

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT 2011

POST MEDIEVAL (1540-1800)

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Abbreviations

OHER	Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record
RCHM 1939	An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England, HMSO, London.
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database (Event Number unless otherwise stated)
VCH ii	The Victoria History of the County of Oxford Volume 2 (ed. W. Page), 1907, The Victoria History of the Counties of England.
VCH iii	The Victoria History of the County of Oxford Volume 3: The University of Oxford (eds H. E. Salter and M. D. Lobel), 1954, The Victoria History of the Counties of England.

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- VCH iv A History of the County of Oxford, Volume 4, The City of Oxford (ed. A. Crossley), 1979, The Victoria History of the Counties of England.
- VCH iv
(Berks) A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 4 William Page and P.H. Ditchfield (eds) 1924
- VCH v A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 5 - Bullingdon hundred (ed. M. D. Lobel), 1957, The Victoria History of the Counties of England.

Introduction

This assessment summarises the post-medieval archaeological evidence from the Oxford City Council Local Authority Area and forms part of the resource assessment stage of the Oxford Archaeological Plan. The aim of the report is to aid heritage asset management and inform field investigation and academic research.

The Oxford Resource Assessment is designed to complement the county and regional level resource assessment produced as part of the Solent Thames Research Frameworks (Rhodes 2006; Hind 2010). A further County level overview has also been provided by Munby (2003). This assessment is based on a review of the County Journal *Oxoniensia*, the Regional CBA publication *South Midlands Archaeology*, contractor's reports and monographs, the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER), and the Oxford Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).

Nature of evidence base

For the purposes of this assessment, the evidence base for the post-medieval period will be limited to the period 1540 to 1800. The UAD/OHER records over 50 19th century recorded observations of post-medieval material and over 300 archaeological records from the early 20th century onwards (see Site Gazetteer below). A list of notable excavations by theme is provided below.

The study of post-medieval pottery received early attention at Oxford with large assemblages recovered from the underground extension to the Bodleian Library in the Clarendon Quadrangle in 1899. Subsequently, several significant assemblages have been recovered, notably a large assemblage from the 1960s-70s St Ebbe's excavations, which produced the first large well stratified collection of material. Ceramic traditions have subsequently been synthesised and summarised by Mellor (1994: 150-6; 1997).

A substantial number of post-medieval buildings survive in Oxford and the English Heritage listed building database includes almost 600 structures dating to the 16th-18th century. Structures associated with the University account for over 150 records of which 69 are Grade I and a further ten are Grade II*.

The formation of the OAHS Old Houses Committee in 1914 encouraged the early recording of standing post-medieval structures. An early list of notable domestic houses in Oxford was published in 1937 by the committee (anon 1936). The subsequent RCHME volume of 1939 provided an overview of surviving structures built before 1714. The construction of the New Bodleian Library in 1937 led to the investigation of buildings on Broad Street prior to their demolition (Pantin 1937; Bruce Mitford 1939). Similarly, the demolition of the Clarendon Hotel, Cornmarket Street in the 1950s resulted in a similar joint investigation into below and above ground building remains (Jope 1958; Pantin 1958). Other notable structures were described by Pantin (1947), who continued to record individual houses into the 1950s and 1960s (Pantin and Rouse 1955; Pantin 1958; 1960). Wall paintings found in a number of 16th and 17th century buildings received early attention (Pantin and Rouse 1955; Rouse 1972). A study of medieval and post-medieval domestic houses in the county was serialised in *Oxoniensia* between 1960-62 largely by Pantin and Sturdy designed to provide a brief description of post-medieval developments in urban and rural vernacular architecture (Pantin 1960: 121; Sturdy and Lawson et al. 1961/2). Subsequently, post-medieval structures have been the subject of a number of studies published in *Oxoniensia* and in *South Midlands Archaeology*. The building stock of the historic core formed part of the surveys of historic towns carried out in

the 1970s (Rodwell 1974). Further recording has been undertaken by Munby, Steane and others (Munby 1975; 1992; 2000; Steane 2005).

