



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

THE OLD BANK HOTEL CAR PARK,

HIGH STREET,

OXFORD, OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SP 5166 0620

On behalf of

James Wyman Architects

OCTOBER 2017

REPORT FOR James Wyman Architects
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation in the car park situated to the rear of the Old Bank Hotel, High Street, Oxford (NGR SP 5166 0620). The trench consisted of modern deposits overlying two Post-Medieval robber trenches cut into the northern wall of the now demolished Grimsted Hall. Residual evidence for occupation was recovered dating from the Medieval to the Post-Medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is a tarmac car park situated to the rear of the Old Bank Hotel, High Street, Oxford (NGR SP 5166 0620) and accessed from Magpie Lane. The site lies at c. 61m OD. The underlying geology is the Summertown – Radley sands and gravel member.

1.2 Planning Background

A planning application has been made to Oxford City Council:

17/01885/FUL Erection of a three storey building to create 4 x hotel rooms (Use Class C1). Provision of bin and cycle stores on ground floor and alterations to existing car park and landscaping.

Due to the potential disturbance of below ground archaeological features an archaeological field evaluation (trial trenching) was required to be carried out. The Oxford City Council Design, Heritage and Specialist Services Team had prepared a Brief for the work.

A field evaluation was considered necessary because of the site's location within the extent of the late-Saxon burh and walled medieval town; as such there was thought to be the potential for the proposed development to impact on buried Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The available documentary evidence suggests that the plot was associated with a tenement recorded as Grimsted Hall by HE Salter fronting onto Magpie Lane. The first deed available for the plot is 1231. In 1279 the tenant was paying rent to St John's Hospital and the church of St John. By the 14th century the plot was associated with Merton College and the Grimmsted family (hence Grimsted Hall). The boundaries of this plot are not well recorded and it may be that the development site falls into the rear plots of a number of medieval academic halls that fronted onto the High Street: George Hall, Neville Hall and Woodcock Hall. By the late 17th century the plot appears to have partly been subsumed into the rear plots of the halls fronting onto the High Street and by the 19th century the plot formed part of the garden of the Old Bank on the High Street.

