a series of monuments to defend and protect the English territories from Danish invasion. The remains of this fortification lies to the east of the site and the remains of the ditch have been identified running underneath Oxford Castle, which is also located to the east of the site (Poore, Norton et al. 2009, 1-18).

The West Gate of the town was established to the south of the Castle and a bridge carried the road across a mill stream to the southwest of the castle (VCH 1979, 284-295). Excavations at the gate identified cobbled surfaces dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Booth 2003, 363-422). The bridge was called Castle Mill Bridge and later Swan Bridge from the Swan Brewery, and is now called Bookbinder's Bridge. There was a bridge there from the 12th century and the name probably originated from a nearby building where books were bound for Oseney Abbey. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century there was a single stone arch, which was rebuilt in brick *c.* 1858. The development of this



bridge and associated High Street Saint Thomas or Saint Thomas's Street in their current form must follow the establishment of the Castle. Some settlement already existed in the vicinity of High Street Saint Thomas in the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Dodd ed. 2003, 62). Extramural properties are mentioned in this area in the Domesday Book and an estate centred on Osney Island is mentioned in the will of Archbishop Alfric at the start of the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Palmer 1980, 137).

Saint Thomas's parish was created out of lands held by Robert D'Oilly and Roger D'Ivri in 1129 and was granted to the newly founded Osney Abbey (Palmer 1980, 135). The development of the western suburbs in a street form that we now recognise thus commenced with the establishment of Osney Abbey (VCH 1979, 369-412). Tradition claims that the chapel of Saint Thomas was established outside the abbey gates by 1142 (VCH 1979, 369-412), but studies have suggested that this is incorrect. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, authorised the construction of the chapel 1189-91, and Pope Honorius 1216-27 confirmed its existence. At the dissolution of the monasteries the church passed to Christchurch. Certain aspects of the maintenance of the church were reliant on parishioners, thus indicating settlement. Saint Thomas's Street leads directly to the church and thus the western road must have deviated before reaching the abbey precinct.

A further suggestion is that High Street Saint Thomas' Street was probably the ancient approach road to the western end of Oxford. There is currently no archaeological evidence for settlement of this date. The excavated evidence from St Thomas' indicates that significant settlement activity in dates commences from the late 12<sup>th</sup>-early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Norton *et al.* 2006, 386; Moore, 2006: 394).

Saint Thomas's church was founded at the gateway to Osney Abbey; the street was eventually named after this church but no name survives as being recorded pre-1751 (VCH 1979, 475-7). These names, in conjunction with the abbey gate indicate that the street was in existence, while the foundation of the chapel of Saint Thomas is indicative of settlement in the parish.

Saint Thomas's Street divided Osney Manor into its components of North and South (VCH 1979, 265-83). Houses are known to have been located on the west bank of Castle Millstream (Warham Bank) by c. 1130; fishermen or townsmen probably occupied the houses. Saint Thomas' in 1279 was treated as part of the western wards of the town. The account of 1831 of Saint Thomas's parish mentions 90 people as resident in the parish and gives their trades: cloth trade, tailor, brewer (with 3 servants), leather worker, tilers, milers, chapman, horse-dealer, garlic mongerer, carters and labourers, besides abbey servants. This is the first account of brewing in the parish, and one could possibly associate this with the later brewery site of which the public house was an extension.

A pub named the Marlborough Arms previously occupied the frontage of Saint Thomas's Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the Heritage Statement on it suggests that a public house was located here prior to the foundation of the Lion Brewery in the 1780's (Planning Statement and Assessment of Historical Significance, JPPC, 2011, 14). To the south of the former Marlborough Arms on the subsequent site of the Swan Brewery it is recognised that a malt house was established on the site by 1612 when it was leased to Sir Thomas Holt (Richmond and Turton 1990, 165). In 1646 a



brewhouse is recorded on the site, and in 1708 Sir John Holt was running the brewery. The brewery was owned by Sir John Treacher from 1764-95, and he was followed by William Hall to 1825. The brewery traded as Hall and Company Partners to 1896. Brewing ceased on the Swan Brewery in 1899 when production moved to City Brewery.

The maps for the site on Paradise Street range in date from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The maps produce a mixed view of the area, most show Saint Thomas's Street to the north, and some, but not all of them appear to show Paradise Street running along the channel of the Thames.

Agas's map dated 1578 shows three buildings fronting onto Saint Thomas's Street and a further building to the rear attached to the mill. Speed's map of 1605 (CH.XXIII/1a) shows structures to the south of Saint Thomas's Street. The Castle Map of 1615 appears to show buildings on the west side of the Back Water. Hollar's Map of 1643 shows a group of buildings located on the south side of Saint Thomas's Street, though has no indication of the existence of Paradise Street. A map dated 1650 (CH.XXIII/3) shows buildings on Saint Thomas's and Paradise Street, the latter lying adjacent to the mill. Loggan's map dated 1675 shows a number of buildings fronting onto the south side of Saint Thomas's Street and further buildings fronting onto Paradise Street. The plan appears to show a series of yards established behind with buildings around the other edges. There is a mill building along Paradise Street.

