

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND
WATCHING BRIEF**

AT

**THE MALT BARN, 96 CHURCH WAY,
IFFLEY, OXFORD**

NGR SP 52726 03760

On behalf of

Mr J Brown

MARCH 2016

REPORT FOR	Mr J Brown c/o CWD Architects 2 Victoria Cottages Broad Street Bampton Oxon OX18 2LT
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SUMMARY

An evaluation prior to planning permission and a watching brief after planning permission was granted was carried out at the Malt Barn, Iffley, Oxford (NGR SP 52726 03760), for consent for alterations to this grade II listed structure. Building work had previously been carried out on the building in 2002, and although a requirement at that time was to record any test pits and trenches cut, no adequate records survive.

The site was located in the historic parish of Iffley, and the Hundred of Bullingdon and County of Oxfordshire. The site is now located in Oxford City and in the modern County of Oxford.

Historically a number of details are evident about this building, including references to the purchase of Lincoln College in 1445, the association of the site with malt production in the 16th and 17th century, and a final reference to this in 1728. There is a reference to a fire and a loft in 1640. There are also references to the site being part of a tanner's yard, before it was used as a Methodist chapel from 1810-1835.

The archaeological assessment now has some five proposed phases of which the medieval and post-medieval have multiple developments. The range of pottery on the site starts with Oxford Ware of the later early medieval period and continues to the early 20th century.

The earliest phase on the site appears to be the development of a dark soil horizon into which a number of foundations were cut. The east and west walls of the barn appear to be wider than the wall above; in the case of the west wall it was possible to determine that the wall width was probably 1.1m wide, and that the wall above was orientated on a slightly different angle. There are two further walls that appear to be cut into this lower dark layer that run east to west. Considering these walls in the general plan of the building it is likely that the structure started as a building orientated north to south and which contained an east to west passage across its central part. If this was indeed the case then it is possible to speculate that the earliest structure here was a medieval longhouse. A last medieval phase was associated with a probable buttress and cobbling.

In the 15th or 16th century the building was reorganised. The south wall of the old passage was removed with a new passageway inserted north to south. In the central part of the building a malt furnace was constructed. Some of the bricks presumably recovered from this structure are of an early date with shallow depth. The kiln may have been rebuilt on a number of occasions and the final structure may have been of an 18th century date. It is apparent from the surviving walls that there were probably a number of rebuilds to the structure, which must have culminated in the late 17th century with the addition of the Baltic Pine Roof, which has been attributed as being of this date due to the metal fittings.

The nature of the site changed in the 18th century when it is recognised that the site became part of a tanner's yard and is believed to have been used as a slaughter house at this point. One would expect a slaughter house to have either a cobble or flag floor with channels so that blood and other residue could be washed away. No evidence for

a surface of this nature was located and thus it is assumed that this floor layer was removed when the site was transformed into a Methodist Chapel. In the early 19th century it is assumed that the internal floor of the structure was removed in the north end of the building. Beam slots appear to have been cut and the remains of a timber were also identified. The level in the west side passage was also dropped slightly. The reworking of the south end of the building also has to be associated with this period. Previous locations for the origins of the religious sculpture have been identified with St Mary's church in Oxford, however, the known dates for the refurbishment of this structure are too late for this to be the case. It is possible that these sculptural pieces may have come from Sandford Perceptory, Littlemore Priory or Osney Abbey or any number of the large religious medieval structures that were dismantled after the Dissolution of the monasteries. It is likely to be the case that not all of these structures were dismantled in the 16th century, but that they operated as quarry sites over a longer time frame.

In the mid to late 19th century a service trench was put through the building containing an iron water pipe and also land drains. These features point to a date in the 19th century after the building had ceased to be used as a chapel.

From the 1960s the building has undergone periods of renovation associated with the structure being turned into domestic accommodation. The major period of alteration here was the transformation of the site into a dwelling in 2002. The archaeological report requested at this time was not forthcoming.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The Malt Barn (NGR SP 52726 03760) is located in Iffley (Fig. 1), a parish which originated as a chapelry to Cowley (VCH 1957, 189-206), and before this part of the parish of Saint Frideswide or Frithuswith. The parish formed part of the historic Hundred of Bullingdon and the County of Oxfordshire. The site is now located in the City of Oxford.

The building lies behind two properties that front onto Church Way on the east, with a house and garden to the south, and gardens to the north and west. The gardens extend to the west to a branch of the River Thames.

Topographically the site is located on a west facing river terrace between 60 to 65m OD.

The site lies on the map near a group of closely set geological lines. The lowest of these deposits is the West Walton Formation; a sedimentary mudstone formed 156 to 161 million years in the Jurassic (napapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofBritain/home.html). Overlying this is the Temple Cowley Member, which is classed as deposits of interbedded sandstone and siltstones laid down some 156 to 161 million years ago. The Temple Cowley Member is part of the Kingston Formation which at its lower level contains medium grained sands (BGS Lexicon). Overlying this is the Beckley Sand Member formed 156 to 161 million years ago.

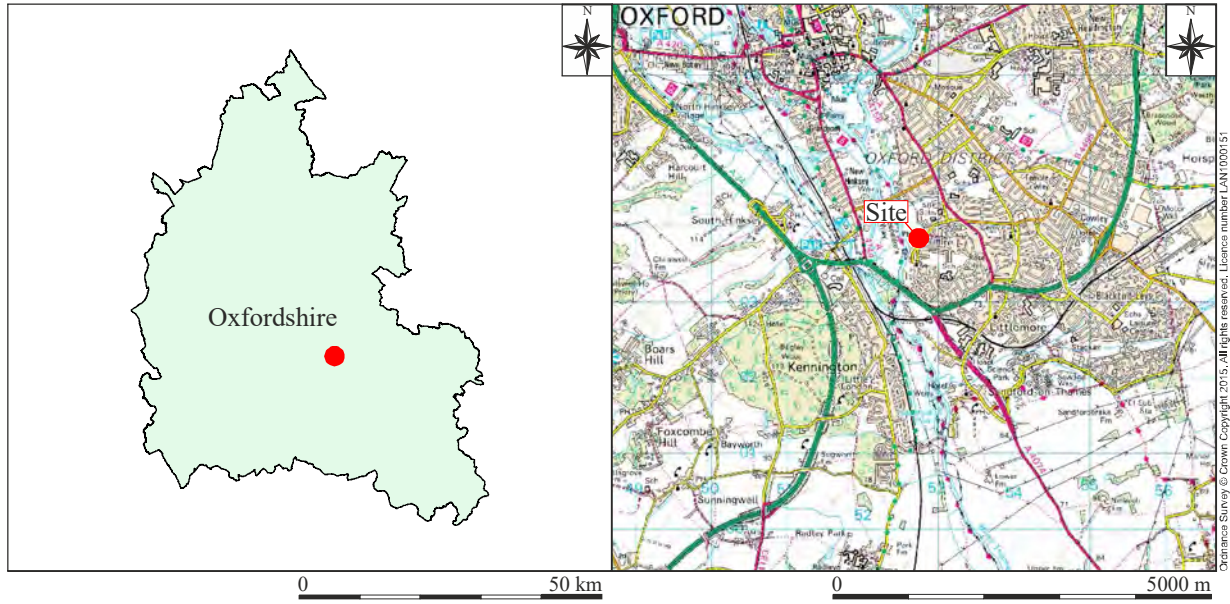
1.2 Planning Background

Planning application 14/00848/FUL for Jonathan Brown, through CWD Architects has been approved after an initial building report (Yeates 2014a) and evaluation report (Yeates 2014b). Planning and listed building consent had previously been given for the building for works in 2002; at that time archaeology was to be observed and recorded in geological test pits and two archaeological trenches. No adequate record survives of these events to inform the relevant authorities of the nature of the underground archaeology, thus it was requested that certain trenches were reopened to demonstrate what survived. Three sondages were excavated or reopened, but what was labelled as Trench 1 in the geological report, was covered over by later building making it difficult to observe.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A brief historical study was carried out for the building assessment for the Malt Barn, Church Way, Iffley (NGR SP 52726 03760), and it is not proposed to repeat here what was discussed in that document (Yeates 2014a). A brief summary of the history directly relevant to the barn will be noted.

Lincoln College acquired estates in Iffley in 1445, and it is recognised in later texts that one of these estates became specifically associated with the malting of barley (Yeates 2014a). In the 16th century the property is noted as having a parlour, and a description of 1640 indicates that the site was called Malt or Hey House and was described with a loft above and a little hearth for making fire.



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Key Site boundary Monitored area Archaeological features Sondage

Figure 1: Site location

The earliest maps are imprecise in showing the Malt Barn, but a rectangular north to south building is evident on the map drawn by Bryant in 1824, and on the Inclosure Map of c. 1830. The later Ordnance Survey maps at 1: 2,500 of 1875, 1899 and 1921 also show this building in various forms and are shown in Yeates (2014a).

In c. 1800 it is believed that the structure may have been used as a slaughter house and tannery (Yeates 2014a), and that from c. 1810 the site was used by the Methodist Henry Leake and his followers for services.