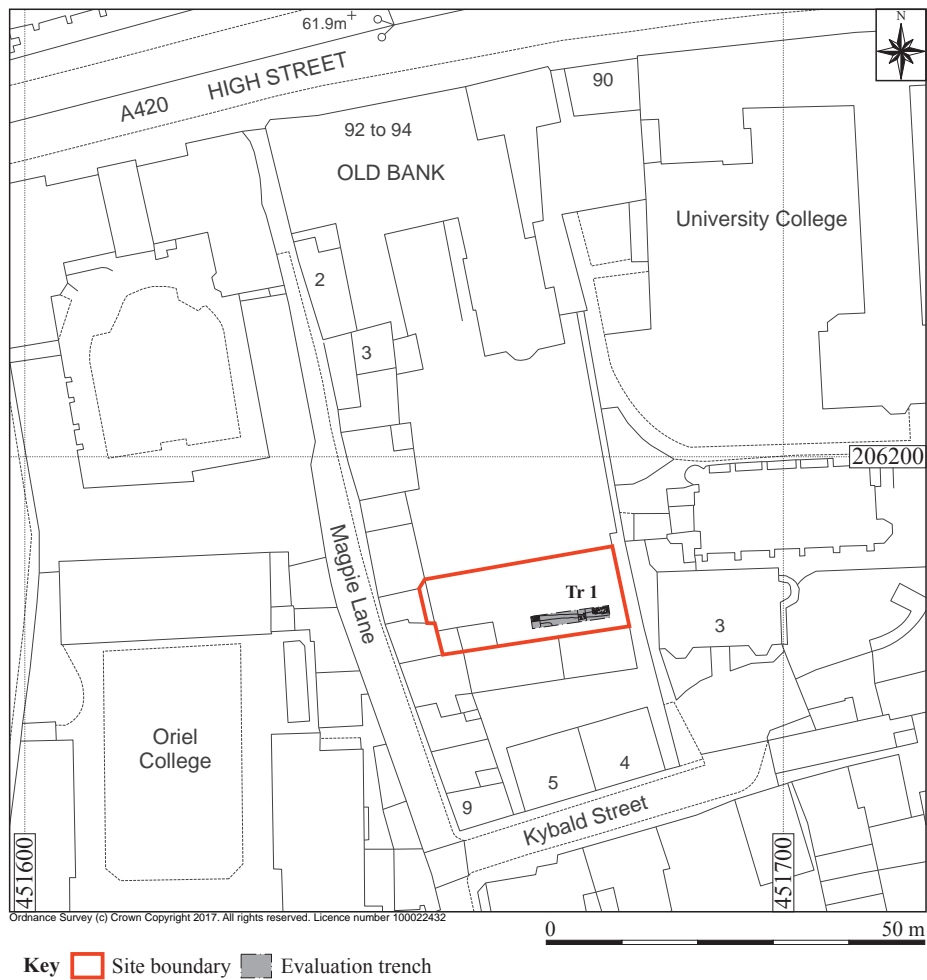
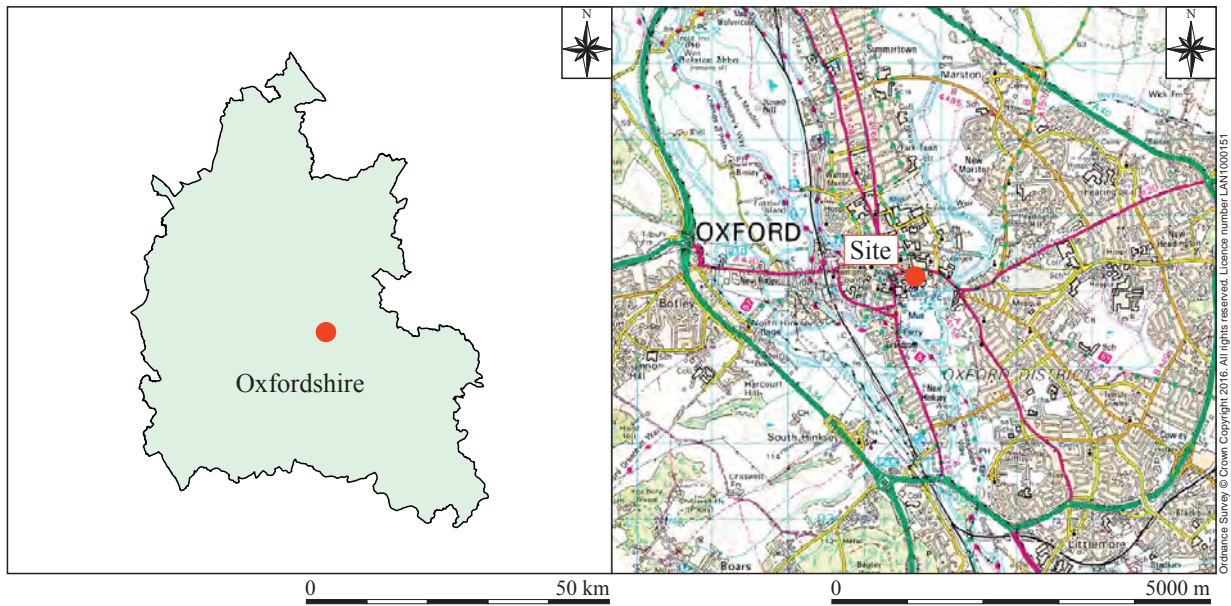


Figure 1: Site location

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows: Specific (as laid out in the Oxford City Council Brief):

- To establish whether significant medieval or post-medieval remains are present, bearing in the mind the potential for remains relating to Grimsted Hall and/or rear tenement features (waste pits, quarry pits, boundary features etc.) relating to the rear of the High Street Hall tenement

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Oxford City Council Design, Heritage and Specialist Services Team.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

One evaluation trench (Fig. 1) 10m long by 1.6m wide was excavated across the proposed site of the development. This comprised the mechanical excavation of a 10m east-west trench targeted on the proposed new build footprint, excavated to the impact depth of the proposed ground beams (0.9m) and the first significant archaeological horizon. The depth and type of archaeological deposits below the first significant horizon were investigated either through the examination of the sides of excavated discrete features or by the excavation of sondages dug in appropriate locations.

All surfaces and excavated spoil were scanned with a metal detector.

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. A photographic record was also produced.

4 RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2) was orientated east – west, 1.6m wide, 10m long and the first archaeological horizon was reached at 0.9m at the eastern end of the trench and at a depth of 0.7m at the western end of the trench. Three interventions were excavated within the trench, with all three interventions reaching maximum depths of between 1.1m and 1.5m.



Plate 1. General shot of trench 1

The trench consisted of a 0.16m thick layer of tarmac (1/01) that overlay a 0.48m thick layer of a grey / brown silty clay (1/02), a layer of made ground that contained modern debris which was not retained. This overlay a 0.45m thick layer of an orange / brown sandy gravels with thin lenses of grey silty clay (1/03), a redeposited natural utilised as a levelling layer that contained one sherd of mid-16th century onwards pottery and nine fragments of ceramic brick and tile with one fragment of stone tile. These layers extended throughout the whole of the trench. Underlying (1/03) was a 0.06m thick layer of redeposited white mortar (1/04) that contained no finds and extended for +7.2m in length and + 0.4m in width and was probably part of the levelling process of (1/03).