Rocque's map dated 1761 (T/M 28) shows Saint Thomas's Street and the area to the south of it shaded as if the area is densely occupied by buildings. The map of Jefferys dated 1768 (CP/103/M/1) also shows occupation on the proposal site. Buildings are shown fronting on to Saint Thomas Street, and a gap is shown along the river frontage perhaps representing Paradise Street. Davies of Lewknor's map dated 1797 (ORO CH.XX/2) shows buildings on the south side of Saint Thomas's Street but does not appear to show Paradise Street.

A map of 1805 (CH.XXIII/12) shows Saint Thomas's Street but with the area to the south as being un-shaded and presumably with no standing buildings. Bryant's map of 1824 (P/345/1) shows a series of buildings on the south side of Saint Thomas Street. The detail of the map means that little information is provided on the exact layout of the buildings on Paradise Street or the road's design or course.

An early Ordnance Survey map of 1830 (O/138/09/M/1) shows Saint Thomas's Street but has a plot to the south which has no indications of buildings located on it. The composite Ordnance Survey map roughly dated to 1850 (CH.XXIV/4) is probably derived from the earlier Ordnance Survey map and also appears to show that the site contains no buildings. The Borough Map of Oxford of 1831 (CH.CXI/2b), probably derived from the early Ordnance Survey maps, shows no buildings on the site at this time.

Buildings can be identified on the site on the map of Oxford by Le Keux of 1856 and by Gassell, Petter and Graplin of 1865. A map of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (CH.CXVI/1) shows buildings to the south of Saint Thomas's Street. Paradise Street may be represented by a quay rather than a road, and the mill is shown.

The First Series Ordnance Survey map dated 1876 (Oxon 33.15) shows the Public House and other buildings fronting on to Saint Thomas's Street. There is an east to west building lying to the south of this and to the south of this are the remains of the Swan Brewery which has some four or so linear structures. The Second Series Ordnance Survey map dated 1900 (Oxon 33.15) shows the same plan, as does the Third Series Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Oxon 33.15), and a Fourth Series Ordnance Survey map (Oxon 33.15).

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site. To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered. And to assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits identified.

**Specific Aims:** establishing the character and extent of palaeo-environmental remains and medieval or post medieval activity. And to establish the character and extent of any medieval or post medieval activity with particular attention to the potential for remains relating to the Castle Mill.

## **3 STRATEGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

JMHS carried out the archaeological field evaluation in accordance with the WSI (JMHS 2015). Fieldwork comprised a scheme for the mechanical excavation of three trial trenches in total length of 13m. Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI (Sections 3.1 – 3.23).

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015).

### **3.2 Methodology**

A three tonne excavator fitted with a toothless 1.5m wide ditching bucket was used to excavate the three trenches in total length of 13m. The two 5m long trenches were located inside of existing warehouse and one trench, 3m long, was located outside of existing building. Prior to excavation of the trenches concrete surfaces were cut and reinforced concert was broken by excavator. Subsequent mechanical excavation of trench was carried out down to topmost archaeologically significant level. All archaeological deposits and features revealed were cleaned by hand and recorded at an appropriate level. Due to the fact that a safe working depth was reached in all trenches, an auger was used to establish thickness of manmade deposits.

Archaeological features had written, drawn and photographic records made of them, and all deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. All artefacts were collected, analysed and retained.

## 4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

### 4.1 Field Results

All features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers with no brackets indicate feature cuts, numbers in round brackets ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material and numbers in bold indicate any form of masonry.

#### 4.1.1 Trench 1 (Appendix 1)

Trench 1 was 3m long and 1.5m wide orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. It was located in front of the warehouse (Fig. 1 & 2: Tr. 1). The trench was excavated down to 1.08m (55.78m OD) below the concrete surface.



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking WSW, and section 1.1, looking SSE

The lowest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was mid bluish grey silty clay with small fragments of sandstone and mortar (1/07) (Fig. 2: Tr. 1, S. 1.1; Pl. 1a, b). The deposit was very wet, which indicates that the bottom of the trench was close to the water table. The pottery sherds dating from 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century (see 5.1) and animal bone (5.4) were recovered from the deposit (1/07). It was interpreted as a late medieval occupation layer.

Cut into layer (1/07) was one course high sandstone wall foundation **1/05** measuring 0.74×0.55×0.12m, presumably set within a not clearly visible construction cut 1/04 (Fig. 2: Tr. 1, S. 1.1; Pl. 1a, b). The wall foundation seems to represent the terminus of late medieval or early post-medieval wall.

The wall foundation were overlaid by demolition layer (1/06) containing mortar and small sub-angular sandstones (Fig. 2: S. 1.1; Pl. 1b). This layer seems to be directly related with the demolition of the wall.

Demolition layer (1/06) was truncated by 0.49m thick deposit of dark grey silty clay (1/03), which contained high percentage of demolition material (roughly worked sandstones and ceramic building material (CBM)). The deposit presumably represents a late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century make up / levelling layer (Fig. 2: S. 1.1; Pl. 1b).

