

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

AT

TELECOM HOUSE,

PARADISE STREET, OXFORD.

SP 50850 05050

On behalf of

Bellway Homes

MARCH 2005

REPORT FOR

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at this site by John Moore Heritage services between February and May 2003, following an initial evaluation of the site in January. Two main areas of the site were investigated; the larger (Zone 1) occupied the northeast corner of the site closest to the Paradise Street frontage whereas a smaller area to the south and east (Zone 2) lay close to the Castle Mill Stream.

The natural terrace gravel was encountered between 55.25m OD in the far southwest of the site and 53.00m OD to the east. Some 11th-12th century material retrieved from the base of a very limited sondage in the northeastern corner of the site may attest to some activity of that date, though it is not until the 13th century that we see concrete evidence of activity on the site. This seems to have largely taken the form of reclamation dumping, though the presence of a single pit of this date towards the northern end of the site may allude to occupation beyond the confines of the investigation to the north.

Despite this activity usage of the site appears to have remained relatively minimal until the construction of the first building on the site towards the end of the 15th century (Building 1). This was orientated north south in the northeastern corner of the site and comprised an external foundation of masonry, probably forming a plinth for a timber superstructure, with internal wall of 'cob' construction and floored with beaten clay. Associated activity to the west of this structure seems to have been largely horticultural in nature and included a series of small gullies, which have been identified as planting trenches. An east-west aligned ditch that bounded these gullies to the north probably functioned as a boundary ditch.

Towards the latter half of the 16th century, this building fell into disuse and was at least partly demolished. A series of postholes may attest to a small timber structure that made use of the upstanding remains of the previous building (Building 2), whilst the cutting of a large drainage ditch marks the end of the horticultural activity of the previous phase.

By the end of the 16th century renewed development of the site appears to be underway, marked by the large scale importation of soil across the site, followed by somewhat irregular pitting and the construction of a substantial masonry structure on the site of Building 1 (Building 3). This structure incorporated the surviving foundations of its predecessor into its own to create a far more substantial footing, presumably for a masonry superstructure. Internal features of this building comprise a possible threshold slab and foundation for a staircase, both located in the southwestern corner of the structure. Development to the south, close to the Castle Mill stream may also have been underway by this time, given the evidence of a masonry foundation revealed at the base of a small sondage (Building 4).

The latter half of the 17th century saw the abandonment of Buildings 3 and 4 and the construction of a further masonry structure at the northern end of the site Building 5. This was also orientated roughly north south and may well have utilised fabric from the demolished Building 3, which was subject to piecemeal robbing throughout this phase. Indeed, activity associated with Building 5 largely comprised pitting that was at its greatest concentration in the area formerly occupied by Building 3.

By the mid 19th century the site was dominated by the remains of buildings associated with the Swan Brewery. The largest of these buildings (Building 6), otherwise known as St. Thomas' House or Westgate House, was a truly monumental masonry structure, composed of a rectangular cellared core (much of which lay beyond the limits of the excavation) with a wing to the north floored with York stone flags. The eastern wall of this wing formed a curve, considered here to accommodate the turning circle of vehicles drawn up on the cobbled surface that lay within the arc described by this wall. Hoggar's map of 1850 shows that the area to the west of Building 6 originally comprised a formal garden but this was soon redeveloped with the construction of two further masonry structures (Buildings 9 and 10). To the south a further two buildings were encountered (Buildings 7 and 8) with an associated cobbled yard surface.

These buildings were demolished prior to the redevelopment of the site in the 1960s with the construction of Telecom House.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SITE LOCATION (Figure 1)

The site is partly located between the Wareham Stream, the Castle Mill Stream and Paradise Street, Oxford and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 50850 05050. The two streams form the site boundaries in the southern portion of the site. The line of a third stream to the west, now culverted, may also have joined Wareham Stream within the site boundaries. The site is bounded to the east by Paradise Street, to the north by the former Morrells Brewery and to the southwest by college buildings. The site was occupied by a large Y-shaped building with associated car parking areas prior to the excavations. The underlying geology is alluvium overlying River Terrace Deposits (BGS 1982).

1.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of the site of the former Telecom House, Paradise Street, Oxford. Due to the potential for archaeological remains on the site a condition of the planning consent required the implementation of a programme of archaeological works agreed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by Oxford City Council. An initial evaluation of the site, conducted by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) in January 2003, demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains on the site. Following discussions on site, the Archaeologist for Oxford City Council advised that two areas of significant archaeology that would be affected by the proposed new build should be archaeologically investigated and recorded prior to their disturbance.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment of the site (Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, Oct 2001) showed that the proposal site had the potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits, in particular structures and waterlogged features. The site was situated on flood plain gravel terrace, which has been seen elsewhere to be attractive to prehistoric and later settlement.

Historic mapping for the site shows the Swan Brewery in the late 19th century covering the eastern part of the site. It may have grown from a 'malthouse' in the 16th century, because the Paradise Street and adjoining Mill Stream frontages are already built up by 1578. This frontage would certainly be older (i.e. medieval) by analogy with the remainder of the south frontage of Paradise Street. Some of this frontage may exist under the present Paradise Street.

The evaluation of the site uncovered possible 14th century land reclamation deposits sealing at least one 13th century feature towards the north-eastern end of the site. Features of 15th century and later date, including walls, were found cut into the top of the reclamation deposits. A curving wall in Trench 4 (Fig. 2 near to the Paradise Street frontage is shown on 1850 and later maps.

To the east of the site, in trenches between the front of the Telecom House building and the Mill Stream substantial masonry structures and associated cobbled surfaces were found.

One of the cobble surfaces sealed a clay tobacco pipe dating to c. 1640-70. A former river channel was identified below the archaeological sequence.

West of the Wareham Stream three trenches found a sequence of waterlain deposits infilling a former stream course(s). The base of these deposits was not reached; however in Trench 1 the lowest deposit encountered was dated no earlier than the mid 16th century. No evidence for a loop-shaped earthwork as shown on Taylor's map (1750) was found.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation, as detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* are reproduced here in full.

- The primary aim was to preserve by record the archaeological remains on this site where the new build will have an impact on significant archaeological remains. Elsewhere the remains would be preserved *in situ*.

Particular aims included:

- To establish the date of the earliest buildings on the Paradise Street frontage through the examination of structures and cut features within their 'backyards' as the buildings are probably under the part of the present Paradise street.
- To establish the type of construction of the buildings on the site to compare with other known buildings excavated in the suburb of St Thomas. Along St Thomas Street the earliest buildings of early 13th century date were found with stone built foundations forming plinths for timber-framed buildings. By the mid- to late 13th century, some buildings were built of stone on larger foundations. During the 14th century some of the buildings on the north side of St Thomas Street and elsewhere in the suburb were cob-walled buildings.
- During the 15th century there was an increase in prosperity, which resulted in a period of rebuilding with several houses of high status appearing. Was this increase in prosperity evident on this site?
- Following the Dissolution of the monasteries in 1536 the parish suffered due to being dependant on the two local monasteries. Was this evident in the buildings being left vacant for a time?
- Agas' map of 1578 indicates a building, part of which may lie within the north-eastern part of the site that will be excavated. An aim was to attempt to locate this building and determine whether any evidence existed for the reason why Paradise Street does not appear to continue to St Thomas Street at this time. The reason for the latter may lie further north, outside of the site, where Agas' map seems to show a complex of buildings associated with the Castle Mill.

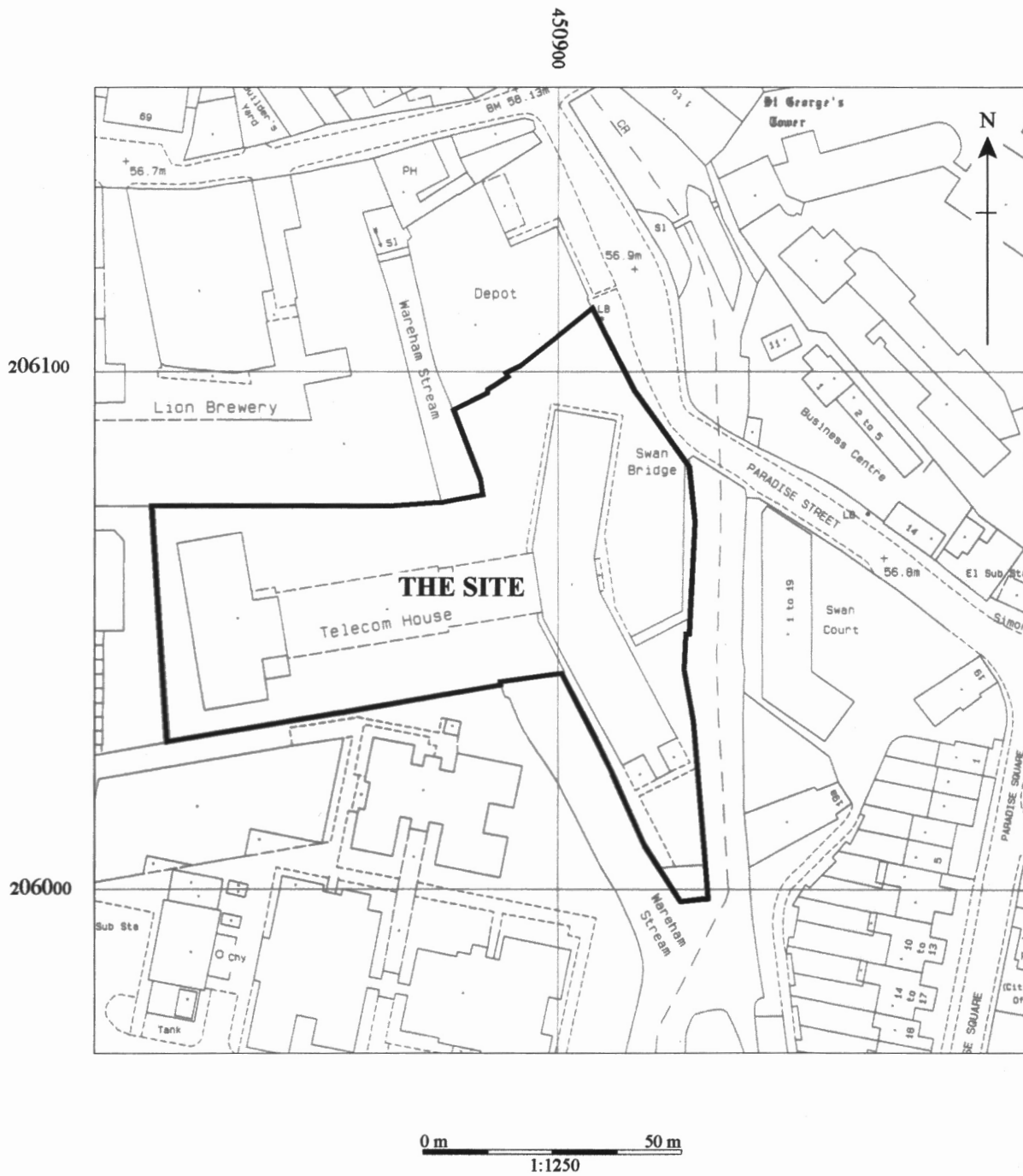


Figure 1: Site Location

- Hollar's map of 1643 shows an open area for the site although buildings are present further to the north. Was this abandonment of the site apparent in the archaeological evidence?
- By 1675 Loggan's map shows the Paradise Street continuing through to St Thomas Street with the frontage built up and a lane running southwards from the bridge over the Mill Stream by the side of the Stream. Between the north part of this lane and the Wareham Stream are various buildings and plots. An aim was to determine whether there is evidence for this lane and the buildings in the seventh century. The cobble surfaces found in Trenches 6 and 7 may have been a surface of the lane post-dating the clay tobacco pipe of c. 1640-70.
- Cartographic evidence for the 18th century indicates that the lane had been built over, with an open area between buildings on the edge of the Mill Street and the Wareham Stream, but by 1888 it appears to have been re-opened. Did the archaeological evidence support this?
- The curving wall found in Trench 4 appears on Hoggar's map of 1850. How early was this building founded, and why did it have a curving wall?
- Aims would include dating each building by excavation and establishing the function of the buildings. Which buildings were domestic, industrial or warehousing?
- Ceramic and other artefactual assemblages were to be collected for comparison with other local sites.
- The final aim was to make the results of the desktop assessment, evaluation and recording action available to all interested parties through publication of the results.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Following the evaluation of the site in January 2003, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* detailing the scope of further works required on the site was prepared by JMHS and subsequently agreed with the Oxford City Archaeologist and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the archaeological investigation of two areas of the site, totalling some 480m², which were identified during the evaluation as containing significant archaeological remains. The larger of the two areas, Zone 1, occupied some 340m² in the northern part of the site, whereas Zone 2, which totalled some 140m², lay to the south and east close to the Castle Mill Stream (Figure 2).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994).

3.2 METHODOLOGY

The investigation of the site was undertaken in two main phases. The first of these involved the archaeological excavation of the two areas of the site deemed to contain significant archaeological remains. These areas were stripped of overburden down to the top of the uppermost archaeological layer. This work was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and was supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

The surface resulting from this controlled strip was cleaned, planned and stratigraphically excavated down to c. 1.1m below present ground level. This was carried out by hand except for the deep reclamation deposits identified to the north of the site during the evaluation. These were sampled by hand, in boxes, to recover a sample of artefacts and to ensure that no features were present within them. The remainder of these dump deposits were mechanically removed to expose the underlying deposits and features, which were further investigated by hand excavation. Areas of drainage were excavated to c. 1.5m below ground level.

The second phase of investigation comprised an archaeological watching brief carried out during the excavation for services and ground beams in areas of archaeological potential. In effect, this consisted of the area to the east of the Wareham Stream but outside the footprint of Telecom House, which was shown during the evaluation to have almost entirely destroyed any archaeology that may have been present.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced. The work was monitored by Mr. Brian Durham, the Oxford City Archaeologist.

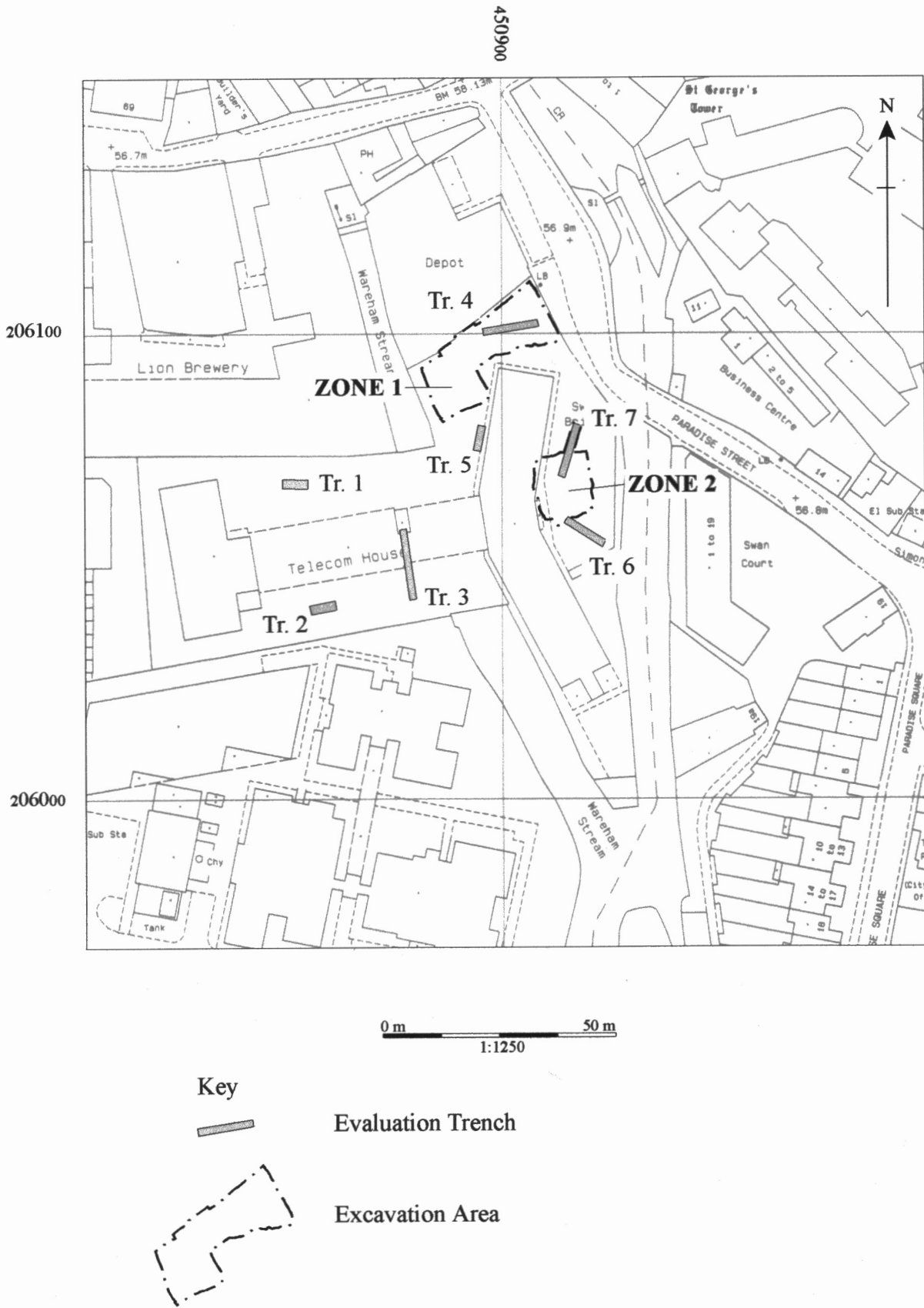


Figure 2: Location of areas of archaeological investigation

4 RESULTS

Numbers within [square brackets] refer to cut features, those within (round brackets) to deposits and fills and underlined numbers denote masonry. Numbers in *italics* refer to the evaluation of the site.

4.1 PERIOD 1: NATURAL GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Open Area 1: Natural

Our knowledge of the natural geology and topography of the site is to some extent hindered by the limited depth of the excavations imposed by the proposed development. Indeed, as a general rule, excavation was halted before the natural geological sequence was encountered. Nevertheless, it is possible to make some more general observations based upon the results of both the evaluation and a programme of boreholing conducted prior to the fieldwork.