In the building assessment it was suggested that structurally there were at least six major phases to the current building (Yeates 2014a). The earliest visible activity was considered at that point to be of a post-medieval date, and there was subsequent activity and reworking of the building in the 16th to 17th century. The key feature of the listed building is the Baltic Pine Roof, which is considered to be of a late 17th century date. With the limited evaluation (Yeates 2014b) it was considered that there were certain indications that could point to the foundation of the structure having a medieval origin and that the ground reduction internally may have been as early as the 16th century.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To identify and record any archaeological remains revealed by the ground works, paying particular attention to features associated with the present building during its various phases.

In particular the following objectives:

- Identify and record any significant archaeological remains revealed by ground works, paying particular regard to the potential for floor deposits and *in-situ* timbers.
- Review the condition of any in situ timbers and implement a conservation solution if appropriate. This may involve the application of sealant to the timbers and their preservation in situ, exposed below a suspended floor. A contingency for the full excavation of the floor should be provided for to cover the eventuality that preservation in situ is not viable.
- In reference to the known archaeology of the building and its relationship with Lincoln College and the village of Iffley interpret any significant remains.
- Where applicable the report will refer to the city, county and regional period based resource assessments and research agendas.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design and Methodology

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate and possible. The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994).

A watching brief was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist during ground works. This included surface stripping/ground reduction, excavation for lower floor extension, and excavation of service/drainage trenches. An intermittent watching brief was carried out due to the fact that the lowering of part of the present floor was by hand.

Once the floor has been reduced to the level of the *in-situ* timber its condition was assessed and recording agreed between the developer and the City Council Archaeological Officer.

Archaeological features or other remains i.e. concentrations of artefacts, were recorded by written, drawn and photographic record. All artefacts were collected and retained except for concentrations of building material where only a representative sample was retained.

4 RESULTS (Figures 2-7)

The results of what were observed have been recorded below. However, it should be noted that JMHS did not see the underpinning of the east wall but photographs have been provided by the client. As an archaeologist was not on site at that time of the underpinning certain relationships between the wall foundation and the underlying layers were not observed. Measurement of some of the *in-situ* bricks associated with the furnace appears to have been inadequate as they all appear to have been rounded up or down to the nearest 10mm. This is inappropriate for adequate interpretation when pre-1769 legislation bricks have a range from 45-55mm.

The earliest deposit identified was internally and classed as layer (16) a highly compact light blue grey silt-clay containing limestone or calcareous fragments. No finds were recovered from this deposit and its appearance was clean as though it could be a natural layer. In other places the context numbered as (81) was described as firm dark blue grey clay silt over 0.2m deep and over 1.6m wide. In places it was noted that deposit (16) contained two contexts of which the lower layer (42) was a tenacious mid-grey silt-clay with grey brown inclusions. The upper part of deposit (16) was layer (41) a silt clay with a more mottled nature. Part (41) may from the variation be showing signs of disturbance even if only from bioturbation.

Overlying deposit (41) was layer (31) a highly compact brown red sand, which at its greatest depth appears to be 0.6m thick (Fig. 6 S.12). The deposit appears to be the base of the Temple Cowley Member, which forms part of the Kingston Formation. The base layer of this deposit is recorded as a fine grained sand.