Deposit (1/03) was cut by a 20<sup>th</sup> century service cut 1/08 located at the east-northeast end of the trench (Fig. 2: Tr. 1). Within the cut was set a ceramic pipe, and from the backfill (1/09) were recovered residual 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery shreds (5.1) and animal bones (5.4).

The upper two deposits were related with 20th century access to the loading ramp. The deposit (1/02) represents the bedding for the concrete surface, and deposit (1/01) represents existing a reinforced concrete surface (Fig. 2: S. 1.1; Pl. 1a, b).

#### 4.1.2 Trench 2 (Appendix 1)

Trench 2 which was 5m long and 1.7m wide, orientated north-northwest to south-southeast, was located within the north area inside of the warehouse (Fig. 1 & 2: Tr. 2; Pl. 2). The trench was in general excavated down to 1.20m (56.24m OD) below the present concrete floor.



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking ENE

The lowest deposit reached was mid grey sandy silt (2/17) with occasional small and a single large sandstone (Fig. 2: Tr. 2, S. 2.2; Pl. 4). No find were obtained from this deposit; however based on the stratigraphic relationship it possibly represents a medieval occupation layer.

Deposit (2/17) was cut by linear cut 2/16 (Fig. 2: Tr. 2; Pl. 3). Five sandstone pieces 2/14 aligned north-northwest to south-southeast were set within cut 2/16. The backfill of the cut was dark grey clayey silt (2/15), with a single pottery sherd dating from 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century.

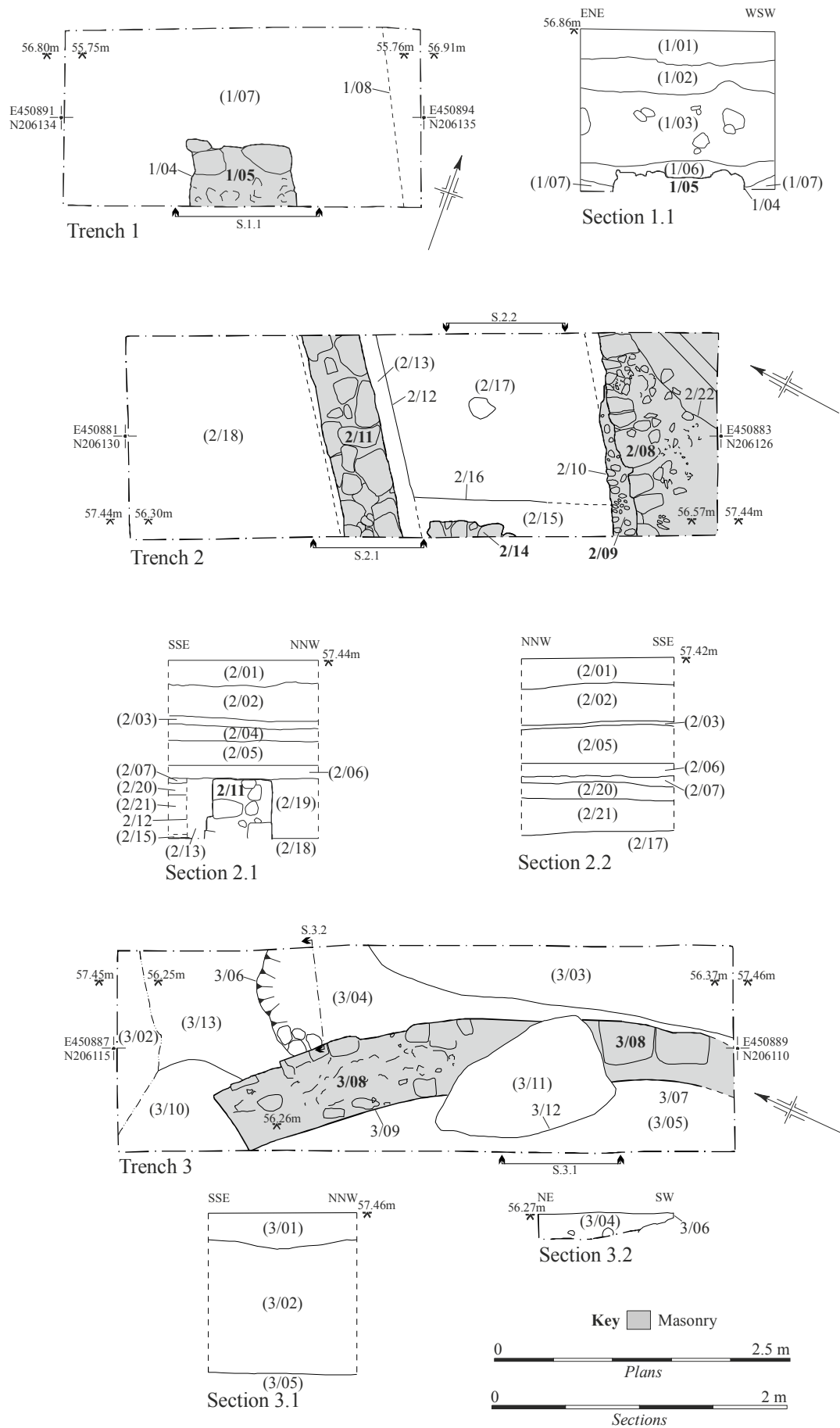


Figure 2: Trenches 1, 2 and 3 - plans and sections

The dating evidence suggests that cut feature 2/16 may possibly represent the remains of a medieval wall.