Broadly speaking, the borehole logs show that the geology of the site comprises stiff dark blue Oxford Clay, overlain by river terrace gravels, in turn overlain by alluvial deposits, of which all but the lattermost lay well below the limit of excavation in both the evaluation and excavation. The Oxford Clay was encountered between 52.40m above Ordnance Datum (henceforth OD) to the south of the site 50.98m to the north. Terrace gravels occurred between 55.25m OD in the far southwest of the site and 53.00m OD to the east, these lower levels probably reflecting the proximity to the Wareham and Castle Mill Streams – a premise supported by the more mixed nature of the gravel here. Indeed, the slightly lower level of 54.05m OD noted towards the northwestern corner of the site may well indicate proximity to the now culverted Hamel Stream channel which lay to the west of the Wareham Stream.

The earliest deposits encountered during the evaluation of the site consisted of the alluvial deposits that cap the geological sequence (*1/07*), (*1/08*), (*2/06*), (*2/08*), (*3/03*) and (*4/22*). These vary in colour and consistency from mid brown sandy clay to dark grey silty clay with fine gravel. The relative height of the top of this alluvium appears to vary considerably, particularly between the borehole and evaluation sequences. Undoubtedly, much of this variation reflects both the differences in techniques used to establish the sequence (i.e. percussion boreholing as opposed to machining) and truncation through cultural activity.

Some of this variation, however, may be seen to broadly reflect that of the underlying gravel, with a maximum height of 55.85m OD noted in the far southwest, sloping down to 55.50m OD to the north towards the infilled and culverted Hamel Stream, and 55.30m OD to the east, between the Wareham and Castle Mill Streams. Moreover, the occurrence of mid 16th century pottery within the dark grey alluvial deposits encountered in Trench 1 (*1/08*) support the premise that these deposits represent the infilling of the Hamel Stream channel. Indeed, this deposit is comparable to the very dark greyish to blackish brown silt and silty clay observed at the base of the sequences in Trenches 6 and 7 (*6/01*), (*6/07*) and (*7/14*). These deposits were also seen to contain pottery, ranging in date from the 15th to 17th centuries and are perhaps best seen as closer in origin to (*1/08*) than the alluvium elsewhere on the site and representing the relatively recent infilling of the Castle Mill Stream.

4.2 PERIOD 2: EARLY LAND USE. c. 11th-15th Century

Zone 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

Open Area 2: Medieval land reclamation and probable occupation

Our understanding of the earliest activity on the site is somewhat sketchy, to say the least. This is due in part to the limited exposures of the lowest parts of the archaeological sequence afforded by the investigation but due also to a paucity of reliable dating. Indeed, the dumped deposits that comprised the earliest archaeological activity on the site, by their very nature, largely contain residual or re-deposited finds that tend to skew the perceived dating. Nevertheless, the limited observations that have been made permit some tentative comments regarding initial land use on the site.

The available evidence suggests that the earliest activity on the site may date to the late 11th-12th century. This premise is based upon the recovery of a number of sherds from two successive deposits of silty gravel (395) and (394) noted at the base of a small test pit excavated close to the Paradise Street frontage. Given the small exposure provided by this test pit, however, little may be said with any certainty regarding the form or function of such deposits. Indeed, whilst they may represent early attempts to occupy the site, it is equally possible that the occurrence of pottery within these deposits amounts to little more than residual finds within water-sorted natural terrace gravel.

Whatever the significance of these earliest deposits, however, it is clear that concerted efforts to occupy the site were underway by the mid 13th century. Most efforts seem to have consisted solely of reclamation dumping, presumably in order to make use of otherwise marginal land between the Wareham and Castle Mill Streams. However, the limited exposure of these early deposits afforded by the evaluation also identified a single pit of 13th century date (4/16) and thus attests to at least some limited pitting during this period. Initially, this dumping seems to have constituted a comparatively piecemeal affair of relatively discreet deposits concentrated largely towards the Paradise Street frontage and the Castle Mill Stream. Typically, these deposits varied considerably in colour and consistency, from dark brown-black silty clays such as (393) and (381), to mixed silty gravel (4/47) or clean yellow gravel such as (4/48) or (379). All were seen to contain comparable pottery of mid 13th century date.

By the 14th and 15th centuries, however, this process of reclamation appears to have grown into a comparatively large-scale venture, characterised by much more extensive and homogeneous dumps of dark grey clayey or sandy silt. These include such deposits as (194), (277), (331), (375), (376) and evaluation context (4/19) and served to raise the ground level to a maximum height of 55.96m OD. Whilst the precise extent of this dumping remains difficult to determine, it is clear that it extended further than previous attempts at reclamation. Indeed, though undated, deposits such as (273), (290), (294), (307), (308), (347) and (396) are broadly comparable in colour and consistency and may well suggest that the entire area between the Castle Mill Stream and the Wareham Stream was in use by the end of the medieval period.

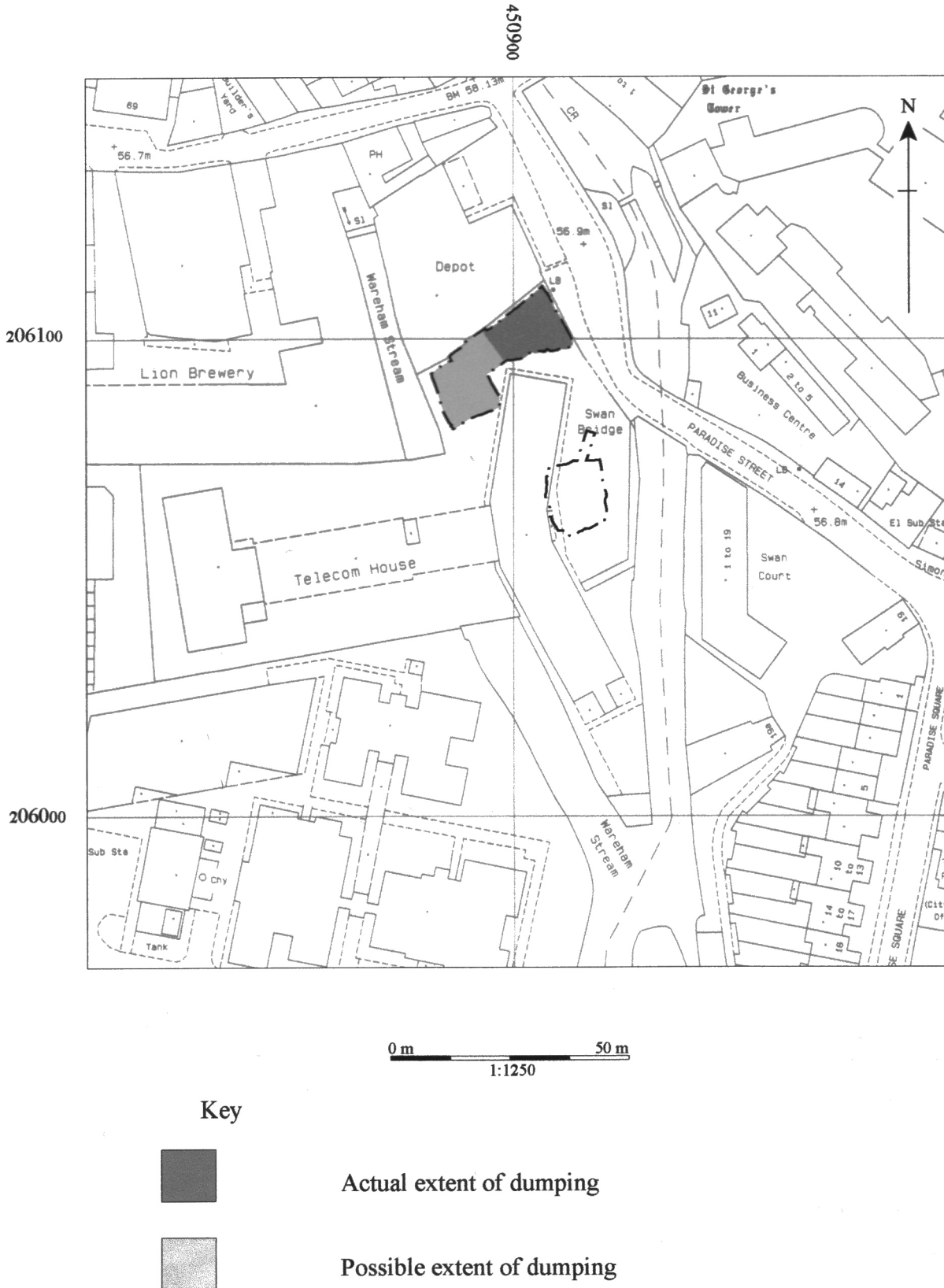


Figure 3: Extent of medieval reclamation dumping

4.3 PERIOD 3: EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEVELOPMENT AND POST-DISSOLUTION DECAY. Late 15th-Late 16th Century

Phase 1: Late 15th-mid 16th century

With the advent of the post-medieval period the character of activity on the site changes considerably, for it is during this time that we see the construction of the first building on the site (Building 1) and an associated back yard (Open Area 3).

Zone 1 (Figure 4)

Building 1: A probable timber framed building

Building 1 was orientated almost exactly north-south and measured 13.00m by 3.00m within the area of the excavation, though seemingly extending further to the north, south and east. A layer of greenish grey silt and gravel (142), (192) and (370) attests to attempts to level the site prior to the construction of the external walls, of which only the westernmost 159/304 lay within the area of excavation. This wall measured approximately 0.50m in width and comprised a trench-built foundation, of roughly hewn limestone blocks, varying in size from 0.10m³ to 0.40m x 0.40m x 0.20m and bonded with yellowish sandy clay. Truncation from both subsequent robbing and building operations makes it difficult to determine the exact form that this wall took. Given its width, however, it is perhaps unlikely that it would have served to support a masonry superstructure and it is perhaps probable therefore, that it functioned as a footing for a timber framed building.

A number of footings for internal partition walls survived towards the southern end of the building. These were all of the same 'cob' construction, built of a combination of small limestone blocks and yellowish brown silty clay and comprised an east-west wall 341 and north-south wall 344, serving to form two small rooms to the north (Rooms 1 & 2) and a single, larger room to the south (room 3).

Though broadly comparable, the sequences of flooring in each of the three identified rooms showed some notable disparities that help to refine the phasing of the building. To the south, for instance, in Room 3, two successive layers of makeup (342) & (346) served as a base for a single beaten earth floor of light brownish grey sandy silt (339). Room 1 exhibited a similar sequence, with a single layer of makeup (345) overlain by a possible floor of beaten clay (333). To the northeast in Room 2, on the other hand, a single layer of makeup (343) was sealed by a complex sequence of thin clay floors interleaved with lenses of ash, indicative of successive renewals of the same floor and suggestive of fairly intensive usage. Indeed, the lenses of ash within this sequence of floors are of considerable interest and imply the presence of a hearth nearby, though evidently beyond the limit of excavation. Unfortunately, all three rooms seem to have been cleared prior to the demolition of Building 1 and thus it is difficult to ascribe any specific usage to any of its rooms, though, given the absence of any clearly industrial features, it is probably reasonable to assume that the structure was essentially domestic in function.

Towards the latter half of the 16th century, Building 1 finally fell into disuse and was demolished. Much of the fabric of the structure was subsequently robbed, particularly towards the northern end where the external wall 159/304 was almost entirely removed, to be backfilled with variable deposits of mid brown- light grey clayey silt (156) or greyish

brown sandy silt (160), both of which contained demolition material such as mortar or limestone. Towards the southern end of the building, this wall fared slightly better, though an irregular linear cut [328], backfilled with a mixed deposit of greyish brown to yellow silty clay (327) and building debris, attests to the partial robbing of internal features.

Open Area 3: Land to the rear of Building 1

Open Area 3 consisted of land to the rear of Building 1 and appears to have been essentially horticultural in use, comprising a number of ditches and gullies cut into the top of the underlying late medieval reclamation dumping.

A roughly east-west aligned boundary ditch extending back from Building 1 served to subdivide Open Area 3 into two smaller plots. This comprised a steep sided cut with 'V' shaped profile [282], with a primary fill of dark grey sandy silt (281) in turn overlain by a fill of mid greenish yellow silty sand (280). A quantity of domestic refuse including butchered animal bone and oyster shell was retrieved from both deposits.

To the south of ditch [282] a total of 5 parallel gullies were observed. All consisted of shallow cuts with rounded profiles and termini [365/372], [367/374], [378], [4/07] and [4/11] and all contained similar fills of greenish grey silty sand (364/371), (366/373), (377), (4/06) and (4/10) respectively. Though these gullies respected ditch [282] to the north, it is of interest that their orientation is much more in line with Building 1 to the east, whereas the alignment of ditch [282] bears greater resemblance to modern property boundaries. The reasons for this are unclear, though it is of note that Building 1 appears to be orientated in relation to the Castle Mill Stream and thus may not reflect contemporary land divisions. Given the layout of these gullies it is not difficult to hazard a guess at their function. Indeed, though their spacing varies, generally speaking it is close enough to indicate that the features served a primarily horticultural function such as planting trenches or furrows.

A heavily truncated ditch was located some 3.00m to the west of Building 1 and on a similar orientation both to the building and the gullies which lay further to the west. This comprised a steep cut [186] with comparable 'V' shaped profile to ditch [282], though a considerable fall to the north of some 1:10 indicates that this ditch probably constituted a drainage ditch. It is of note that no features were observed to the north of ditch [282], though, of course, any such features may well lie beyond the limits of excavation.

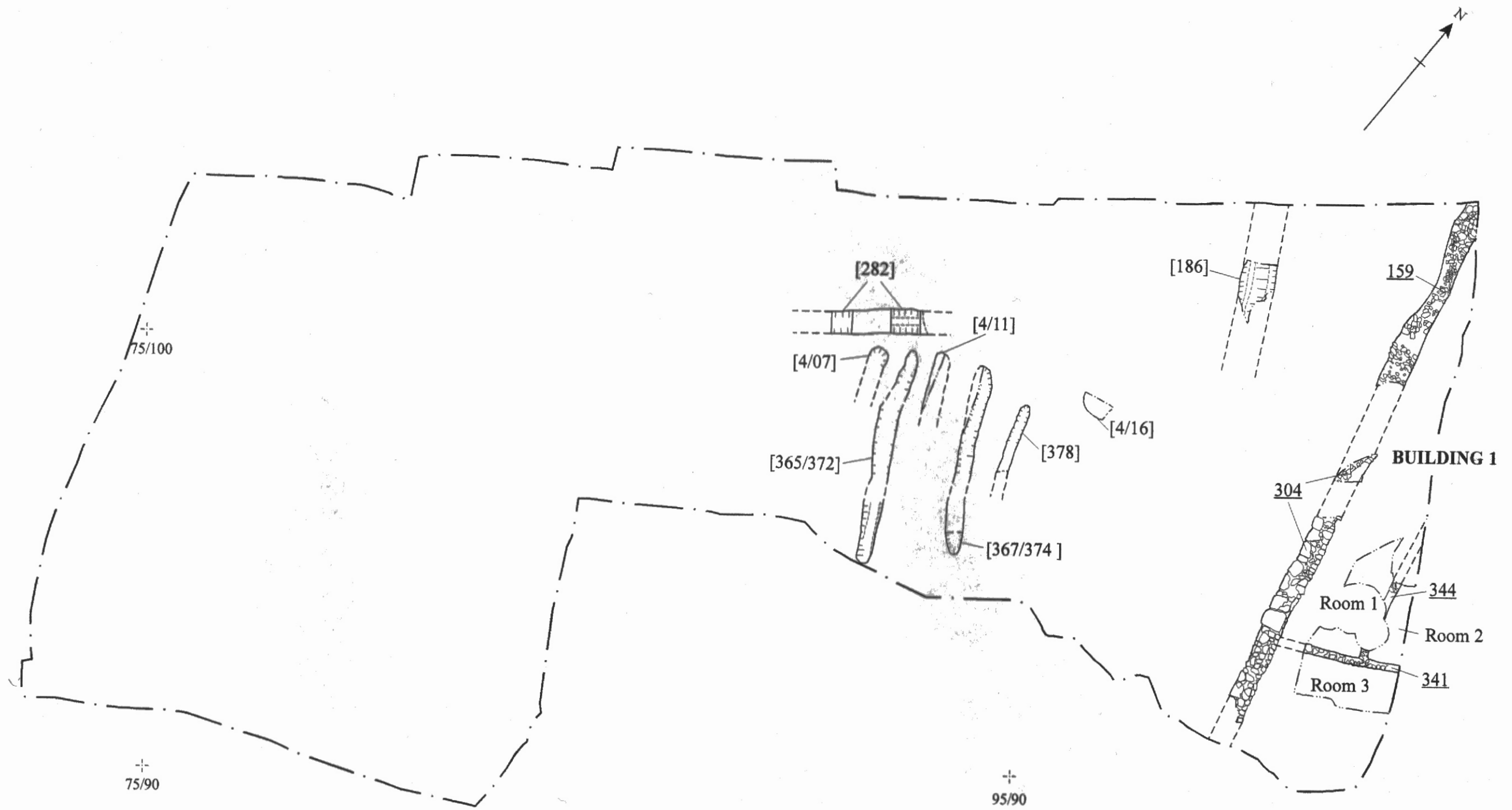


Figure 4: 14th century and Late 15th-mid 16th century features in Zone 1

Phase 2: Mid 16th-late 16th Century

The latter half of the 16th century saw the construction of a small timber structure (Building 2) on the site of Building 1. Open Area 3 remained in use, though seemingly without the structured horticultural activity that typified the previous phase.

Zone 1 (Figure 5)

Building 2: A post-built structure

Building 2 comprised a group of three postholes, distributed roughly in a north-south line. All three were broadly comparable, consisting of steep sided cuts of similar proportion [315], [326] and [357] and all were filled with similar mid yellowish brown or brown sandy clay (314), (325) and (356) respectively. In addition posthole [326] contained a primary fill of reddish brown clayey silt, which was considered by the excavator to represent the rotted base of a timber post (329). The form and function of this structure remains essentially unknown and it may have constituted little more than a fence line. Given the evidence for the subsequent reuse of the foundations of Building 1, however (see Building 3 below), it is not impossible that these postholes represented a small lean-to structure built against the upstanding remnants of wall 159/304 and floored with beaten clay, of which only a small remnant survived (332).