Robber trench 1/08 (Fig. 2) was orientated east – west, +0.42m deep, +0.7m wide and +10m long with a moderate to vertical southern edge. It was filled by a mid-brown silty clay (1/09)=(1/11) that contained; one sherd of AD 975 – 1350 pottery, one sherd of AD 1050 – 1400 pottery, 18 sherds of AD 1200 – 1600 pottery, one sherd of 1830 – 1900 pottery, one fragment of glass, 33 fragments of animal bone, 12 fragments of ceramic roof tile, five fragments of clay tobacco pipe, three iron nails and 12 oyster

shells. This robber trench cut the upper northern section of wall **1/07** and was cut by robber trench 1/10.

Robber trench 1/10 (Fig. 2) was orientated east – west, +0.48m deep, +0.5m wide and +10m long with a steep southern side. It was filled by a grey / brown silty clay (1/05) that contained; one sherd of AD 1050 – 1400 pottery, 13 sherds of AD 1200 – 1600 pottery, one sherd of 1550+ pottery, two sherds of 1550 – 1750 pottery, four sherds of glass, 15 fragments of animal bone, 14 fragments of ceramic roof tile and 1 oyster shell. This robber trench cut the upper southern section of wall **1/07** and cut robber trench 1/08.

Wall **1/07** (Fig. 2) was orientated east – west, + 0.3m thick, 0.7m wide and +10m in length. At the eastern extent of the trench the wall had been heavily disturbed and just a single course of stone thick whereas the western extent of the wall survived to an excavated height of four courses of stone (Plate 2). The limestone blocks were roughly hewn and dressed on the outer surface and varied in size at *c.* 0.4m x *c.* 0.3m x *c.* 0.2m with the larger stones forming the northern and southern faces of the wall whilst smaller more irregular shaped limestone were utilised to form the inner core of the wall. The stones were bonded by an orange / brown sandy clay mortar.

Overlying the robbed out wall **1/07** within the intervention of section 1.03 (Plate 4) was a 0.1m thick layer of a mid-brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions (1/16), a layer of disturbed limestone rubble associated with the robbing of the stone from the wall within this eastern section of the trench

There were various archaeological deposits only visible in plan within the intervention of section 1.02 (Fig. 2, Plate 2) that had been truncated by wall **1/07** and robber trenches 1/08 and 1/10. These remained un-excavated as they were well below the level of impact.

Ditch 1/14 was orientated north – south, 0.32m wide and extended for a at least a length of 0.45m and was filled by a mid-grey / brown silty clay (1/13) that contained no finds. This ditch truncated layers (1/12) and (1/15) and was cut by wall **1/07**.

Layer (1/12) was 0.3m+ wide and 0.42m+ long and consisted of a mid-grey ash deposit with frequent charcoal flecks and contained one sherd of AD 1200 – 1600 pottery, four sherds of 1550+ pottery, one sherd of 1480 -1900 pottery, one sherd of 1830 – 1900 pottery, one clay tobacco pipe stem, four oyster shells and one copper alloy token. Around the edge of the deposit there was slight evidence of burnt clay that seems to suggest *in-situ* burning.

Layer (1/15) was 0.52m+ wide and 0.5m long+ and consisted of a mid-yellowish brown silty clay that contained three large roughly hewn blocks of limestone and could possibly relate to part of a structure. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

4.1 Reliability of Results

The excavation of the trench was conducted in good weather conditions with the overburden removed in *c.* 0.1m spits under direct archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon at a depth of *c.* 0.9m (the same as the proposed impact

level). Three hand excavated interventions were located within the trench. The deposits were clear and thus the reliability of the results is considered to be good.