Plate 3: Cut 2/16 and possible wall remains 2/14, looking WSW

Possible wall remains 2/14 was overlaid by two successive deposits. Lower deposit (2/21), dark grey sandy silt with occasional fragments of sandstone was interpreted as possibly late medieval or early post-medieval occupation layer. Upper deposit (2/20) was a light orange brown fine sandy gravel and perhaps represents a post-medieval levelling layer (Fig. 2: S. 2.1, S. 2.2; Pl. 4).

Levelling layer (2/20) was cut by linear construction cut 2/10 located at the south-southeast end of Trench 2. It was 1.7m long, 0.92m wide and 0.28m deep, aligned northeast to southwest (Fig. 2: Tr. 2; Pl. 5a, b). Within the cut was unearthed a stepped wall foundation. The lower wider part of wall foundation 2/09 was very compact, constructed of pebbles with mid yellowish brown mortar. The upper part of wall foundation 2/08 was built of roughly worked sandstone (190×280×200mm) and bounded with light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. The construction cut was backfilled by mid yellowish brown sandy gravel (2/24). The wall foundation 2/08-2/09 presumably represents the outer wall of some substantial structure. Although stratigraphically it was earlier than wall foundation 2/11, it can be only broadly dated into the post-medieval period.



Plate 4: Representative Section 2.2, looking ENE



Plate 5: Wall foundation 2/08-2/09, scale 1m

The wall foundation **2/08-2/09** was overlaid by 0.07m thick firm layer of dark grey clayey silt and gravel (2/07), interpreted as a surface related to a yard or internal floor within an uncertain structure, presumable of late post-medieval in date (Fig. 2: S. 2.2; Pl. 4). Surface (2/07) was cut by wall construction cut 2/12.

Construction cut 2/12 was 1.7m long, 0.62m wide and 0.4m deep. It was aligned northeast to southwest and located approximately in the middle of the Trench 2 (Fig. 2: Tr. 2, S. 2.1; Pl. 6a, b). Set within the cut was wall foundation **2/11**, built of roughly worked sandstone (260×390×80mm) bounded with light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. From the mortar were recovered two fragments of clay tobacco pipes (5.2).

The backfill of the construction cut was a mid grey silty clay (2/13). From the backfill were recovered a fragment of roof tile (5.3) and animal bone (5.4).



Plate 6: Wall foundation 2/11, scale 1m

At the north-northwest side of the wall foundation **2/11** were encountered two successive deposits. Due to the fact that construction cut 2/12 was not clearly visible in plan or section (Fig. 2: Tr. 2, S. 2.1; Pl. 6a, b) the stratigraphic relationships were unclear. However there is possibility the lower deposit (2/18) predated the wall foundation and upper deposit (2/19) may possible represent raised ground within the structure and could be contemporary with construction of wall.

The wall foundation **2/11** was overlaid by 0.09m thick concrete surface (2/06) which covered the entire area of the trench (Fig. 2: S. 2.1, S. 2.2; Pl. 4). The surface presumably represents a late 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century yard surface related to adjacent brewery. It was disturbed by 20<sup>th</sup> century service 2/22 located at west corner of the trench and overlaid by five successive layers.

Those deposits represent demolition and levelling layers related to construction of existing warehouse in mid 20<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 1). The uppermost layer (2/01) represents modern reinforced concrete floor of the warehouse and lies at 57.44m OD.

#### 4.1.3 Trench 3 (Appendix 1)

Trench 3 was 5.2m long and 1.7m wide, and aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. It was placed across the south area inside of existing warehouse (Fig. 1 & 2: Tr. 3; Pl. 7). Due to the fact that trench was mechanically excavated down to the safe working depth 1.2m (56.25m OD), only limited excavation of features within the trench was undertaken.