Open Area 3: Land to the rear of Building 2

Eventually, some if not all of the horticultural features described above fell into disuse, as is evinced by the excavation of a large north-south aligned ditch [361], which was seen to truncate two gullies. A slight fall to the south, in conjunction with its reddish brown clayey fill (360) suggests that this feature also functioned primarily for drainage, albeit seemingly draining in the opposite direction to ditch [206], which appears to have been backfilled by this time with a mixed fill of mid yellow sand and mid grey silt (205).

It is probably also towards the end of this phase that a small soakaway was constructed, presumably associated with Building 2. This was composed of a sub-rectangular cut [386] with a lining of roughly hewn limestone cobbles (385), and a fill of light brownish grey silty clay (384).

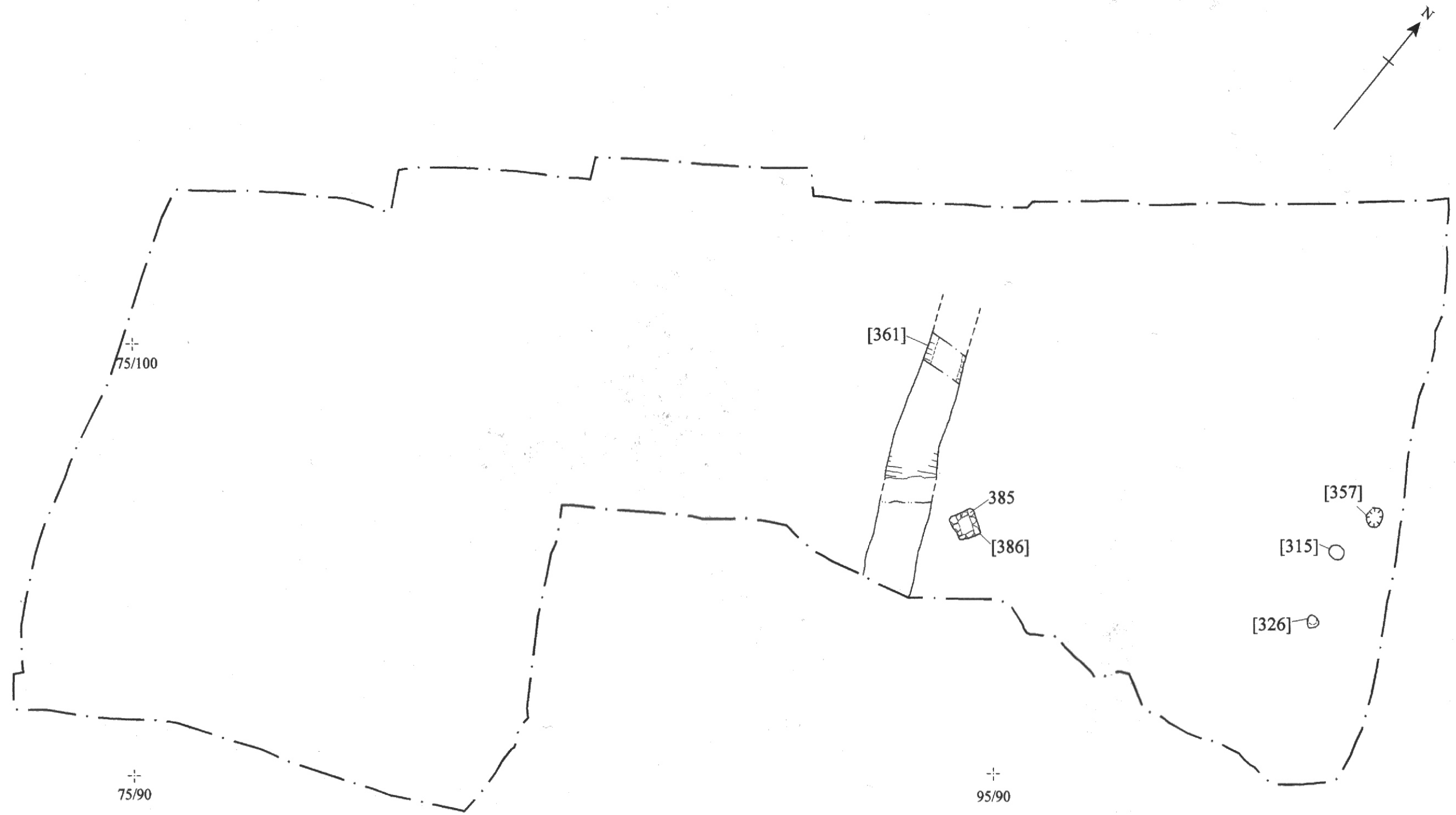


Figure 5: Mid 16th-late 16th century features in Zone 1



4.4 PERIOD 4: LATER POST-MEDIEVAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECAY Late 16th-mid 19th Century

Phase 1: Late 16th-late 17th Century

By the end of the 16th century renewed development of the site appears to be underway. To the north, in Zone 1, a large-scale importation of soil across the site sealed the features of Open Area 3 and served to create a further open area (Open Area 4) characterised by somewhat desultory pitting. A similar sequence of dumping was noted to the southeast in Zone 2 (Open Area 5). At around the same time a substantial masonry building (Building 3) was erected, once more on the site of Building 1.

Zone 1 (Figure 6)

Open Area 4: Levelling prior to redevelopment

The sequence of dumping that served to create this open area appears to have occurred over a considerable period of time. Initially, this dumping was concentrated towards the eastern half of Zone 1, probably in order to prepare this area of the site for the subsequent construction of Building 4, and served to raise the ground level to a maximum height of 56.20m OD. These dumps comprised extensive deposits of dark greyish brown silty clay (276) and (399), or dark greenish grey sandy silt (207) or silty clay (286), all of which contained containing domestic refuse including oyster shell, animal bone, pottery and CBM.

Later, this process of dumping was to expand further west, eventually to reach as far as the Wareham Stream. In contrast to the first phase of dumping, however, this appears to have been a much more incremental affair composed of a number of discreet and variable deposits, albeit all containing similar inclusions of domestic refuse such as animal bone and oyster. Some of these dumps comprised relatively homogeneous deposits, including dark brown sandy clayey silt (388), (401), dark blackish brown silty sand or clay (306) & (349) or dark greyish brown sandy clay (334). Other areas of dumping, however, were composed of sequences of discreet lenses or layers. This is particularly well illustrated by a sequence observed in a sondage in the western half of the site, which included, in order of deposition, a layer of dark brown sandy silt (289), light yellowish brown silty sand (288), dark brown silty sand and gravel (268), light yellowish brown sandy silt (265) and dark grey clayey silt (266). Other deposits in this area of the site included a lense of yellowish red sand and gravel (272) and layers of mixed yellowish brown to greyish brown silty clay (271) and reddish brown silty clay (335). The presence of fragments of clay pipe stem in the westernmost deposits show that this process of dumping continued well into the 17th century.

A number of features cut into the top of this dumping may be considered to belong to this phase of activity. A total of five pits were investigated, the largest of which consisted of a large sub-rectangular cut [263/270], with a primary fill of light yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (292), overlain by a deposit of dark yellowish brown sandy silty clay (267/269). This pit was truncated to the south by a sub-circular or ovoid pit [260], filled with dark reddish brown silty sand (264). A further ovoid pit [287] was observed immediately to the east of [263/270], filled, in order of deposition, with greyish brown silty clay (285), yellowish brown sandy silt (284) and a further deposit of greyish brown silty clay (283). To the east, a further sub-rectangular pit [279] was encountered, filled with mid yellowish

brown silty clay (278). Finally, a heavily truncated pit [199] was noted towards the northern limit of excavation. Though its form was difficult to discern, it may have been sub-circular in shape with a single backfill of mixed brown to yellow silty sand (198). Though it is difficult to ascertain the function of these pits with any degree of confidence, the presence of domestic refuse such as animal bone and oyster within many of the fills provides a compelling argument that most, if not all, constituted rubbish pits.

In the far southwest of Zone 1, two roughly east-west orientated ditches were encountered. The southernmost of the two consisted of a shallow cut with rounded profile [338/351], with a fill of mid yellowish brown sand and gravel (337/350). Immediately to the north of this feature was a small poorly defined ditch cut [355] with a rounded terminus at its eastern end and a fill of mid brownish yellow sand and gravel not dissimilar to (337/350).

A final feature deemed to belong to this phase of activity consisted of a single isolated posthole [212], containing a packing of three large limestone cobbles (211) and a backfill of dark yellowish brown silty sand (210). In the absence of any other associated postholes, little may be said regarding the function of this feature with any certainty. Whilst it may represent nothing more than a tethering post, it is, of course, possible that any associated features either lay beyond the limit of excavation to the north, or were truncated by subsequent activity.

Building 3. A masonry building

Building 3 was not only built upon the same site as Building 1 but actually incorporated the surviving remnants of the external wall 159/304 into its foundations. The surviving structure measured 7.55m x 2.90m within the area of excavation, though extending further to the north and east. The construction and subsequent alteration of this building formed a complex sequence and unfortunately the damage wrought by later robbing continues to frustrate any attempts to fully elucidate both this sequence and the layout of the structure. Nevertheless, it has proved possible to form a broad outline of the development and demise of the building, which, though plausible, must be treated with a certain element of caution.

The foundations of Building 3 were far more substantial than anything on the site to date, comprising a masonry wall, built up against the pre-existing wall of Building 1 to create a foundation with a total width of 1.30m and supported upon a piled timber foundation. A total of 36 such timber piles (318) were located within the base of the construction cut [317], varying in size from 0.20m x 0.14m to 0.09m x 0.08m and up to 0.74m in depth. Around the tops of these piles a foundation pad of loose limestone rubble and mortar was packed (316) and it was upon this that the masonry superstructure was constructed. This consisted of roughly hewn limestone blocks varying in size from 0.45m x 0.35m x 0.26m to 0.06m x 0.08m, bonded with reddish brown sandy clay, and only surviving as a series of truncated fragments 296, 319, 322 and 362. Given the size of these foundations it seems likely that the building was constructed entirely of masonry, seemingly as a replacement of the essentially domestic Building 1.

Internally, Building 3 comprised a single large room with an initial beaten earth floor of mid yellowish brown clay (297), soon replaced with a similar floor of greyish brown silty clay (233). Small areas of burning in this floor, in conjunction with the layer of ash that sealed it (227) & (229), attest to a somewhat fiery episode in the life of the structure, though seemingly not a terminal one as subsequent occupation shows. Indeed, this burning is

superseded by at least three successive mortar floors (216), (214) and (203), which survived only as small truncated fragments.

A limestone slab (226) and adjacent wall footing 239 located at the far southern end of the building are both intriguing and difficult to understand in the context of Building 3. The slab was originally interpreted by the excavator as a threshold slab and given its position in the southern corner of the building, this is perhaps not an unlikely premise. The adjacent wall 239, on the other hand, is more problematic. Built of roughly hewn limestone blocks ranging in size from 0.04m x 0.08m x 0.10m to 0.15m x 0.20m x 0.20m and bonded with yellowish brown sandy clay, the diminutive proportions of this wall make it an unlikely candidate for a load-bearing foundation. Yet its proximity to the line of the southern external wall of Building 3 seems to preclude an interpretation as an internal partition wall.

Certainly, the respective positions of (226) and 239 argue for association and three possibilities seem worthy of consideration here. Firstly, that the wall 239 constitutes nothing more than an internal feature such as a bench built up against the southern external wall of the Building 3 and adjacent to the doorway. Secondly, that the two represent a later structure, either making use of the surviving remnants of the external walls of Building 3, or standing alone. The third possibility is that wall 239 comprised a foundation for a stair set just inside the door. All premises are plausible and given the level of disturbance by later robbing, it is impossible to accurately assess the likelihood of one or the others.

Whatever the exact sequence of events in the life of Building 3, it is clear that the structure did not last long and was probably abandoned by the end of the 17th century, whereupon the building was demolished and extensive if piecemeal robbing of the masonry elements of the structure took place.

Zone 2 (Figure 7)

Building 4. A masonry building

Building 4 consisted of a single masonry wall, 562, encountered at the base of a sondage in Zone 2. This consisted of roughly hewn limestone blocks varying in size from 0.09m x 0.06m x 0.06m to 0.27m x 0.25 x 0.16m with a bonding material of sandy clay and lay on a northeast/southwest orientation. This masonry constitutes the earliest activity identified in Zone 2, though given the small exposure it is impossible to determine its exact form and function. Indeed, it is difficult even to determine the date of this masonry and it is placed within this phase purely on the basis of a *Terminus Ante Quem* provided by the layer that sealed it. Nevertheless, although the full width of the wall was not revealed, it clearly constituted a substantial piece of masonry and it is thus likely that it functioned as a load bearing foundation.

Open Area 5. Land around Building 4

Open Area 5 comprised some initial dump layers of mid yellowish brown sandy gravel (559) and dark brownish black silt (558) and (7/14), capped by an external surface of limestone cobbles (7/16). A layer of brownish grey clay (557) overlain by a further layer of brownish black silt (556) may also belong to this phase of activity. This sequence was only seen in the bases of a small sondage and Evaluation Trench 7 and the surface (7/16) is considered here to be broadly contemporary with Building 4. A demolition layer of limestone rubble (7/13) which overlay floor (7/16) may well mark the demolition of Building 4.

