



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

**AT**

**KELLOGG COLLEGE, 62/64 BANBURY ROAD,**

**OXFORD OX2 6PN**

**NGR SP 51177 07552**

*On behalf of*

*The University of Oxford*

**NOVEMBER 2016**

**REPORT FOR** The University of Oxford Estates Department  
c/o Ridge and Partners LLP  
The Cowyards  
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**REPORT ISSUED** 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016

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**JMHS Project No:** 3490  
**Site Code** OXBR 16  
**Archive Location** The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire Museum Service with the accession number OXCMS: 2015.176

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## Kellogg College

### *Archaeological Investigations*

#### **SUMMARY**

*Building recording and a watching brief was carried out on the Coach House, garage and four boundary walls within the grounds of Kellogg College on Banbury Road, Oxford (SP 51177 07552). The recording was carried out as part of a condition for planning permission, which has been granted for the demolition of the recorded structures and the erection of a new building.*

*The site was located in Norham Manor a part of the North Oxford development towards the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Historically this area was located in the parish of Saint Giles's from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, prior to that it was probably located in the parish of Saint George, which was probably created out of the lay church of the royal manor of Headington. The minster church of this parish being St Frideswides.*

*Analysis of the standing structure, archaeology, maps and historic data is indicative of there being some 10 phases on the site, most of which were carried out in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest phases are ephemeral in nature, phase 1 probably represents prehistoric activity on the site and may contain the oval pit that was noted as part of a Bronze Age burial. A series of plough marks were noted, which do not conform to the known direction of ploughing in the medieval, post-medieval and post-Inclosure. It is thus assumed that this phase 2 activity is older and probably Roman in date. The next phase 3 concerns the accumulation of a soil horizon, which has phase 4 cut into it that is an 18<sup>th</sup> century pit. Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery was all across the site and absent from this pit. There are a series of phases that subsequently relate to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and the foundation of Norham Manor. The stone foundations (phase 5) appear to mark the initial laying out of the properties c. 1860-65. The red brick phase 6 was dated 1865-1872. There is a phase 7a dated to 1873, while phase 7b is dated 1873-1876. Phase 8 is dated later than 1876, while phase 9 is the 20<sup>th</sup> century activity. The last phase dates to the evaluation trench in 2015.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

This report was commissioned by The University of Oxford in compliance with planning permission regarding the demolition and construction of buildings within the grounds of Kellogg College.

### **1.2 Location**

Kellogg College, 62/64 Banbury Road, Oxford (NGR SP51177 07552) is located in Oxford City. The site is within the Park Town area of Oxford, which was previously part of the historic parish of Saint Giles and part of a Liberty extending from the north gate of Oxford.

### **1.3 Description**

The site consists of two buildings and several boundary walls; the first building is the Coach House, which is a rectangular structure located on the northern side of the site. The second building recorded is a garage, a rectangular building with a small protrusion on the west half of the southern side and is located on the south side of the site. There are four boundary walls, three of which are orientated east to west, two extend from the northwest corner of the garage and the third from the north to south wall which runs along the eastern side of both buildings.

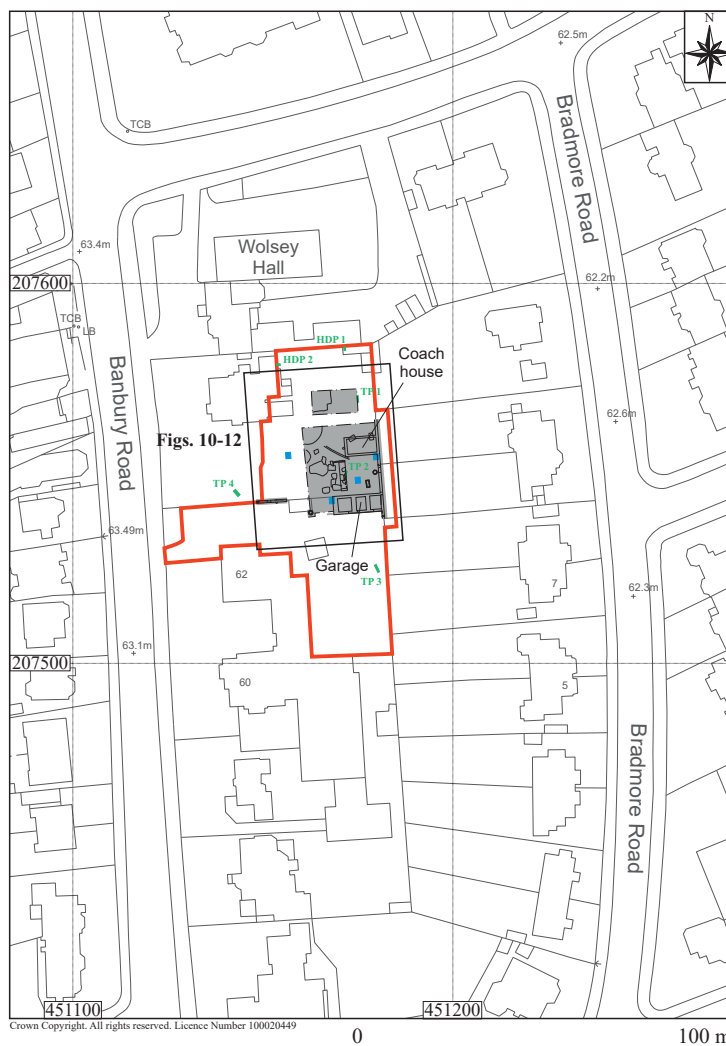
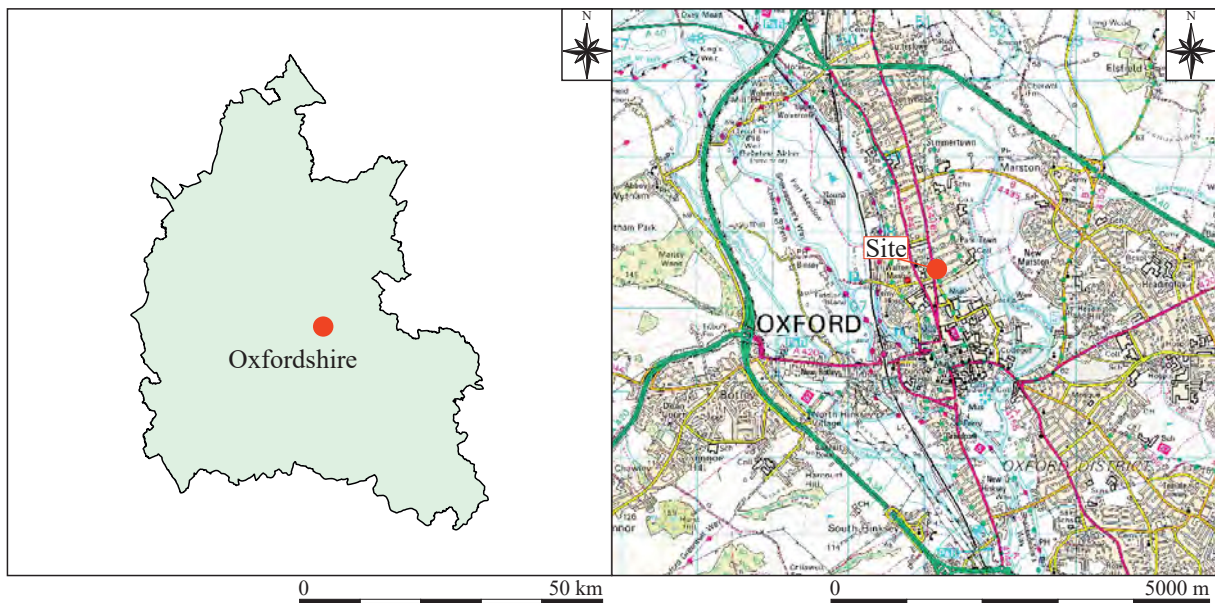
### **1.4 Geology and Topography**

Topographically the site is set on a north to south ridge along which the Banbury Road traverses, and which slopes away to the east of the site. The site is at a height of between 58 and 61 metres Ordnance Datum.

The underlying geology of the site consists of bedrock of Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation, a sedimentary mudstone bedrock formed approximately 156 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. The superficial bedrock consists of Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member a sand and gravel deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

### **1.5 Development**

The development consisted of the demolition of the Coach House, garage and parts of four boundary walls followed by a programme of archaeological strip, map and record during the groundworks for the new building.



- Key**
- Site boundary
  - Test pits - 2005
  - Test pits - 2015
  - Monitored area
  - Edge of excavation

Figure 1: Site location

## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Designation

The site does not contain any listed buildings or features, but is within the proximity of several listed buildings. The site is within the North Oxford Victorian Suburb Conservation area.

### 2.2 History of Development

During the medieval period Oxford consisted of the walled town with extra-mural areas and outlying villages. The development site lay outside of the *Ridden Boundary* that was accepted as the Municipal boundary in 1832. It was not incorporated into the city limits until 1889 (VCH 1979, 260-264).

It appears that during the medieval period the area was once part of the parish of Saint Giles and remained within the authority of Saint Giles following its establishment in the 1820s (VCH 1979, 260-264).

Saint Giles probably formed part of one of the parishes of the named 10<sup>th</sup> century churches: Saint Frideswide's minster, Saint Peter in the East, Saint Ebbe's, Saint Martin's, Saint Michael at the Northgate and Saint Mary the Virgin (VCH 1979, 3-73), or the suspected churches of that date: Saint Mildred's, Saint Edward's, Saint Mary Magdalene, and Saint George in the Castle. The area was known in the 13<sup>th</sup> century as the *Liberty of Northgate Hundred* that included Walton and Holywell (VCH 1979, 265-83); a name that simply means that it was adjacent to the Northgate.

The manor of Walton is accounted in 1086 when Roger of Ivry held 4 hides from the King (Morris 1978, 29.22). The manor had 1 slave and 13 smallholders and a fishery valued at 60s. The name is interpreted with an etymology of Old English *wælle-tūn*, the farmstead by the wall (Gelling 1953, 23). The manor may have its origins as a royal holding attached to the castle and then later to the king's house, later known as Beaumont Palace, started in the reign of Henry I (VCH 1979, 304-5).