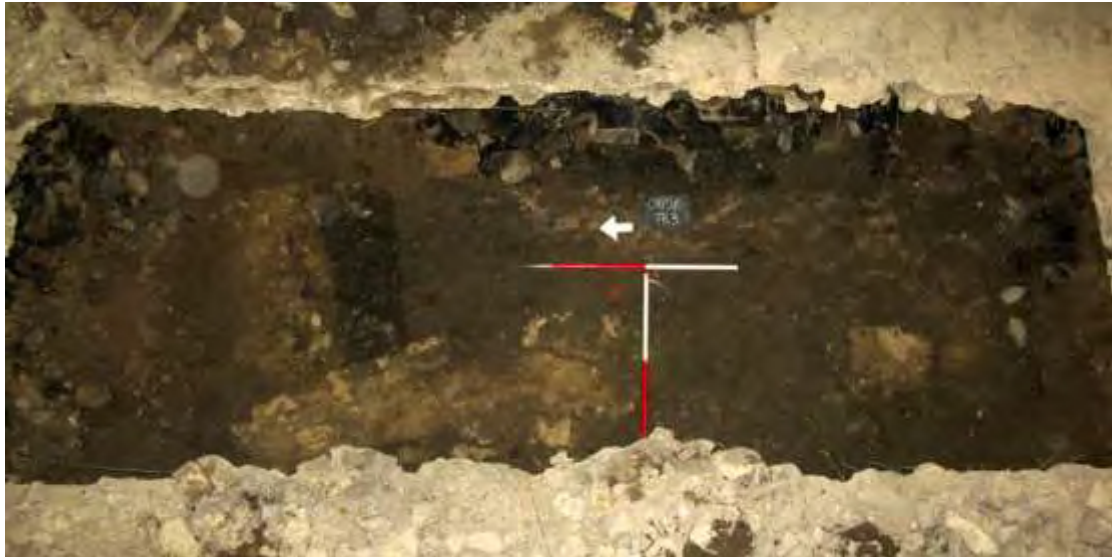


Plate 7: Trench 3, looking ENE

The lowest deposit was (3/13) a firm light yellowish brown sandy clay (Fig. 2: Tr. 3) which seem to be contemporary with a deposit of dark brown sandy silt (3/10). Both deposits presumably had anthropogenic origins; however the exact date of those deposit was uncertain.

Probably cut into deposits (3/10) and (3/13) was the curved wall foundation **3/08** built of roughly worked sub-angular sandstones (c. 300×300×160mm) and bonded with sandy lime mortar. The wall foundation was set within cut 3/09=3/07(Fig. 2: Tr. 3; Pl. 7). The wall foundation **3/08** may possibly represent internal circular or semi-circular structure within the brewery dated to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In the area northeast of wall foundation **3/08** was a deposit of very dark brownish grey clayey silt (3/04) with occasional small sub-angular stones (Fig. 2: Tr. 3, S. 3.2; Pl. 7). This possibly represents a fill of a large sub-oval pit 3/06 or deposit of material built up against the wall foundation. From the deposit (3/04) were recovered fragments of clay tobacco pipes (5.2), CBM (5.3), animal bones (5.4) and glass (5.6), 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

In the area southwest of the wall foundation **3/08** was a deposit of firm dark brown silty sand (3/05) (Fig. 2: Tr. 3; Pl. 7). Originally this deposit was interpreted as a possible fill of an irregular feature 3/07; however it more likely represents made up ground of the inner side of the wall foundation. From the surface of the deposit were collected fragments of clay tobacco pipes (5.2), CBM (5.3) and one iron nail (5.5), presumably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The wall foundation **3/08** and deposit (3/05) were truncated by very compact dark brown gravely sandy silt (3/11) (Fig. 2: Tr. 3; Pl. 7). Although, cut number 3/12 was assigned to this deposit, it possibly represents a surface rather than fill of a cut feature. Whether this surface was related to some changes within the internal layout of the brewery or was related to demolition activities was unclear. From the surface (3/11) was obtained a fragment of glass (5.6).

A relatively large area of the trench was covered by modern concrete surface (3/03) which was related to the foundation of a standing internal pillar of the warehouse (Fig. 2: Tr. 3; Pl. 7). The base of pillar was visible in the section of the trench, measuring 1.8m in length/wide and 0.6m in high (Pl. 8b).

Deposit (3/02) was 0.85m thick mid to dark brown sandy silt with high percentage of demolition rubble, representing 20<sup>th</sup> century made up ground and was sealed by concrete floor (3/01) (Fig. 2: S. 3.1; Pl. 8a).



Plate 8: Trench 3, representative sections, scale 1m

## 4.2 Reliability of Results

The reliability of results is considered to be relatively good. The archaeological field evaluation took place in very good weather conditions with average light and visibility. The fieldwork was monitored by Nick Sheppard (CgMs), who visited the site on one occasion.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 28 sherds with a total weight of 294g. It was mostly medieval, and of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date. It was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

**OXAC:** Cotswold-type Ware, AD975-1350. 4 sherds, 121g.  
**OXAM:** Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 23 sherds, 172g.  
**WHEW:** Mass-produced White Earthenwares, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 1g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The sherds of OXAC are all from the base-pad of a single vessel, probably a large jar. All the sherds of OXAM are from glazed jugs. It appears a typical assemblage of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

A single fragment of ridge-tile (71g) with a patchy dark green glaze on the upper surface occurred in Tr. 2 (23). It is in a grey sandy fabric and is a type which is common in Oxford. It was probably made near Nettlebed, and is of 14<sup>th</sup> century date (Shaffrey 2014, 226)

Cntxt	OXAC		OXAM		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1/07	4	121	18	135			13thC
1/09			3	31			13thC
2/15			1	5			13thC
3/01					1	1	MOD
3/04			1	1			13thC
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

## 5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe by John Moore

Seventy-one small fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recovered during the evaluation.