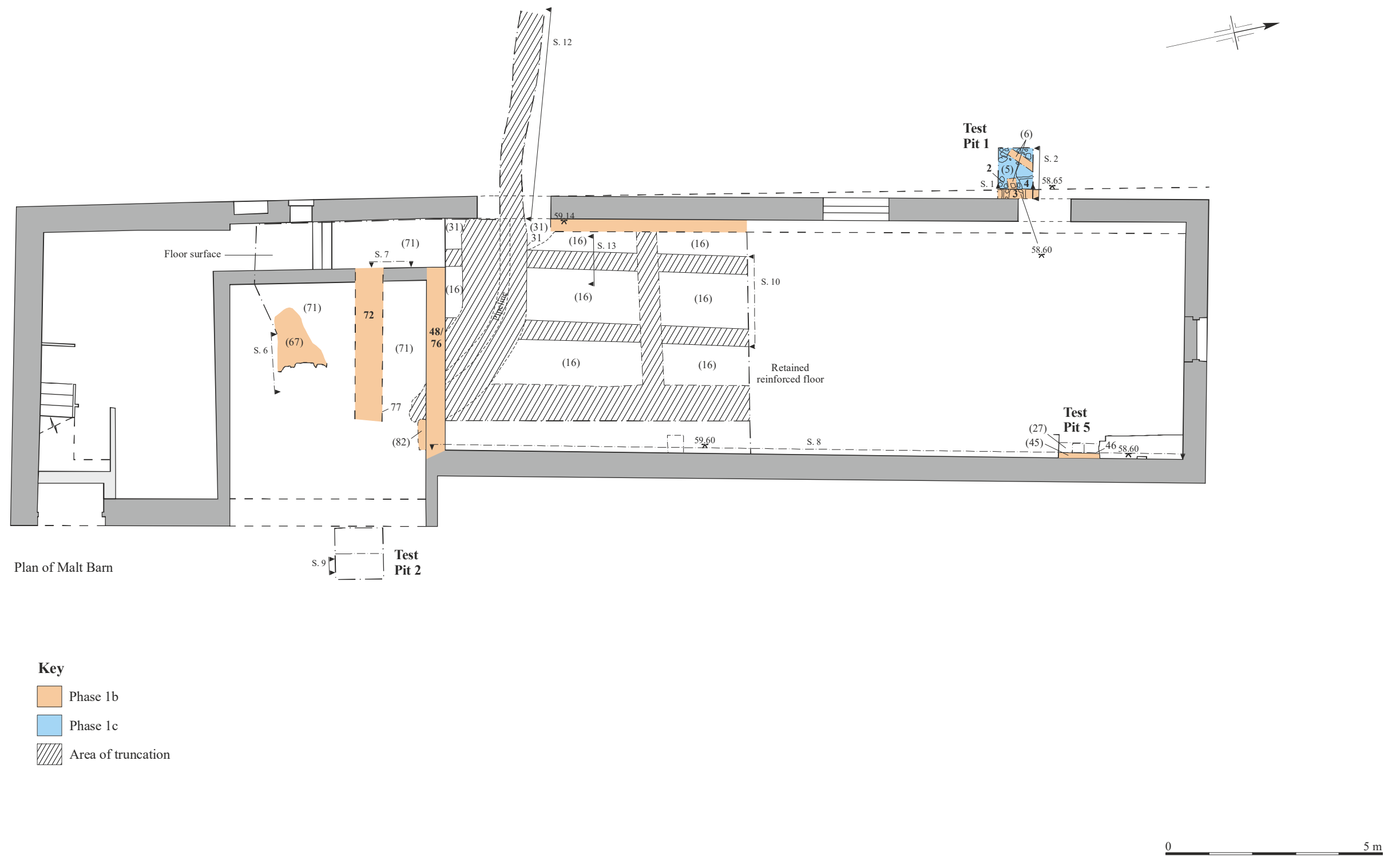


Figure 2: Site plan phases 1b and 1c

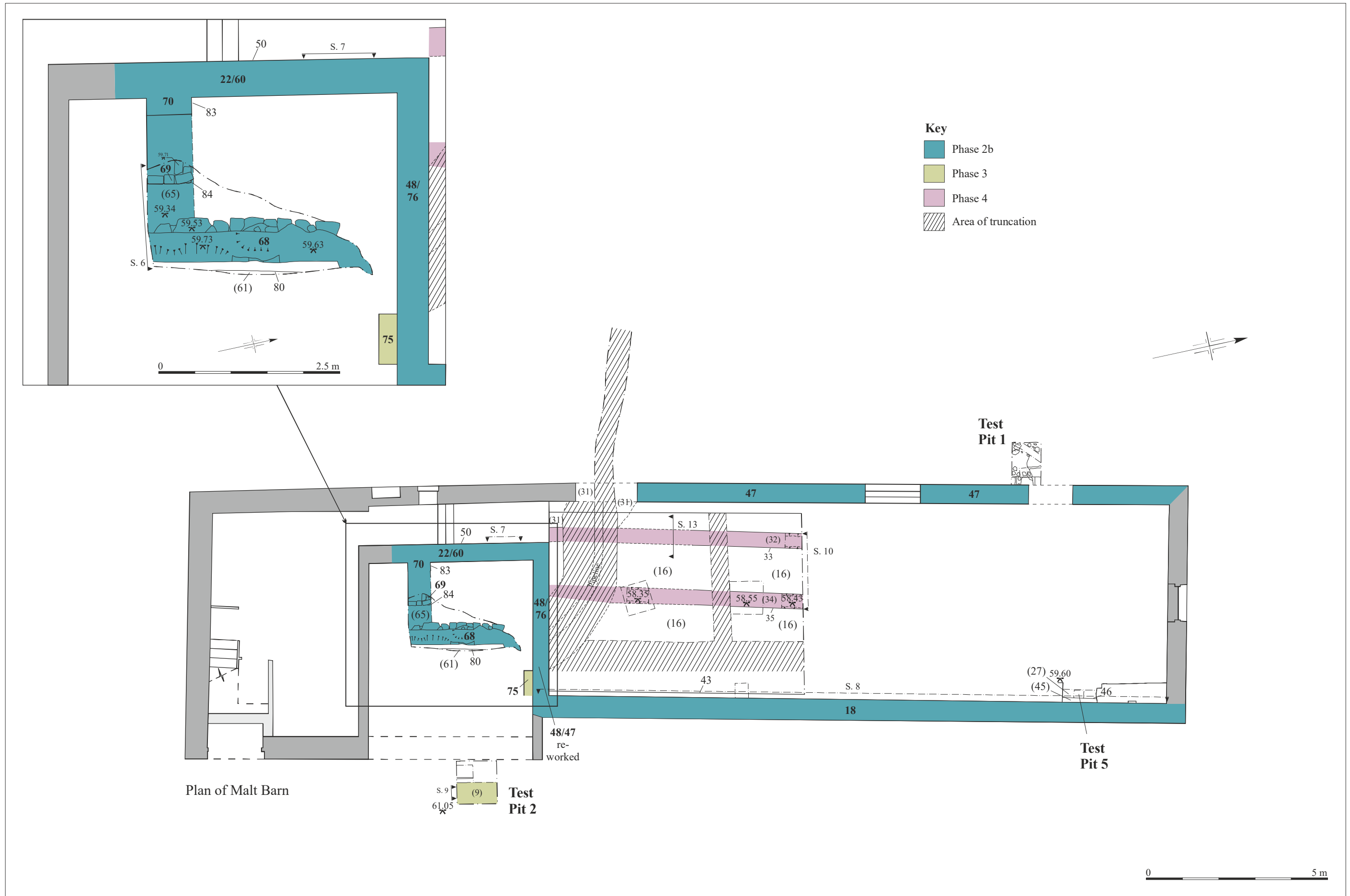


Figure 3: Site plan - phases 2b, 3 and 4

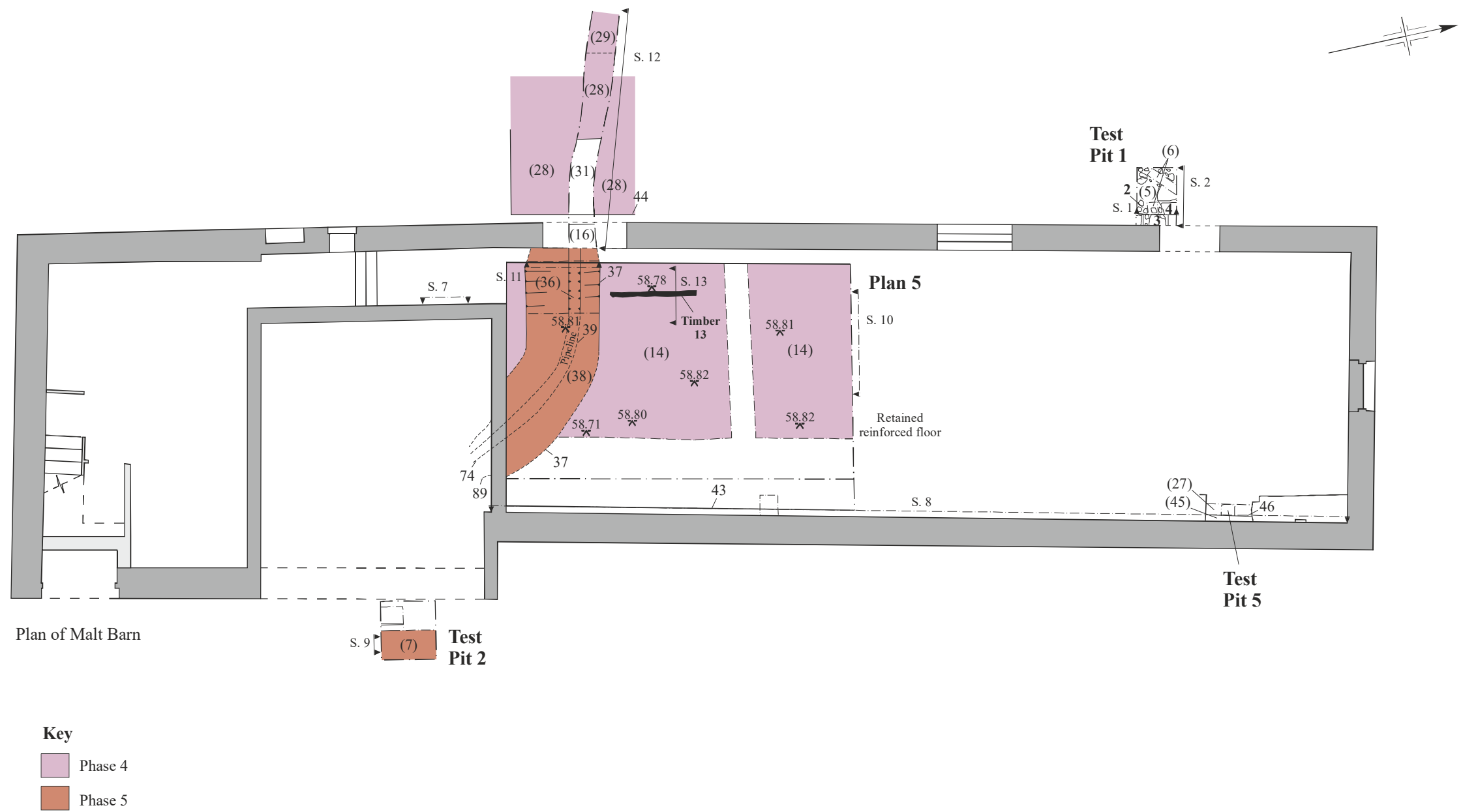


Figure 4: Site plan - phases 4 and 5

Phase 1a, 1b and 1c: probably Medieval

Phase 1a

There were three deposits noted across the site, which probably formed part of the same context, even though variations are noted in their composition or colour and in places its texture. Layer (20) was a moderately compact dark grey sand silt with frequent small stone inclusions. This deposit was noted under the east wall of the north to south passageway. Layer (71), is certainly a continuation of (20), a firm dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of moderate sub-angular stones, and with a depth of over 0.4m deep and 2m across (Figs. 5 S.3, S.4, S.5; Fig. 6 S.7). It is almost certain that layer (27), a moderate to firm black silt clay, which was identified in a sondage against the east wall was also part of this deposit. It was not observed all of the way along the footings that were excavated, but an on-site contractor implied that the black grey deposits ran over the red sands of deposit (31) along the foundation cut. This deposit is treated as Phase 1a and represents an accumulation of an early soil horizon that certainly pre-dated the earliest building.

Phase 1b (Fig. 2)

Truncating the dark black to grey horizon (20/27/71) was a series of foundation cuts 46, 49, and 77. There was a further foundation cut 2, for which it was not possible to determine which layer it truncated. Foundation cut 2 was of a linear shape with vertical sides, but the remainder of the cut was unseen. The limestone wall or foundation 3 (see Test Pit 1 on Fig. 2) which filled this cut was extremely wide, up to 1.1m wide, and such a dimension would seem too wide for the wall constructed above (Figs. 5 S.1, S.2; Fig. 6 S.12; plate 1). The stones in the wall were roughly shaped but squared on the front, with the largest stone identified in the wall 4000mm x 3200mm x ?. It was not bonded with mortar but appeared to contain black soils. Though the wall foundation is not dated the size and style of the build, a wall more than a metre wide constructed of rubble, is a classic type of wall that would be associated with medieval construction of late 11th century to the 15th century.



Plate 1: Wall 3 and buttress foundation 4

Truncating deposit (27) was linear foundation cut 46 of which the width was not determined. Sat within the cut was masonry wall 45 (see Test Pit 5 on Fig. 2) a

limestone rubble structure that was 0.17m deep, and which had a considerably wider dimension than the wall above (plate 2).

Also truncating this deposit (20/71) was foundation cut 49 a linear feature possibly 0.5m across (perhaps slightly more) with vertical sides and a flat base. The masonry wall associated with this foundation cut was numbered 48 and 76. Masonry wall 48 was a limestone rubble wall approximately 4m to 4.5m long. Limestone masonry wall 76 is a rubble structure with blocks averaging 300mm x 200mm x 80mm, which are randomly coursed and have a light yellow grey sand. The wall survived at this time to 0.9m high. This wall was in a key location as it marked the location where the two main units of the structure joined together. The wall had a later pipe cut 43 running underneath it and it is possible from this that it may have been reworked and in some cases rebuilt at a later date. However, due to the depth of the cut of the wall it would imply that this wall was cut 0.4m approximately into the black grey horizon.

Truncating deposit (71) was foundation cut 77 that had vertical sides and a flat base and is orientated east to west. This was for limestone masonry wall 72 of rubble blocks 300mm x 200mm x 100mm, which were randomly coursed (Fig. 5 S.3). This represented the possible remains of a wall 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep orientated east to west. The structure was bonded with light grey yellow sand.

Two deposits were identified as lying over the top of deposit (71), which could both be interpreted as a remains of mortar floor surfaces. Deposit (67) was a soft mid-brown yellow silt sand at 0.2m deep and 1.3m across (Fig. 5 S.4). Deposit (82) was a hard white sand mortar that was 0.07m deep and was seen in section 0.4m across. The latter of these two deposits appeared to be attached to the back of wall 48/76 (Fig. 5 S.5).