The buildings of the university and colleges have been extensively described and illustrated. The buildings were summarised in the Royal Commission Inventory of 1939 (RCHM 1939), in the University volume of the Victoria County History (VCH iii) and in the architectural sections of the History of the University (Catto *et al.*, (ed.) 1984-2000). A further summary is provided by Sherwood and Pevsner (1974).

Extensive historic land-ownership records survive for Oxford from the 13th century to the present (VCH iv; Lobel 1957). Detailed maps of the city have been produced from the 16th century (listed in appendix), and extensive collections of topographical drawings include John Bereblock's drawings of university and college buildings in 1566 (Durning (ed.) 2006), and other works by Loggan, Burghers, Malchair, McKenzie, Michael Angelo Rooker, William Turner (of Oxford), and the Bucklers (John and JC). Extensive photographic archives have recorded some of the lost post-medieval building stock, notably those by Henry Taunt, Henry Minn, and Peter Spokes. The available topographical drawing and photographic archives have yet to be reviewed for inclusion on the Urban Archaeological Database.

The principal summary source for Oxford history as a whole is the Victoria County History vol. IV City of Oxford (Crossley 1979). Notable early diarists of Oxford include Anthony Wood and John Aubrey writing in the 17th century (Wood 1674; 1691-2; Lawson 1947). Notable antiquaries include the first keeper of the Ashmolean, Dr Robert Plot, in the 17th century followed by a succession of writers and historians including Thomas Hearne, William Fletcher, JH Parker, Herbert Hurst, TW Squires, HE Salter and WA Pantin.

Key themes

The key aspects of post-medieval Oxford are:

- The changing landscape: the post-medieval period saw a great many changes in the landscape as the Dissolution opened up a great deal of land to private ownership. Disafforestation, changes in agricultural practices, piecemeal private enclosure and the development of urban and suburban parks also transformed Oxford and its hinterland.
- The evolution of transport links, especially improvement of navigation along the Thames, road improvements and the arrival of the Canal.
- The post-medieval built heritage: many of the medieval colleges and domestic structures have significant post-medieval architecture. There remains considerable scope for further discovery, recording and analysis within standing structures. With regards to domestic and commercial architecture, patterns of adaptation and new build, including sub-division and extension, require further investigation and mapping.
- Material culture: traditionally less well studied than earlier periods (though less so in Oxford), the investigation of post-medieval material culture can make a significant contribution to the understanding of life for both students and townsfolk in Oxford. Particularly in terms of evidence for conspicuous consumption, scientific practice and academic study in the colleges.
- The availability of documentary resources: Oxford is well served by map coverage, the quantity of documentation, and the level of historical synthesis, all of which can enhance the results of archaeological investigation.
- Urban and suburban settlement: during this time urban and suburban settlement was consolidated and density increased considerably.

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- Rural settlement: the pattern of settlement in the parishes around Oxford also saw some change as some villages expanded, new areas of settlement become important such as at Headington Quarry while others were absorbed into the city (Worcester Street) or disappeared completely (Wyke).
 - The Civil War Defences: Oxford was the Royalist capital during the Civil War and was heavily defended with two phases of earthworks and re-worked sections of the medieval city defences. However, the full character and extent of these works, and the related Parliamentary siege line, are not understood.

Notable post-medieval buildings and structures (excluding colleges buildings)

- Parts of the inner defensive bank of the royalist defensive line 1644-46 survive north east of the town.
- Carfax Conduit survives at Nuneham Courtney.
- Several notable post-medieval Parks and Gardens include the Grade 1 17th century Botanic Garden.
- 18th century cobbles survive in Merton Street (Cobbles).
- 17th century Iffley Lock.
- Historic inns in Cornmarket and High Street.
- Groups of town houses in High Street and Pembroke Street.
- Groups of suburban houses in Holywell, St Michael's Street, Ship Street, Broad Street and St Giles.
- 18th-century buildings of Oxford prison.
- All Saints Church.
- The Old Bodleian.
- The Radcliffe Infirmary.
- The Radcliffe Observatory.
- The 17th century Danby Arch, Botanic Garden.
- The University Convocation House.
- The Bodleian Library and the Schools Quadrangle.
- The Sheldonian Theatre.
- The Old Clarendon Building.
- The Old Ashmolean Building.
- The Radcliffe Camera.
- Holywell Music Room.
- University Real Tennis Courts.