Context	Part	Number	Weight grms	Comment
2/11	Stem	2	6	
3/04	Stem	64	116	
3/04	Stem	1	5	Makers mark
3/04	Part bowl	1	3	Pedestal base
3/04	Part bowl	1	2	Spur. Could be Oswald G24, c.1810-40
3/04	Part bowl	1	2	Spur
3/05	Stem	1	3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>137</b>	

Table 2: Clay tobacco pipe

The makers mark is on the stem as an incised heart containing three lines of letters. Top THO, Middle REE, Bottom V?. The last letter is not readable. The heart is set between two rouletted lines. The name must relate to a Thomas Reev...

Two rolls of clay tobacco pipe clay were found in 3/04. One is 43mm long and 5mm in diameter. The other is 48mm long (one end broken) and 8mm in diameter. Both are not completely straight.

## 5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

The assemblage of CBM comprised single fragments of brick (313g), eight fragments of roof tiles (123g) and five undetermined fragments (51g) generally dated to the late post-medieval / modern period (Table 3). The fragment of engineering brick recovered from the deposit (3/05) is highly likely related with brewery. This type of

brick was first time produced at Harecastle in Staffordshire in 1822 (Hammond 1998, 31).

Context	Material	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
1/09	Ceramic	Roof tile	1	9	Late post-medieval	Mid orange brown , tempered with sand
2/13	Ceramic	Roof tile	1	16	Late post-medieval	Possible fragment of roof tile
3/04	Ceramic	Roof tile	4	86	19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Burnt (?)
3/04	Ceramic	Undetermined	5	51	19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Very fragmentary
3/05	Ceramic	Roof tile	1	13	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Mid brown surface, pinkish brown core
3/05	Ceramic	Brick	1	313	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Fragment of engineering brick, dark grey colour
		<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>488</b>		

Table 3: Ceramic building material

#### 5.4 Animal Remains (Table 4)

A total of 23 animal bone fragments, of a combined weight of 193g, were recovered during the evaluation from contexts (1/07), (1/09), (2/13) and (3/04). Bones recovered from contexts (1/07) represents remains of cattle, sheep or goat, unidentified mammal and bird. Fragment of bone recovered from context (2/13) was identified as cattle rib, and fragments of bones from the contexts (1/09) and (3/04) were not identifiable (Kasumally & Western 2002). No butchering marks were identified.

Context	Genus	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Type
1/07	Bos	1	12	Fragment of thoracic vertebra
1/07	Bos	1	25	Fragment of rib
1/07	Ovis	1	14	Vertebra
1/07	Unidentified Mammal	1	28	Fragment of ulna
1/07	Unidentified Bird	2	6	Femur and fragment of tibia
1/07	Unidentified Mammal	3	5	Unidentified bone
1/09	Unidentified Mammal	2	15	Fragments of ribs
2/13	Bos	1	59	Fragment of rib
3/04	Unidentified Mammal	11	29	Unidentified bone, one burnt
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>193</b>	

Table 4: Animal remains

#### 5.5 Metal Objects

During the evaluation a single iron nail was recovered from context (3/05). The nail was identified as an early machine-cut nail dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Wells 1998, 91-92, Type 1 to 4).

Context	Mat.	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Manufacture details	Date Range	Comments
3/05	Fe	General purpose nail	1	9	59	7	Head 11	Machine-cut square section, hand hammered T-head	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Slightly curved. Heavily corroded

## 5.6 Glass

A total of three glass fragments (27g) were collected from contexts (3/04) and (3/11). The assemblage comprises two flat glass pieces and a fragment of bottle base. All fragments were non diagnostic, presumably 19<sup>th</sup>/ 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological field evaluation was successful and meets the aims of the investigations, which were laid out in the WSI.

The evaluation revealed human activity within the site from 13<sup>th</sup> century up to present day.

In the Trench 1, an occupation layer (1/07) dated to 13<sup>th</sup> –mid 14<sup>th</sup> century and the remains of a wall foundation **1/05** which based on stratigraphic relationships presumably dates to the early post-medieval period, were found in the investigated levels. The latter may possibly represent the remains of one of the structures shown on 17<sup>th</sup> century maps, due to the fact that it do not line-up with any of structures shown of later historic maps. Demolition layer (1/06) which overlay wall foundation **1/05** seems to be directly related to the demolition of the wall. Deposit (1/03) which contained a high percentage of demolition material is related to demolition and levelling activities during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The bedding for concrete surface and reinforced concrete surface were directly related to the construction of the existing warehouse in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Within Trench 2 were investigated remains of three wall foundations and deposits related to them. The stratigraphic relationships show at least three stages of building activities within Trench 2. The earliest stage was represented by possible wall remains **2/14** dated to the late medieval period and related deposit (2/17). The following development of the site, as found, took place presumably during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This stage was represented by wall foundation **2/08-2/09**. The third stage of building activities was represented by wall foundation **2/11** presumably dated to late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. These last two walls are on the alignment of a building shown on post-late 18<sup>th</sup> century maps; however they do not precisely line-up with any of those buildings. The wall remains were sealed by concrete surface (2/06) which seems to represent a yard surface of the brewery dated to late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The concrete surface was overlaid by five successive deposits which represent levelling layers and the concrete floor of the existing warehouse, which dates to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The more significant feature within Trench 3 was wall foundation **3/08** interpreted as possible internal circular or semi-circular structure of the brewery dated into 19<sup>th</sup> century. Possible pit 3/06, which produced a relatively big assemblage of clay tobacco pipes, was stratigraphically later then the wall foundation. Deposits (3/10) and (3/13) encountered at the north end of the trench seem to represent occupation layers that predate the wall foundation. Deposit (3/05), located southeast of the wall foundation, was presumably directly related to it. This deposit and the wall foundation were overlain by a firm surface (3/11), which may possibly represent some internal changes