The manors of Walton were in ecclesiastical hands until the dissolution of the monastery, c.1540, when George Owen acquired them (VCH 1979, 74-180). Roger Taylor (who died 1578) held Walton Farm besides five houses in the city, a brew house and grey friars.

Norham Manor went to auction in July 1860, when initially two plots were sold (Hinchcliffe 1992, 44). There were further auctions between this and 1865, when 62 Banbury Road was leased.

The lease for 62 Banbury Road was granted in 1865 (Hinchcliffe 1992, 217), with the lease holder being Rev. R St J Tyrwhitt. The architect was E G Burton and the builder Wyatt. The lease for 64 Banbury Road was granted in 1873 to John Weaving a corndealer. The architect was also E G Burton, and the builder Symm.

Kellogg College is part of Oxford University, which was established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1954, 1-38). Kellogg College was established on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1990 and



was so named after the founder of the W K Kellogg Foundation which provided the financial resources necessary for the refurbishment of Rewley House, where the college is based. The aim of the college was to provide a place for continuing education after the completion of a degree, with a desire of the founders to establish a place for part-time courses in addition to full-time (Kellogg College 2014).

### **Cartographic Research**

As part of the research into the historical development of the site, a series of historical maps were examined. The maps date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century with the earliest map being Morden's map of Oxfordshire from 1695 (CH/XXIII-9a). The maps do not depict any development or features within the site until Ordnance Survey Map series. The earliest of the Ordnance Survey Map to be examined was the 1 mile to 25 inch First Edition Map from 1876 (Oxon33.15). The map is the first to depict, in detail, development at the site, including the Coach House, garage and boundary walls which are the focus of this report (Fig. 2). The features are depicted with the same layout as they are now indicating that there have been limited alterations to the general layout and boundaries.

There are several features which do not exist now; these include an additional building adjoining the north side of the garage and another wall leading from the southwest corner of the garage which adjoins another wall oriented east to west and running adjacent to the garage. The map also depicts the garage as separate sections. Additionally, there is another feature located to the west of the garage and appears to be connected with the boundary walls and the west end of the garage. The function of this additional feature is unknown and appears to be located within the space between Wall 2 and 3 with another feature located. Another structure appears to be leading off from the southeast corner of the garage, along the boundary wall.

There also appears to be something leading off from the northwest and southwest corners of the Coach House, but do not appear to connect with anything. There is also a pathway leading from Banbury Road on the south side of No. 64 to the area containing the buildings and terminates shortly before Wall 1.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1900 (Oxon33.15) depicts the same as the First Edition, with several additional aspects (Fig. 3). The first notable difference is that the feature located on the west edge of the garage is no longer existing and the wall running adjacent to the garage on the south side is connected at the east end to the garage. Also, the building on the north side of the garage appears to have been extended and connected to the southwest corner of the Coach House. The wall leading from the northwest corner of the Coach House is depicted as running at an angle and adjoining another feature to at the northeast corner of the Coach House. Additionally, the pathway leading from Banbury Road only leads to No. 64 and not to the area containing the buildings.

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1921 (Oxon33.15) and the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1939 (Oxon33.15) depict the same as the Second Edition map (Fig. 4-5).