Plate 2. Section 1.01



Plate 3. Section 1.02

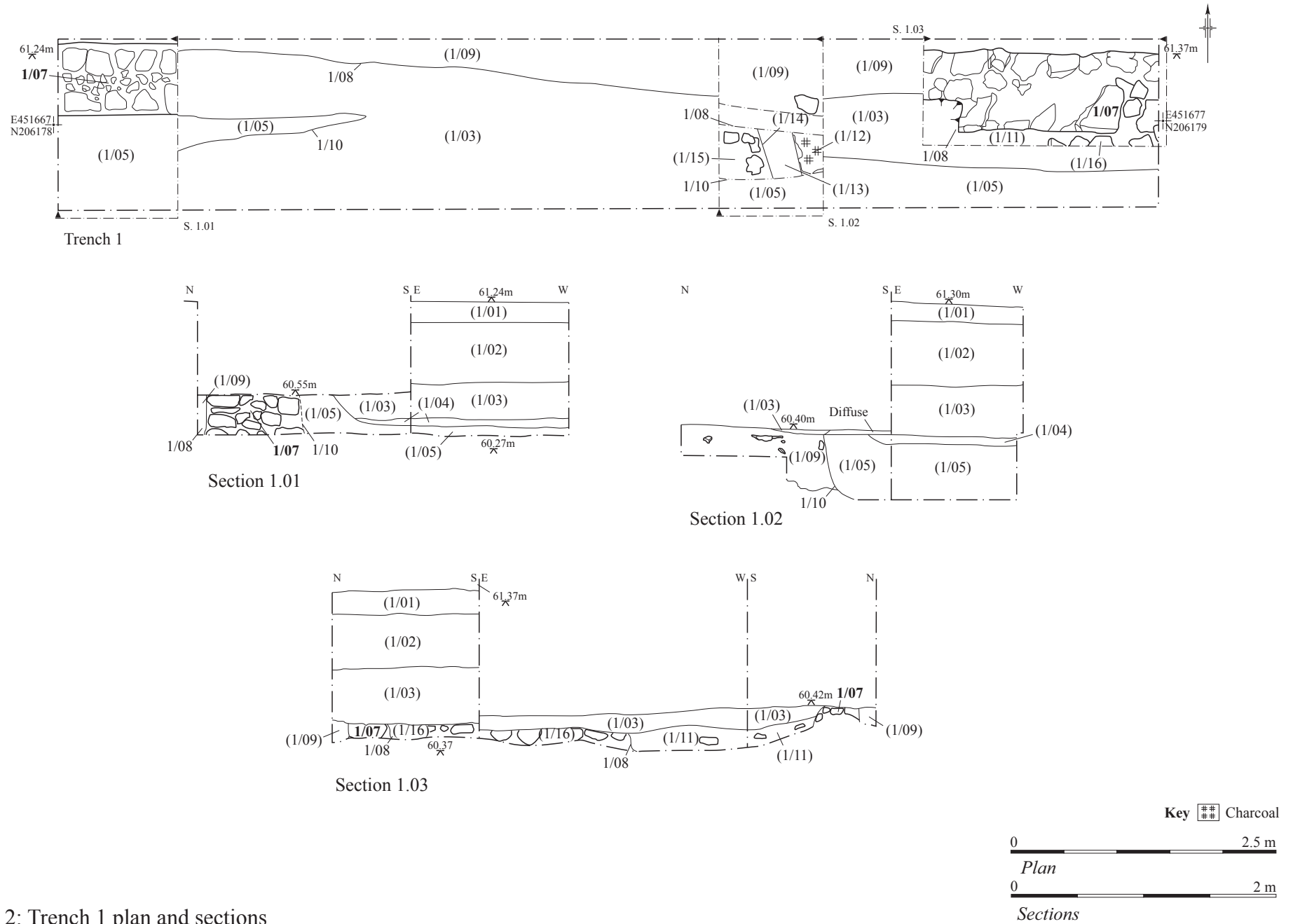


Figure 2: Trench 1 plan and sections



Plate 4. Section 1.03

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 46 sherds with a total weight of 601g. It is all medieval or later, with the medieval material recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| OXAC: | Cotswold-type Ware , AD975-1350. 1 sherds, 3g. |
| OXBF: | North-East Wiltshire Ware , AD1050–1400. 2 sherds, 24g. |
| OXAM: | Brill/Boarstall Ware , AD1200 – 1600. 32 sherds, 314g. |

1 The late medieval and early post-medieval wares were recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (e.g. Vince 1985), as follows:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| FREC: | Frechen Stoneware , 1550-1750. 2 sherds, 71g. |
| METS: | Metropolitan-type Slipware , 1480 – 1900. 1 sherd, 20g. |
| PMR: | Post-medieval Redware , 1550+. 6 sherds, 165g. |
| TPW: | Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 2 sherds, 5g. |

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 medieval material mostly comprised sherds of glazed jugs in OXAM, although a few fragments of bowls, jars and lamps were also present. This is a fairly typical range of vessels for this tradition. The sherds of OXBF and OXAC are from unglazed jars, which is again typical. All the sherds were from individual vessels, with no refits noted, suggesting it is all the product of secondary deposition.

The post-medieval material mostly consisted of fragments of internally-glazed bowls in PMR, along with a single sherd of another vessel of this type in METS, and two fragments of bottles or jugs in FREC. This is very typical of 16th – 17th century pottery assemblages in Oxford. The small sherd of TPW from context 11 may be intrusive. If it is, then the assemblage should be regarded as being of 13th – 14th century date.

| Tr | Cntxt | OXAC | | OXBF | | OXAM | | PMR | | FREC | | METS | | TPW | | Date |
|----|-------|------|----|------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------|----|-----|----|--------|
| | | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | M16thC |
| 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 12 | 13 | 100 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 71 | | | | | M16thC |
| 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 141 | | | | | | | | | 13thC |
| 1 | 11 | | | | | 7 | 53 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | MOD* |
| 1 | 12 | | | | | 1 | 20 | 4 | 156 | | | 1 | 20 | 1 | 4 | MOD |
| | Total | 1 | 3 | 2 | 24 | 32 | 314 | 6 | 165 | 2 | 71 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 5 | |

* sherd of TPW may be intrusive

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

5.2 Other finds by Simona Denis

1. Faunal Remains

Animal Bone

A small assemblage of 56 animal bone fragments, of a combined weight of 504.7g, was recovered from three different contexts. The state of preservation of the items is generally fair, although extremely fragmentary; only four examples (7% of the collection) were found complete, and the limited size and the lack of diagnostic features prevented from any identification attempt for seven of the fragments, representing 12.5% of the assemblage.