within the brewery. The rest of the contexts, concrete base (3/03) for pillar foundation, thick layer of demolition rubble (3/02) and reinforced concrete floor (3/01), were directly related to the construction of the existing warehouse in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In order to establish the thickness of manmade deposits within the site an auger was used. Unfortunately all attempts to reach natural ground were unsuccessful, due to the fact, that a stone was hit in every attempt to do so. The best result was in Trench 2, where anthropogenic deposits continue at least 1.02m below the bottom of the trench and in Trench 1 a maximum depth of 0.52m below the bottom of the trench was reached. However the results of ground investigation carried out prior the evaluation found overall the thickness of manmade deposits up to 3.5m (Geotechnical and Environmental Associates Limited 2015).

Due to limited size of the trenches and low precision of the historic maps no particular relations can be made between buildings plotted on the maps and wall remains recorded during the evaluation. Only large scale excavation may contribute to better understanding of the development of the site and resolve detailed stratigraphic and chronological relationships with the map evidence.

## 7 ARCHIVE

### Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

#### Paper record

The project brief  
Written scheme of investigation  
The project report  
The primary site record

#### Physical record

Finds  
Carbonised remains

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to Oxfordshire Resource Centre under accession number: awaited.

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### **Historic maps**

Agas's Map (1578)

CH.XXIII/1a (1605) Speed's Map

Plan of Oxford Castle (1615)

Hollar's Map 1643

CH.XXIII/3 (1650) Map of Oxford

Loggan's Map 1675

CP/103/M/1 (1767/8) Jefferys's Map of Oxford

CH.XX/2 (1797) Davies Map

CH.XXIII/12 (1805) Map of Oxfordshire

P345/M/1 (1824) Bryant's Map

O/138/09/M/1 (1830) Early OS Map of Oxford and land to the south

CH.CX1/2b (1831) Oxford Borough map

CH.XXIV/4 (c. 1850) OS map derived from OS 1830 map

CH.CXVI/1 (mid-19<sup>th</sup> century) Oxford Map

Tithe map (S)300 (1853) Tithe Map of Saint Thomas's

Oxon 33.15 (1876) First Series Ordnance Survey map

Oxon 33.15 (1900) Second Series Ordnance Survey map

Oxon 33.15 (1921) Third Series Ordnance Survey map

Oxon 33.15 (1931) Fourth Series Ordnance Survey map



**Appendix 1: Trench Context Inventory\***

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Length	Width	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 1</b>								
1/01	Deposit	Light grey reinforced concrete	0.22m	3m	1.5m	-	Concrete surface	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
1/02	Deposit	Firm light orange-brown sandy clay with high percentage of small to medium size sub-angular stones.	0.25m	3m	1.5m	-	Bedding for the concrete surface 1/01	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
1/03	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt with frequent roughly worked medium to large stone and other demolition material.	0.49m	3m	1.5m	Machine made bricks, wooden planks	Make up / levelling layer	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)
1/04	Cut	Linear cut, not clearly visible.	0.12m	0.55m	0.74m	n/a	Construction cut of wall 1/05	Late medieval / early post-medieval
1/05	Masonry	Remains of masonry structure, built of sandstone (240×350×120mm), and bounded with light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar.	0.12m	0.55m	0.74m	-	Wall foundation	Late medieval / early post-medieval
1/06	Deposit	Light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and mortar.	0.15m	1.6m	c. 0.7m	-	Demolition layer	Post-medieval
1/07	Deposit	Mid bluish grey silty clay with small fragments of sandstone and mortar	0.10m	3m	1.5m	Pottery, animal bones	Occupation layer	13 <sup>th</sup> C.
1/08	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides and flattish base. Orientation N-S	0.5m	1.53m	0.2m	n/a	Cut of modern service	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
1/09	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay	0.5m	1.53m	0.2m	Ceramic pipe, residual medieval pottery	Backfill of modern service 1/08	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
<b>Trench 2</b>								
2/01	Deposit	Light grey reinforced concrete.	0.18m	5m	1.7m	-	Concrete floor	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/02	Deposit	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with high percentage of demolition rubble.	0.24m	5m	1.7m	Roughly worked stones and CBM	Rubble demolition layer / bedding for concert floor 2/01	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/03	Deposit	Mid grey concrete / mortar	0.05m	4m	1.7m	-	Levelling layer	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/04	Deposit	Mid purple grey sandy clay with occasional gravel	0.08m	4.2m	n/a	-	Levelling layer	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/05	Deposit	Mid brown sand with frequent	0.16-	5m	1.7m	-	Levelling layer	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/06	Deposit	Mid grey concrete	0.09m	5m	1.7m	-	Concrete surface / floor	L 19 <sup>th</sup> / E 20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/07	Deposit	Firm dark grey clayey silt and gravel	0.07m	2.6m	1.7m	-	Surface	Late post-medieval
2/08	Masonry	Linear well constructed masonry, built of roughly worked sandstone (190×280×200mm) and bounded with light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar.	0.2m	1.7m	0.73m	-	Upper part of wall foundation	Post-medieval