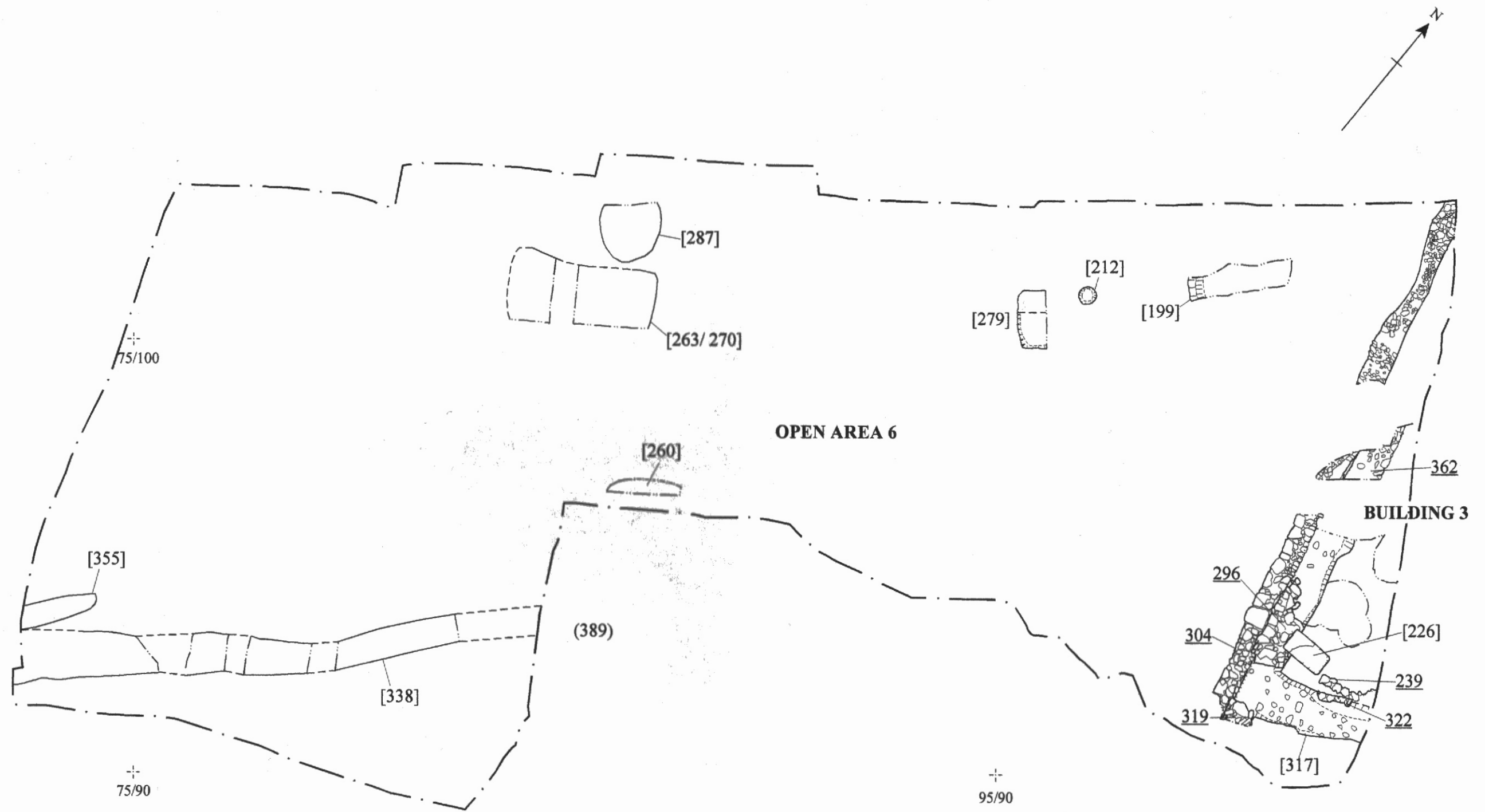


Figure 6: Late 16th-late 17th century features in Zone 1

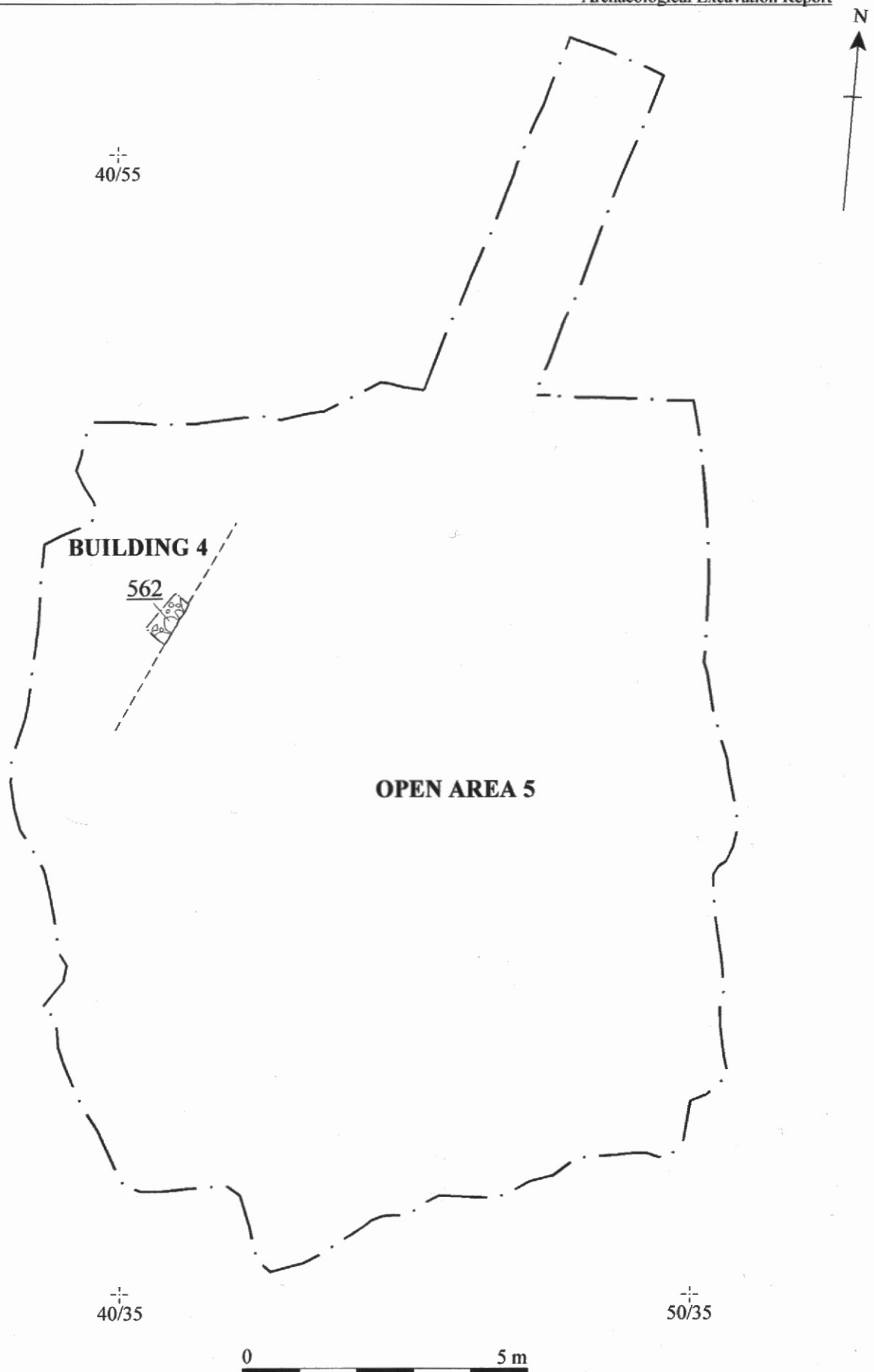


Figure 7: Late 16th-late 17th century features in Zone 2

Phase 2: Late 17th-mid 19th Century

Zone 1 (Figure 8)

Building 5: A masonry building?

Building 5 comprised two parallel masonry foundations encountered towards the western half of the site, forming a structure roughly 6.60m in width and surviving to a length of 7.70m. The alignment of the building was roughly north-south but notably not on the same orientation as Building 3 to the east. The easternmost wall, 389/258, consisted of a trench-built footing of roughly hewn limestone blocks varying from 0.10m cube to 0.28m x 0.18m x 0.12m and measuring 1.20m in width. Wall 390, which lay some 4.70m to the west, was of similar construction but much narrower, measuring a mere 0.65m in width.

Subsequent robbing and building works have entirely destroyed any associated floors and thus little may be said with any certainty regarding the function and indeed the precise date of this structure. Nevertheless, its location in the stratigraphic sequence would seem to indicate a relatively late date for construction, though the structure had fallen into disuse and was heavily robbed by the mid 19th century.

Open Area 6: Land to the east of Building 5

Open Area 6 comprised land to the east of Building 5 and included the area formerly occupied by Building 3. Indeed, it is in the area of Building 3, closest to the Paradise Street frontage, where the intensity of activity, largely in the form of pitting, was greatest. Much of this pitting close to the street front clearly constituted robbing of the masonry fabric of Buildings 1 and 3. These include [181], [191], and probably [183] and [220], all of which were located over masonry and were seen to contain demolition rubble. Other pits, such as [161], [201] and [256], filled with mottled sandy clay (162), ash and charcoal (200) or grey silty clay (255) respectively are perhaps best viewed as rubbish pits, as are pits such as [136] and [138], which though containing demolition material, (133) and (137) respectively, seemingly had no relation to any masonry.

This general pattern of pitting was seen to extend to the west as far as Building 5. Here, however, the pits were much less frequent and of a different character to those nearer the street, comprising more rubbish or cess pits. Indeed, intercutting pits such as [254], [228] and [209], which were all seen to contain similar greenish 'cessy' fills (253), (224) and (208) respectively probably represent the renewal of such cess pits in the same location. Other pits, such as [218] or [243], with fills of mixed yellowish brown and black silty sand (217) or brown clayey silt (242) probably functioned as rubbish pits.

Two further features in this phase of activity are of particular interest. The first was a well located close to wall 389, comprising a circular lining of roughly hewn limestone blocks ranging from 0.10m x 0.15m to 0.28m x 0.41m 245, within a large irregular cut [246]. This is the only source of water encountered within the confines of the excavation and was presumably excavated in order to provide water to Building 5.

The remaining features comprise a series of parallel robbed out slots [186], [187], [188], [189] and probably [153], backfilled with mixed deposits of demolition material and domestic waste (184), (185), (171), (174) (152) and (151). It is difficult to reach an adequate

interpretation of the function of these features, particularly given the thoroughness with which they were robbed. It seems reasonable, however, to assume that the slots originally contained masonry or timber beams deemed worthy of reuse elsewhere and given this assumption it is likely that any such beams would have fulfilled an essentially structural function. It is, however, anyone's guess what that function may have been. Certainly, the features are not clearly associated with any other structures or features and it is perhaps more likely that they were industrial as opposed to domestic in origin.

Zone 2 (Figure 9)

Open Area 7: Post-demolition levelling?

Open Area 7 consisted of a sequence of dumping following the abandonment and demolition of Building 4 and the associated Open Area 5. The earliest deposits in the sequence were observed only within the confines of two small sondages and consisted of a layer of mid brownish yellow sand and gravel (555/561), which was in turn overlain by a layer of dark brownish black silt (560/554). Evaluation contexts (7/08), (7/07) and (7/06) probably represent continued dumping, though as these layers were not observed elsewhere one can assume that any such dumping was relatively discreet. A single large pit [536], containing a mixed backfill of ash, charcoal and clinker (532) was seen to be cut into the top of this dumping.

A very shallow footing of quartzite cobbles on a northwest-southeast orientation (530) probably represents the course of a low external wall such as a garden wall, with an associated yard surface (537) to the west.

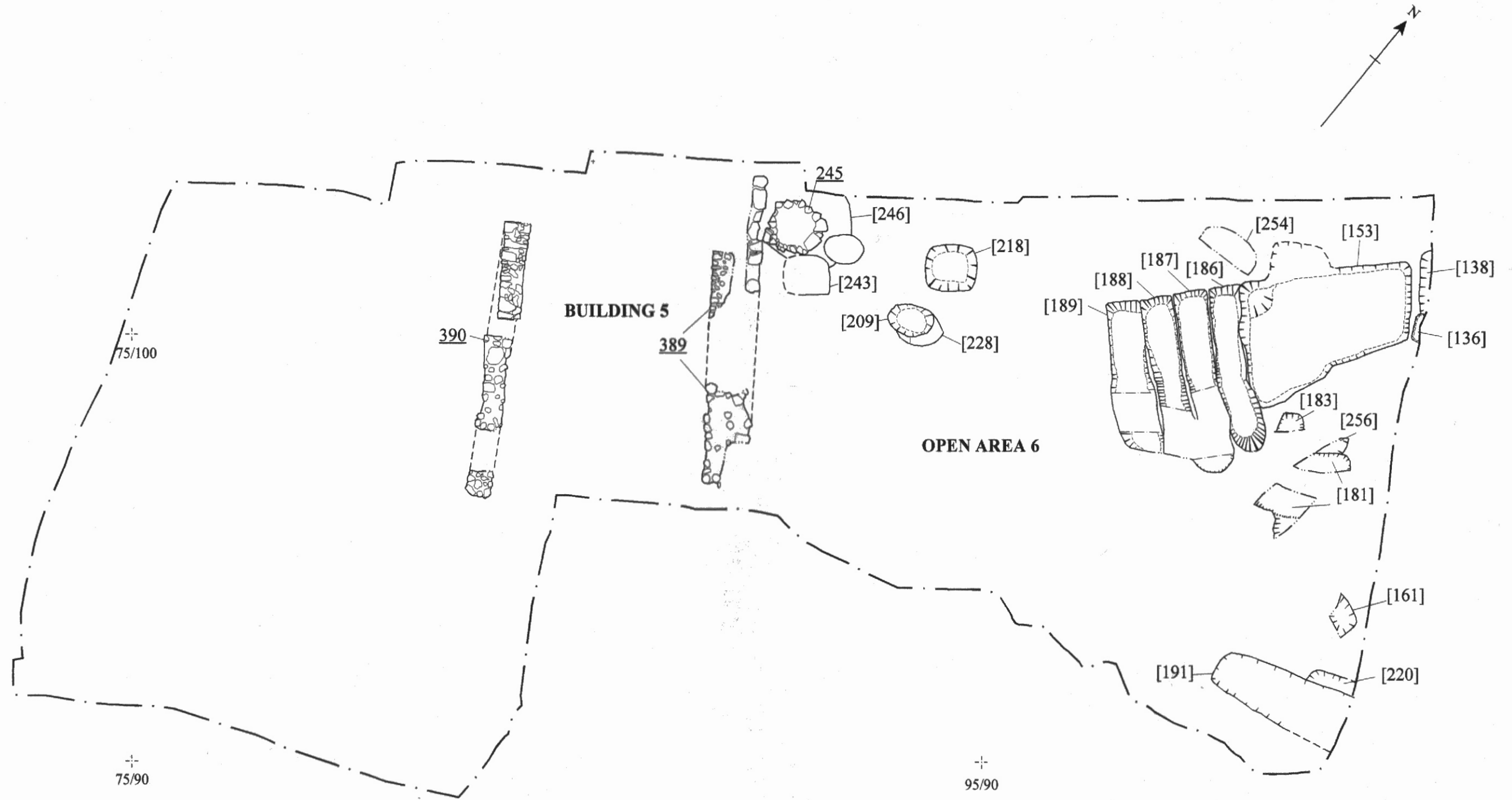


Figure 8: Late 17th-mid 19th century features in Zone 1

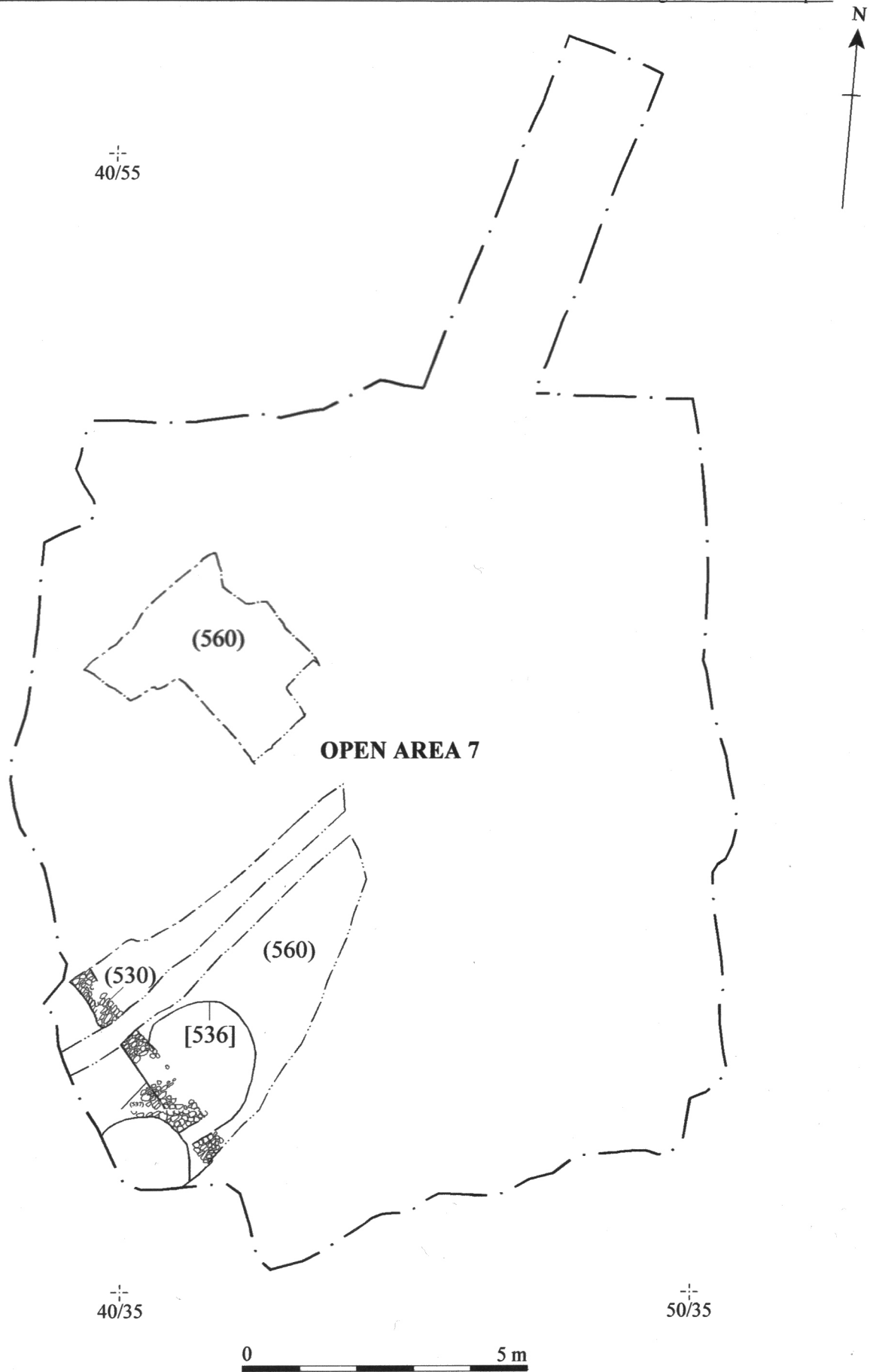


Figure 9: Late 17th-mid 19th century features in Zone 2

4.5 PERIOD 5 INTO THE MODERN ERA: THE SWAN BREWERY Mid 19-mid 20th Century

Though potentially established as early as 1718, it is not until the mid-19th century that we see the first concrete evidence of the Swan Brewery and from this time forth the complex dominated the site until its demolition in the 1960s. Our understanding of this recent usage of the site is considerably augmented by the wealth of contemporary map data.

Phase 1: Mid 19th-early 20th century

Zone 1 (Figure 10)

Building 6: St. Thomas' House

Building 6, otherwise known as St. Thomas' House or Westgate House, was a truly monumental edifice. The core of the building comprised a rectangular cellared structure, the walls of which were almost 1.00m in width, built of roughly squared limestone blocks up to 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.30m in size and bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar 165.

This building was soon extended to the north, however, with the addition of a northern wing. Initially, it seems, this wing comprised a single large room (Room 1), with two smaller adjoining rooms to the east (Rooms 2 & 3), forming an annex measuring roughly 10.00m x 9.80m in size. Intriguingly, all three external walls appear to be of different construction. The western external wall, for example, consisted of a trench built foundation 170 of roughly squared limestone blocks up to 0.42m x 0.32 x 0.10m and with no obvious bonding material, supporting a superstructure wall of red unfrosted brick 139. The northern wall 196 (forming part of the edge of the excavation area), on the other hand, comprised a freestanding wall of roughly hewn and squared limestone blocks varying in size from 0.10m² to 0.25m², bonded with a soft lime mortar and built within a capacious construction cut [195]. Two projections to this wall, 301 and 302, form the foundations to a chimney stack (see below). In contrast, the eastern external wall foundation 119, was a curvilinear affair, also built of roughly hewn limestone blocks but seen to contain several reused blocks of well finished ashlar set within a light yellow sandy mortar.

The rooms within the wing were delineated by means of a main north south partition wall of red unfrosted brick 112 on a trench-built foundation of roughly hewn limestone blocks 129. A further east-west aligned brick partition 111 which served to further divide the wing into Rooms 2 and 3 seemingly possessed no separate foundation. Access to both Rooms 2 and 3 were through separate doorways from Room 1, the northernmost measuring 0.70m in width and the southernmost 1.40m. All three rooms were floored with York stone flags, varying in size from 0.31m x 0.32m to 0.81m x 0.45m and up to 0.25m in thickness (Floor 120 in Room 1, 108 in Room 2 and 109 in Room 3).

The principal internal feature within Room 1 comprised a large fireplace built of well dressed ashlar blocks, supported upon foundations 301 and 302 and floored with red unfrosted brick laid on edge 114. To the west of this fireplace, a small bellows pit was inserted, once again built of red unfrosted brick 115. The surrounding floor was repaired with reused fragments of red unfrosted brick 117 and marble 116. A small brick lined depression to the east of fireplace 114 may well have been designed to receive fuel 113.

The only features within Room 2 comprised two parallel brick plinths 121 and 122, interpreted by the excavator as a sink stand. Features in Room 3 were restricted to a drain 110, built of fragments of York stone and running along the inside edge of the curvilinear wall 119.