Figure 2: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

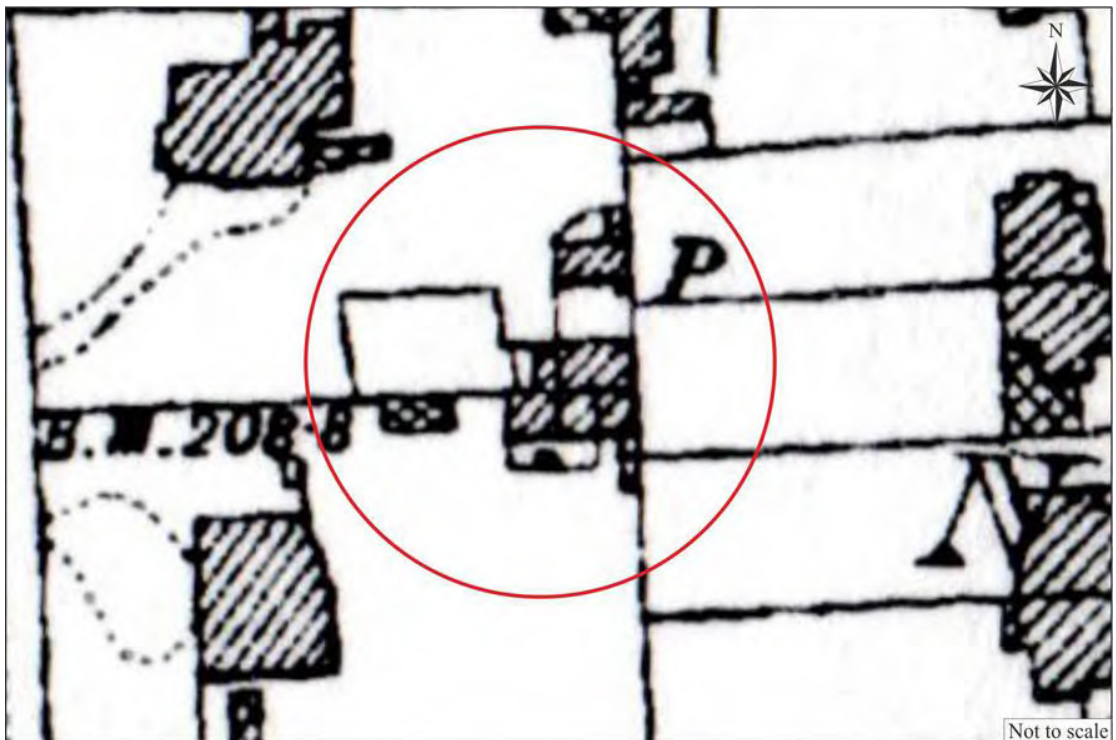


Figure 3: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

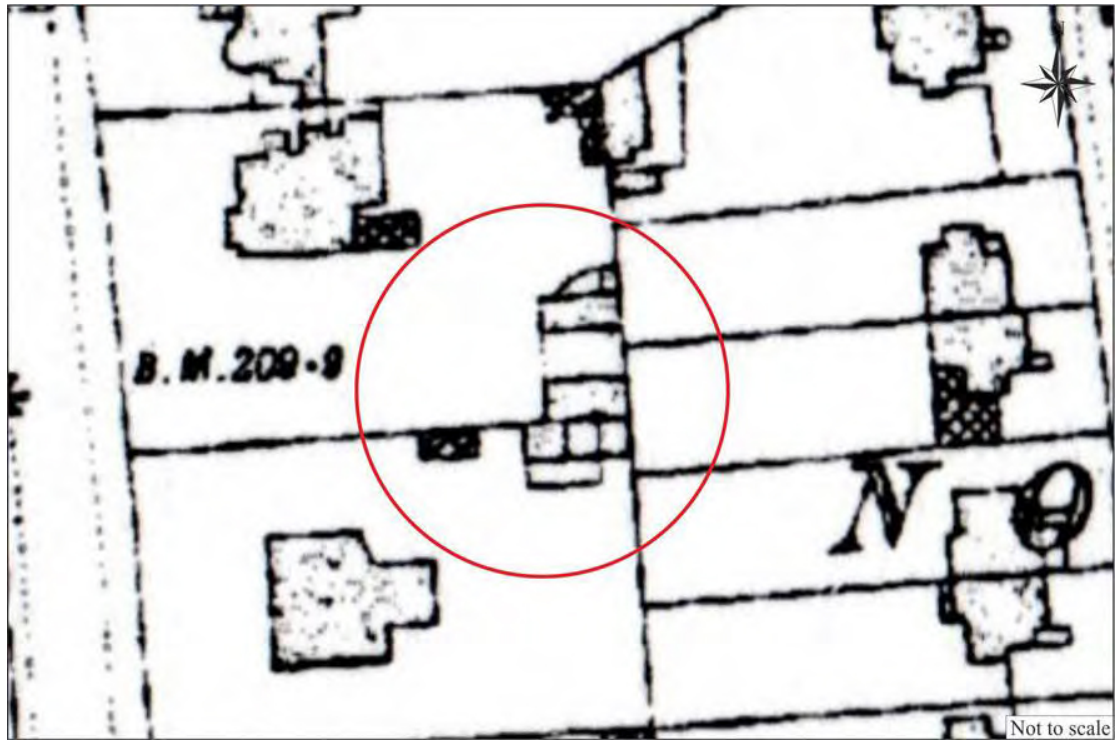


Figure 4: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map



Figure 5: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map

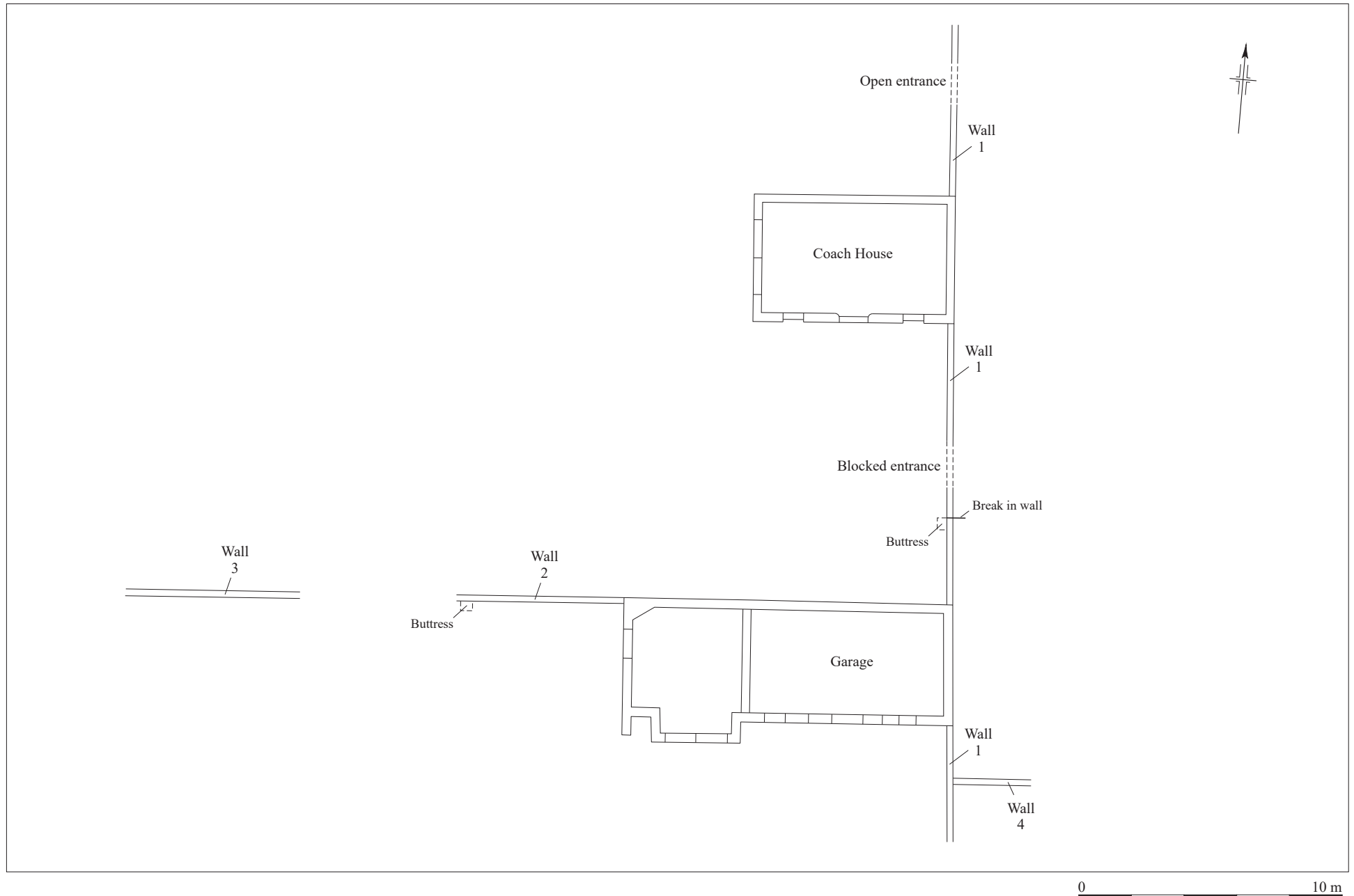


Figure 6: Walls and plans

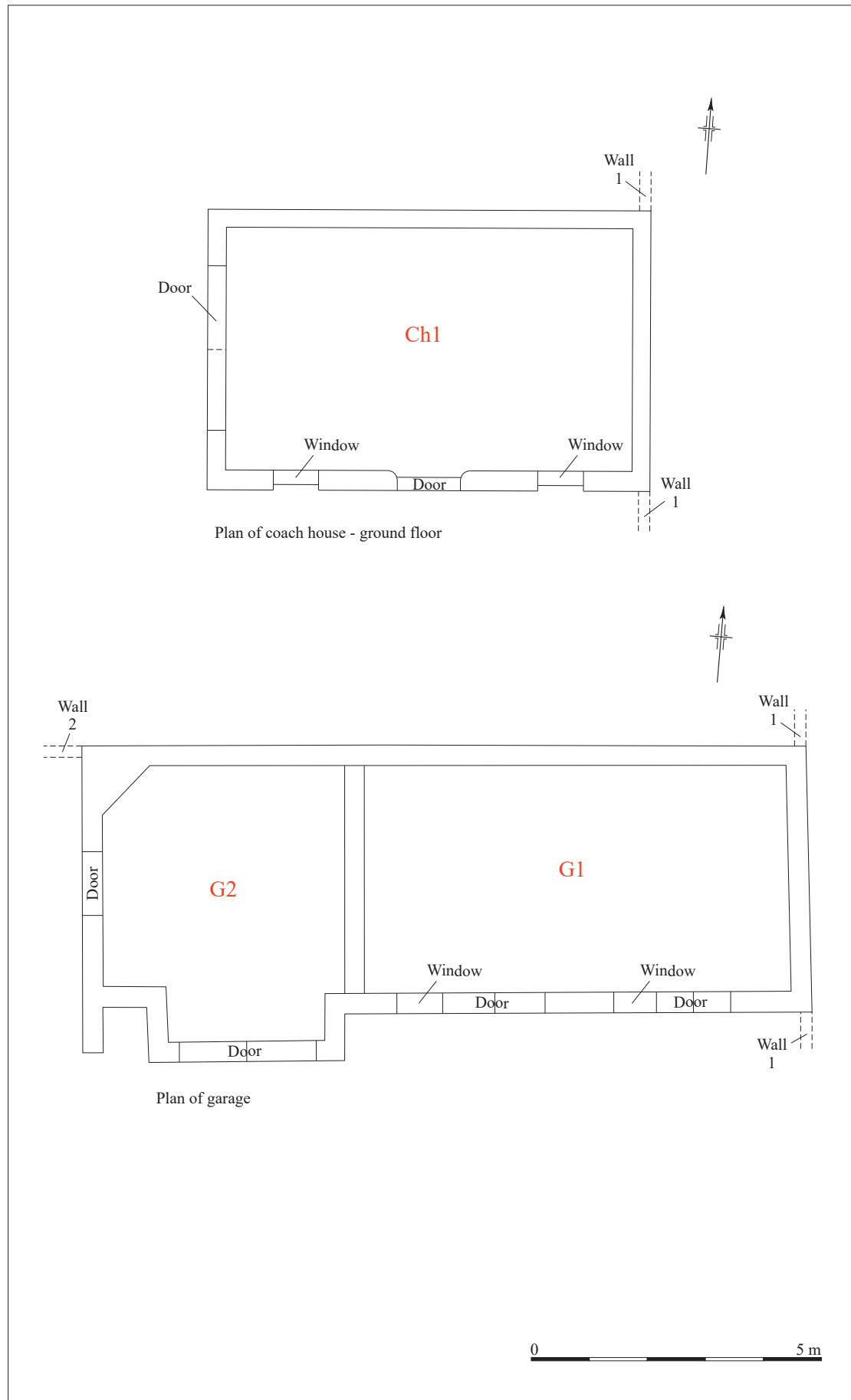


Figure 7: Coach house and garage plans

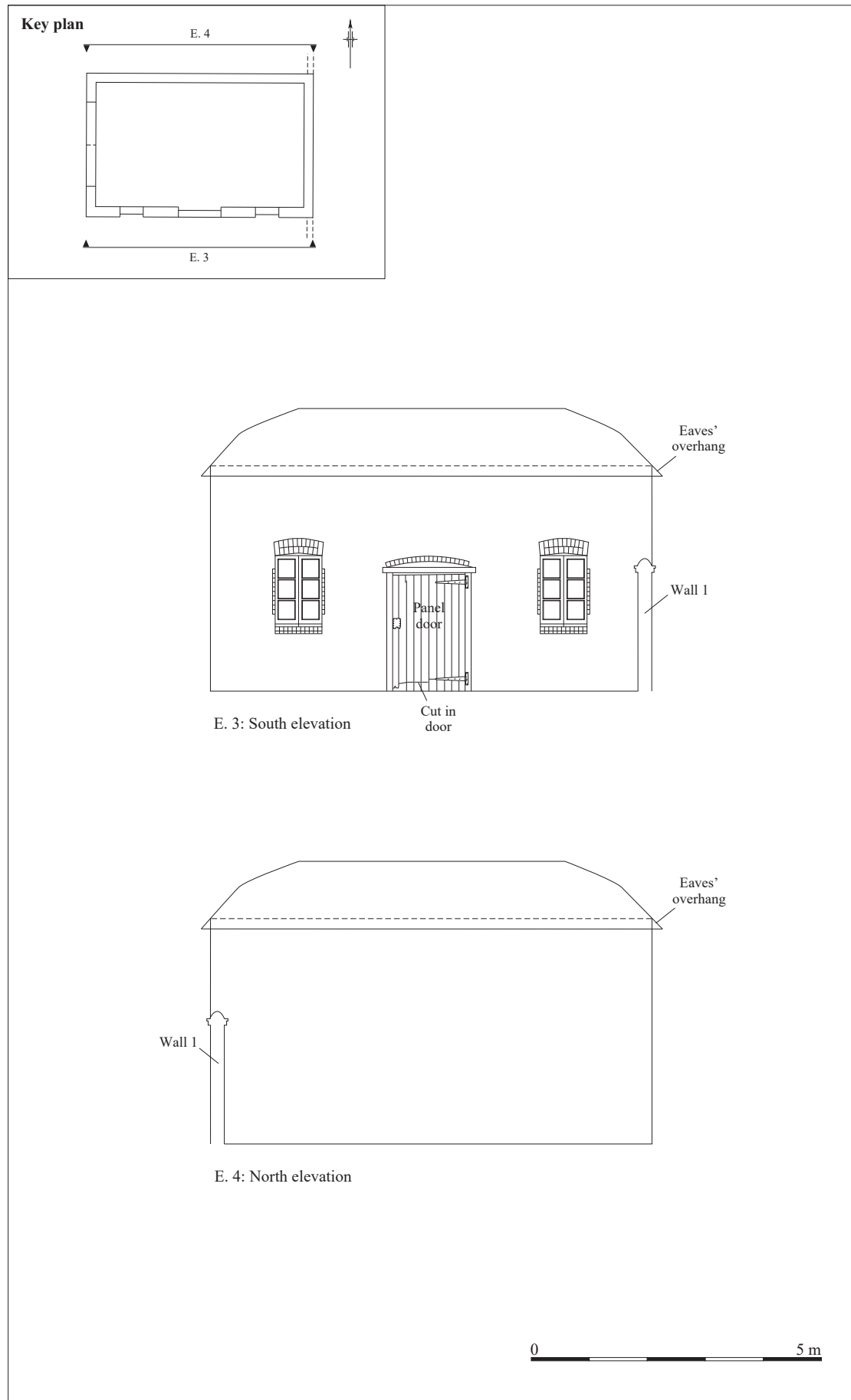


Figure 8: Elevations of the coach house

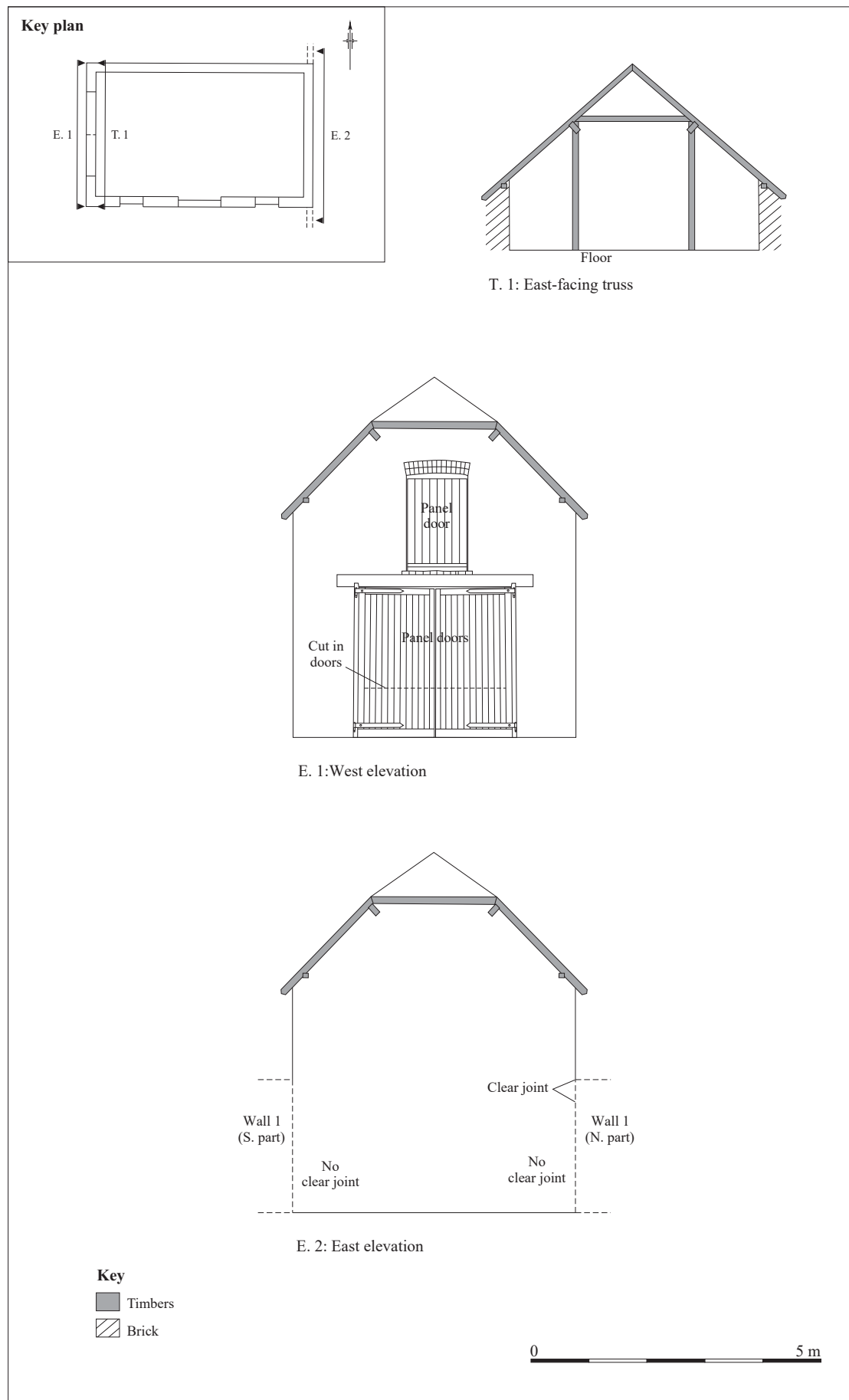


Figure 9: Elevations of the coach house

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF COACH HOUSE, GARAGE AND BOUNDARY WALLS**

#### **3.1 Introduction and General Description**

The Coach House is a one and a half story brick building and is connected on the east side with Wall 1 (Fig. 6).

#### **3.2 Coach House Exterior**

The north elevation (Fig. 8) contains no significant features with the eastern edge connected with the northern part of Wall 1 in a key bond. The east elevation is of red brick without any features and forms part of Wall 1. At the top of Wall 1 on the north side of the east elevation there is a butt joint, but there is no clear butt joint in the lower part or where the southern wall joins the east elevation (Plate 1).



Plate 1: East elevation of Coach House

The south elevation (Fig. 8) is of yellow brick and contains three bays; the east and west bay contain a single wooden casement of two by three lights (Plate 2). Along the base and the central parts of either side of each window the bricks are chamfered. At the top is a segmental arched brick lintel with the end bricks set with the stretch er facing out and two rows of bricks with the header facing out. The central bay consists of a single wooden panel door with a wooden lintel and a segmental arch brick lintel above consisting of a single row of brick soldiers. The latch is on the west side and the hinges are strap hinges with base plate on the east side. The east edge is of red brick and adjoins with the central part of Wall 1. Additionally there is an area of



damage to the lower part of the west edge with a modern drainage pipe and a modern light fixture between the west window and the door.

The west elevation is also of yellow brick with a single bay (Fig. 9 & Plate 3). The lower part of the bay has a double wooden panel door with an extended wood lintel, with metal latch and hinges. Immediately above the lintel is a single row of blue bricks, above which is an opening with a wooden panel door with a segmental arch brick lintel of two rows soldiers and chamfered bricks along either side (Plate 3). At the point that the roof joins the edge of the elevation there is a tie beam visible on either side, with the purlins visible at the upper joint of the tile roof.

The roof is a half hipped tile arrangement with fascia boards. The fascia is supported on extended tie beams and purlins.



Plate 2: South elevation of Coach House