- Species Identification

Five *taxa* were positively identified on the basis of preserved diagnostic features; small and undiagnostic mammal fragments were, when possible, divided by size range and attributed to small (*ovis*) or large (*bos*) mammals.

The most represented species was sheep/goat, with a total of 27 examples (48.2% of the assemblage); 15 items (26.7%) were attributed to cow, while five fragments, representing 8.9% of the collection, were identified as avian, although the exact bird

species could not be positively determined. Pig and deer were represented by a single example each.

Due to the variable sizes and robustness of animal bones taphonomic factors may favour preservation of certain species, resulting in the under-representation of other, smaller animals (Kasumally 2002).

| Context | Identification | Type | No. of items | Weight (g) | Marks | Comments | |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| 1/05 | Cow | Humerus distal epiphysis | 1 | 50.2 | | | |
| | | 2 nd phalanx | 1 | 11.9 | | | |
| | Pig | Metacarpus | 1 | 8.6 | | | |
| | Deer | Molar M3 | 1 | 17.3 | | | |
| | Undetermined small mammal | Scapula | 3 | 20.6 | | | |
| | | Vertebrae | 2 | 11.4 | | | |
| | | Rib | 1 | 2.7 | | | |
| | Undetermined mammal | Tibia | 1 | 15.2 | | | |
| | | Pelvis | 1 | 18.3 | | | |
| | | Undetermined | 1 | 23.7 | | | |
| 1/09=1/11 | Cow | Ulna | 2 | 28.4 | | | |
| | Undetermined bird | Sternum | 1 | 0.4 | | | |
| | | Metacarpus | 1 | 2.2 | | | |
| | | Humerus | 1 | 2.6 | | | |
| | | Tibia | 1 | 3.4 | | | |
| | Undetermined large mammal | Rib | 7 | 89.6 | | | |
| | | Undetermined long bone cortex | 3 | 43.6 | | | |
| | Undetermined small mammal | Vertebrae | 2 | 15.4 | | | |
| | | Rib | 3 | 8.8 | | | |
| | | Undetermined long bone diaphysis | 4 | 35.2 | | | Chop, Slice Scoop |
| | | Undetermined long bone cortex | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | | Undetermined | 3 | 14.4 | | | |
| | Undetermined mammal | ?Scapula | 1 | 4.4 | | | |
| | | ?Mandible | 1 | 1.7 | | | |
| 1/11=1/09 | Undetermined small mammal | Scapula | 1 | 12.6 | Chop | | |
| 1/12 | Sheep/Goat | Molar | 1 | 7.8 | | | |
| | | Metatarsus | 1 | 5.6 | | | |
| | Undetermined bird | Pelvis | 1 | 1.3 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------|------|
| Undetermined small mammal | Scapula | 1 | 7.5 | |
| | Rib | 1 | 2.8 | |
| | Undetermined long bone diaphysis | 2 | 15.7 | Chop |
| Undetermined large mammal | Rib | 1 | 19.4 | |

Table 2: Animal bone occurrence by context

- Cut Marks

Possible butchering marks were observed on five animal bone fragments, representing 8.9% of the collection. The marks included three chops, a single slice and a possible scoop mark. With the exception of the scapula fragment recovered from context (1/09), all of the butchering marks were observed on long bones.

- Distribution

Context (1/09)=(1/11), the fill of robber trench 1/08, contained the vast majority of the recovered animal bone fragments (32 items, or 57% of the assemblage). 16 examples, representing 26.7% of the collection, were recovered from context (1/05), the fill of robber's trench 1/10. The remaining 14.2% of the assemblage was collected from ash deposit (1/12).

Unmarked, undiagnostic animal bone fragments are not recommended for retention due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

Oyster Shell

A small assemblage of 17 oyster shell fragments, of a combined weight of 192g, was recovered from Trench 1.