This wing to Building 6 was in turn extended to the west through the addition of a further room (Room 4), with internal dimensions of 5.90m x 3.10m. This was achieved through the construction of walls 368 and 397, both of which were trench-built, approximately 0.55 wide and composed of roughly hewn limestone blocks ranging in size from 0.10m x 0.10m x 0.05m to 0.64m x 0.43 x 0.20m, bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar. Each wall was supported upon a bed of quartzite pebbles and sand and gravel. Access to the room was through a single doorway 0.90m in width, located between the end of wall 368 and the pre-existing wall 170, though this was later blocked with masonry 405. Truncation by later building has entirely removed any floor which may have once existed within this room.

Open Area 8: Land in front of Building 6

Open Area 8 consisted of land immediately to the east of Building 6, within the arc described by the curvilinear wall 119. This comprised a surface (144) of limestone and quartzite cobbles up to 0.16m x 0.10m x 0.08m in size, laid upon a bedding layer of mixed sandy silt and gravel (148). A drain built of fragments of limestone flags 143 was built directly onto the cobbled surface and inserted through wall 119 to connect with drain 110 within Room 3 of Building 1.

Later pitting had caused considerable disturbance to this surface and appears to largely consist of continued robbing of masonry from the underlying wall 296. These features include pits [140] and [150], both containing fills rich in demolition material (141) and (149) respectively. A final pit [128] was filled with clinker, ash and fragments of paving slabs.

Zone 2 (Figure 11)

Building 7: A masonry brewery building

Building 7 consisted of a masonry structure, orientated northeast/southwest and measuring 10.00m x 4.80m within the area of excavation. The external walls of the structure 515, 542 and 547 were built of limestone blocks, varying in size from 0.10m cube to 0.44m x 0.230m x 0.150m, in finish from roughly hewn to well squared and in width from 0.55m to 0.70m. A light yellow sandy mortar was used throughout the construction. The northeast and northwest external walls 515 and 547 were supported only on foundation pads of limestone rubble only one or two courses thick. The southeast wall 542, on the other hand stood upon a separate trench built foundation of roughly hewn limestone blocks 543, presumably in order to provide additional support in an otherwise unstable and unconsolidated area of site. A sequence of mixed deposits of sand gravel and mortar (508), (509), (510), (511) and (512) probably represent construction trample during building works.

An internal room (Room 1) was formed through the insertion of additional partition walls of red unfrosted brick 538 and 540, supported on trench built foundations of limestone blocks 539 and 541. Most of the blocks making up these foundations were roughly hewn, though occasional blocks of well dressed masonry indicate some reuse. Both Room 1 and the rest of

the structure (Room 2) were floored with red unfrosted brick laid on edge 528. A rectangular foundation of squared limestone blocks 550 at the southern end of the building is perhaps best interpreted as a pad supporting something of considerable weight such as plant machinery.

This building was demolished by the end of the 19th century.

Building 8: A masonry brewery building

Building 8 lay to the southeast of Building 7 and comprised a masonry structure measuring 4.70m x 3.20m within the area of excavation but extending further to the east and south. The sequence of construction and alteration of this building is complex and imperfectly understood - due principally to poor preservation - and thus the following summary should be treated with caution.

The earliest elements of this building consisted of a foundation of roughly hewn or squared limestone blocks, ranging in size from 0.10m x 0.12m x 0.20m to 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.50m and bonded with a soft white lime mortar 517. The foundation measured 0.45m in width and formed the northwest corner of the structure. This was soon extended to the north, however, with the construction of walls 520 and 522, both built of red unfrosted brick on poured concrete foundations. A further brick wall 518 served to divide the building into at least two rooms. Room 1 to the north contained a rendered tank 0.50m deep and 1.03m x 0.80m across, the north and west sides of which were formed by the external walls 520 and 522, whereas the southern side was formed of an additional brick wall 521.

Room 2 to the south, was floored with red unfrosted brick laid on their beds 506. A further tank was installed within this room by means of the construction of a brick skin 516 immediately within the line of the foundation wall 517. This formed the north, east and west sides of a tank of similar proportion to its counterpart in Room 1, the southern wall of which was formed by a truly massive stepped brick pier 505, obviously designed as a load-bearing element. No impermeable lining was seen within this tank, though it was not bottomed and any such lining may survive at its base. Nevertheless, the presence of the internal features serve to emphasise the industrial nature of the structure as part of the brewery complex.

Open Area 9: A yard to the east of Building 7

Open Area 9 consisted of land to the east of Building 7 and, due to heavy truncation by later services, is documented primarily through the sequence of evaluation Trench 7. This showed an extensive surface of limestone and quartzite cobbles (7/09) and (519) on a bedding of yellow sand and gravel (7/10) and (529). Larger, roughly squared limestone blocks were set within this surface to delineate a small road or path running northwest/southeast, parallel to the end of Building 7 (Road 1).

Phase 2: Early 20th century +

Zone 1 (Figure 10)

Building 9: A masonry building

Building 9 stood to the west of Building 6. Originally, this area had comprised a formal garden, as shown on Hoggar's map of 1850. However, no trace of this garden was identified during the excavation and it is assumed that this land surface was destroyed through subsequent building works.

Initially, it seems that Building 9 comprised a long rectangular structure measuring 15.20m x 4.40m, the external walls of which were constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks varying in size from 0.70m x 0.80m x 0.80m to 0.28m x 0.18m x 0.20m and bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar. Both measured approximately 0.40m in width. The southern external wall 104 was supported upon a trench built foundation of limestone cobbles 320, whereas the eastern wall 249 utilised the underlying wall 389/258 as its foundation. Access to the structure was by means of a doorway 1.26m wide through wall 104. Internally, the building seems to have comprised a single long room (Room 1), though any floor associated with the building in this first phase appears to have been removed with subsequent alterations.

These alterations appear to have occurred not long after construction and consisted of the demolition of the western end of the building and the addition of a new room to the south (Room 2) whose external walls 102 were built of yellow stock bricks. It is probably at around this time that the eastern wall 249 was replaced with a brick counterpart 105 and the entire building was re-floored with black engineering bricks (103 in Room 1 and 101 in Room 2). A ramp at the western end of Room 1 shows that this end of the building was left open.

Internal features within this building are restricted to Room 1 and solely comprise drains set within the floor, perhaps unsurprising given the essentially industrial function of the building as part of a brewery.

Open Area 10: A yard to the west of Building 9

Open Area 10 consisted of land to the west of Building 9 after the demolition of the western end of the building and comprised a substantial floor built of reused limestone masonry and red unfrosted bricks laid on edge. It is tempting, to say the least, to postulate that the reused masonry within this floor was derived from the demolished elements of Building 9 but, of course, such a premise cannot be proved. The brick wall 311, which delineates this floor to the east, is considered to form the western boundary of the now greatly reduced garden of Building 6, as shown in the Ordnance Survey maps of 1900 and 1921. This open area seems to have remained in use, albeit in a reduced form, after the construction of Building 10 when it was resurfaced with tarmac.

Building 10: A warehouse?

Building 10 occupied land to the west of Building 9, adjacent to the Wareham Stream and measured 11.00m x 3.60m within the area of excavation, extending further to the south and

west. Built over the western half of Open Area 10, this structure comprised an external brick wall supported upon a poured concrete foundation 309, with an internal partition of similar construction 323. No associated flooring survived and thus it is impossible to ascribe any specific function to the building.

Zone 2

Open Area 11

Open Area 11 consisted of land to the west of Building 8 subsequent to the demolition of Building 7. Originally this open area was surfaced with metalled gravel (527), showing evidence of numerous repairs. At a later date, however, once Building 8 had also fallen into disuse and been demolished, this surface replaced with an extensive surface of granite setts (504).

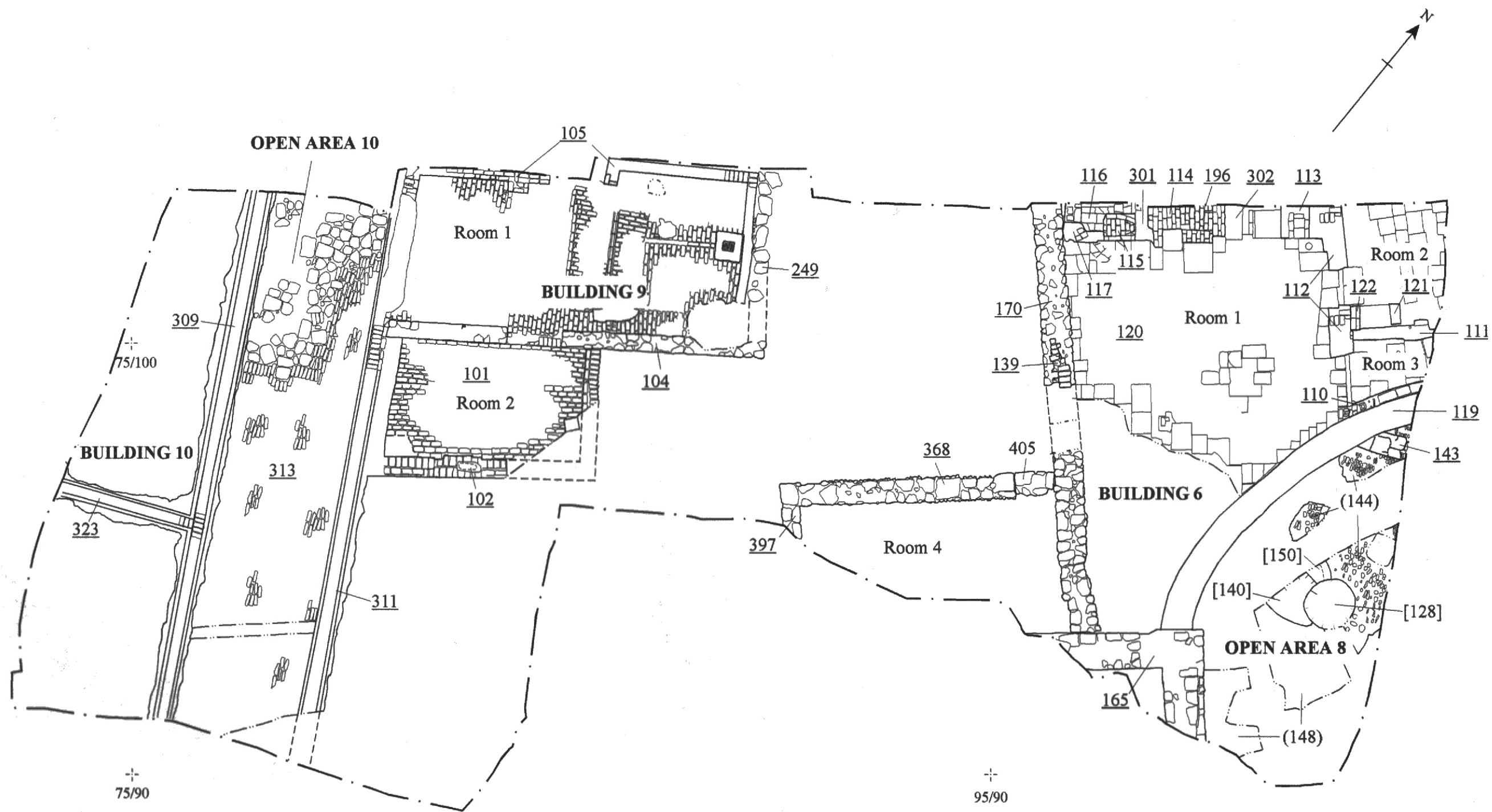


Figure 10: Mid 19th century+ features in Zone 1

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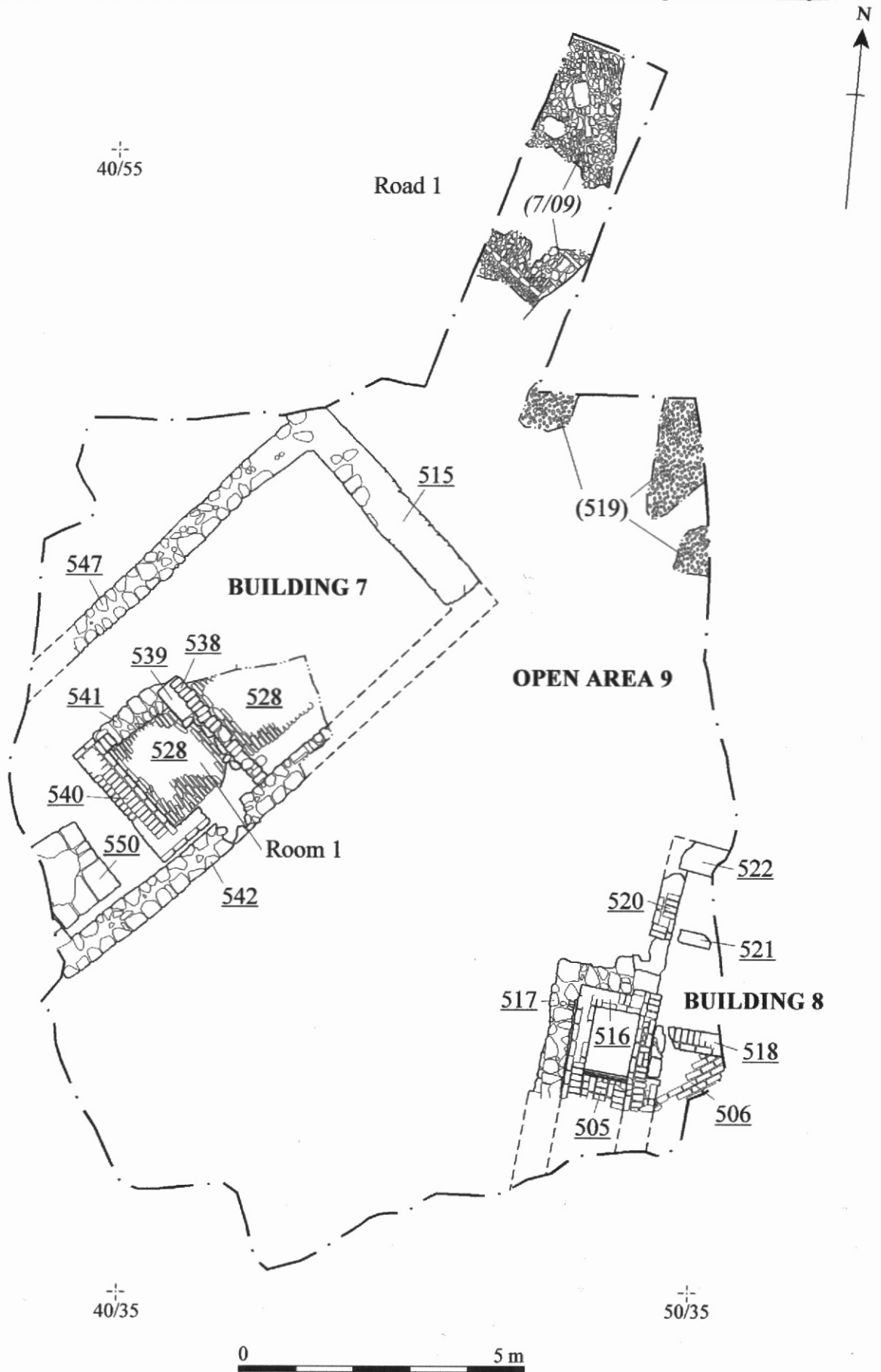


Figure 11: Mid 19th century+ features in Zone 2

5 FINDS

5.1 POTTERY

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 777 sherds with a total weight of 9,300g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 3.87. All the material is early medieval or later, with the exception of a single sherd of late Saxon material and a small quantity of residual Roman material.

Analytical Methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-roman Ceramics (MPRG 2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Dbase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. All statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Fabric

The pottery was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

- OXR: St. Neots Ware type T1(1), AD850-1100. 1 sherd, 3g, EVE = 0.
- OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975-1350. 61 sherds, 700g, EVE = 0.25.
- OXBFB: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050 – 1400. 36 sherds, 281g, EVE = 0.05.
- OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075 – 1350. 83 sherds, 526g, EVE = 0.55.
- OXCL: Medieval shelly ware, 12th – 14th century. 1 sherd, 18g, EVE = 0.
- OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 443 sherds, 4758g, EVE = 1.96.
- OXBG: Surrey Whiteware. Mid 13th – mid 15th C. 10 sherds, 158g, EVE = 0.
- OXBN: Tudor Green Ware, late 14th century - c. 1500. 7 sherds, 22g, EVE = 0.34.
- OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Tudor Green type, c. late 15th - 16th century. 11 sherds, 122g, EVE = 0.22.
- OXCL: Cistercian ware, 1475-1700. 11 sherds, 139g, EVE = 0.20.
- OXST: Frechen Stoneware, AD1550 – 1700. 20 sherds, 266g, EVE = 0.30.
- OXFH: Border wares, 1550 - 1700. 14 sherds, 277g.
- OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 34 sherds, 1580g.
- OXCE: Tin-glazed Earthenware, 1613 – 1800. 11 sherds, 96g.
- OXST: Westerwald/Cologne Stoneware, 17th century+. 2 sherds, 7g, EVE = 0.
- OXFM: Staffordshire White salt-glazed Stoneware, 1730 – 1800. 6 sherds, 14g.

CRM: Creamware, mid 18th - early 19th C. 8 sherds, 66g.

WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, mid 19th - 20th C. 12 sherds, 176g.

In addition five residual Romano-British sherds (59g) were also noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 5. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Chronology

All the assemblages are late 11th century or later. Each can be ascribed a Ceramic Phase date, based on the range of wares present, as follows:

Table 1: Pottery Phase Chronology and Occurrence per Phase by No and Wt of Sherds and EVE

Date	Phase	Defining wares	No	Wt	EVE	Mean Wt
L11 th – 12 th C	CP1	OXY, OXAC, OXBF	21	323	0.08	15.4g
13 th C	CP2	OXAM	403	3698	1.46	9.2g
14 th C	CP3	Developed OXAM	9	512	0.32	56.9g
15 th C	CP4	OXBN, OXST	65	849	0.75	13.1g
L15 th – M16 th C	CP5	OXCL, OXAMTG	134	1125	1.04	8.4g
M16 th – 17 th C	CP6	OXDR, OXFH	63	1146	0.13	18.2g
17 th C	CP7	OXCE, OXST	35	750	0.09	21.4g
18 th C	CP8	OXFM, CRM	39	295	-	7.6g
19 th C	CP9	WHEW	7	139	-	19.9g
		Total	776	8837	3.87	

The data in Table 1 shows that the largest phase assemblage, in terms of weight and EVE, is from CP2, the 13th century, but also that these groups are some of the most fragmented, with the mean sherd weight less than 10g. The pottery from CP5 is also has a very low mean sherd weight, but this is likely, at least in part, to be due to the presence of the ‘Tudor Green’ wares, which are thin-walled, and tend to break into very small pieces as a result. There is a similar reason for the low sherd weight in CP8 groups; in this, it is the presence of fragments of delicate Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware vessels which is the cause.