Plate 2: East wall wider foundation 45

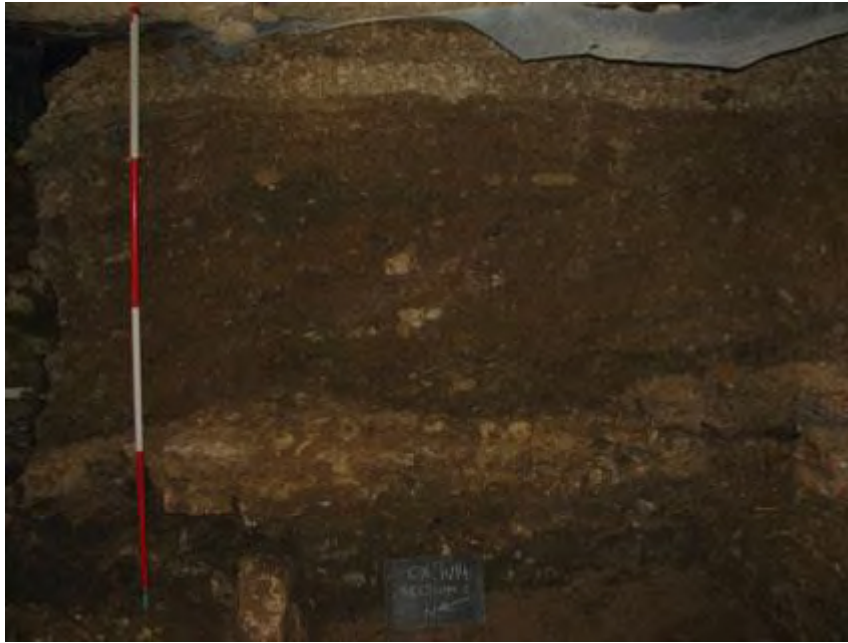


Plate 3: Section showing wall 72 and wall 68

These features all appear to relate to the earliest structural phase and may have started as dwarf walls or limestone walls that were later reworked. If these are indeed the walls of the earliest structure, then the easiest plan to identify in this structure is a linear building with two cells divided by an off centre passage. This plan would conform to what is known as an English longhouse of medieval date. Fragments of floor appear to survive in the passageway and in the southern room, as seen. What this data also implies is that there are also indications that the floor layers in the barn were considerably higher and more in line with those of the eastern end and that there has been a series of later truncations that have destroyed the significant archaeology in the barn.



Plate 4: Wall 48 (to left) and wall 72 (below central), with wall 22



Plate 5: Wall 48/76 at the south end of north part of the barn

Context (6) was a compact dark grey green sand clay with charcoal and limestone fragments. This feature was identified in TP1 and is difficult to date precisely. It does, however, appear to be a layer of possible external cobbling that butts up to the wider 1.1m wide wall foundation, and through which a later buttress foundation trench may have been cut.

Phase 1c (Fig. 2)

In TP1 the remains of two stones 4, were set over the top of the lower layer of limestone cobbling (6). Context 4 extended out from the building some 0.6m and survived to a depth of 0.13m (Fig. 6 S.2). The feature would appear to be the possible remains of a buttress that was constructed against the earlier rubble wall 2. Though there is the possibility that the foundation of this buttress was placed in a cut through the upper cobbled layer (5), this is inconclusive. Layer (5) was a compact dark grey green sand clay with charcoal inclusions which was 0.08m deep. The deposit also had limestone fragments and bunter pebbles laid to form a hard surface.

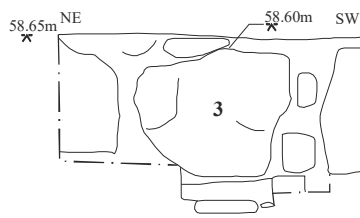
The wall lines would indicate that the earliest structure originated as an English longhouse. The structure would be divided between human occupation and a cattle byre. The colour of the deposits is reminiscent of material stained with cess, if this is the case, then this would support the earliest building as being associated with the keeping of animals.

All of this period is difficult to date, but it is known that there was possibly a structure on this site from at least 1445 when two estates (The Lincoln Farm Estate and the Mill Estate came into the hands of that college). There is the possibility that this was established at an earlier date (VCH 1957, 189-206), as earlier descents for the manors are noted. Perhaps more importantly two residual sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from context (14), which showed that there was activity on or around the site as early as AD 1075 to 1350, well in advance of the earliest textual indications of a structure of 1445 or the 16th century.

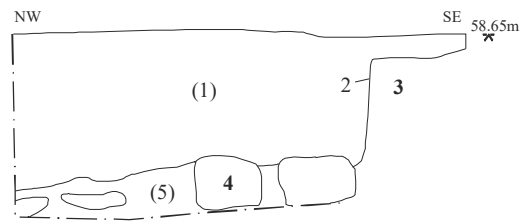
4.2 Phase 2a to 2d: 15th to 17th century**Phase 2a**

Historically we know that from the 16th century there is evidence of malting on the Lincoln estate (VCH 1957, 189-206). This would imply that the features that are associated with phase 2 are to be associated with the 16th and 17th century due to documentary sources.

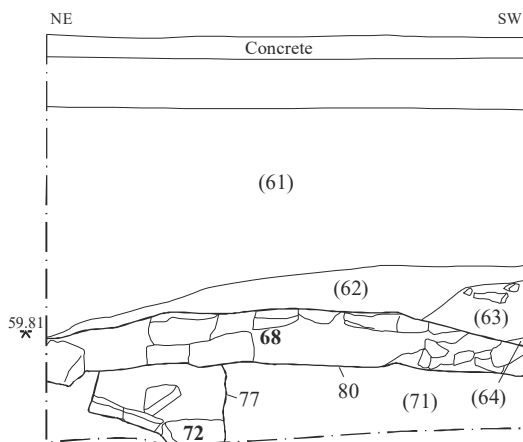
Overlying floor layer (67) was deposit (66) a soft mid-red brown silt with occasional angular stone, measuring 0.24m deep and 1.48m across in section (Fig. 5 S.4, S.6). Overlying deposit (82) was deposit (85) was a compact mid-brown sand silt 0.14m deep and 0.42m across in section (Fig. 5 S.5). Layer (21) is a firm brown mortar with small stone inclusions with a maximum depth of 0.36m. This is a layer that overlies (20/71) and was noted under wall 60/22, it is thus considered to be part of this phase but its exact origins and relationships to other features are more obscure due to the way in which this was removed without any archaeological supervision.



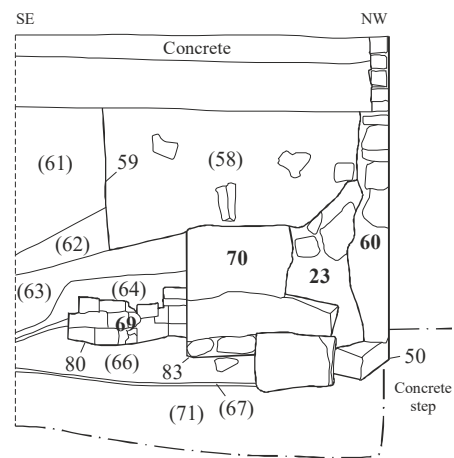
Section 1



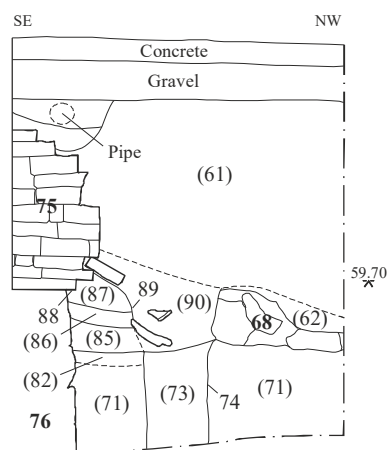
Section 2



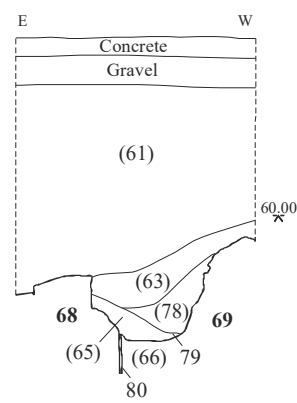
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Scale of sections 1 & 2