Seven of the examples were positively identified as oyster left valves, while the remaining 10 were found to be right valves (Winder 2011). robber trench 1/10 contained the vast majority of the oyster shell remains (13 items, or 76.5% of the collection); the remaining four fragments, or 23.5% of the group, were recovered from ash deposit (1/12).

| Context | Type | No. of Items | Weight (g) | Type of context |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1/05 | Left valve | 1 | 11.4 | Fill of robber's trench 1/10 |
| 1/09=1/11 | Right valve | 7 | 50.9 | |
| | Left valve | 5 | 58.6 | |
| 1/12 | Right valve | 3 | 18.9 | Ash deposit |
| | Left valve | 1 | 52.2 | |

Table 3: Oyster shell occurrence by context and type

It is not recommended to retain the oyster shell fragments due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

2. Ceramics

Ceramic Building Material

35 fragments of ceramic building material, of a combined weight of 3417g, were recovered from three individual contexts. The items, dated to the post-medieval period, were in a good state of preservation, although largely fragmentary.

| Context | Type | No. of Items | Weight (g) | Comments | Date range |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|--|---------------|
| 1/03 | Brick | 5 | 1017 | | Post-Medieval |
| | Roof tile | 3 | 510 | | |
| | Peg tile | 1 | 154 | | |
| 1/05 | Roof tile | 8 | 326 | | |
| | Peg tile | 1 | 106 | | |
| | Ridge tile | 1 | 200 | Curved cross-section Decorative pyramidal element | |
| | ?Hip tile | 1 | 62 | Curved cross-section | |
| | CBM | 3 | 27 | | |
| 1/09=1/11 | Peg tile | 5 | 815 | Two conjoining fragments complete width 174mm | |
| | Roof tile | 3 | 166 | | |
| | CBM | 4 | 34 | | |

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material occurrence by context and type

- Roof Tile

18 of the examples, representing 51% of the assemblage, were identified as roof tiles; of these, five preserved partial as well as complete, circular peg holes, and were therefore positively identified as peg tiles. Two conjoining fragments recovered from context (1/09) preserved the original complete width of the tile, measuring 174mm. Hand-made peg tiles were commonly used until the 19th century, when machine-made tiles became popular, with little variation in the manufacturing technique. Also, good quality roof tiles were reused over long period of times; therefore, the potential for dating evidence of plain roof tiles remains limited.

Ridge tiles were represented by a single example, found in context (1/05). A protruding decorative element was also observed, produced by pinching the clay, as proved by the still visible thumbmarks. A partial, circular peg hole was also preserved.

One of the fragments recovered from context (1/05) was identified as a possible hip tile, due to its curved cross-section; hip tiles, produced from the 13th century onwards, were designed to cover the junction of two sides of a hipped roof.

- Brick

A minor portion (five items, or 14%) of the collection was composed by the brick fragments recovered from context (1/05). No complete dimensions were preserved.

The small dimensions and the lack of diagnostic features prevented from the identification of the type for the remaining 7 items.

The undiagnostic ceramic building material fragments are not recommended for retention, due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

A small assemblage of seven clay tobacco pipe fragments, weighing 35.5g in total, was recovered from a two individual contexts. The material, although fragmentary, is generally in a very good state of preservation.

The largest portion (five items, or 71%) of the collection was composed of plain, unmarked, undiagnostic stem fragments, a regular occurrence in clay tobacco pipe assemblages. The two remaining examples were a decorated mouthpiece, recovered from context (1/09), and a complete bowl with stem, found in context (1/12).

| Context | Type | No. of Items | Weight (g) | Comments | Date range |
|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1/09=1/11 | Stem | 4 | 18.1 | Off-centre bore hole | Post-Medieval |
| | Mouthpiece | 1 | 2 | Moulded decoration | |
| 1/12 | Stem | 1 | 2.7 | | Post-Medieval |
| | Bowl with flat heel and stem | 1 | 12.7 | | 1600-1640 |

Table 5: Clay tobacco pipe occurrence by context and type

- Mouthpiece

Fill of robber trench (1/09) revealed the single bit found during the excavation. The item weighed 2g and measured 33mm in length; it preserved part of a moulded decoration consisting in four parallel lines. The item was generally dated to the Post-Medieval period.

- Bowl

The complete bowl recovered from ash deposit (1/12), weighing 12.7g and measuring 72mm in length, preserved its flat heel as well as a 40mm long segment of its stem. The rim of the bowl showed rouletted decoration.

The shape of the bowl was identified as Oswald's London Type 4G, described as

(...) smallish with a pedestal foot, both wide and very narrow, swelling on back of bowl sometimes pronounced. C. 1600-40. Rim of bowl often rouletted (Oswald 1975:37 and Fig. 3,G)

The type is also known to be produced locally, as proved by examples recovered during the excavations at St Ebbe's Oxford (Oswald 1984:251).

It is not recommended to retain the plain, unmarked and undiagnostic clay tobacco pipe stem fragments due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

3. Metalwork

Iron

Context (1/09) contained the only iron objects recovered during the excavations. The items were in an extremely poor and unstable state of preservation; only limited observations were possible due to the extensive oxidation affecting the objects.