### 3.3 Coach House Interior (Figure 7)

The ground floor of the Coach House consists of a single room (CH1). In the west wall there is a large double door. The south wall has a central door with two flanking windows. The windows on the southern side of the room have segmental arched brick lintels in which is fitted a timber casement window (Plate 4). There are internal vertical bars. The doorway on the south side of the room appears to be boarded up with a segmental brick arch above. The floor consists of dark grey bricks laid in a stretcher bond (Plate 5) and the ceiling is of modern boards. Within the southwest corner of the ceiling there is a hatch which leads into the loft, with no permanent form of stairs to allow access.



Plate 3: West elevation of Coach House

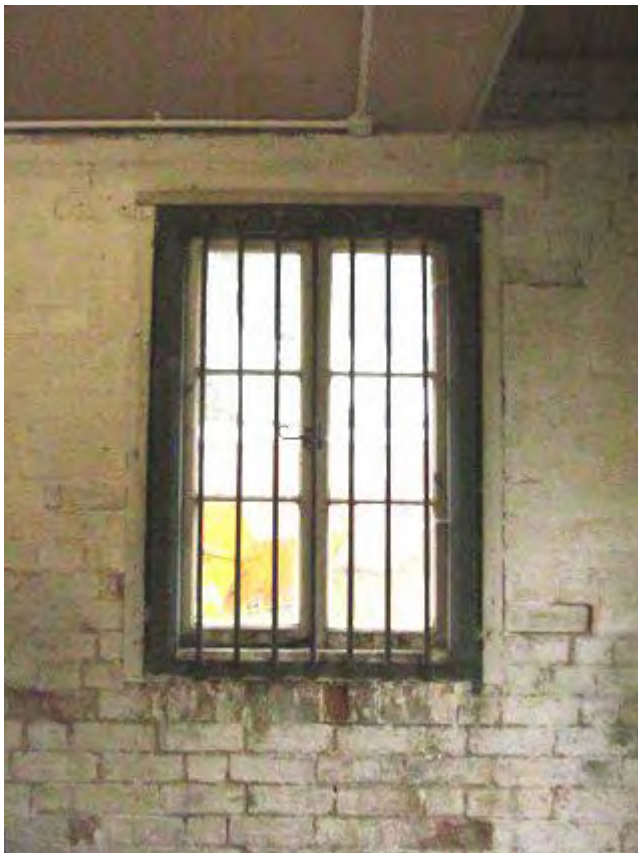


Plate 4: Internal view of window



Plate 5: Floor in Coach House

It should be noted that the floor within the loft was missing several floorboards and as a result it was deemed that it was unsafe. The loft of the Coach House consists of a single room (CH2) with a doorway on the western side of the room (Plate 6). There are two trusses with two queen support posts bracing the purlins that support the common rafters which run from the tie beam to the apex of the roof. The east and west wall of the room consist of bricks in Sussex Bond to a height of 1.06 metres with a tie beam along the top of the wall and overlapped by the tie beams that run along the north and south walls. The rafters continue past the tie beams of both walls.



Plate 6: Interior view of door

### 3.4 Garage Exterior

The north elevation of the garage is part of Wall 2, which butts up against Wall 1 and does not contain any significant features. The east elevation is part of Wall 1 and contains a joint along the north edge of the elevation within the wall (Plate 7) with the top two courses of the elevation, on the north edge, stepping slightly to the east (Plate 8). This appears to be damage to the corner of the elevation and not intentional.

The south elevation has three bays, with the east and central bays comprising of a wooden double panel doors and adjoining wooden window on the western side (Plate 9). The third bay protrudes from the main part of the south elevation and contains a double wooden panel door.

The west elevation consists of a single wooden panel door with a cement square lintel, with Wall 2 extending from the north edge and an extension on the lower part of the south edge (Plate 10).

The roof is flat with a fascia board almost flat to the wall.



Plate 7: Joint in Wall 1 at north edge of garage



Plate 8: Top of north edge of east elevation



Plate 9: South elevation of garage



Plate 10: West elevation of garage

### 3.5 Garage Interior (Figure 7)

The garage is divided into two rooms, the east room (G1) is a rectangular room located within the central and eastern part of the building. The only features of note were the window and door sets located in the south wall. Room (G2) is located within the west side of the building and is in the form of a T shape orientated north to south. The northwest corner contains a boarded up feature, possibly a fireplace with the wall set at an angle (Plate 11).