Table 2: Mean sherd weight per Ceramic Phase, major fabrics only

Phase	OXAC	OXBF	OXY	OXAM	OXDR
CP1	46.75g	0	8.0g	-	-
CP2	9.8g	7.8g	5.7g	9.5g	-
CP3	0	0	3.0g	63.6g	-
CP4	4.0g	11.0g	3.0g	15.5g	-
CP5	6.2g	3.0g	7.1g	8.1g	-
CP6	0	9.0g	6.0g	10.8g	33.5g
CP7	9.0g	0	8.7g	10.0g	45.5g
CP8	0	0	0	4.0g	17.9g
CP9	0	0	0	0	0

The data in Table 2 demonstrates this further. All the main fabrics in CP2 and CP5 are very fragmented, in most cases more so than when they are completely residual, in CP6 and beyond. This shows that the bulk of the medieval pottery is very disturbed, and very much the result of secondary deposition *presumably as a consequence of the importation of much of the medieval pottery within reclamation deposits* – author.

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by weight of sherds per fabric type per ceramic phase, major fabrics only, expressed as a percentage of the phase assemblage

Phase	OXAC	OXBF	OXY	OXAM	OXAM/ OXBN	OXST	OXFH	OXDR	Phase Total (All fabrics)
CP1	57.9%	0	42.1%	-	-	-	-	-	323g
CP2	12.2%	6.7%	7.7%	66.9%	-	-	-	-	3698g
CP3	0	0	0.6%	99.4%	-	-	-	-	512g
CP4	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%	74.8%	1.8%	19.2%	-	-	849g
CP5	3.3%	0.3%	4.4%	64.4%	10.8%	2.8%	-	-	1125g
CP6	0	1.6%	1.6%	25.8%	0.4%	4.7%	21.6%	40.9%	1146g
CP7	9	0	3.5%	13.3%	0	2.1%	1.6%	66.8%	750g
CP8	0	0	0	6.8%	0	0.7%	6.1%	42.4%	295g
CP9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139g
Total	700g	281g	526g	4758g	142g	266g	277g	1095g	

The data in Table 3 shows that despite the fact that the medieval assemblages are rather fragmented, there is relatively little residual material, suggesting that the deposits are relatively undisturbed by later activity, and that the pottery is the result of secondary deposition rather than disturbance by later activity. Very little medieval pottery occurs in features of a later date than each fabric's use-life, to the extent that there is no earlier pottery in the 19th century deposits.

Vessel Use

The data in Table 4 shows a typical pattern for medieval domestic sites in Oxford (*but see author's note above*). The pottery is wholly domestic in nature, with the assemblage comprising vessels associated with the preparation, serving and consumption of food and drink. Most are common finds although the OXAC curfew handle is worthy of note, as such vessels are rare in that fabric.

Table 4: Vessel occurrence per ceramic phase, all fabrics, expressed as a percentage of the phase total (in EVE)

Phase	Jars	Bowls	Jugs	Lamps	Cups/Mugs	Bottle	Other*	Total EVE
CP1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	Curfew handle	0.08
CP2	37.7%	11.0%	44.5%	6.8%	0	0	Bottle x2	1.46
CP3	100%	0	0	0	0	0	Dripping dish	0.32
CP4	0	29.3%	21.3%	0	49.3%	0	0	0.75
CP5	19.2%	0	21.2%	0	40.4%	19.2%	0	1.04
CP6	0	0	0	0	100%	0	Dripping dish	0.12
Total	1.15	0.38	1.03	0.10	0.91	0.20	0	3.77

*non-rim fragments

Summary

This assemblage is entirely medieval or later, other than the few sherds of residual Roman material and the single sherd of late Saxon St Neots ware. The medieval pottery is generally very fragmented, but there is very little evidence of redeposition, suggesting that the majority of the pottery is the result of secondary deposition, or was heavily disturbed by contemporary activity, such as middening or horticulture.

The range of fabrics and vessels is typical of sites of the period in Oxford and its hinterland, and indicates that the pottery was used in an entirely domestic context.

Table 5: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	RB		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXCL		OXAM		OXBG		OXBN		OXAM TG		OXCL		OXST		OXDR FR		OXFH		OXCE		OXST W/C		All 18thC+		Date		
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt					
4/0																								1	463									U/S			
6/01																						1	16					1	44					17thC			
6/02													3	16								1	4	1	2	5	103	3	8	4	12	2	7	2	4	L18thC	
7/06																						1	6												L15thC		
7/08																								2	163										M16thC		
7/14																							2	27											M16thC		
7/15													1	7											3	342	1	4	2	15					17thC		
124					1	6							3	25										1	22										M16thC		
126																																5	13			M18thC	
132																										1	54									M16thC	
133													2	4								1	1		2	22	1	10	1	2			1	1	M18thC		
142													4	23									1	46												M16thC	
145					1	9				1	11			6	49													1	9							17thC	
146													1	14										1	13											M16thC	
148							1	8					2	8								1	27	1	8	4	90	1	5						M16thC		
152													4	205																						13thC	
154	2	8			4	28			2	4			45	334					1	5												5	37			19thC	
155													1	2																						13thC?	
156					1	14							2	11																						13thC	
158													5	142											3	150										M16thC	
159									2	12			11	102																			1	6			13thC*
160													2	30												1	84									M16thC	
164					1	5				1	7			8	30																					13thC	
168										1	8			5	20																					13thC	
171													4	186																						15thC	
172																								2	14			1	10							M16thC	
174													2	37									1	28												L15thC	
175													1	2																						13thC?	
177													1	10										2	24											M16thC	
179													6	25																						13thC	
180										1	10			6	29										1	24	1	7								M16thC	
190										2	15														1	7	1	8	1	7						17thC	
192													6	43				1	2																	L14thC	
194					10	68				1	5			11	115																					13thC	
197													10	69										1	13			2	80							M16thC	
198													1	35											3	93			1	7						17thC	
200													1	13																						13thC?	
203																								1	19	1	6									M16thC	
204													5	82																							13thC
205													2	7																							13thC

Cntxt	RB		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXCL		OXAM		OXBG		OXBN		OXAM TG		OXCL		OXST		OXDR FR		OXFH		OXCE		OXST W/C		All 18thC+		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt				
207													3	94																				13thC		
210																					1	2	1	22										M16thC		
217													5	30							1	2												L15thC		
219															1	12										1	7							M16thC		
221													1	37																				13thC		
232									3	18			3	18										1	10									M16thC		
233							1	11					1	6									1	5										M16thC		
240					2	11							15	137	7	138																			M13thC	
241									1	3			4	101																					14thC	
244																																7	139		19thC	
255					2	7							3	23																					15thC?	
257					1	4				3	10			12	61																				13thC	
274	1	18											2	9																					13thC	
276	1	4											4	18																					13thC	
277					1	7							6	75																					13thC	
278													1	8																					13thC?	
283													2	49																					13thC	
284													4	22																					13thC	
286													3	25		2	7																		15thC	
290													4	408																					14thC?	
297																1	5							1	21										M16thC	
304					2	32	1	12	3	15			7	27																					13thC	
316					2	49	2	45	6	39	1	18	16	213																					13thC	
327					2	9	1	3	2	21			10	54					3	19															L15thC	
333													1	2									1	12											M16thC	
334									1	13																										L11thC
337																																				17thC
339					1	7			2	6			8	13									1	2											15thC*	
340													7	39																					13thC	
342					7	65	4	35					26	148																					13thC	
343			1	3	2	6	4	26	4	15			14	82																					13thC	
345					5	27	10	70	7	35			25	161																					13thC	
354																								1	12											17thC
360					1	2							4	26	1	3	1	3																	L14thC	
364													2	9										3	47										17thC	
366													1	3																					13thC	
370	1	29			8	123	10	51	13	67			36	239																					13thC	
373					1	14				1	4		2	49																						13thC
375									3	25			28	270	1	5	1	2	7	96	1	1													L15thC	
376					1	9	1	10	2	40			9	147																						13thC
379													1	106																						13thC
384													1	15																						13thC
388													1	17																						13thC

Cntxt	RB		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXCL		OXAM		OXBG		OXBN		OXAM TG		OXCL		OXST		OXDR FR		OXFH		OXCE		OXST W/C		All 18thC+		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			
389													1	16			1	3																	L14thC
393					1	11			6	30			3	70																					13thC
394					3	180			12	105																									L11thC
395					1	7			4	18																									L11thC
527																									1	5									M16thC
529																															5	86			M18thC
531													1	12																					M16thC?
533																					1	59	1	9											M16thC
534													1	122																					Modern
555													2	8																					13thC
559													2	114											1	29									M16thC
561																							2	9											L15thC
Total	5	59	1	3	61	700	36	281	83	526	1	18	443	4758	10	158	7	22	11	120	11	139	20	266	34	1580	14	277	11	96	3	11	26	286	

* may include intrusive material

5.2 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

By John Moore

During the evaluation and excavation 115 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. As usual, a high percentage (85.2%) by number (98) was parts of stems. 6 diagnostic bowls were present along with parts of a further 11 bowls. Only one maker's mark was present.

Bowls have been compared to the type series devised by Oswald (1975) and 'class' refers to their type series number. All dates given are approximate according to Oswald. Maker's marks are given in italics.

Table 6. Quantification

Context	No.	Part	Class	Comments
3/3	3	Stem		
6/02	26	Stem		
6/02	1	Bowl fragment		
6/02	2	Bowl	G19	1690-1710
6/02	1	Bowl	G18	1660-1680
6/02	1	Bowl	G6	1660-1680
7/06	5	Stem		
7/06	1	Bowl	G18/G19	c. 1670-1710
7/15	1	Stem		
124	2	Stem		
133	7	Stem		
133	3	Bowl fragments		
145	3	Stem		
148	4	Stem		
154	1	Bowl		C19th. <i>JS</i> Joseph (known 1852) or John Sims (1876), Oxford. Leaf pattern
162	1	Stem		
198	1	Stem		
217	1	Stem		
232	2	Stem		
334	2	Stem		
334	1	Bowl fragment		
348	3	Stem		
354	1	Stem		
Context	No.	Part	Class	Comments
382	3	Stem		
527	30	Stem		
527	5	Bowl fragments		
527	1	Bowl	G6	1660-1680
531	2	Stem		
532	2	Stem		

The mark of JS (context 154) on a 19th century decorated bowl may be associated with either Joseph Sims (recorded in Oxford 1854) or John Sims in 1876 (Oswald 1984).

6 DISCUSSION

This investigation has clearly demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains of medieval and later date on the site. It remains now, therefore, to assess the significance of these findings within the broader context of surrounding sites. This will be achieved primarily with reference to the Aims of Investigation set out at the beginning of this document.

With regards to the date and character of the earliest activity on the site, for instance, the results of this excavation accord well with those of other investigations in the vicinity, most notably the recent work at Becket Street (Moore forthcoming) but also other sites in closer proximity such as the excavations undertaken in the Hamel, St Thomas's Street and Holybush Row (Palmer 1980, Hardy 1996, Roberts 1996). The earliest concrete evidence of medieval activity on any of these sites are successive ditches of the mid and late 12th century at the Hamel (Palmer 1980, 156) and a late 12th to early 13th century ditch from 54-55 St Thomas's Street (Hardy 1996, 229). 12th century pottery was found at Becket Street but within reclamation deposits dating to the mid 13th century. Given the limited exposure of the earliest deposits at the subject site, it is impossible to determine whether the presence of late 11th-12th century material indicates activity of this date or merely forms a residual component within later reclamation deposits.

The main medieval development in St Thomas's Parish appears to commence in 13th century with reclamation dumping. At the Hamel and St Thomas's Street (Hardy 1996, Palmer 1980) reclamation activity was considered to be early-mid 13th century in date while further west along St Thomas's Street on the site known as 'Becket Street' (Moore forthcoming) and at Holybush Row (Roberts 1996) it is dated to mid 13th century. At Paradise Street, reclamation appears to be no earlier than the mid 13th century in date and thus accords well with the evidence of these other sites. Elsewhere on the north side of St Thomas's Street development did not start until the 14th century (*ibid*).

The date of the earliest buildings fronting Paradise Street, on the other hand, stands in contrast to the findings at these other sites. At Becket Street for instance, development of the St. Thomas Street frontage appears to be underway by the end of the 13th century, whereas the excavations at the Hamel showed the construction of the earliest buildings may have been undertaken as early as the end of the 12th century (Palmer *ibid*: 156) and on the north side of St Thomas's Street in the early to mid 13th century (Hardy 1996).

The presence of at least a single pit at Paradise Street suggests that there was at least some activity in the 13th or 14th century. How early, prolonged or extensive such activity was remains unknown, though the lack of any evidence for structures of this date suggests that such activity was peripheral to any associated occupation. Indeed, it is not until the late 15th century that we see the redevelopment of the subject site with the construction of Building 1. This may have followed a period of abandonment due to the apparent scarcity of features and deposits of 13th-14th century date. Certainly, the 14th century was a period of decline for the parish, as for Oxford as a whole and this was not reversed until the fifteenth century when the parish's fortunes seem to have revived with an upsurge in the cloth industry (Palmer 1980, 139-140). Within this framework of economic depression and boom it is not difficult to envisage the abandonment of the site during the 14th century, although such a premise must remain largely conjectural. Indeed, the later development seen at Paradise

Street may merely be a consequence of the position of the site on the periphery of the suburb.

The various construction methods employed in buildings on the site also find parallels elsewhere in the vicinity. Indeed, it has already been postulated that the masonry walls of Building 1 constituted plinths for timber framed superstructures and this was a type of construction method common in the area during the 15th century as at the Hamel, and at the northwest corner of the junction between Hollybush Row and High Street St. Thomas, which was later known as St. Thomas's Street (Munby 1974). Furthermore, the decline in the fortunes of the parish of St. Thomas, which accompanied the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536, is well documented on the subject site through the abandonment and demolition of Building 1 and the apparent stagnation of activity on the site. The redevelopment of the site in the late 16th or 17th century, evinced through the construction of a masonry building (Building 3) to replace the earlier timber framed Building 1, is considered here to represent a general increase in the affluence of the parish from the end of the 16th century onwards.

Any attempt to establish a positive identification of buildings identified on site with those shown on early maps such as Agas' map of 1578 is largely a fruitless endeavour. The techniques and requirements of early mapping were very different to today and this becomes only too evident when one considers the 'birds eye views' that typify these early maps. It is not until the 18th century that we see the first attempts at what we would consider modern vertical mapping with the publication of William's map of Oxford in 1733, yet even this presents a very stylised view of the layout of the city.

Given the vagaries inherent in such an exercise, coupled with the relatively broad date ranges upon which the phasing of the site was based, it is perhaps unwise to attempt a definitive identification of these structures. Nevertheless, overlaying such early maps, scaled in relation to modern Ordnance Survey data, permits some interesting observations. A 'best fit' overlay of Agas' map, for instance, shows a structure very close in position and alignment to Building 1 (Figure 12). Hollar's map of 1643 appears to show the site as an open area, which may be viewed as broadly coinciding with the dereliction of the site prior to the construction of Building 3 (Figure 13). Indeed, an examination of Loggan's map of 1675 in relation to excavated structures shows a not unremarkable degree of correlation between Buildings 3 and 5 and the tenement structures depicted on the map (Figure 14).

No evidence of the lane running alongside the Mill Stream, as depicted on Loggan's map, was forthcoming during the investigation of the site and it is thought that any such road lay beyond the limits of excavation to the east. The cobbled surface found during the evaluation of the site in Trench 7 is now considered to be of 19th century date and contemporary with the brewery (Open Area 9). However, it is possible that Building 4, as represented by wall 562 may be equated with one of the northeast-southwest aligned buildings shown Loggan's map.