The items, of a combined weight of 49.3g, were tentatively identified as fasteners. Only one of the examples preserved the nail head, of undetermined type.

It is not recommended to retain the iron objects due to their due to their unstable conditions and extremely limited potential for further analysis.

Copper Alloy

A copper alloy token was recovered from ash deposit (1/12), and positively identified as a 17th century trade token.

Farthing of Robert Crewes, 1699, Copper Alloy

Obverse: A stick of candles

ROBERT CREWES

Reverse: RFC OF THAME 1668

Ref: *BW 197, Milne 125, N 3790*

BW = Williamson G. C. 1891, *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland*, London, 1891.

Milne = Milne, J. G. 1935, *Catalogue of Oxfordshire Seventeenth Century Tokens*, London, 1935.

4. Miscellaneous

Glass

A very limited assemblage of glass five fragments, of a combined weight of 23.5g, was recovered from the fills of possible robber trench 1/10). The items were in a very poor state of preservation, extremely degraded and largely fragmentary; therefore, only limited observations were possible.

| Context | Type | No. of Items | Weight (g) | Degradation | Date Range |
|---------|--------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1/05 | Window | 3 | 5.7 | Iridescence | Post-Medieval |
| | Window | 1 | 15.8 | Diseased | |
| 1/11 | Window | 1 | 2 | Iridescence | |

Table 6: Glass occurrence by context and type

The entirety of the assemblage was composed of flat glass, possibly used in windows. The items were tentatively dated to the Post-Medieval period.

The glass fragments are not recommended for retention due to their extremely poor state of preservation and very limited potential for further analysis.

Stone

A single stone item was found in levelling layer (1/03). The object, weighing 58.1g and measuring 78mm in length, and was positively identified as a fragment of stone tile. The date of the object remains undetermined.

6 DISCUSSION

Trench 1 consisted of modern made ground up-to a depth of *c.* 0.6m that overlay two robber trenches 1/08 and 1/10 orientated east – west along the trench that cut east – west wall foundation **1/07** (Fig. 2). Three interventions were excavated along the extent of the remains that were exposed at the proposed impact level of 0.9m depth, with all three interventions reaching maximum depths of between 1.1m and 1.5m.

The fills of the robber trenches produced a good assemblage of material that indicated a Post-Medieval date with a good representative residual assemblage of medieval pottery consistent with the occupation during that period.

Wall **1/07** cut through earlier deposits (1/12), (1/15) and linear feature 1/14 (Fig. 2), however these were only recorded in plan and maybe related to an earlier phase of activity within the area. The eastern extent of the wall was more truncated by the two robber trenches than the western extent where the wall foundations continued in depth from 0.7m to 1m. The wall possibly represents the northern wall of Grimsted Hall where records indicate occupation on the site from the 12th century onwards. The wall revealed within trench 1 when overlain on Jeffersons 1767 map of Oxford (Fig. 3) shows the wall position very close to the northern wall of Grimsted Hall. Later 19th century maps show a redevelopment of the area with no sign of the northern extent of the building.