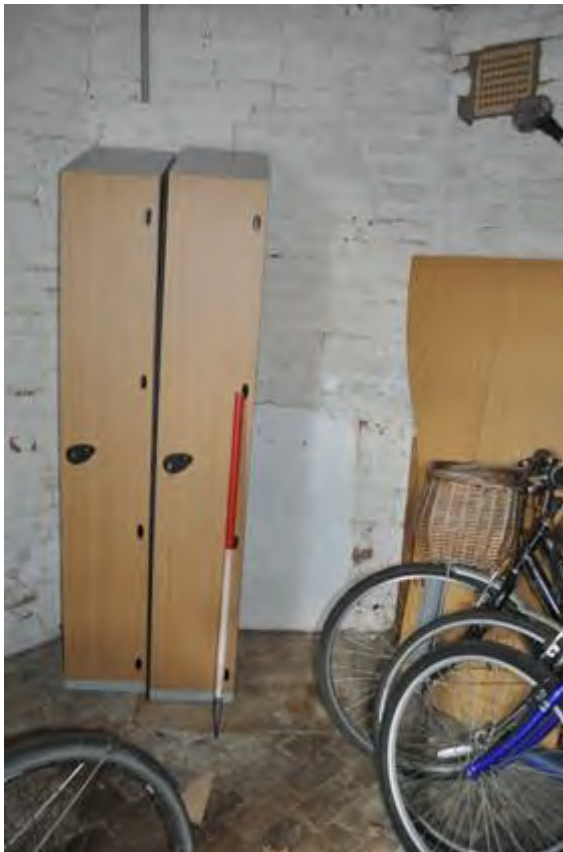


Plate 11: Boarded feature in garage

### 3.6 Boundary Walls (Figure 6)



Plate 12: North entrance in Wall 1 (view to west)



Plate 13: Buttress and blocked entrance in Wall 1 (view to east)

There are four boundary walls which were examined. Wall 1 is orientated north to south and runs along the eastern edge of both the Coach House and garage, forming part of the east elevation for both. The wall is in a Sussex Bond with corbelling on the top with a curved head. There is a curved headed entrance at the north end (Plate 12) and a blocked square head entrance within the centre. The wall extends to the north and south of what will be demolished. On the west side, there is a buttress to the south of the blocked entrance, from which there is no corbelling along the top of the wall (Plate 13). Additionally, on the east side of the wall, it appears that the area surrounding the blocked entrance has either been re-pointed or replaced and that there is an irregularity of brick formation within the top three courses at the point where the corbelling stops (Plate 14). Due to foliage it was not possible to determine if there was any clear joint at the parts where the wall became the east elevation of the garage or at the point it meets Wall 4.



Plate 14: Blocked entrance and joint in Wall 1 (view to west)



Plate 15: Joint between Wall 1 and Wall 4

Wall 2 is orientated east to west and is a continuation of the north elevation of the garage. The wall is of red brick in a Sussex Bond formation with square corbelling and a buttress at the west end on the south side. There is an open entrance at the west end of Wall 2, after which Wall 3 begins. Wall 3 is of the same design and orientation as Wall 2 and continues west towards Banbury Road. Only the eastern section of Wall 3 will be demolished.



Wall 4 butts up against Wall 1 on the east side of Wall 1 and is orientated east to west (Plate 15). The wall is of the same design as Wall 1, but is shorter in height and as with Wall 1 and 3, only a section of Wall 4 will be demolished.

#### **4 EXCAVATION / WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

The author of this excavation report is only responsible for writing the report up and not responsible for any on-site supervision.

Of the various excavation reports it was apparent that there were considered to be two lower levels; in some reports these were interpreted as being two different layers of natural. In the excavation report the natural (07) was initially described as a light brown yellow gravel. A second context (70) was described as a light brown yellow sand and gravel. This was interpreted as the Summertown-Radley Second Terrace Gravels. In the evaluation report these contexts have to be interpreted as layer (1/03) a compact mid-yellow brown sand and gravel.

In the 2015 evaluation report an upper layer of natural was described as context (1/04) a compact mid-yellow brown silt sand with gravel inclusions. It is possible that this may be a degraded layer on top of the natural and may explain some of the problems encountered in matching some of the older and later excavations. It is likely that this deposit was identified in Test Pit 2 as deposit (2/5) a tenacious mid brown silt with flint, and in Test Pit 4 as a mid-red brown silt. In the excavation / watching brief this appears to be layer (26) a compact mid-red brown silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions. It is into this layer that the majority of features are cut. The deposit just described must be a loess deposit that can be found surviving above the Summertown-Radley deposits. Containing gravel it has been disturbed.

Phase 1: Undated – possibly prehistoric (Fig. 10)

The evaluation trench identified two features 1/08 and 1/06, which are potentially early but are largely undated. The colouration of these features is very similar to deposit (26) or (1/04). Indeed the photograph of the cut 1/08 appears to indicate that it could have been truncated from within the accumulation of that layer (Fig. 13). The pit 1/08 was a shallow sub-rectangular feature that measured 0.94m by 0.9m and was 0.28m deep. The sides were moderately sloped and the base flat. The fill (1/07) was a compact but friable light orange brown sand silt with minimal gravel inclusions. The feature contained the fragmentary remains of a small mammal the size of a large dog/wolf, sheep or goat (Sharon Clough Pers Com).

Feature 1/06 was an ill-defined ovoid, which was cut into the top of layer (1/04). The feature was recorded as being 1.26m by 0.94m and 0.2m deep (Fig. 13). The fill (1/05) was recorded as a firm mid-orange brown sand silt with stone inclusions. This feature was ephemeral in nature and had been truncated by later linear features and pit (1/10). This could be tree disturbance.



Another early feature on the site appears to be a sub-oval pit 75 that measured 1.6m by 0.9m and which was irregular in shape. Fill context (74) was a loose dark brown grey sand silt with gravel inclusions. Though the location does not totally match in plan it is thought that this may be the oval feature that was located in a Test Pit in 2005. The feature is an oval pit and the material from it was described as a single fill of loose dark grey brown sand silt. The outline of this feature was diffuse in places, which made the plotting of the feature problematic and its recognition more difficult. It is believed now that this could be the result of the test pit.

Finds believed to have come from this feature included a prehistoric sherd, which was from a beaker (dated 2600-1800 cal BC), and parts of a pair of human femurs and part of a pelvis, which were observed in the spoil during excavation of the Test Pit in 2005. In the watching brief two fragments of ceramic were recovered from this feature, however, the feature was partially dug and refilled in 2005, thus it is considered that this material was intrusive as 19<sup>th</sup> century material was observed in the fill at that time. It was not excavated – see Discussion.

#### Phase 2: Undated – possibly Roman (Fig. 10)

The evaluation plotted two furrow-like features that ran from the northeast to the southwest. There are no proper photographs of these features, but one of them turns up in profile in section, which indicates that they did exist but were machined away. The two were 1/14 and 1/15, however there appears to have been a third feature of this type, 93. Cut 1/14 was about 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (1/13) was a soft mid-grey brown sand silt. Feature 1/15 was similar and so was its fill (1/16), as was cut 93 and fill (94).

The furrows have no dating evidence, however, it is apparent that they do not align with the walls or hedge lines of the Inclosure Map, nor do they align with the ridge and furrow as plotted onto Davies of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH/XX/2). This implies that if they are furrows they are likely to be older; probably pre-medieval and hence Roman or later prehistoric. This is just supposition and based on the assumption that they are the remains of furrows.

#### Phase 3: Prehistoric to Post-medieval (Fig. 11)

Deposit (10) was a compact medium to dark grey brown sand silt with small stone inclusions that formed part of the bedding material for the floor inside the garage walls. No pottery was recovered from (10). Deposit (15) was similar if not the same as context (10). This deposit contained three sherds, one red earthenware of dated mid-16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the second English Stoneware dated mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and the last white earthenware of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit is probably the same as deposit (2/4) of 2015 Test Pit 2, which was located on the south side of the east west garden wall between the two properties. It was claimed that 19<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered from this feature but none was retained to show quantity or corroboration. Layer (18) was a compact mid-brown sand silt with occasional stone inclusions some 0.2m thick. This is probably the same layer as numbered up for the east side of wall 01. This is an agricultural soil that has accumulated over time and the 19<sup>th</sup> century material may be intrusive or from the surface of the deposit. Sherds occur on site from 1200 and after which shows this long process.

Inclosure was an ad-hoc process in the parish of Saint Giles with attempts to enclose areas of land from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1979, 369-412). There are indications that structures were built and areas of land enclosed and that this whole process was in a state of flux. Inclosure was not fully realised until the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the accompanying map dating to 1832 (QS/D/A/vol E).

#### Phase 4: 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 11)

Deposit 74, the fill of pit 75, was truncated by the cut of a rectangular pit. Rectangular pit 77 measured 1.9m x 1.5m and was orientated northwest to southeast. The east side of this pit had diffuse lines and some of the feature may be created by the cutting of a Test Pit in 2005. However, some of it was not so; part of the fill (76) a loose mid-brown grey silt sand with occasional stone and gravel was a fill that contained pottery of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There was a single fragment of modern window glass that is probably intrusive from the 2005 Test Pit. That this did contain part of an earlier feature and was not just the product of the 2005 Test Pit is indicated by the truncation by cut 83.

#### Phase 5: 1860-1865 (Fig. 11)

From the known date for the establishment of the Norham Garden Manor (1860) to the production of the first Ordnance Survey (1875) it is known that the garden walls were established and that a structure was constructed where the Coach House and garage were later known to have been located. The lease and presumed construction of 62 Banbury Road occurred in 1865. The earliest phase of activity was the laying out of stone foundations under the boundary walls of the two properties and under the garage. These foundations in some places appear to have been grubbed out and re-laid. The plots were laid out in some format in 1860 and appear to extend beyond properties. It is highly likely that the stone foundations were laid out in *c.* 1860 by someone who could move from property to property.

Truncating deposit (10) was the remains of stone walls that form the original boundaries of plots in Norham Gardens. Foundation cut 21 was a linear feature made for the construction of wall 02. Masonry foundation 02 was of stone 400mm x 200mm x 200mm only roughly worked and surviving as a single course. The footing was orientated north to south being 0.5m wide and 5.9m long. The following features 19 and 46 appeared to represent the earliest laying out of the east to west boundary wall between the two properties. The former was located under later wall 16. Foundation cut 25 was created for feature 19. Footing 19 was of stone and mortar/concrete, probably a reworked foundation. The latter, 46, was located under wall 27. Foundation cut 47 was for footing 46. Masonry wall 46 was made of stone and mortar. The wall was 12.5m long and 0.3m wide.