Scale of sections 3-6

Figure 5: Sections 1-6

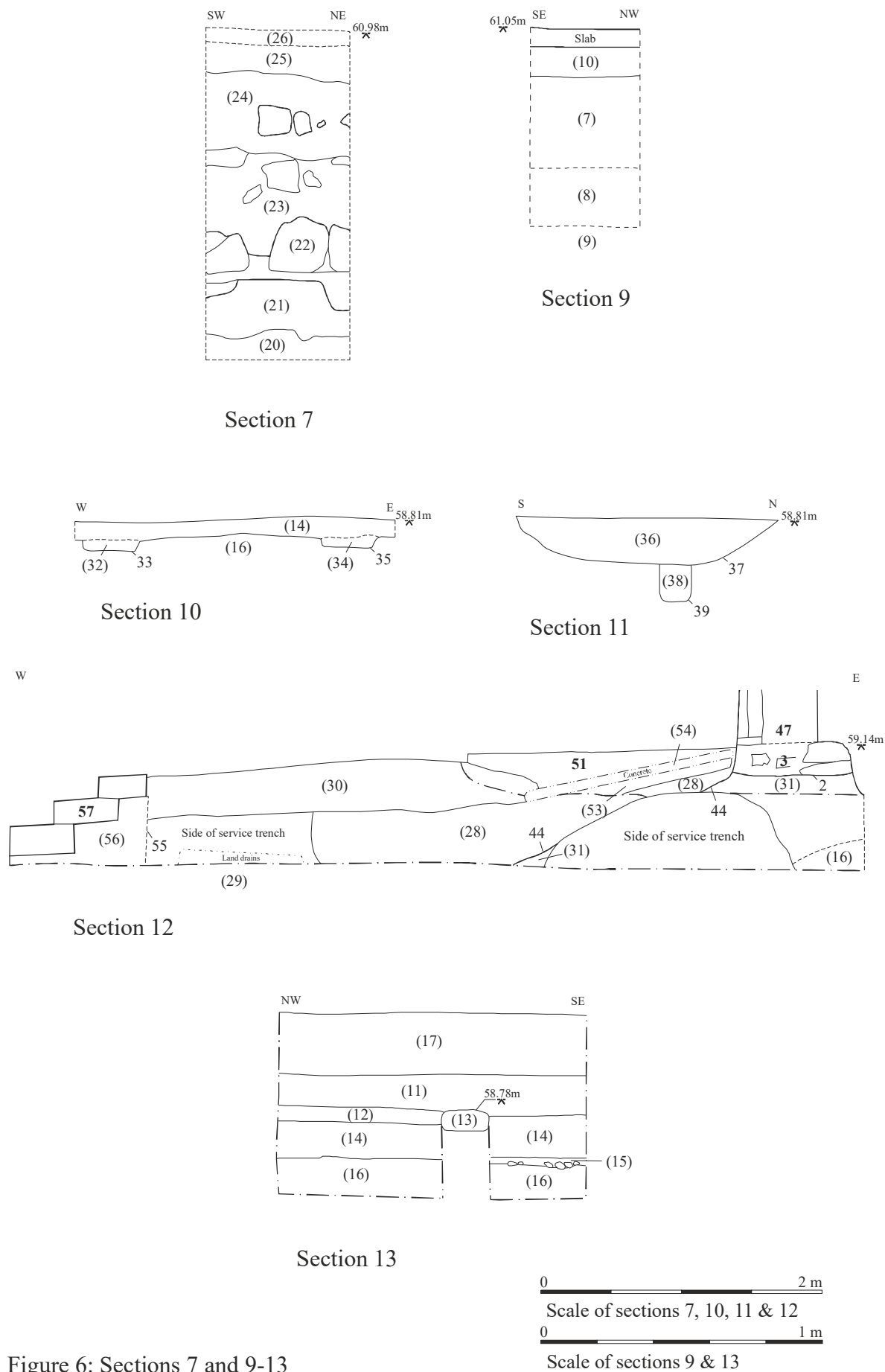


Figure 6: Sections 7 and 9-13

Phase 2b (Fig. 3)

Truncating these deposits were cuts 50, 80 and 83. Foundation cut 50 was about 0.45m deep and possibly 0.5m wide, although the exact width was not defined. The cut had vertical sides and a flat base. In this cut was set masonry wall 22 constructed of limestone blocks roughly squared, randomly coursed and bonded with light brown sand mortar. This limestone wall was also given the number 60 (Fig. 5 S.4; Fig. 6 S.7). Various sizes of block were noted including 250mm x 100mm x 80mm and with the maximum being 380mm x 380mm. This was formerly part of the second passageway wall orientated north to south which stood 1.6m in height. The insertion of this wall would have led to the dismantling of wall 72, and a reworking of wall 48/76 and the use of the building. Layer (23) is a firm grey mortar with stone inclusions being about 0.74m deep. This appears to be part of wall 60/22, but may represent an area of original wall or reconstruction with a different mortar.

On the east side of wall 22/60 was the remains of what was undoubtedly the Malt Furnace or Kiln. This structure was probably in use from the 15th or 16th century to the 18th century as defined in textual sources. It is likely that wall 22/60 may be part of this structure. Other features would include wall 68 and 70 and the brick structure 69. Linear cut 83 is treated as a feature with vertical sides and a flat base, which measured 0.4-0.5m long and was 0.22m deep. This was for limestone masonry wall 70 containing rubble blocks 700mm x 300mm or 500mm x 400mm approximately (Fig. 5 S.4). The wall is coursed and bonded by a light grey yellow silt sand. The wall has a height of 0.9m. This wall is possibly a stub wall or internal wall associated with the kiln, but could also be an indication of the original breadth of wall 22/60 with this wall being narrowed with later re-workings.



Plate 6: Wall 68

Also cutting deposit 66 was linear cut 80 which was assumed to have a dimension of 3.1m by 0.7m and was orientated north to south. Sat within the cut was limestone masonry wall 68 containing rubble stone in lower courses and squared blocks in the upper courses that average 300mm x 200mm x 100mm (Fig. 5 S.3, S.5, S.6). Brick components in the wall measured 220mm x 100mm x 60mm. The wall was bonded by light grey yellow mortar. The remains of the wall were 3.1m long, by 0.7m wide and 0.4m high. The depth of the brick here, would suggest an 18th century date, however, it is possible that this may simply represent repair and reworking of the limestone wall.

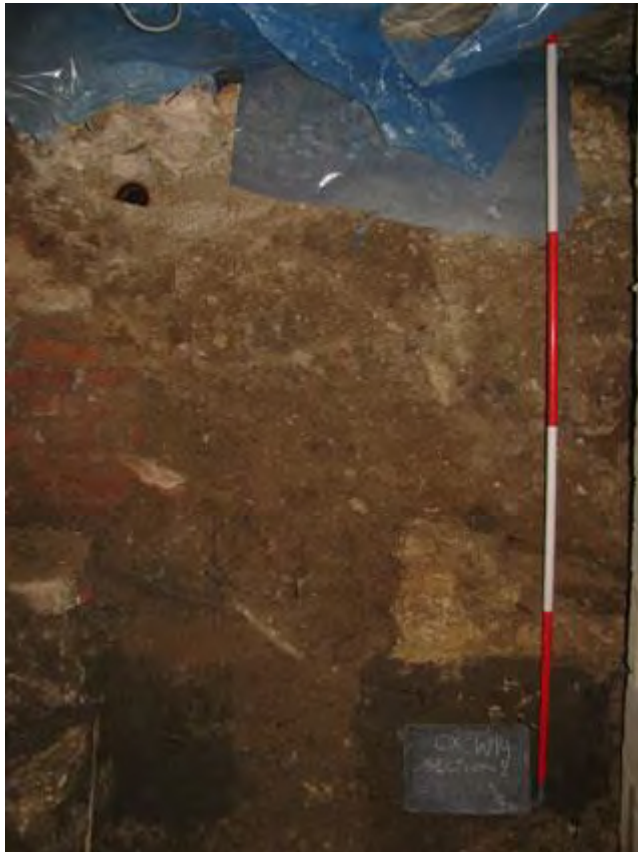


Plate 7: Wall 68 and wall 75

Cut 84 of an unknown shape but probably rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base truncated deposit 66 but was butted up to wall 70. The cut was filled by a brick built masonry structure 69 (Fig. 5 S.4, S.6) that contained bricks measuring 220mm by 100mm by 60mm. (Bricks of a depth of 38-44mm were recovered from the site, which indicated the possibility of bricks on the site from the 15th to the 17th centuries). The structure had regular courses and a central void. The mortar was a mid-grey silt sand. The structure as identified measured 0.6m long and 0.35m wide, and had a height of 0.3m. From what was left of the kiln it was not possible to define exactly how the kiln was arranged and where the chimney would have been located, though walls 20/60, 48/76, 68 and 70 appear to have formed a rectangular space 3m by 1.5m, and that 68 and 69 contained some of the brick structure. 69 being vaulted could be part of an entrance to the furnace.

The indications of malting in the 16th century and the statement of 1640 (VCH 1957, 189-206) that indicates that there was a fire or hearth in the loft space provide dating evidence. This would imply that the furnace was in existence from before 1640 and presumably as early as the 16th century and the reference to the Maltster in 1728 again

points to a time period that context 69 must be associated with. The malt kiln was probably used for over 200 years, with an occasional rebuild.

Deposit (65) was a soft light white grey silt sand 0.4m deep and 0.49m wide as seen in section. This appears to have been a surface that was associated with the working of the malt furnace.



Plate 8: Kiln 69 and wall 22



Plate 9: Kiln 69



Plate 10: Kiln 69 and wall 70

Cut 19 was associated with the demolition of the upper part of wall 45 and the rebuild of wall 18. Masonry wall 18 was constructed of limestone rubble roughly squared and which was orientated north to south (Fig. 7 S.8). The wall was bonded with a grey mortar and which contained a number of timber windows that had been blocked up.