It is unclear whether the tenement structures shown on Loggan's map of 1678 are the same as those shown on 18th and early 19th century maps, such as Jeffrey's map of 1768 or Faden's map of 1789. Loggan's map appears to show continuous building along the entirety of the Paradise Street frontage but later maps clearly show an interrupted frontage permitting access to courtyards lined by buildings. It is possible that these are in essence the same group of buildings but that elements of the street frontage were demolished during the

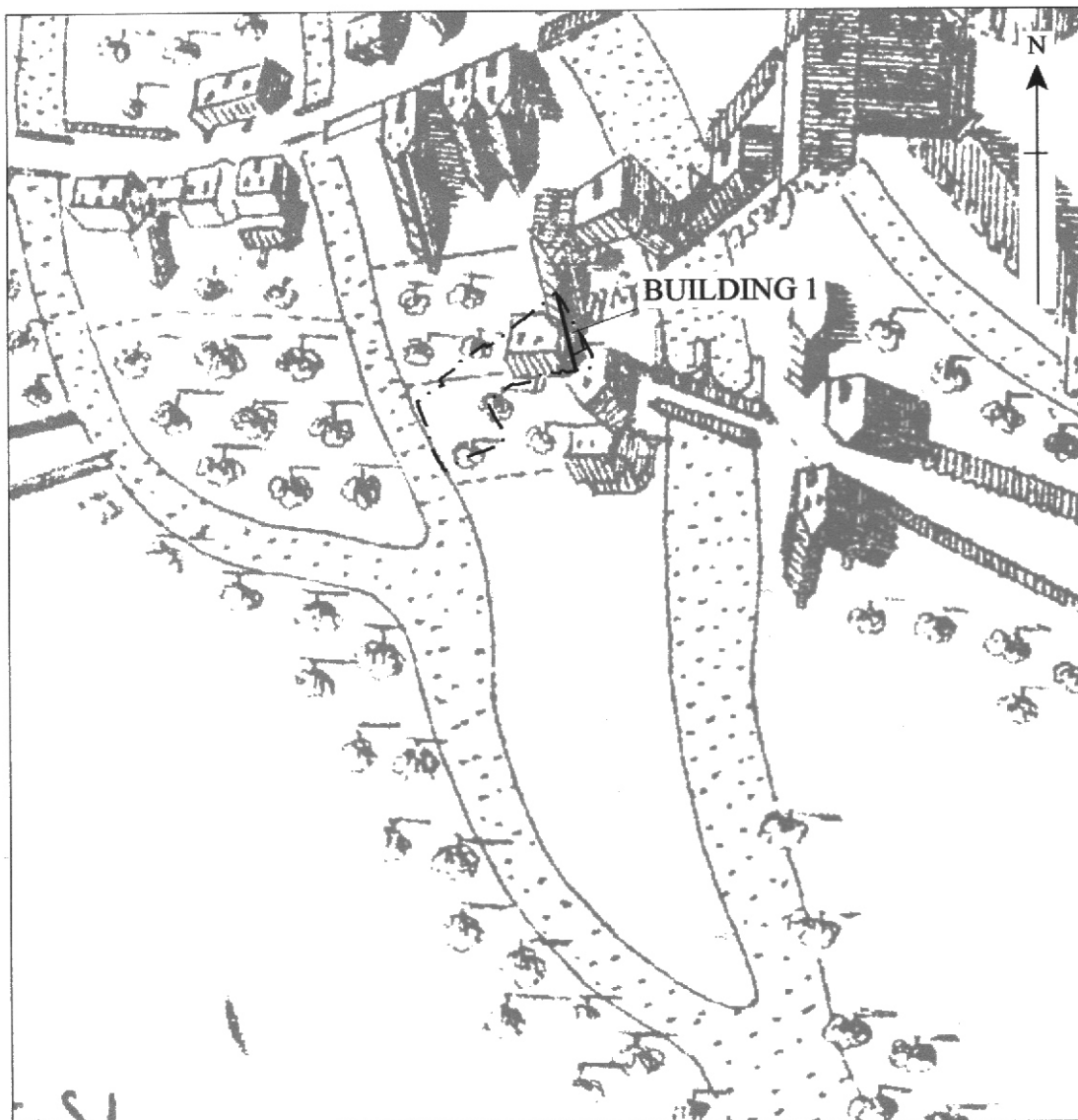
late 17th or early 18th century. Such a premise would not entirely contradict the archaeological record. Certainly, a superimposition of Faden's map over Building 3 shows it to be relatively close in orientation and position to the projected line of buildings on the street frontage (Figure 15) and the late 17th century date for demolition indicated by the archaeological sequence would concur with this hypothesis. Further support for such a supposition may be gleaned from subsequent maps of early to mid 19th century date, which clearly illustrate the gradual demise of this complex of buildings as it is slowly broken up through the piecemeal demolition of presumably abandoned buildings.

Of course, there are problems with this theory. The 18th century maps clearly show a range of buildings fronting the Wareham Stream on the site but no such buildings were uncovered during the fieldwork. Admittedly, an overlay of Faden's map with Building 5 shows the western wall of this structure, 390, to lie close to the eastern wall of this range of buildings (Figure 15) but that does, of course leave the problem of wall 389, which is almost certainly associated with 390 through construction and alignment. A number of possibilities are left open to us. Either Building 5 is not to be equated with this range of buildings, in which case no trace of them survives, or the mapping was based upon inaccurate data. One is forced to admit in such situations that sometimes it is impossible to fully reconcile the archaeological information with the cartographic.

With the greater accuracy of 19th century mapping, however, comes much greater success in reconciling these hitherto somewhat intransigent sources. Many of the excavated buildings associated with the Swan Brewery are clearly represented on Hoggar's map of 1850 or later maps such as the 1921 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 16). Incidentally, a careful examination of these maps shows that Building 8, which stood on the site of the lane depicted in Loggan's map as running alongside the Mill Stream, was built as early as 1850 and remained in use until 1958. The map of 1888, which appears to show that this lane had been reopened, is therefore clearly incorrect.

Perhaps the most intriguing of the Brewery buildings, however, is St. Thomas House, which cartographic evidence shows to have been built between 1844 and 1850. Little may be said regarding the main structure as so little of it was investigated. However, the northern wing of the building, with its curvilinear wall, is worthy of some comment here. Indeed, it is suggested here that the purpose of such a curving wall was to accommodate the turning circle of vehicles drawing up on the cobbled surface (144) of the associated Open Area 8, which lay within the arc described by this wall.

The redevelopment of the site in the 1960's sounded the death knell for a long and established tradition of brewing in the area and closed a chapter in the life of the site. Yet the subsequent usage of the site by British Telecom was only to last some forty years and the current redevelopment not only marks the demise of a building of questionable aesthetics but heralds the beginning of another stage in the varied history of this interesting site.



Approximate Scale 1:1250

Figure 12: Detail from Agas' map of 1578 and Building 1



Figure 13: Detail from Hollar's map of 1643

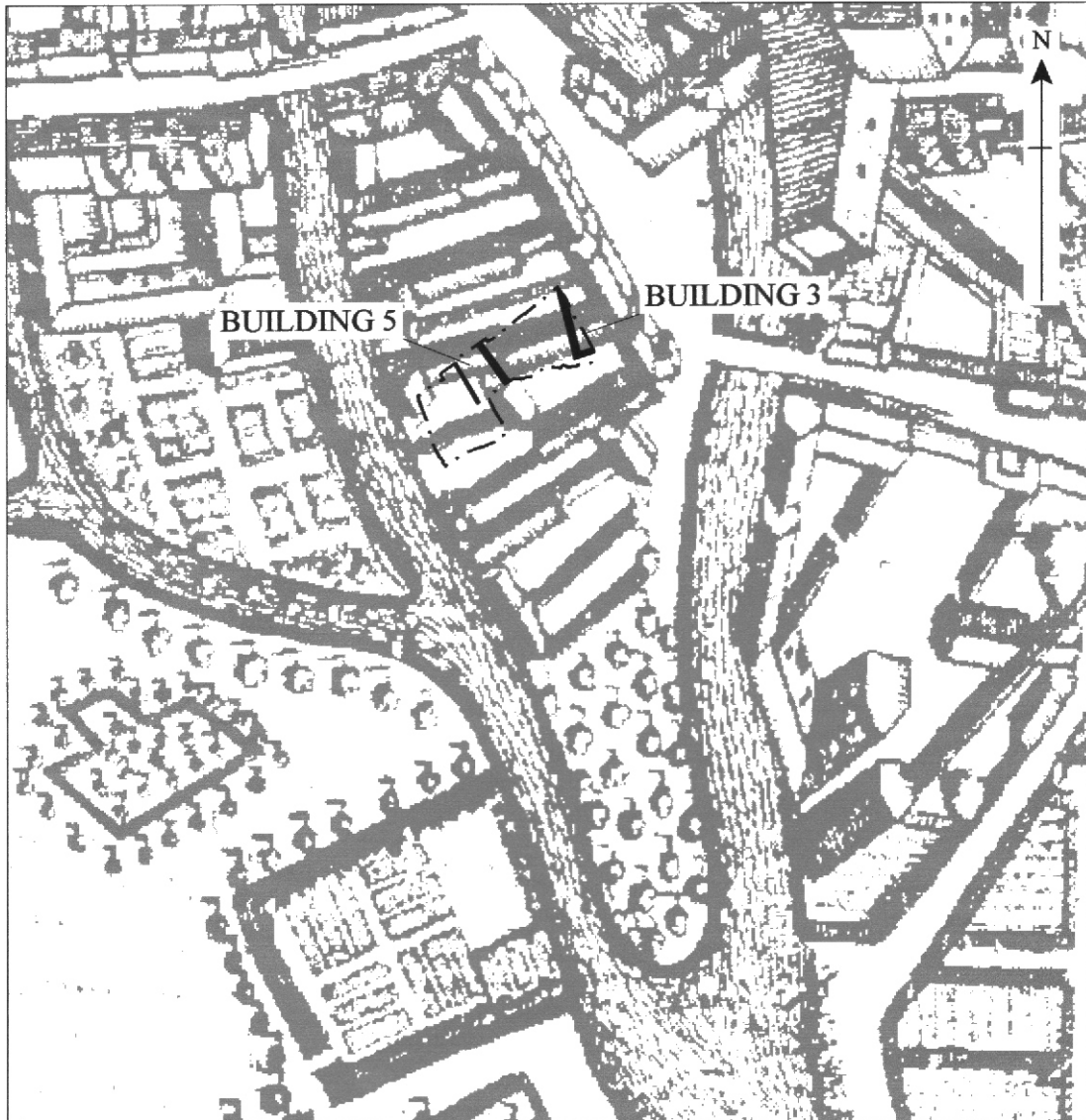


Figure 14: Detail from Loggan's map of 1675 and Buildings 3 and 5

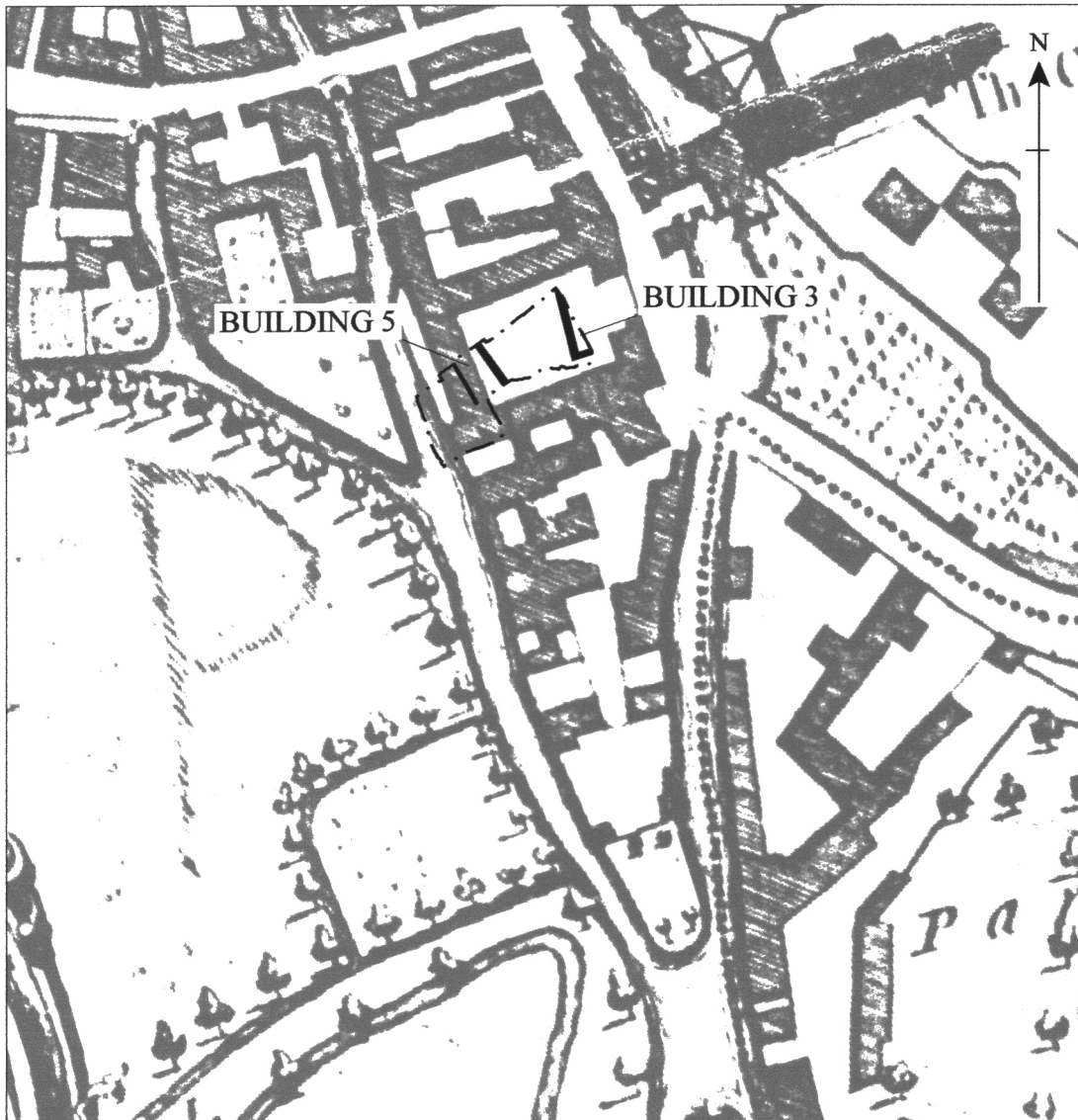


Figure 15: Detail from Faden's map of 1789 and buildings 3 and 5



Figure 16: Detail from the 1921 edition of Ordnance survey map and Buildings 6, 7, 8 and 9

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APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
Zone 1						
100	Masonry	Floor	0.70	2.75	4.30	None
101	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.33	3.20	None
102	Masonry	Floor	Unknown	3.32	7.80	None
103	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.42	7.00	None
104	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.14	2.90	None
105	Cut	Construction cut	1.07	0.80	7.60	N/A
106	Fill	Backfill of 127	0.19	0.52	0.73	
107	Masonry	Floor	0.20	2.60	3.06	N/A
108	Masonry	Floor	0.20	1.54	1.90	N/A
109	Masonry	Drain	0.25	0.25	2.10	N/A
110	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	1.10	2.05	N/A
111	Masonry	Wall	0.07	0.55	3.70	N/A
112	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
113	Masonry	Hearth	0.15	0.89	1.82	N/A
114	Masonry	Bellows pit	0.25	0.61	1.07	N/A
115	Masonry	Repair to floor	Unknown	0.64	1.63	N/A
116	Masonry	Repair to floor	Unknown	0.45	1.01	N/A
117	S/A 139					
118	Masonry	Foundation	1.07	0.80	7.60	N/A
119	Masonry	Floor	0.20	5.68	6.16	N/A
120	Masonry	Sink stand	0.07	0.26	0.55	N/A
121	Masonry	Sink stand	0.07	0.24	0.48	N/A
122	Fill	Backfill of 195	0.12	1.80	5.00	gl, mtl,
123	Layer	Makeup	0.17	2.40	4.65	bn, mtl, cbm
124	Fill	Fill of 127	0.19	0.52	0.73	
125	Masonry	Brick lining of 127	0.46	0.86	1.00	N/A
126	Cut	Cut of ash pit	0.58	1.04	1.10	N/A
127	Cut	Modern pit	0.60	1.20	1.20	None
128	Masonry	Foundation	0.35	0.76	4.80	N/A
129	Fill	Backfill of 127	0.58	0.90	1.00	none
130	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.75	4.74	N/A
131	Fill	Backfill of 195	0.05	1.00	2.50	None
132	Layer	Makeup	0.30	0.66	3.80	pot, bn, gl, mtl, cbm, cl
133	Layer	Construction trample	0.04	1.50	5.00	
134	Fill	Fill of 136	0.20	0.66	0.17	None
135	Cut	Pit cut	0.20	0.66	0.17	N/A
136	Fill	Fill of 138	0.30	0.22	1.25	
137	Cut	Pit cut	0.30	0.22	1.25	N/A
138	Masonry	Wall	0.07	0.40	2.00	N/A
139	Cut	Modern pit	0.45	1.15	1.20	N/A
140	Fill	Fill of 140	0.45	1.15	1.20	cbm, cl
141	Layer	Dump	0.30	1.95	3.29	pot, bn, mtl, cbm
142	Masonry	Drain	0.18	0.80	1.20	N/A
143	Masonry	Floor	0.15	2.20	5.50	N/A
144	Fill	backfill	0.40	2.90	3.40	
145	Fill	Backfill of 195	0.16	1.70	4.00	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
146	Fill	Fill of drain 143	0.06	0.19	1.20	pot, mtl
147	Layer	bedding for fl. 144	0.10	3.50	6.90	cl
148	Fill	Fill of 150	0.25	0.40	0.60	cbm,
149	Cut	Pit cut	0.25	0.40	0.60	N/A
150	Fill	Fill of 153	0.20	4.00	4.00	None
151	Fill	Fill of 153	0.20	2.40	3.00	None
152	Cut	Pit cut	0.40	4.00	4.00	N/A
153	Fill	Fill of 128	0.60	1.20	1.20	N/A
154	Fill	Robbing backfill	0.17	0.64	1.10	pot
155	Fill	Robbing backfill	0.18	0.51	1.10	pot, bn, cbm
156	Cut	Construction cut	0.47	0.90	5.20	
157	Fill	Robbing backfill	0.10	3.00	3.50	
158	Masonry		0.47	0.90	5.20	N/A
159	Fill	Robbing backfill	0.25	0.80	1.10	
160	Cut	Pit cut	0.20	0.60	0.60	N/A
161	Fill	Fill of 161	0.20	0.60	0.60	bn, cbm, cl
162	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
163	Layer	construction deposit	Unknown	0.88	1.25	pot, bn, cbm
164	Layer	Construction trample	0.20	2.40	0.80	None
165	Masonry	Wall	0.50 min.	0.98	2.60	N/A
166	Cut	Construction cut	0.50 min.	2.20	4.60	N/A
167	Fill	Backfill of 167	0.50	2.20	4.60	cbm
168	Cut	Construction cut	0.45	0.75	10.00	N/A
169	Masonry	Foundation	0.45	0.75	10.00	N/A
170	Fill	Fill of 186 & 187	0.58	1.70	4.20	pot, cbm
171	Layer	Demolition deposit	0.20	1.70	1.74	pot, bn, cbm
172	Layer	construction trample	0.02	1.50	3.50	
173	Fill	robbing backfill	0.30	1.40	3.90	pot, cbm
174	Fill	Fill of 176	0.13	0.39	1.48	pot, bn, cbm
175	Cut	Construction cut	0.13	0.39	1.48	N/A
176	Fill	Fill of 178	0.20	0.50	0.60	pot, mtl, cbm
177	Cut	Pit cut	0.40	0.50	0.60	N/A
178	Layer	Dump	0.20	1.53	3.28	pot, bn, cbm
179	Fill	Fill of 181	0.12	1.00	2.16	gl, cbm
180	Fill	Fill of 181	0.12	1.00	2.16	N/A
181	Cut	Pit cut	0.20	0.40	0.40	None
182	Fill	Fill of 183	0.20	0.40	0.40	N/A
183	Cut	Pit cut	0.55	3.60	3.65	pot, bn, cbm
184	Fill	Backfill of 188	0.20	0.90	1.20	pot, bn
185	Cut	Robbing cut	0.47	0.80	3.90	N/A
186	Cut	Robbing cut	0.48	0.88	4.20	N/A
187	Cut	Robbing cut	0.58	0.78	3.70	N/A
188	Cut	Robbing cut	0.55	1.05	3.70	N/A
189	Fill	Backfill of 191	0.40	1.25	3.00	pot, bn, mtl, cbm
190	Cut	Robbing cut	0.40	1.25	3.00	N/A
191	Layer	Dump	0.12	1.44	1.56	cbm, sl
192	Layer	Dump	0.21	0.96	1.70	None
193	Layer	Dump	Unknown	4.20	4.98	
194	Cut	Construction cut	0.45	1.70	5.85	N/A