Figure 11: Phases 3-5

The southern wall of the garage was created by foundation cut 22 and was a linear feature made for wall 03. In the base of this foundation cut was deposit (17) a firm light grey brown mortar with frequent stone and gravel inclusions 0.1m deep (Fig. 13). This was bedding for masonry foundation 03 made of stones 400mm x 300mm x 180mm and was of rough largely unworked stones. The feature survived as one course orientated east to west and was mortared. This stone feature appeared to butt up to wall 02. This implies that there were probably two phases in the laying out of these stone features; initially the two boundary walls and then the later definition of internal features.

The western wall of the garage was initially marked out with foundation cut 49 for footing 48. Masonry wall 48 was made of stone and mortar. The foundation was used or reused for footing 44. The eastern internal wall of the garage was formed by foundation cut 36 created for wall footing 40. Masonry wall 40 was constructed of stone and concrete. The wall was 3.5m long and 1.2m wide. The western internal wall was formed by foundation cut 34 for wall footing 38. Masonry wall 38 was made of stone and concrete. The wall was oriented north to south and was 3.5m long and 1.3m wide. This deposit contained white earthenware of the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

It should be noted that only the main boundaries were laid out in some form here, but it is not known if this phase was immediately followed by the construction of the brick walls.

The well cut 92 was circular in shape with a 1m diameter and a depth of 1.75. Inside the cut there was a circular stone well 95. The reason for thinking that this was an early feature is because of its use of stone.

#### Phase 6: 1865-1872 (Fig. 12)

Historically it is known that the lease for 62 Banbury Road was made in 1865 (Hinchcliffe 1992), and the brick premises on Bradmore Road were leased in *c.* 1872. These are the red brick houses, and are indicative of associated red brick construction.

The north to south garden boundary wall was constructed on an earlier wall line. Foundation cut 20 was a linear feature created for context 01. Masonry wall 01 contained bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 60mm in a garden wall bond using mortar. The wall was orientated north to south and measured 0.23m wide. This feature was associated with white earthenware of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The line of the east to west boundary wall, which lay between the two properties used foundation cut 28 was for linear wall 27. Masonry wall 27 was constructed of bricks 230mm x 110mm x 60mm and bonded with mortar. The wall was 0.23m wide and 0.4m high. The continuation of this feature was made by foundation cut 24 was created for wall 16. Masonry wall 16, rested on mortar foundation 19, was of brick that measured 230mm x 110mm x 60mm, which was orientated east to west and was bonded with mortar. The wall was 0.23m wide and 8m long.

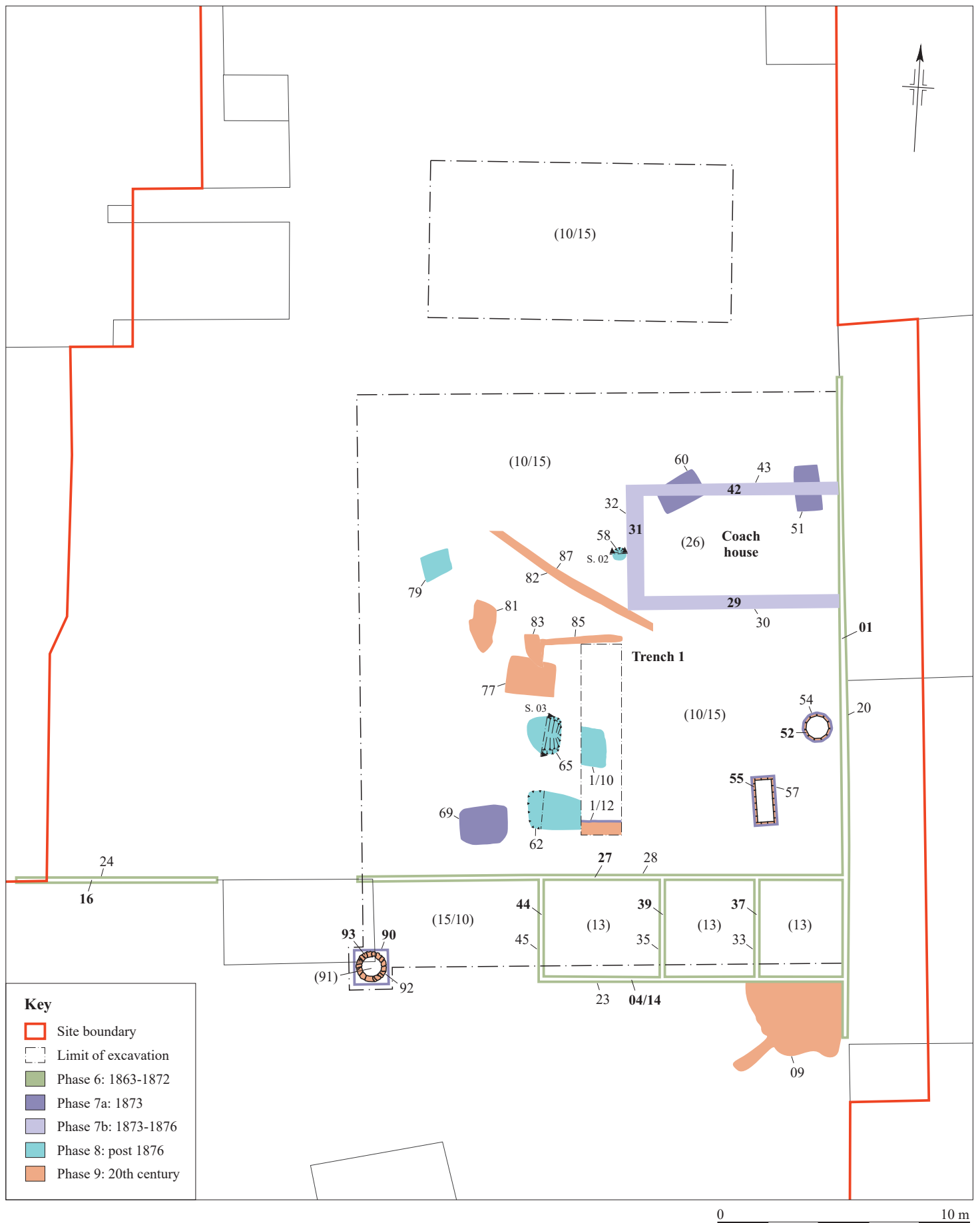
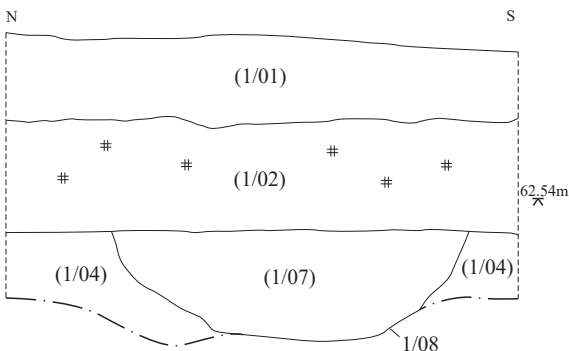
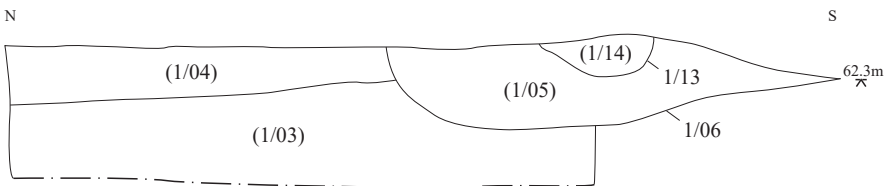


Figure 12: Phases 6-9

**Trench 1**  
**Section 1.1**

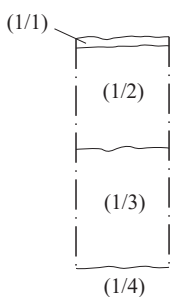


**Trench 1**  
**Section 1.2**



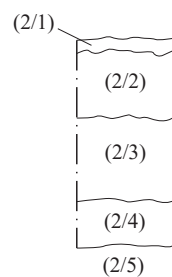
**Test pit 1 (2015)**

**Section 1.1**



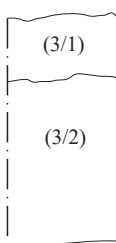
**Test pit 2 (2015)**

**Section 2.1**



**Test pit 3 (2015)**

**Section 3.1**



**Test pit 4 (2015)**

**Section 4.1**

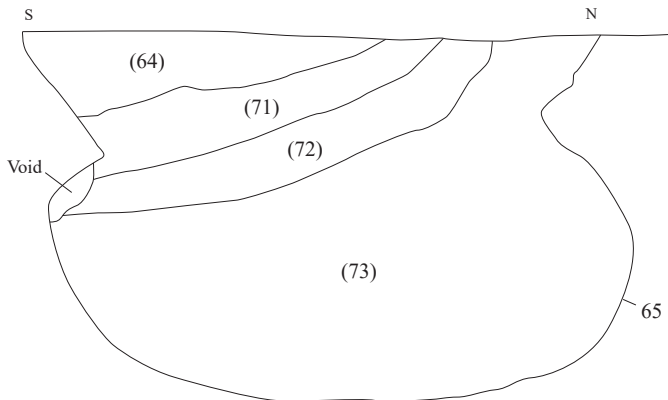
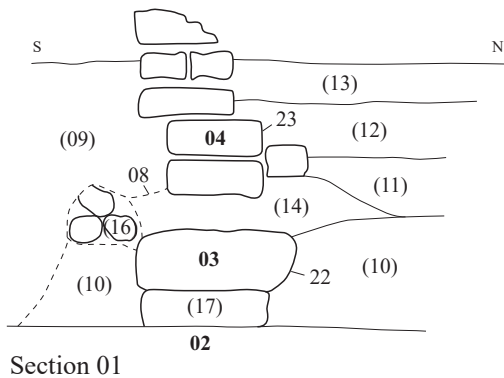
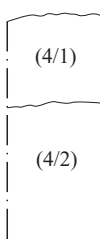


Figure 13: Sections



A structure was created in the corner to the south of the junction of walls 01 and 27. Proposed cut 23 was associated with footing (14). Foundation (14), which overlay stone foundation 03, was a firm white grey mortar with occasional gravel that was 0.12m deep and was 0.6m wide. This lay on top of an earlier stone foundation, however, these stone foundations were not consistent with all later walls so they are assumed to be part of an earlier phase. The southern wall of this building was masonry wall 04 that was constructed of red brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 60mm, which was mortared. The wall was orientated east to west and was 0.12m wide.