Notable archaeological investigations for the post-medieval period:

- Material culture:
 - Bodleian Library Extension, Clarendon Quadrangle – early recovery of post-medieval pottery assemblage (Recorded Observation)
 - Oxford wine bottle sequence (from tavern records) (museum investigation)

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- Recovery and repair of 16th-17th-century wall paintings
 - St Ebbe's/Westgate - Stratified post-medieval pottery assemblages (excavation)
 - 5-7 Market Street 18th century domestic pottery assemblage (excavation)
 - The landscape:
 - Paradise Square, Greyfriars (excavation)
 - Intramural settlement:
 - Excavations in St Ebbe's (excavation)
 - Post-medieval buildings / alterations to medieval buildings
 - Broad Street (New Bodleian) houses (16th-19th-cent) (building recording)
 - The Clarendon/Star Inn, Cornmarket (16th century Inn) (building recording)
 - Golden Cross, Cornmarket (building recording)
 - Tackleys Inn, High Street (building recording)
 - 126 High Street (building recording)
 - Extramural settlement:
 - St Giles – Ashmolean Museum, Classics Centre, Black Hall Farm (excavations)
 - St Thomas' Parish (multiple excavations)
 - St Aldates (excavations and building recording)
 - Suburban housing in St Aldates, Beef Lane, Pembroke Street and St Thomas Street (building recording)
 - Knucklebone Floors (excavations and building recording)
 - Post-Dissolution Monastic Precincts
 - Greyfriars (evaluation and excavation)
 - Rewley Abbey (evaluation and excavation)
 - Littlemore Nunnery (evaluations)
 - The Civil War defences:
 - Inner Northern Line, American Institute, Mansfield College (excavation)
 - Outer Northern Line, New Chemistry Lab, Mansfield College (excavation)
 - Western Line- Botley Road-Hythe Bridge Street (watching brief)
 - Re-cut town ditch (Long Wall Street) (excavation)
 - The Castle Precinct
 - Shire Hall, Town Gaol (excavation)
 - 18th century prison and burial ground (excavations)
 - University
 - Science equipment, Old Ashmolean Museum Broad Street (trial trenching)
 - Colleges
 - 17th century kitchen block at St John's College (excavation)

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- Material from the construction of the 18th century north quadrangle at Queens (trial trench)
 - Real Tennis Courts at Oriel (excavation)
 - 17th century food waste from Oriel College (excavation?)
 - Burial grounds and cemeteries
 - Wellington Square Workhouse Burials (excavation?)
 - Radcliffe Infirmary Burial Ground (evaluation)
 - St Clements Church Graveyard (watching brief)
 - St Peter at the Bailey Church Yard (excavation)
 - Castle Prison burial ground (excavation)
 - Thames
 - Binsey Boat – working boat or punt (excavation)

Chronology

Oxford experienced the Dissolution of the Monasteries after a long period of economic decline. By 1540 it ranked only 29th amongst English Towns in terms of its taxable wealth. The town was granted the status of a city when the see of Oxford was created in 1542 but stagnation continued until c1580, when the expansion of the university stimulated growth (Stone ed.1974). The dynamics of growth can be seen by comparing Agas' 1578 map of Oxford with the maps of Hollar and Loggan from the 17th century. The university and colleges expanded by appropriating tenement blocks in the east end of the walled town and in the suburbs. By the end of this period, these buildings dominated the landscape in the west end of the walled city and in the northern suburbs. The city recovered well from the destruction of the Civil War and by 1662, Oxford ranked eighth amongst English provincial towns on the basis of the hearth-tax assessments. However, in the later 17th century, the university entered a period of decline. In the 18th century, Oxford's population fell slightly, although the town was becoming increasingly renowned for the architectural achievements of the University and Colleges (VCH iv).

Oxford is well documented and mapped during this period resulting in broadly good chronological frameworks, although this is less the case for rural areas. This means that chronology and dating should be better understood than for earlier periods, however, opportunities to obtain reliable dates for structures or landscapes element are still extremely valuable. The regional research frameworks note that the reliability of chronological markers, particularly for the 16th-18th centuries, needs to be tested. There is considerable scope to use dendro-chronology to test architectural typologies. The ceramic sequence is reasonably developed, but should be further tested.