Plate 11: Part of wall 18



Plate 12: Part of wall 18 (with collapsed foundation)



Plate 13: Part of wall 18 (with collapsed foundation)



Plate 14: Part of wall 18 (after collapse) with wall 48/76 removed (on right)

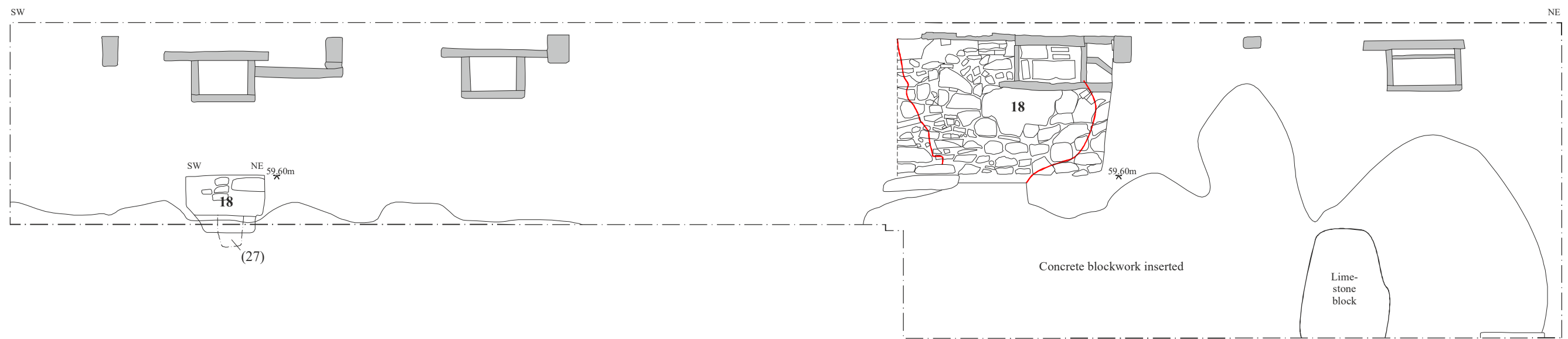
The west wall of the structure was also raised in stone or rebuilt at this time. Masonry wall 47 was a limestone rubble wall that was 0.55m wide and was sat on top of wall 3. Wall 47 appears to be on a slightly different orientation to that of wall 3, which is possible due to the width of the earlier wall.

The statement of 1640 (VCH 1957, 189-206) that indicates that there was a fire or hearth in the loft space also gives an indication of their being a loft. The earliest recognisable stairs was located in the barn, where a series of stones protrude from the stone wall. However, the exact location of the ground floor at this time is not known and one would have to assume that the earliest floor levels were on a similar level with context (82). This is higher than they were, when this building process started.




Phases 2c and 2d

Analysis of the building appeared to indicate that there were three building phases in stone probably associated with the 16th and 17th century. There are indications in the location where the southern and northern units join together that rebuilding work has occurred. The two structures are joined by a staggered butt joint that suggests a number of periods of rebuilding or reworking of the structure. What these features imply is that there have been a number of rebuilds onto the original foundations. It may also be an indication that one of the structural units was built wholly in stone prior to the other and that one of them possibly had timber components on a dwarf wall. The northern unit was raised in stone possibly with some original timber superstructure (phase 2b); then the southern unit was raised in stone (Phase 2c), and subsequently an additional stone build was made of the northern barn (Phase 2d).

Section 8



Key

-  Limits of collapse
-  Limit of excavation
-  Timber

0 2.5 m

Figure 7: Section of east wall

Facts that need to be considered are that the truss in the wall between the central and northern unit is comparable to the truss framework in the barn or northern part of the structure. The Baltic pine timber framing should or could possibly provide a date for Phase 2d of the structure. Comparisons of the fittings of the timber trusses have suggested that the barn was constructed and contained its current roof by the late 17th century (Steane and Ayres 2002). It is unusual to see a Baltic pine roof structure of this date in England and the connection with Lincoln College may indicate the past prestige of the building's association. The roofs of both structures are steep implying that they are early, likely to be early 18th century at the latest. Taking this information into account it is likely that the stone structure was in the basic form that is apparent today by the late 17th century.

4.3 Phase 3: 18th century (Fig. 3)

The structure is still being used for malting in 1728 (VCH 1957, 189-206), but at some time in the 18th century this activity presumably ceased and brewing for Lincoln College was relocated elsewhere. We know that by 1808 the Malt Barn was attached to a tanner's yard, and presumably brewing had ceased by this date.

Truncating deposit (65) was cut 79 a probable linear feature that was 0.22m wide and of an unknown length (Fig. 5 S.6). The sides had a gradual gradient and the base was concave. This feature was interpreted as the foundation cut for the brick structure or was at least a context where it had been partially robbed. Deposit (78) was a soft light red brown with silt sand and has inclusions of infrequent small stones. The thickness of the deposit is 0.28m and the recognised width 0.45m.

There are a series of deposits that lay over and inside the brick structure. Deposit (64) was a loose dark black grey silt with frequent coal fragments measuring 0.2m deep and 0.95m across. Parts of this fill extended into the surviving brick kiln. Overlying (64) was deposit (63) a loose mid-white grey silt sand with frequent sub-angular stones and was 0.3m deep and 0.9m across. Overlying (63) was deposit (62) a firm dark brown clay silt with occasional angular stone inclusions that was 0.29m deep and 2.3m across (Fig. 5 S.3, S.4, S.5, S.6).

Also probably of this date were deposit (86) a compact dark brown sand and silt deposit 0.08m deep and 0.36m visible in section, which overlay (85). Overlying deposit (87) was a compact light-mid brown sand silt with stone inclusions measuring 0.18m thick and 0.34m across.

The furnace structure was dismantled, and presumably a chimney associated with it. Early bricks were recovered from the deposits (7) and (8) that were external to the site. One of these early bricks from contexts (7) and (8) measured 228mm x 108mm x 44mm. The depth of the brick is consistent with a date of the 16th or 17th century. There were so many fragments of this type that it could be suggested that in the near vicinity there was a brick structure constructed that had subsequently been destroyed. This brick and others presumably came from the rebuilding or reworking of the malting furnace over time.

In TP2 to the east outside the barn it was apparent that the lowest layer detected was context (9) a soft dark grey clay with far less rubble than that above (Fig. 6 S.9). The depth of this deposit was not determined, but from the bore hole evaluation in this

area it can be assumed that this is the deposit marked as 0.78m deep, which is described as having ash, clinker, with limestone and brick fragments. The pottery from the top of the deposit is stoneware of an 18th century date. It is apparent then that this deposit must represent residue from the kiln and also possibly relate to the kilns removal by the end of the 18th century.

The area in which the malt kiln was located appears from our current knowledge to have been located in an area of the building that was possibly open on the east side. This was filled in with a brick wall at some time from the late 18th century, after 1769 when the brick legislation came in. A linear cut 88, or perhaps more than one was made across this gap. The masonry structure 75 was of brick that measured 220mm x 100mm x 70mm (Fig. 5 S.5). The structure has regular coursing but with no specifically named bond pattern and has a mid-white yellow mortar. The main part of the wall is presumably orientated north to south but what was seen was a structure at right angles that was 0.8m high and 0.5m wide that extended east to west on the south side of wall 48/76. This was presumably to key the feature in and make it stable.

It is presumably in the mid to later part of the 18th century that the Malt Barn became attached to a tanner's yard, and at this time it is thought to have been used as a slaughter house for that business. One would thus expect the barn to have had a hard floor at this time so that blood from the slaughtered animals could be washed away with water, but no hard surface was identified that could have been used for that purpose. The level at which the floor was set at that time is not known.

4.4 Phase 4: Early 19th century (Figs. 3-4)

In the early 19th century the Methodist Henry Leake began ministering at Iffley. From 1808 he was holding services at Mr Gordon's cottage. When this was not large enough to take the congregation Leake moved to a tanner's yard, which is linked with the Malt Barn (VCH 1957, 189-206). The building was fitted up as a chapel and used as such until the Rose Hill chapel was opened in 1835. This means that the property operated as a Methodist congregation from c. 1810 to 1835.

The date at which the medieval sculpture was inserted into the building is also problematic in that there is no specific statement, although there are a series of likely local dates and places where sculpture of this date could have been obtained from. In 1240 the Knight Templars built a preceptory at Sandford on Thames to the south of Iffley; the order was suppressed in 1308 (VCH 1907, 106-7). There was a further Templar site at Temple Cowley, which was established in the 12th century and was taken over by the Knights Hospitallers until the dissolution of the monasteries. There was also a Benedictine Priory of Littlemore, established at Cherley dedicated to St Mary, St Nicholas and St Edmund (VCH 1907, 75-7). The Templars were patron of the priory from 1240. The priory was dissolved in February 1525. It is possible that the sculpture came from one of the suppressed sites in Oxford, for example Oseney was dissolved in 1539 (VCH 1907, 90-3). These dates may imply that the sculpture was inserted into the building from the 16th century, however, the references to Methodist Henry Leake ministering at Iffley, and using a tannery, believed to be the Malt Barn (VCH 1957, 189-206) provides a further date and possibilities. The site was claimed to have been fitted up as a chapel c. 1810, and this implies that the tracery and sculptural pieces could have been inserted at or around that date (Phase 5). This would mean that the central and southern areas of the structure were reworked at

this time. Steane and Ayres (2002) suggest that in the 19th century the Malt Barn was attached to the domestic property later known as the Malthouse, but earlier called Isis Bank. This house lies to the southeast of the Malt Barn. Reused medieval sculpture was also recognised around the garden of Isis Bank or the Malthouse. Reynolds (1991, 25) suggested that the sculpture was taken from St Mary the Virgin church in Oxford, which underwent restoration at two dates in the 19th century. The restoration dates are 1848-52, 1864-5, and 1894-6 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 283), perhaps too late for an association with the Methodist chapel. The possible use as a chapel or the association with Isis Bank all implies that the structure was reworked at its southern end at some time in the early 19th century.

It is possibly at this time that the earliest attempts were made to undermine the foundations of the Malt Barn. No cobble or flag floor has been recognised to be associated with a slaughter house, so it is assumed that cut 43 was created later to remove this surface and reduce the floor level. Cut 43 was a large rectangular feature some 5m across and some 0.36m deep. This had gently sloping sides and a flat base. This cut was carried out to create two levels in the barn. This cut could only be recognised as truncating layer (20/27/71).