The west end wall of the building was formed by foundation cut 45 was created for footing 44. Masonry wall 44, formed part of the coach house, was of brick 220mm x 105mm x 65mm that was orientated east to west and bonded with mortar. The wall was 8.5m long x 0.4m wide. There were two internal walls 37 and 39. Foundation cut 33 was created for the east internal wall footing 37. Masonry wall 37 was constructed of bricks 230mm x 110mm x 60mm and bonded with mortar. The wall was orientated north to south and measured 3.5m long and 0.23m wide. Foundation cut 35 was created for wall footing 39. In the base of the trench was layer (41), highly compact and hard being a white grey concrete and mortar that was 0.2m thick. On this was placed masonry wall 39 constructed of brick 230mm x 110mm x 60mm and bonded with mortar. The wall was 3.5m long x 0.23m wide.

It is noticeable in section (Fig. 13, S01) that some of the brick walls of the garage were taken down and rebuilt, but this will not be elaborated on here.

The floor layers in the garage may be a later reworking or laying. For convenience the layers have been associated with the building. The lowest was deposit (11) was a soft light brown sand silt with frequent stone and rubble inclusions that was 0.18m thick. This was covered by layer (12) was a loose dark brown silt sand with frequent rubble inclusions. Over this was a floor 13 made of bricks 230mm x 100mm x 60mm that was laid with the side of the brick facing up.

Phase 7a: 1873 (Fig. 12)

The leasehold of 64 Banbury Road was made in 1873 (Hinchcliffe 1992).

There are two cut features that are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, which were located under the north wall of the Coach House. This means that they must predate it. The first cut 51 is a rectangular pit 2m x 1m. The fill (50) was a mid to dark grey brown silt sand with gravel and stone inclusions. This contained one sherd of red earthenware and five sherds of white earthenware of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The second feature was cut 60, a pit rectangular in shape measuring 1.8m by 1m with an unknown depth and orientated northeast to southwest, truncating layer (26). The fill (61) was a mid to dark grey brown silt sand with stone and gravel inclusions. A further rectangular pit 69 measuring 1.9m x 1.5m orientated east to west. The fill (68) was a soft mid-dark brown grey sand silt with occasional stone. The fill contained 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This feature appears to be located where a tree is marked in the formally laid out gardens on the 1876 Ordnance Survey map. Pits 51 and 60 appear to align with the rows of trees shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1876 so it is

possible that these were also planting pits dug to take trees, which were later removed when it was decided that the Coach House was to be built.

#### Phase 7b: 1873-1876 (Fig. 12)

The footings of the Coach House are different to those of the boundary walls and the garage, and so is the colour of the brick. The Coach House is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1876. These variations fit with the piecemeal way in which the Norham Manor development was carried out. The boundaries of the site were laid out with individual plans made for each house in turn. The stone footings are probably associated with the laying out of the plots. That the garage has stone footings is indicative of it being an early development. As there are no underlying stone footings of the Coach House, and a different colour brick it is likely that this is an indication of later planning and construction within that estate.

The Coach House was formed with wall 01 being used as the east wall. This wall was heightened in a red brick. The south wall of the building was created by foundation trench 30 created for wall 29. Masonry wall 29, south wall of the coach house, was of brick 220mm x 105mm x 65mm that was orientated east to west and bonded with mortar. The wall was 8.5m long x 0.4m wide. The west wall of the building was created by foundation cut 32 for the construction of wall 31. Masonry wall 31 was constructed of bricks 220mm x 105mm x 65mm. The wall was 5m long and 0.4m wide. The north wall of the building was created with foundation cut 43 for footing 42. Masonry wall 42, forming part of the coach house, was of brick 220mm x 105mm x 65mm that was orientated east to west and bonded with mortar. The wall was 8.5m long x 0.4m wide.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1876 show structures or walls located between the garage and the Coach House. The walls appear to have been cut into the top of layer 10, and did not cut into layer (26), which is why none of them were visible in the top of the natural. There were two features in this area that appear to possibly be associated with what is going on in that area. Well cut 54, truncated layer (10), was circular shape with a 1.1m diameter and vertical sides. The well 52 was made of bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. The well survived to five courses. The other was context 57, a rectangular cut 1.4m by 0.8m. Masonry structure 55 was rectangular and made of bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm.

#### Phase 8: Later than 1876 (Fig. 12)

The following features appear to be a series of rubbish pits that appear to truncate layer 26, but must have been cut through layer (10/15), which are probably all later 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Sub-circular cut 58 measured 0.7m by 0.5m by 0.23m with the sides sharply sloping with a flat base, which truncated context 26 (Fig. 13). The fill (59) was a firm dark red grey clay sand with brick, charcoal and stone inclusions. The fill contained brick and clay pipe of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was located centrally to the external west wall of the Coach House, and could be associated with construction.

Pit 65 was a sub-circular feature measuring 1.3m x 1.46m x 1m with irregular sides (Fig. 13). The lower fill (73) was a dark grey clay sand with stone inclusions. The fill contained 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Fill (72) was a firm light grey sand clay with stone inclusions. Fill (71) was a firm mid-grey sand clay with stone and coal inclusions. Upper fill (64) was a firm dark red grey sand clay with frequent stone inclusions. This deposit contained pottery of a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, besides residual Brill / Boarstall Ware of AD1200-1600. The latter is probably from earlier field manuring.

Pit 79 was rectangular in shape measuring 1m x 1m; this truncated deposit (26). Fill deposit (78) was a soft mid to dark grey brown silt sand with frequent gravel and stone inclusions.

Feature 62 measuring over 2.2m x 1.8m and was 0.45m deep, truncates layer (26). Backfill 63 was a soft dark brown grey silt sand with frequent gravel and stone. This deposit contained 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery that was residual.

One features identified in the evaluation are also probably of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Cut (1/10) was sub-rectangular in shape measuring 1.6m by 1m and was 0.35m deep. The fill (1/09) was a compact but mixed deposit.

Phase 9: 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 12)

On the Second Edition map dated 1900 it is apparent that the walls to the north of the east to west boundary wall between the properties have further alterations and additions. These foundations would not have cut the natural and so they were not recognised. However, as time progressed these details may have been removed with the digging of garden soils.

A cut feature 09, was noted to the south of the south garage wall 03, of which the full extent is not evident. The fill (08) was a soft light grey brown silt with small stone inclusions measuring 0.7m deep. This feature is interpreted as a tree position but could also be the result of double digging with a spade to create a descent depth for the garden soils.

Two service trenches were noted as being cut into deposit (26). These were cut 87, a linear trench. Backfill (86) was composed of sand and gravel. The other was cut 85, a linear feature probably a service trench. The fill (84) was sand. Cut 83 was irregular to sub-rectangular in shape measuring 1.8m x 0.6m, which truncated fill 84 and deposit 77. The fill (82) was a loose grey sand silt with stone inclusions. A further feature believed to relate to drainage was cut 81, irregular in shape and described as a service trench, a soakaway possibly but not the shape of a trench. The backfill was numbered (80) and contained stone.

At some time in the 20<sup>th</sup> century various features that were identified go out of use. The demise of these features may be associated with the insertion of the service trenches. The backfill (53), for well 52, was a soft mid-grey brown silt sand with occasional stone inclusions with 1m diameter. The backfill (91) of well 95 was a loose mid to dark brown silt sand with stone inclusions. Over the well was worked stone 90 measured 500mm in length and 200mm in height. This was a capping stone. The

rectangular brick structure 55 was filled by context (56) with late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century material.

At some time in the 20<sup>th</sup> century some of the structures between the Coach House and the garage were demolished, which left deposits (1/3) and (2/3) described as a brick rubble. One feature identified in the evaluation was cut 1/12 which was a linear feature running east to west. The feature was filled by deposit (1/11) a friable dark grey brown sand silt. The latter feature was interpreted as a service trench, but could easily have been the remains of a robbed out wall line. The topsoil in both gardens near the east to west boundary wall was labelled as layer (05) was a soft dark brown silt loam with inclusions of small stones, which was 0.38m deep (subsequent features not on plans). The topsoil around wall 01 catalogued as layer (06) was a soft dark brown black sand silt with gravel inclusions that measured 0.68m deep. This deposit was located on the north side of wall 01. This contained English Stoneware of the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century, probably residual from field manuring. Topsoil recognised in the Test Pits included (1/2) a loose mid-grey loam, and (3/1). The recorded depth of deposit (4/2) may also mean that the upper part of this originated as part of the topsoil. The topsoil was probably established between 1864 and 1875, but has probably seen a lot of reworking. Some of the gravel spreads recorded as deposits (1/1), (2/2), (2/1) and (4/1) were probably also in existence in 1875, as pathways are shown on the plan, but these have also been reworked and disturbed over time and possibly re-laid.

In an area to the north of the main site a further rectangular piece was stripped to the natural. Here there was recorded a large truncation of deposit (26) that was believed to be a foundation cut 88 for a building 5.3m by 5m, which was orientated east to west. The fill (89) was described as a soft light yellow brown sand. On all of the Ordnance Survey maps from that of 1875/6 to the present day there is no indication of a structure being built in this location. It is either the remains of a big pit of an unknown purpose, a possible short lived air raid shelter, or the other alternative is that this is the underlying deposit (70). Deposit (70) has the same description, and the way it was machined off created the regular shape giving the appearance of a building plan.

Phase 10: 2015

This is a rectangular sondage 67 that represents the evaluation trench dug through the topsoil. The fill (66) was a soft dark grey brown silt sand.

## **5 FINDS**

### **5.1 Ceramic Material**

#### **5.1.1 Pottery (*By Paul Blinkhorn*)**

The pottery assemblage comprised 41 sherds with a total weight of 863g. It was mostly post-medieval, and all of it occurred in contexts of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date. It was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

<b>OXAM:</b>	<b>Brill/Boarstall Ware</b> , AD1200 – 1600. 1 sherd, 21g.
<b>OXBEW:</b>	<b>Staffordshire Manganese Glazed ware</b> , 18 <sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 48g.
<b>OXCL:</b>	<b>Cistercian Ware</b> , 1475-1700. 1 sherd, 1g.
<b>OXDR:</b>	<b>Red Earthenwares</b> , 1550+. 3 sherds, 59g.
<b>OXEST:</b>	<b>English Stoneware</b> , 1680+. 4 sherds, 339g.
<b>OXFM:</b>	<b>Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware</b> , 1720–1800. 1 sherd, 5g.
<b>WHEW:</b>	<b>Mass-produced White Earthenwares</b> , 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century. 30 sherds, 390g.