The landscape

Inheritance and development

Limited piecemeal enclosure had been undertaken around parts of the Oxford district in the medieval period, although most of the open fields remained unenclosed until the early 19th century. For example, the parish of St Giles was only fully enclosed in 1832.

Parish or area	Date of enclosure
Headington	1802
Garsington	1811
Cumnor (Berkshire)	1814
Kidlington	1818
Littlemore	1819
Binsey and Medley	1821
Iffley	1830
St Giles'	1832
Wolvercote	1834
Cowley	1853
Oxford St Thomas (Botley)	1853
St Clements	Private enclosure
Sandford on Thames	Private enclosure
Marston	Private enclosure
Godstow (Wolvercote extra-parochial)	n/a
Osney	n/a
Port Meadow	n/a

Table 1: Enclosure awards from parishes in Oxford district

Extensive areas of common land also survived throughout most of this period, notably the extensive area of Bullingdon Green which stretched from Cowley to Horspath and Headington. Disafforestation and the enclosure of the former royal forest had another major impact on the landscape. The land to the east of Oxford had formerly been part of the royal forest of Shotover which gradually disappeared throughout the medieval period, retaining its status until 1660 when it was finally dissolved. Subsequently, the topography of east Oxford was further realigned by the creation of Headington Road in 1775, when it was cut through the countryside as part of the scheme to replace the old route from Oxford to London (previously running via Cheney Lane, Old Road, Shotover and Wheatley), with a new road via Stokenchurch. To the west, Botley Causeway was built across the Thames meadows in the 16th century to provide a western route from Oxford.

Changes in the urban and suburban townscape

Unlike the medieval period, we can rely on historic 16th, 17th century and later maps to provide information on the changing townscape. The Dissolution saw an end to the monastic institutions that had dominated land ownership, economic, spiritual and social life in the town. Large tracts of land passing into private hands were frequently divided and resold. The structural remains of the Monasteries were for the greater part robbed of their materials to build new structures rather than converted to private uses, the most significant exception being the conversion of St Frideswide's to Cardinal College (later Christ Church), by Cardinal Wolsey. Both Osney and Rewley abbeys were quickly demolished, as were the three surviving friaries. The creation of formal parks and gardens within and around the town was a further major development in the post-medieval townscape. For example, the gardens at Greyfriars

survived until the 19th century and the majority of the colleges developed their own private gardens. The Botanic Garden was established in 1621 on the site of the former Jewish cemetery.

Initially, the established medieval colleges did not expand significantly whilst new post-medieval foundations utilised former monastic institutions (Trinity), waste ground (Jesus College), or medieval tenements (Pembroke), for their new quadrangles, modelled on the established pattern. Housing expanded within the existing urban confines, and the process of infilling of vacant plots and subdivision of tenements in the 17th century is captured by historic maps and building survey (Sturdy and Lawson *et al.* 1961/2). In the 18th century, major university or benefactor building projects began to further transform the townscape, removing the historic printing quarter and tenements around Cattle Street to create the Radcliffe Camera and Square, and establishing classically influenced iconic structures at the edge of the northern suburb in the form of the Radcliffe Observatory and Infirmary.

In the city, the Civil War and subsequent siege resulted in the demolition of a significant number of properties to aid the layout of defences, (for example the clearance of the eastern part of St Clements). The City Ditch was recut and the colleges and Castle occupied. At the end of the war, the defences were backfilled, and the medieval City Ditch was in-filled and built over. Initially, vigorous post-war redevelopment slowed towards the end of the 17th century and much land remained open into the 18th century. Subsequently, a significant number of domestic structures were rebuilt or refaced in the 17th-18th centuries reflecting changing architectural styles. Fire also had a major impact on the townscape. A notable fire broke out in 1644 to the north of the town wall on George Street and spread, reaching the western half of the town between Cornmarket and New Inn Hall Street as far as St Aldates, destroying perhaps 300 houses across five parishes (Porter 1984: 293-4).