Cut into the base of this feature, two further cuts were recognised 33 and 35, and a further deposit (15) was identified (Fig. 6 S.13). Beamslot 33 is a linear cut 0.44m across and 0.09m deep with steep to vertical sides and a flat base; which is orientated north to south (Fig. 6 S.10). Fill (32) is a compact dark grey clay with fragments of limestone 0.44m across and 0.09 m deep. Beamslot 35 is a linear cut 0.42m across and 0.08m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill (34) is a compact dark grey clay with fragments of limestone inclusions measuring 0.42m across and 0.08m deep. Lying on top of the clay layer (16) is context (15) a layer of limestone rubble fragments, which is 0.04m deep and patchy in its profile in the section. It is possible that this could be the remains of an earlier surface in the barn.

Overlying these features were deposit (14) a compact dark grey clay with some fragments of limestone imbedded, which measures 0.14m deep (Fig. 6, S.10, S.13). This deposit contained a fragment of Medieval Oxford Ware dated AD 1075-1350, Early Brill Coarseware dated AD 1180-1250, and a piece of red earthenware dated about the 16th century. These sherds were residual as there was also 19th century material. If any pottery later than this ended up in the context it was possibly trodden in when damp or from the later disturbance from pipe and drainage laying.

The red earthenware pottery sherd recovered from context (14) is of interest in that it indicates that it was used as part of some type of industrial process. The pottery was a type of brown slipped vessel, but concreted onto the outside of this was a dried out grey liquid clay. The deposit was not created after breakage as the concretion did not lie over the broken section. The question is what this liquid clay would be used for. One possibility is that it was created as a slip deposit in pottery, but as yet we have no evidence for pottery in this area to which this could be associated with. A further possibility is that the liquid clay was used to paint other things. In Vietnam it is known that clay was sometimes used as a wood preservative; it appears to work through the following process. The clay is used to cover and seal the timber, thus retaining a high moisture layer in the wood and halting decomposition within.

Set within this upper clay layer was a timber 13 (Fig. 4), a sill beam running horizontally and on a similar alignment as the axis of the building. The timber had a rectangular section (box halved) which measured 1600mm x 700mm. There were darker stains on the timber. This timber beam is presumably all that survived of a series of beams that supported a plank timber floor.



Plate 15: Timber 13 with clay packing (14)

Exactly when the outside ground surface was truncated is not known precisely, but it may have occurred when the internal floor level was lowered. In the 19th century as all deposits recognised here are either 19th or 20th century. Terrace cut 44 represents a scarping slope to the west of the building (Fig. 6 S.12). This is probably a hollowed out area for the insertion of a lower doorway into the barn. It is evident that this has to be later truncation as wall 3, the medieval wall, stands proud on a bed of natural sand. Layer (29), the lowest recognised deposit in this terrace cut, is a compact black silt sand with gravel inclusions. There could have been a possibility that this could be part of the layer (20/27/71) but there was no direct association for this. However, the deposit contained 19th century pottery, which could have been a result of later disturbance. Layer 29 was capped with layer (28) a compact black silt sand 0.42m deep lying externally to the building. This also contained sherds of a 19th century date.

4.5 Phase 5: Mid-19th century to early 20th century (Fig. 4)

The remains of a service trench were identified running across the site in a series of locations. The general run of the pipe appears to be originally orientated north to south to the south of wall 48/76. To the north of that wall the course of the pipe line veers to the west and then continues in an east to west direction out of the double doors.

In the barn part of the building and externally the initial cut was 37. Cut 37 was a linear feature with a curving course that was 1.42m across and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded break of slope running into a flat base (Fig. 6 S.11). This was orientated southeast to northwest and then east to west. Truncating the base of this cut was cut 39 a linear feature 0.22m across and 0.26m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill of cut 39 was deposit (38) was a moderately compact

brown silt sand 0.22m across and 0.26m deep. The fill of the channel contained a series of silted land drains and an iron water pipe of a narrow diameter, which was for piping water and not draining waste. The fill of cut 37 was deposit (36) was a moderately compact grey brown silt sand 0.32m deep and 1.42m across.

Cut 89 was undefined, but was probably part of the linear cut for the water pipe. The sides were sloping at the top and became steep as they descended. This was probably the top of cut 74, but the exact location of the cut in certain places was problematic. Cut 74 was a feature with vertical sides with a base with an undefined profile measuring over 0.5m in depth and 0.35m wide in section (Fig. 5 S.5). It probably descended a further 0.4-0.45m to reach a similar depth already observed in the northern part of the structure. The fill of cut 74 was deposit (73) a soft mid-yellow brown clay silt with moderate sub-angular with a depth of 0.5m and a width of 0.35m in section. The fill of cut 89 was deposit (90) a compact brown sand silt with angular stone inclusions. Overlying the cut fill (90) was deposit (61) a soft mid-brown sand silt containing moderately angular stones (Fig. 5 S.3, S.4, S.5, S.6). The deposit appears to contain more than one tip line, and this context probably represents an accumulation of material over a long period of time. The deposit is 1.13m deep and 2.3m across. This deposit backfilled the central room in which the furnaces were located.

It has been noted that the service pipe contained the remains of an iron pipe, and also a series of land drains. Iron pipes are known to have been introduced for piping water in the 17th century when they were introduced to the gardens at Chateaux de Versailles in France, while clay land drains were invented by Sir Hugh Dalrymple who died in 1753. This implies that the earliest date for this feature could be 18th century, but it is more likely that this deposit represents a piped water with a later run off that was inserted in the mid to late 19th century.

Some of the deposits in TP2 were similar in many respects, but they were divided just in case it was possible to separate them by the material which were recovered from them. The lower part of the deposit (8) was predominantly loose with some compact areas of mid grey clay, which was mottled with charcoal flecks 0.21m deep (Fig. 6 S.9). The upper part of the deposit (7) was predominantly loose with some compact areas, being a mid-grey clay with frequent mottled charcoal flecks 0.32m deep. The inclusions in both these deposit were brick (of which some were more recent); the pottery was predominantly 19th century, and also glazed sewer pipe. These two deposits, although separated out, are probably part of one context. The deposit appears to be a disturbed context that was probably deposited originally of the 19th century. It was difficult to discern the location of the original test pit in this area, but it is possible that the ground was disturbed here for the laying of a sewer trench along the eastern side of the building in the 20th century. The gas pipe has also been laid through this area with no apparent cut. However, the trenches must have been backfilled with the same material.

4.5 Phase 6: 1960-2002

Internally it is possible to recognise a series of deposits that overlay context (61), or were later than it. Truncating layer (61) was cut 59 was a linear feature that was 1.5m deep and 1.4m wide. The sides were steep to vertical and there was a flat base. It is

possible that this may have been associated with the rebuilding of the top of the wall 22/60, and the profile also has the appearance of a modern sondage. Filling cut 59 was deposit (58) a loose mid-yellow brown sand frequented with fine gravel, stone fragments and brick lenses (Fig. 5 S.4; Fig. 6 S.7). This deposit, also numbered (24), was a moderately firm brown pebble deposit with a few large stones. The deposit has a maximum depth of 0.59m. Capping this was layer (25) was a firm grey pebble deposit with a maximum depth of 0.28m; and over this was layer (26) is a firm white-grey cement gravel floor 0.11m deep.

The modern flooring in the north part of the barn consisted of the following deposits and probably dated to 2002. Over the top of the clay layer and butting up to the timber beam 13 was a moderately compact grey orange sand mortar deposit (12) some 0.5m deep and with limestone inclusions. It was difficult to determine the exact origin and date of this layer as it lay on the interface of what could be determined as intact archaeology and what can reasonably be considered late 20th century. A rubble aggregate (11) with some yellow sand mixed in it lay across the top of the archaeological feature associated with the barn. A polythene sheet was laid and a reinforced concrete slab (17) was laid on top which was 0.22m deep.

The arrangement of the external garden is not shown on the Ordnance Survey Third Series map as it is arranged now, although some of the terraced features are undoubtedly there. One of the features added at this time was probably the ramp to the double doors. Cut 91 represents the irregular feature to create the ramp to the double doors. Set within this irregular cut were walls 51 and 52. Masonry wall 51 was of limestone being 1.7m long and was a garden wall bordering a ramp from the door (Fig. 6 S.12). Masonry wall 52 was of limestone and measured 1.7m long, before turning. The wall borders a ramp. Between these walls were deposit (53) an area of rammed rubble in a sand mix measuring about 1.5m square and 0.07m deep. Laid over the top of this was deposit 54 is a layer of concrete measuring about 1.5m square.

Truncating layer (28) was linear cut 55 stepping into the bank, creating a step 1m across and 0.3m deep (Fig. 6 S.12). The cut had a vertical side and a flat base. Deposit (56) a rammed rubble with a sand matrix that was placed to position the masonry steps 57 made of ashlar limestone. Butting up to the rear of the masonry steps and deposit 54 was layer (30) is a moderately compact yellow brown sand with gravel inclusions.

In TP1 deposit (1) was a loose black silt sand with inclusions of brick and pot measuring up to 0.42m deep (Fig. 6 S.2).

In TP2 capping deposit (7) was context (10) a layer of loose yellow orange sand 0.1m deep, above which were slabs and alongside these was a drainage run (Fig. 6 S.9).