2/09	Masonry	Pebbles set within mid yellowish brown mortar, very compact.	0.08m	1.7m	0.19m	-	Lower stepped part of wall foundation	Post-medieval
2/10	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides. Orientation NE-SW	0.28m	1.7m	0.92m	n/a	Construction cut of wall 2/08-2/09	Post-medieval
2/11	Masonry	Linear masonry built of roughly worked sandstone (260×390×80mm) bounded with light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar.	0.4m	1.7m	0.46m	Clay tobacco pipe	Wall foundation	Late post-medieval
2/12	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides. Clearly visible at south side of wall. Orientation NE-SW	0.4m	1.7m	0.62m	n/a	Construction cut of wall 2/11	Late post-medieval
2/13	Fill	Mid grey silty clay	0.4m	1.7m	0.16m	Animal bone	Backfill of construction cut 2/12	Late post-medieval
2/14	Masonry	Line of five sandstone (100×150×90mm)	0.09m	0.63m	0.10m	-	Possible remains of wall foundation	Late medieval
2/15	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt	0.09m	1.7m	0.3m	Pottery	Backfill of cut 2/16	13 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/16	Cut	Linear cut. Orientation N-S	0.09m	1.7m	0.3m	n/a	Construction cut of possible wall foundation 2/14	Late medieval
2/17	Deposit	Mid grey sandy silt with occasional small and one large sandstone	Unexca.	1.2m	1.5m	-	Possible occupation layer	Medieval (?)
2/18	Deposit	Light yellowish grey sandy clayey silt with moderate small to medium size sandstone	0.14m	1.58m	1.5m	-	Possible occupation layer	Post-medieval (?)
2/19	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small fragments of lime and well-rounded stones. Disturbed by modern services.	0.38m	1.58m	1.5m	-	Possible make up layer	Late post-medieval (?)
2/20	Deposit	Light orange brown fine sandy gravel	0.10m	2.60m	1.5m	-	Levelling layer	Post-medieval (?)
2/21	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional fragments of sandstone	0.27m	1.9m	1.5m	-	Occupation layer	Late medieval early post-medieval (?)
2/22	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides	0.33m	0.9m	0.4m	n/a	Cut of modern service	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/23	Fill	Light yellowish brown sand	0.33m	0.9m	0.4m	Fiber pipe	Backfill of service cut 2/22	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
2/24	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy gravel	0.2m	0.86m	0.18m	-	Backfill of construction cut 2/10	Post-medieval
<b>Trench 3</b>								
3/01	Deposit	Light grey reinforced concrete.	0.2m	5.2m	1.7m	-	Concrete floor	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
3/02	Deposit	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with high percentage of demolition rubble.	0.85m	5.2m	1.7m	Roughly worked stones and CBM	Rubble demolition / levelling layer	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
3/03	Deposit	Light grey concrete.	Unexca.	3m	0.8m	-	Part of concrete foundation of pillar	20 <sup>th</sup> C.
3/04	Fill	Very dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.18m	3m	0.9m	Pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipes	Fill of possible pit 3/06	19 <sup>th</sup> C.
3/05	Deposit	Firm dark brown silty sand.	Unexca.	3.5m	0.6m	Fe-nail, CBM	Possible occupation layer or fill of irregular feature 3/07	19 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)
3/06	Cut	Possible sub-oval cut feature with shallow concave sides.	0.18m	3m	0.9m	n/a	Possible pit	19 <sup>th</sup> C.
3/07	Cut	Irregular or curvilinear cut.	Unexca.	3.5m	0.6m	n/a	Cut of possible irregular feature or same as construction cut 3/09 of wall 3/08	19 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)

3/08	Masonry	Well constructed masonry, built of sub-angular sandstone (c. 300×300×160mm) and sandy lime mortar.	Unexca.	4.5m	0.7m	-	Curvilinear wall foundation	19 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)
3/09	Cut	Curvilinear cut. Orientation N-S	Unexca.	4.5m	0.7m	n/a	Construction cut of wall 3/08	19 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)
3/10	Deposit	Firm dark brown sandy silt	Unexca.	0.9m	0.7m	-	Possible occupation layer	Uncertain
3/11	Deposit	Very compact dark brown gravely sandy silt	Unexca.	1.6m	1.5m	Pottery, glass	Possible surface or fill of the feature	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)
3/12	Cut	Possible sub-oval cut	Unexca.	1.6m	1.5m	n/a	Possible cut feature	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C. (?)
3/13	Deposit	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay	Unexca.	1m	0.9m	-	Possible occupation layer	Uncertain

\* – All dimensions of context are given as excavated