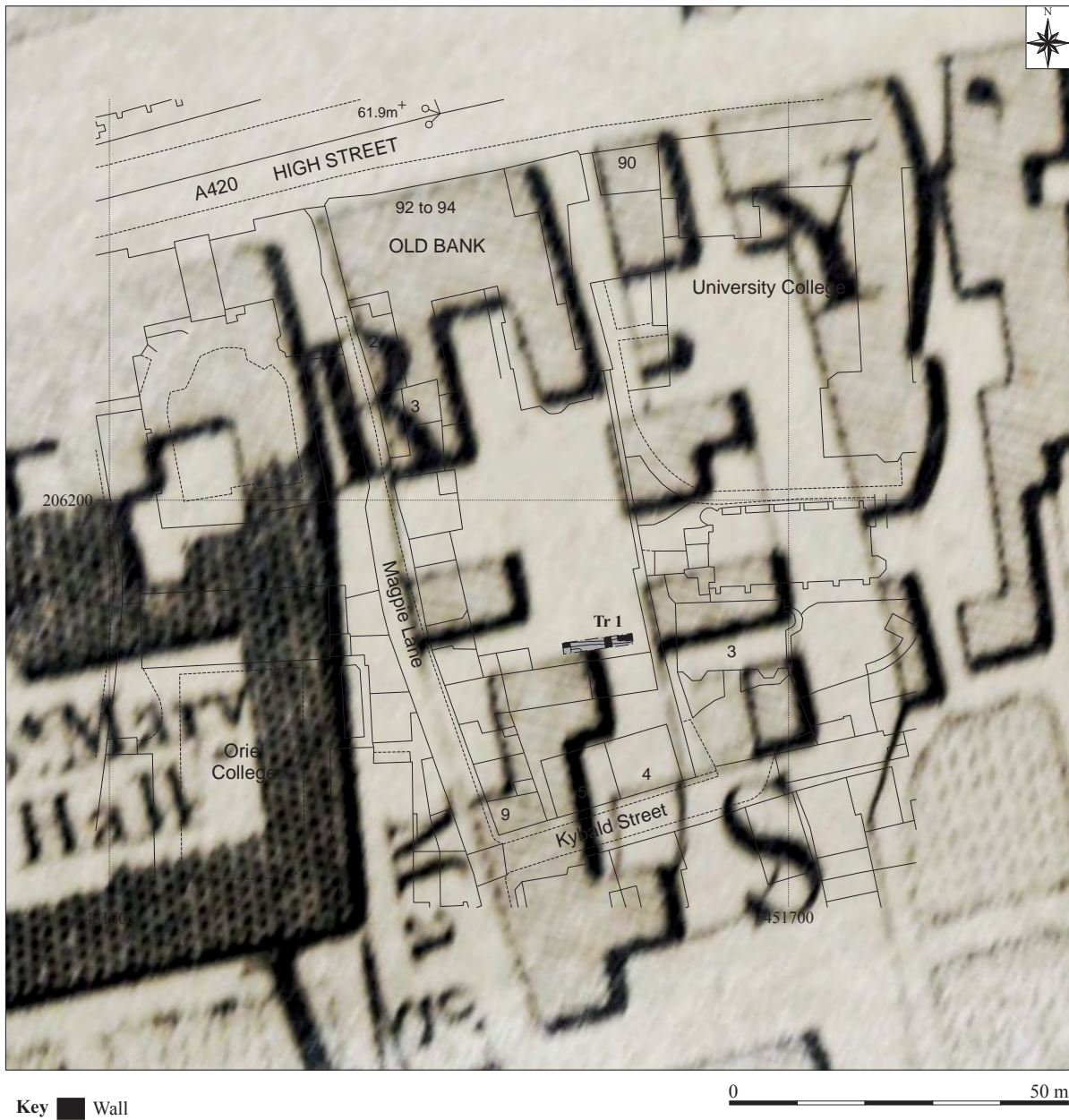


Figure 3: Overlay of trench 1 on Jefferson's 1767 map of Oxford

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 Oxfordshire Museums Service.

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| Context | Type | Description | Depth | Width | Length | Findings | Interpretation | Date |
|-----------------|-----------|---|---------|-------|--------|---|---|------|
| Trench 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1/01 | Deposit | Tarmac car park surface | 0.16m | 1.6m | 10m | - | Modern surface | |
| 1/02 | Deposit | Grey / brown silty clay | 0.48m | 1.6m | 10m | - | Made ground | |
| 1/03 | Deposit | Orange / brown gravels with lenses of grey silty clay | 0.45m | 0.8m | 10m | Pottery, stone tile | Levelling layer | |
| 1/04 | Deposit | Redeposited white mortar | 0.06m | 1.12m | 7.2m | - | Levelling layer | |
| 1/05 | Deposit | Grey / brown silty clay | 0.48m | 0.38m | 10m | Pottery, bone, glass, CBM, oyster shell | Fill of linear 1/10 | |
| 1/06 | VOID | | | | | - | VOID | |
| 1/07 | Structure | E-W Linear limestone wall | +0.3m | 0.7m | 10m | - | Limestone wall | |
| 1/08 | Cut | E-W linear | +0.42 m | +0.7m | +10m | - | Robber trench | |
| 1/09 | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay | +0.42 m | +0.7m | +10m | Pottery, bone, CBM, FE nails, oyster shell, clay pipe stem | Fill of robber trench 1/08 (same as 1/11) | |
| 1/10 | Cut | E-W linear | 0.48m | 0.35m | 10m | - | Robber trench | |
| 1/11 | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay | 0.18m | 0.5m | +0.9m | Pottery, bone, glass, oyster shell, clay pipe stem | Fill of robber trench 1/08 (same as 1/09) | |
| 1/12 | Deposit | Mid-grey ash deposit with frequent charcoal flecks | - | 0.3m | 0.42m | Pottery, bone, Cu alloy token, oyster shell, clay pipe stem | Small deposit of ash | |
| 1/13 | Deposit | Mid-grey / brown silty clay | - | 0.32m | 0.45m | - | Ditch? fill | |
| 1/14 | Cut | NW-SE linear | - | 0.32m | 0.45m | - | Ditch? | |
| 1/15 | Deposit | Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with large blocks of limestone | - | 0.52m | 0.5m | - | Part of a possible structure | |
| 1/16 | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay with limestone rubble | 0.1m | 0.15m | +1m | - | Disturbed wall rubble | |