5 FINDS

5.1.1 Pottery (*By David Gilbert*)

The pottery assemblage from the initial evaluation comprised 31 sherds with a total weight of 364g. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984), as follows:

REW: Red Earthenware, 1550+**EUPO: European Porcelain, 1710 +****WHSG: Staffordshire White-glazed English Stoneware, 1730 – 1800****WHEW: Mass-produced White Earthenware, 19th - 20th C**

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

Context	REW		WHSG		EUPO		WHEW		Date
	No.	W. (g)	No.	W. (g)	No.	W. (g)	No.	W. (g)	
1	3	61					16	182	C. 20th
7					1	4	5	49	C. 19th
8			1	12			2	29	C. 19th
9			2	19					C. 18th +
14	1	8							C. 16th +

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

One base sherd from context (1) displayed the “Mercury” ink stamp of Villeroy & Boch of Dresden, which was in use between 1874 and 1909. There were two conjoining sherds of stoneware from contexts (8) and (9).

The only pottery worth retaining is from context (14).

5.1.2 Pottery (By Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage from the watching brief comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 837g. It was entirely modern, other than two sherds of residual earlier medieval wares, and was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 1 sherd, 25g.**OXAW: Early Brill Coarseware, AD1180-1250.** 1 sherd, 6g**WHEW: Modern Wares, 19th-20th century.** 18 sherds, 806g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The two medieval sherds, although residual, were in fairly good condition. The sherd of OXY is a fragment of a jar rim, with the piece of OXAW being from an unglazed vessel, probably also a jar. Both are typical of their respective traditions.

The assemblage of modern material was a common mixture of pottery of the 19th and 20th centuries, and of a domestic nature, consisting of fragments of plates with blue transfer-printed decoration, and more utilitarian material in the form of Yellow Wares and Stoneware blacking bottles, etc.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	OXY		OXAW		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
U/S					1	81	U/S
14	1	25	1	6	3	73	MOD
24					1	109	MOD
28					7	117	MOD
29					3	212	MOD
30					2	207	MOD
40					1	7	MOD
Total	1	25	1	6	18	806	

5.2 Building material

A mixture of floor tile, roof tile and brick fragments were recovered from a number of contexts on the site.

Brick

Context	No.	Wt. (g)
5	2	43
7	1 (228 x 108 x 44mm)	2048
7	1 (227 x 112 x 42mm)	1906
7	5	504
8	3 (? x 108 x 38mm)	933

The majority of brick is of a sandy fabric. The colouration of the bricks fabric varies from blue red to orange red. The fabrics from context (5) may be different, one is a piece that is badly fired, while the other may be of a similar fabric, but which is far darker than any of the others.

The full size bricks which were recovered from context (7) are of a size that one would expect to be of a 16th or 17th century date. The listing above is a sample recovered and not all of the brick and tile recovered from contexts (7) and (8).

The brick appears to be early and may be worth retaining in some format.

Roof Tile

Context	No.	Wt. (g)
1	4	92
7	3	87
8	4	431
14	1	72

The tile fabrics are on the whole sandy in nature with moderate conclusions, and of an orange red hue. Two pieces are not fully oxidised, with grey cores. None of the tile forms a whole tile and only one has evidence of a peg hole. The pieces are too fragmentary to be of any significance.

They indicate that the roof in the past has been made of tile.

Floor Tile

Context	No.	Wt. (g)
1	1 (? x 154 x 28mm)	1114

A floor tile of an orange red fabric that is of a probable 18th or 19th century date. Not worth retaining.

Slate Tile

Context	No.	Wt. (g)
1	1	12
7	2	18

Fragments of slate were evident in contexts (1) and (7); not all of this material was recovered from site. The slate looks as though it is Welsh grey slate and can only have been around from the later part of the 18th century. This indicates that the building has in the past been tiled in slate besides red clay tiles. This is not to be retained.

5.3 Iron objects

Two contexts contained iron objects. Context (5) contained the remains of a hinge or band weighing 162g, but which has broken into four pieces and has much concretion attached. Context (1) contained an old style hinge pin and a nail, both highly corroded and weighing 190g. These objects are probably not worth retaining.

5.4 Glass

Context (1) contained 9 pieces of glass weighing 95g. There are two pieces of window glass of a recent date, six pieces of vessel glass of which two are from brown-green wine bottles, and of the clear glass two have higher lead contents being possibly 17th or 18th century. The remaining piece is a probable 19th century bottle stopper. Context (7) produced one fragment of window glass weighing 7g. The glass is probably not worth retaining.

5.5 Bone

Two bone fragments were recovered from context (7) weighing 108g. They were both large enough to be cattle bones, one from a long bone and the other probably from a pelvis. Both bones had been sawn, indicating possible animal processing in the area. This may be related to the use of the site as a tannery and slaughter house in the late 18th to early 19th century. Context (5) had one bone fragment, a long bone from a smaller animal weighing 4g. The bone sample is too insignificant to keep.

6 DISCUSSION

The previous evaluations at the Malt Barn in Iffley showed that archaeology survived in certain circumstances, however, the watching brief identified deposits on a broader scale and suggested corrections that could be made to the development of the building and our historical and archaeological understanding. *In-situ* dating evidence was poor

in that though material was recovered to show the length of period that the building was probably in use, very little of it could be used to demonstrate specific dates to the structure. It is, therefore, the case that the archaeological remains have been associated with the specific phasing of activity hinted at by the historical information that survives.

Manorial estates are known to have existed at Iffley from the 12th century, and it is apparent that the date range of some of the earliest medieval pottery recovered falls within this date range. None of the features can be directly associated with this early date on present knowledge. The earliest phase is divided into three sub-phases of which the earliest is associated with the accumulation of a black layer across the site, which is interpreted as part of a relic topsoil horizon. The east and west walls of the barn can be recognised as having what is now a wider footing underneath. With the west wall it is apparent that this wall is up to 1.1m wide and runs at a slightly different angle to the wall above. It is, therefore, assumed that the wider foundation is part of an earlier structure. Internally it is noticeable that two narrower walls are cut to a similar depth as these broader walls. When these walls are considered in the overall plan of the building it is highly likely that these walls could represent a central passage in the building. If this is the case then it is suggested that this is part of a plan of a medieval longhouse. A later medieval phase was associated with the possible construction of a buttress and external cobbling.

The second phase has potentially four sub-phases and is associated with the reworking of the building from the 15th to the 17th centuries. There are indications that the surviving passage was created at this time and that in the northern part of the southern part of the building a malt furnace was established with a series of limestone walls and brick structures. These features were archaeologically and historically significant to the building. The archaeological features also indicate that the floor level throughout the building is probably correct in the parlour area and that initially there was a similar layer throughout the rest of the building. The stone structure appears to have been reworked on a number of occasions, perhaps a timber framed structure was gradually replaced. The south wall appears to show a number of rebuilds. The dating evidence for the last phase of activity is indicated by the Baltic Pine Roof which is considered to have a late 17th century origin. It is recognised historically that Lincoln College acquired the estate in 1445 and in the 16th century there are references to a fire burning in the building, presumably the furnace, and that the structure had a loft. The loft at this time may be associated with the south side of the building.

It is recognised that malting continued in the building to at least 1728 when there is reference to a maltster. By 1808, however, the building is known to have been attached to a tanner's yard and was probably used as a slaughter house. One would expect evidence of a hard floor to be associated with the slaughter house so that the blood could be washed away from the building. No hard floor of a cobbled or flagged nature can be noted so it is presumed that this must have been constructed at a higher level and has subsequently been removed.

From 1810 to 1835 the building was used as a Methodist chapel. It is at this date that the floor level in the barn was probably reduced and that the stone walls of the south part of the building were reworked with the insertion of medieval sculpture. It is not known from where the sculpture came and those sites suggested as locations for the materials so far were refurbished at a later date. The most likely sources for the

material to have come from is perhaps from the sites of one of the large religious establishments that met their demise during the Dissolution of the monasteries. Locally there was the priory at Littlemore and also the remains of the Templar Preceptory at Sandford and their establishment at Temple Cowley. There is also the possibility that some of the sculpture could have come from the site of Osney Abbey. Sculpture from these establishments were presumably not shipped off automatically in 1542 or there about, but was presumably taken away over a far longer time frame with the old sites operating as potential quarries. There is also evidence at this time that a terrace was made on the outside of the west side of the building with the ground level being dropped.

In the mid to late 19th century it is apparent that a service pipe was buried under the floors of the building, which contained an iron water pipe and a land drain. The reason this pipe was there and where it comes from is not known, but it is apparent that water was piped to the building and drained from it. In this period it is also likely that the ground level to the east of the building were raised.

The last phase of activity in the building has been a series of modern intrusions into the structure. The laying of the concrete floors and other activities associated with the conversion of the property into a dwelling.

During the current phase of works, a thorough investigation was made to the reduced floor level in accordance with the detailed watching brief. JMHS were on site less often than they would like during the intermittent watching brief to the underpinning, (however a photographic record was provided by the contractor). David Radford visited the site on the 10th August to observe the excavations to the southern half of the building, which were recorded and re-covered as per discussion. Amy Ridding then provided by email of 11th August confirmation to complete the implementation of works in accordance with the Approved Listed Building Consent.

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

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the County Museums' Store under accession number OXCMS: 2014.105.

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