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.

Cntxt	OXAM		OXCL		OXDR		OXEST		OXBEW		OXFH		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1			1	1									4	13	MOD
6							1	116							MOD
15					1	1	1	167					1	6	MOD
38													1	3	MOD
50					1	3							5	18	MOD
63							1	10					2	51	MOD
64	1	21											6	69	MOD
68													1	8	MOD
73					1	55			1	48			9	188	MOD
76							1	46			1	5			MOD
82													1	34	MOD
Total	1	21	1	1	3	59	4	339	1	48	1	5	30	390	

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

The residual medieval sherd from context 64 is an extremely worn Brill/Boarstall jug handle. The post-medieval assemblage is a typical group of utilitarian wares, such as stoneware ink- and boot-blackening bottles, and transfer-printed and white tablewares.

A fragment of medieval roof tile weighing 53g occurred in context 73. It is 13mm thick, in a grey sandy fabric with red surfaces and patches of a dull green glaze on one side.

### 5.1.2 Brick and Tile (By Stephen Yeates)

Brick and tile fragments were recovered from three contexts. None of this is whole and worth saving, all of it is of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date or later. With contexts (50) and (74) the material was picked off the top of the fill, thus some of this material may be intrusive.

Cntxt	No	Wt(g)	Comments
02	1	588	Corner of a red brick: ? x ? x 62mm with a hard sand fabric
50	10	534	Yellow brick: ? x 104mm x 70mm a coarse fabric with large inclusions associated with the bricks in the Coach House. Five red brick fragments, sand fabric with few inclusions, associated with the initial construction of the garden wall and garage. One fragment red tile, a hard sand y fabric. Three fragments of a dark purple red tile with a purple blue exterior; with occasional large inclusions.
74	2	347	Red brick fragment with hard sandy fabric. Dark red brown tile with micaceous fabric and some larger inclusions.

*Table 2: Brick and tile remains*

The brick and tile samples survive in the Victorian villas in whole form and thus the sample is not worth retaining.

### 5.1.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe (By *Simona Denis*)

A small collection of 7 moulded clay tobacco pipe fragments, weighing 18.7g in total, was recovered during the excavation. The state of preservation of the items is very good, although the extremely fragmentary nature of the finds allowed only limited observations.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Comments	Date range
01	Stem	1	2.6	Off-centre bore-hole	?17 <sup>th</sup> C
15	Stem with spur	1	3.9	Off-centre bore-hole	?L17 <sup>th</sup> -E18 <sup>th</sup> C
59	Stem	2	4.1	Off-centre bore-hole	?17 <sup>th</sup> C
	Bowl	1	1.4	Leaf decoration	?18 <sup>th</sup> C
78	Stem	2	6.7	Centred bore-hole	?18 <sup>th</sup> C

*Table 3: Clay tobacco pipe occurrence by context*

The vast majority of the objects (6 items, or 85% of the assemblage) were positively identified as stem fragments; none of these preserved a mouthpiece.

Plain stem fragments without diagnostic features or decorations have very little dating value; however, a slightly earlier dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century is generally suggested for stems with an off-centre bore hole (Ayto 1994).

The only diagnostic feature observed was the pointed spur preserved on the stem fragment found in context (15), associated with an off-centre bore-hole. The object resembles types 19 and 23 of the Atkinsons-Oswald typology (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), suggesting a dating between 1690 and 1720.

The single bowl fragment recovered from context (59), although largely incomplete, preserved part of the leaf or branch decoration typically found on the back of the bowl, along the seam, in pipes produced during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (CAFG 2012).

The undiagnostic stem fragments were not retained due to their extremely limited potential for further analysis.

## 5.2 Worked stone

### 5.2.1 Slate (By Simona Denis)

A single fragment of slate, weighing 5.5g and measuring 33x28mm, was found in wall foundation **01**. Although the item did not preserve any diagnostic feature, it is likely to be a fragment of a tile used to create a damp proof.

The slate fragment is not recommended for retention due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

## 5.3 Glass (By Simona Denis)

A small assemblage of 8 glass fragments, of a combined weight of 41.8g, was recovered from 6 individual contexts. The state of preservation of the objects is fair, although extremely fragmentary; only limited observation on manufacturing details and dating were possible.

Context	Colour	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Imperfections	Comments	Date range
01	Clear	Window	1	2.1		Degraded	?Post-Medieval
	Unknown	Vessel	1	6.3	Orange-peel surface	Severely degraded	?Post-Medieval
50	Clear	Window	1	0.8			?Modern
63	Clear	Window	1	2.9		Edge preserved	Modern
		Vessel rim	1	19.1		Seashell or flower-shaped	Modern
64	Aqua	Window	1	1			?Modern
68	Clear	Vessel	1	4.1			Modern
76	Clear	Window	1	5.5			Modern

*Table 4: Glass occurrence by context*

Five of the items were positively identified as flat glass fragments, possibly from window panels; the remaining three examples were curved fragments from vessels.

The material was found to be very stable and not affected by degradation or shedding, as typically found in glass produced with modern manufacturing techniques; however, the two fragments recovered from wall foundation **01** showed imperfections and extensive shedding, suggesting an earlier date for these items.

The glass fragments were not retained due to their extremely limited potential for further analysis.

## 5.4 Metal – Iron (By Simona Denis)

Context (50) yielded the only two metal objects recovered during the excavation, positively identified as iron nails. The items, weighing 15.6g, showed a severe built-

up of iron oxide, affecting the observation and the quantification of original weight and dimensions of the objects.

It is not recommended to retain the iron objects due to their extremely poor and unstable state of preservation.

## 5.5 Faunal Remains *(By Simona Denis)*

### 5.5.1 Animal Bone

A very limited assemblage 8 animal bone fragments, of a combined weight of 41.9g, was collected from 4 individual contexts. Although fairly preserved, the items were largely fragmentary, and only limited observations were possible.

Context	Species	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Comments
50	Sheep/Goat	Molar	1	3.9	
63	?Sheep/Goat	Costal groove	1	3.4	
		Vertebrae	1	3.2	
64	Unidentified mammal	Unidentified bone cortex	3	7.7	
	Unidentified bird	Caracoid	1	0.4	Complete. Extremely small/young individual
74	?Sheep/Goat	Proximal femur	1	23.3	Unfused. Young individual

*Table 5: Animal bone occurrence by context*

With the exception of the complete caracoid found in context (64), identified as belonging to and extremely young, undetermined bird, all of the fragments preserving diagnostic features were tentatively attributed to sheep/goat.

No butchering marks were observed.

The animal bone assemblage is not recommended for retention due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

### 5.5.2 Oyster Shell

Two oyster shell fragments, weighing 14.2g in total, were recovered from context (50).

The larger, complete example was positively identified as right or upper valve, while the smaller fragment could belong to a left or lower valve, on the basis of the aspect of the surface (Winder 2011).

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



## 6 DISCUSSION

In looking at the building evidence alone a series of three discernible phases were noted. In looking at the below ground archaeology this was expanded to ten phases.

Phase 1 was represented by three features, two of which were rather ephemeral in nature. These appeared to be cut through layer (26), and in some places from within it. One of the features an oval shaped cut 75 is probably the feature located in 2005. Part of this feature was excavated in 2005 and it is assumed that this is the reason that 19<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered from the top of the fill. It is the only feature that is a large oval pit in roughly the right location. The post-medieval finds on its surface made the archaeologist consider it to be post-medieval in date and thus it was not excavated. It remains *in situ* below the new building.

Phase 2 was represented by 3 furrows that were not in alignment with the ridge and furrow, as indicated on later maps or the Inclosure boundaries. This implies that they could be Roman in date.

Phase 3 is represented by the accumulation of a soil layer from prehistory to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A single pit contained 18<sup>th</sup> century material so it is being treated as if it was of this date, as no 19<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered. This feature was ill defined on its east side and it is assumed that this was where the 2005 test pit was located.

The development of the site rapidly increased after 1860 when there was a decision made to develop Norham Manor. This was evident in the laying out of stone foundations, some of which may be for the creation of plots of land. The stone footings appear to be associated with more than one plot of land. This was phase 5.

The lease on 62 Banbury Road was taken out in 1865 and it is considered that the red brick phase of activity on the site occurred between this date and 1872 when the properties in Bradmore Road were leased. It is apparent that the initial north to south boundary wall was constructed as a low wall by the Coach House as noted in observations of the standing structure. This is represented by phase 6.

Phase 7a, was associated with the construction of the house at 64 Banbury Road, but it is apparent from the pits located under the walls of the Coach House, that there was some delay in constructing the Coach House, and that an earlier formal garden was laid out in this area.

The Coach House had been constructed by Phase 7b, which had to occur by 1876. The evidence for the raising of north to south boundary wall is that there is no joint visible at the lower part of the north edge of the east elevation of the Coach House, which indicates the initial height of the boundary wall. The east elevation of the Coach House was most likely built in red brick for visual reasons.

Phase 8 saw the cutting of a number of features, presumably rubbish pits, but this phase of activity would only have been brief at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The foundations of the buildings did not appear to

penetrate the natural, but stopped at the top of the natural. For this reason it was not possible to plan the alterations that are evident on the maps dated 1900, 1921 and 1939.

There are a series of features that have been dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, treated as phase 9, while the main evaluation trench excavated in 2015 was treated as phase 10.

One problem that occurred with this excavation was the insistence that feature 1/10 was the base of the Test Pit created in 2005. The oval feature to the south was ephemeral and had no evidence of the burial or even the right colouration in the deposit in the cut. This assertion clouded the judgement of those on site and created confusion as the interpretation was perceived as being correct and not just a working hypothesis.

## 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 Museum Service with Accession Number OXCMS: 2015.176

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### **Historic Maps**

CH/XXIII-9a 1695 Morden's map of Oxfordshire

Oxon33.15 1876 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

Oxon33.15 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

Oxon33.15 1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map

Oxon33.15 1939 Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map