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
195	Masonry	Foundation		1.90	Unknown	N/A
196	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
197	Fill	Fill of 199	0.21	0.70	2.40	pot, cbm, cl
198	Cut	Pit cut	0.21	0.70	2.40	N/A
199	Fill	Fill of 201	0.16	0.45	0.80	pot, cbm
200	Cut	Fill of 201	0.16	0.45	0.80	N/A
201	Cut	Pit cut	0.04	1.00	1.05	None
202	Layer	Floor	0.04	1.05	1.60	
203	Layer	Demolition deposit	0.05	1.15	1.70	pot, bn
204	Fill	Fill of 206	0.43	0.80	1.60	pot
205	Cut	Ditch cut	0.43	0.80	1.60	N/A
206	Layer	Dump	0.13	2.70	1.00	
207	Fill	Fill of 209	0.45	0.43	0.88	cbm
208	Cut	Pit cut	0.45	0.43	0.88	N/A
209	Fill	backfill of 212	0.22	0.40	0.40	pot
210	Fill	Posthole packing	0.10	0.20	0.25	None
211	Cut	Pit cut	0.22	0.40	0.40	N/A
212	Layer	Occupation layer	0.01	0.60	1.00	
213	Layer	Floor	0.01	0.25	0.50	bn, cbm
214	Layer	Occupation layer	0.01	0.35	0.35	
215	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
216	Fill	Fill of 218	0.50	1.18	1.20	pot, bn, cbm, cl
217	Cut	Pit cut	0.50	1.18	1.20	N/A
218	Fill	Fill of 220	0.23	0.58	1.15	pot, cbm
219	Cut	Pit cut	0.24	0.58	1.15	N/A
220	Layer	Dump	0.20	1.00	1.40	
221	Layer	Dump	0.20	0.60	2.26	pot, cbm
222	Layer	ash deposit	0.10	0.18	0.90	None
223	Fill	Fill of 228	0.70	0.40	0.60	pot, gl, cbm
224	Fill	robbing backfill	0.07	0.53	0.80	cbm
225	Cut	Cut for threshold slab	0.10	0.52	1.02	N/A
226	Layer	ash deposit	0.07	2.10	2.80	
227	Cut	Pit cut	0.60	1.00	1.50	N/A
228	Layer	ash deposit	0.04	0.35	0.40	None
229	Fill	robbing backfill	0.02	0.25	0.50	None
230	Layer	Burning of 233	0.08	0.30	0.40	
231	Layer	Surface	0.20	0.80	2.80	pot, gl, mtl, cbm, cl
232	Layer	Makeup	0.08	2.40	2.95	pot, cbm
233	Cut	Pit cut	0.46	0.25	0.50	N/A
234	Fill	Fill of 236	Unknown	0.69	0.90	sl
235	Cut	Pit cut	Unknown	0.69	0.90	N/A
236	Fill	Fill of 254	0.60	0.40	0.80	
237	Layer	lense	0.40	0.60	1.20	
238	Masonry	Wall	0.15	0.25	1.10	N/A
239	Layer	Dump	0.50	1.00	1.00	pot, bn,
240	Layer	Alluvium?	0.23 min	1.00	1.00	None
241	Fill	Fill of 243	Unknown	1.27	1.60	
242	Cut	Pit cut	Unknown	1.27	1.60	N/A
243	Fill	Backfill of well	Unknown	1.10	1.30	pot, gl, cbm

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Find
244	Masonry	Well lining	Unknown	1.30	1.60	N/A
245	Cut	Cut of well	Unknown	1.75	2.10	N/A
246	Layer	clay deposit	Unknown	0.68	1.87	None
247	Fill	Construction backfill	Unknown	1.75	2.10	None
248	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.45	3.20	N/A
249	Fill	Construction backfill	Unknown	0.14	3.20	
250	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.48	3.20	
251	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
252	Fill	Fill of 254	0.20	0.10	0.40	
253	Cut	Pit cut	0.60	0.60	1.22	N/A
254	Fill	Fill of 256	0.20	0.80	1.00	
255	Cut	Pit cut	0.20	0.80	1.00	N/A
256	void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
257	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.55	2.35	N/A
258	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.45	1.50	N/A
259	Cut	Pit cut	Unknown	0.34	1.60	N/A
260	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
261	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
262	Cut	Pit cut	0.28	1.65	3.45	N/A
263	Fill	Fill of 260	0.60	0.33	0.70	N/A
264	Layer	Dump	0.08	0.70	1.02	
265	Layer	Dump	0.34	0.44	0.40	
266	Fill	Fill of 263	0.14	0.94	1.84	
267	Layer	Dump	0.08	0.92	2.04	
268	Fill	Fill of 270	0.38	0.72	1.00	
269	Cut	Pit cut	0.38	0.72	1.00	N/A
270	Layer	Dump	0.15	0.76	0.96	
271	Layer	Dump	0.20	0.80	1.00	
272	Layer	Dump	0.34	1.00	1.45	
273	Layer	Dump	0.20	1.00	1.45	
274	Layer	Dump	0.10	1.00	1.45	
275	Layer	Dump	0.25	4.00	4.70	
276	Layer	Dump	0.50	5.50	6.00	
277	Fill	Fill of 279	0.68	0.70	1.35	pot
278	Cut	Pit cut	0.68	0.70	1.35	N/A
279	Fill	Fill of 282	0.40	0.60	3.10	
280	Fill	Fill of 282	0.08	0.30	0.50	
281	Cut	Ditch cut	0.50	0.60	3.10	N/A
282	Fill	Fill of 287	0.50	0.60	3.10	N/A
283	Fill	Fill of 287	0.20	0.40	1.13	pot
284	Fill	Fill of 287	0.14	0.38	1.00	pot
285	Layer	Dump	0.10	0.25	1.00	None
286	Layer	Dump	0.12	0.42	0.60	pot
287	Cut	Pit cut	0.44	1.30	1.40	N/A
288	Layer	Dump	0.12	0.42	0.60	
289	Layer	Dump	0.23	1.20	1.26	
290	Layer	Dump	0.56	1.40	1.00	
291	Fill	Fill of 263	0.26	0.40	1.00	
292	Layer	Dump	0.15	1.40	1.00	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
293	Layer	Dump	0.26	0.60	1.00	
294	Layer	Dump	0.24	0.50	1.00	None
295	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
296	Masonry	Foundation	0.40	0.90	2.08	N/A
297	Layer	Floor	0.04	2.40	3.20	
298	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
299	Cut	Construction cut	0.11	0.33	1.44	N/A
300	Masonry	Buttress	0.30	0.80	0.26	N/A
301	Masonry	Chimney foundation	0.55	0.90	0.85	N/A
302	Masonry	Chimney foundation	0.50	0.70	0.85	N/A
303	Masonry	Buttress	0.35	0.70	0.85	N/A
304	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.55	7.15	N/A
305	Layer	silting	0.08	0.08	1.50	None
306	Layer	Dump	0.38	2.46	6.50	pot, bn, gl, mtl, cb, cl
307	Layer	Dump	Unknown	1.00	1.00	
308	Layer	Dump	0.22	1.00	1.00	pot, cbm
309	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.80	12.40	N/A
310	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.80	12.40	N/A
311	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.80	12.00	N/A
312	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.80	12.00	N/A
313	Masonry	Floor	0.25	2.76	12.70	N/A
314	Fill	Fill of 314	0.42	0.34	0.34	None
315	Cut	Posthole cut	0.42	0.34	0.34	N/A
316	Masonry	Foundation pad	0.42	0.90	4.60	pot, bn, cbm
317	Cut	Construction cut	0.42	0.90	4.60	N/A
318	Timber	Timber piles	<0.74	<0.14	<0.14	N/A
319	Masonry	Foundation	0.30	0.54	0.65	N/A
320	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.48	1.82	N/A
321	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.48	1.82	N/A
322	Masonry	Foundation	0.13	0.64	0.23	N/A
323	Masonry	Foundation	0.35	0.50	3.35	N/A
324	Cut	Construction cut	0.35	0.50	3.35	N/A
325	Fill	Fill of 326	0.03	0.13	0.24	None
326	Cut	Posthole cut	0.28	0.24	0.32	N/A
327	Fill	Fill of 328	0.24	1.20	1.38	pot, bn, cbm
328	Cut	Pit cut	0.24	1.20	1.38	N/A
329	Fill	Fill of 326	0.25	0.17	0.33	bn
330	Masonry	Wall	0.20	0.50	1.00	N/A
331	Deposit	Dump	Unknown	4.20	4.20	
332	Layer	Floor	0.02	0.62	0.68	bn
333	Layer	Makeup	0.03	0.53	0.58	pot, bn
334	Layer	Dump	0.60	6.40	12.40	pot, bn, gl, mtl, cbm
335	Deposit	lense	0.60	0.43	0.43	
336	Cut	modern truncation	Unknown	0.50	12.40	N/A
337	Fill	Fill of 338	0.16	1.00	2.60	pot
338	Cut	Ditch cut	0.16	1.00	2.60	N/A
339	Layer	Floor	0.05	0.76	1.80	pot, bn
340	Layer	ash deposit	0.12	1.30	2.82	pot, bn, mtl
341	Masonry	Wall	0.16	0.25	1.95	N/A

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
342	Layer	Makeup	0.05	0.76	1.80	pot, bn, mtl, cbm
343	Layer	Makeup	0.12	1.30	2.80	pot, bn
344	Masonry	Wall	0.18	0.20	1.85	N/A
345	Layer	Makeup	0.14	1.10	3.80	pot
346	Layer	Makeup	0.20	0.45	0.50	cbm
347	Layer	Dump	0.20	0.60	1.50	None
348	Fill	Fill of 358	0.38	0.65	Unknown	pot, bn, cl
349	Layer	Dump	Unknown	0.90	2.70	cl
350	Fill	Fill of 351	0.10	0.75	3.10	None
351	Cut	Ditch cut	0.10	0.75	3.10	N/A
352	Layer	Dump	Unknown	0.95	3.40	None
353	Layer	Dump	Unknown	1.08	1.95	None
354	Fill	Fill of 355	0.36	0.84	1.78	pot, mtl, cl
355	Cut	Ditch cut	0.36	0.84	1.78	N/A
356	Fill	Fill of 357	0.12	0.35	0.35	
357	Cut	Posthole cut	0.14	0.35	0.35	N/A
358	Cut	Pit cut	0.30	0.65	Unknown	N/A
359	Layer	Dump	Unknown	1.10	1.40	None
360	Fill	Fill of 361	0.55	0.27	1.10	pot, bn
361	Cut	Ditch cut	0.55	0.27	1.10	N/A
362	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.80	1.30	N/A
363	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.80	1.30	N/A
364	Fill	Fill of 365	0.18	0.48	1.35	pot, bn, gl
365	Cut	Gully cut	0.18	0.48	1.35	N/A
366	Fill	Fill of 367	0.13	0.30	1.20	pot
367	Cut	Gully cut	0.13	0.30	1.20	N/A
368	Masonry	Wall	0.32	0.51	7.00	N/A
369	Cut	Construction cut	0.32	0.70	7.00	N/A
370	Layer	Levelling layer	0.15	1.93	5.10	pot, bn, mtl
371	Fill	Fill of 372	0.22	0.43	1.35	bn, mtl
372	Cut	Gully cut	0.22	0.43	1.35	N/A
373	Fill	Fill of 374	0.16	0.40	1.18	pot, bn, cbm
374	Cut	Gully cut	0.16	0.40	1.18	N/A
375	Layer	Dump	0.55	4.20	5.93	pot, bn, gl, mtl
376	Layer	Dump	0.15	1.95	5.10	
377	Fill	Fill of 378	0.20	0.55	0.60	none
378	cut	Pit cut	0.20	0.55	0.60	N/A
379	Layer	Dump	0.60	0.50	1.00	pot
380	Void	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
381	Layer	Dump	Unknown	0.90	0.90	None
382	Fill	Fill of 383	0.36	3.65	4.30	pot, cbm
383	Cut	Pit cut	0.36	3.65	4.30	N/A
384	Fill	Fill of 386	0.18	0.30	0.40	cbm
385	Masonry	Lining of 386	0.18	0.62	0.62	N/A
386	Cut	Pit cut	0.18	0.66	0.67	N/A
387	Layer	Demolition deposit	0.40	0.40	1.20	
388	Layer	Dump	0.20	3.20	4.40	pot, cbm
389	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	1.20	3.00	N/A
390	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.65	2.90	N/A

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
391	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	1.20	3.00	N/A
392	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.65	2.90	N/A
393	Layer	Dump	0.16	1.00	1.00	
394	Layer	Dump	0.26	1.00	1.00	
395	Layer	Dump	0.13 min	1.00	1.00	
396	Layer	Dump	Unknown	2.85	5.65	
397	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.55	1.10	N/A
398	S/A 165					
399	S/A 276					
400	S/A 167					
401	Layer	Dump	0.20	0.30	3.70	pot, cbm
402	S/A 168					
403	Fill	Fill of 338	0.16	1.00	2.60	None
404	Fill	Fill of 234	0.46	0.25	0.50	
405	Masonry	Blocking	Unknown	0.56	0.90	N/A
406	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.45	1.50	N/A
407	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.34	1.60	N/A
Zone 2						
500	Layer	Overburden	0.50	Site	Site	None
501	Cut	Modern truncation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502	Masonry	Wall	0.37	0.90	9.70	N/A
503	Cut	Construction cut	0.37	0.90	9.70	N/A
504	Layer	Surface	0.25	5.30	7.00	N/A
505	Masonry	Brick pier	0.78	0.75	0.78	N/A
506	Masonry	Brick floor	0.70	1.00	1.10	N/A
507	Layer	Construction deposit	0.10	0.20	0.40	None
508	Layer	Construction deposit	0.10	0.30	0.65	None
509	Layer	Construction deposit	0.10	0.60	0.65	None
510	Layer	Construction deposit	0.10	1.14	2.30	None
511	Layer	Construction deposit	0.10	0.50	0.55	None
512	Layer	Construction deposit	0.10	0.40	0.72	None
513	Layer	Levelling	0.10	1.10	2.70	None
514	Void					
515	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.66	3.80	N/A
516	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.55	2.00	N/A
517	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.45	2.50	N/A
518	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.36	0.90	N/A
519	Layer	Surface	0.08	3.00	3.15	N/A
520	Masonry	Wall	0.60	0.40	1.20	N/A
521	Masonry	Wall	0.60	0.24	0.70	N/A
522	Masonry	Wall	0.60	0.50	0.60	N/A
523	Fill	Backfill of tank	0.50	0.75	1.05	N/A
524	Masonry	drain	0.20	0.65	0.70	N/A
525	Masonry	Brick pier	Unknown	0.90	1.00	N/A
526	Layer	Levelling	Unknown	2.55	3.75	
527	Layer	Surface	0.30	4.65	4.70	None
528	Masonry	Brick floor	0.10	2.05	3.70	N/A
529	Layer	Bedding for 519	0.30	3.00	3.15	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings
530	Masonry	Foundation?	0.08	0.60	3.95	None
531	Layer	deposit	Unknown	1.20	1.40	pot, bn, cbm, cl, sl
532	Fill	Fill of 536	Unknown	1.55	2.10	
533	Layer	Occupation?	0.05	1.10	2.45	pot, bn, cl
534	Cut	Modern truncation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
535	Cut	Modern truncation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
536	Cut	Pit cut	Unknown	1.55	2.10	N/A
537	Layer	Surface	0.10	0.25	1.08	None
538	Masonry	Wall	0.70	0.24	2.30	N/A
539	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.50	2.30	N/A
540	Masonry	Wall	0.25	0.48	2.50	N/A
541	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.50	1.70	N/A
542	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.60	6.30	N/A
543	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	0.95	2.70	N/A
544	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.95	2.70	N/A
545	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.48	2.50	N/A
546	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.50	2.30	N/A
547	Masonry	Wall	0.20	0.58	6.10	N/A
548	Fill	Backfill of 549	0.20	1.06	6.10	pot, cbm
549	Cut	Construction cut	0.20	1.06	6.10	N/A
550	Masonry	Foundation	Unknown	1.20	1.30	N/A
551	Layer	Floor?	0.15	1.40	2.70	
552	Layer	Surface	0.15	1.40	2.70	
553	Layer	Bedding for 552	0.12	1.40	2.70	
554	Layer	Dump	0.70	1.00	1.00	bn, cbm
555	Layer	Dump	0.11	1.00	1.00	pot, bn
556	Layer	Dump	0.09	1.00	1.00	cbm
557	Layer	Dump	0.10	1.00	1.00	None
558	Layer	Dump	0.60	1.00	1.00	pot, bn, cbm
559	Layer	Dump	0.16	1.00	1.00	pot, bn, mtl, cbm
560	Layer	Levelling	0.20	2.00	4.00	pot
561	Layer	Dump	0.20	0.70	0.90	
562	Masonry	Wall	0.24 min	0.43	0.82	N/A
563	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	0.75	0.90	N/A
564	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	0.80	0.90	N/A
565	Masonry	Wall	Unknown	1.40	2.50	N/A