There were some small alterations to the existing street layout but it was not until the end of the 18th century that major changes were seen with the creation of New Road through part of the largely obsolete Castle precinct, and the addition of the canal with its wharf on New Road. The creation of the Paving Commission in 1771 marked the first modern attempt to organise urban development and led to the demolition of several large structures. The East Gate and North Gates (the Bocardo prison), were removed in 1771, the butchers shambles on Queen Street, the Butter Bench at Carfax in 1773, and the street market itself in 1773. The Commission also oversaw the wholesale removal of over-hanging signs, stalls, pumps, porches and any projections along the main roads. The medieval central street drain or 'kennel' survived within the cobble and stone lined streets laid down by the Paving Commissioners. Buried drains were also provided; these were superseded in 1873 when a new sewerage system was created (Dodd ed. 2003: 264).

Urban settlement

Developments in vernacular building

The open hall either with undercrofts or first floor halls had largely fallen out of use by the start of the 16th century and was replaced by two principal forms of urban town-house comprised of either the courtyard style or the broad parallel style (Pantin 1947). Changing attitudes brought about by the Renaissance and the Enlightenment encouraged regular designs and classical details while at the same time, improvements in construction techniques led to enclosed fireplaces and improved the quality of internal lighting. By the 17th century, the typical small town-house comprised two rooms on each floor heated by a central chimney stack with either a staircase to the rear or against the chimney. Broad frontage town-houses were able to accommodate a wider range of designs however, and it became increasingly common for the wide frontage town-house to comprise a central entrance leading into a hall and central staircase with gable end fireplaces (Brunskill 1997). Greater definition on the use of internal space was another consequence as the upper floors became more closely identified with private spaces as bedrooms while the ground floor became the semi-private arena for guests. Ornamental design both internally and externally became increasingly popular (Hillier and Hanson 1984).

Until the Victorian period, Oxford was a predominantly timber and stone built city, although brick is known to be used in certain structures from Tudor times, for example at New College in 1532 (Harvey 1975: 143; Harvey 1978). For a summary of stone sources, see Arkell (1947). In Oxford, 16th and 17th century structures include multi-storey oak framed structures and others built in the Cotswold rubble stone tradition. A summary list of scarf joints used within medieval-post-medieval buildings in the county is provided by Currie (1972). Unlike 17th century London, timber-framed buildings were not prescribed as a fire risk in Oxford and continued to be built into the 19th century (Kersting and Ashdown 1980: 20). Important groups of post-medieval buildings survive in High Street, Ship Street, Holywell Street, St Giles Street and Pembroke Street. Prosperous merchant houses of the 15th-17th centuries reflected the influence of London-Bristol housing fashions (Ashdown and Hassall 1975: 139). Much lighter stuccoed timber frames were introduced in the 18th-19th centuries, often refronting older structures.

Notable Historic Maps of Oxford	
Ralph Agas	1578
Wenceslaus Hollar	1643 [not reliable]
Bernard de Gomme	1645
David Loggan	1675
William Williams	1732 [based on Loggan]
Isaac Taylor	1750
Longmate	1773
William Faden	1789 [based on Taylor]
Robert Hoggar	1850
OS 1:500 Map	1878 and subsequent. OS mapping

Table 2: Historic maps illustrating Oxford city

Archaeological evidence

The principal streets and side streets

Medieval structures on the High Street with later 17th and 18th century components have been subject to various levels of recording. The 16th-18th century rear wing of 106-7 High Street, a medieval hall known as Tackley's Inn, was recorded by Pantin (1942). Investigations at 126 High Street noted a classic reworking of a medieval house into a double-pile urban house with its gable to the street (Munby 1975). At No.117 High Street, the smoke blackened ceiling of a medieval hall was identified; here the hearth floor had been covered over in the 16th century with distinctive chamfered joists (Munby 2000: 441). At Nos 113-119, a trench to the rear demonstrated that medieval stone lined cess pits were updated and remodelled into the 19th century, (Walker and King 2000: 381).

A building survey by Pantin and Rouse at the Golden Cross, Cornmarket, in 1948-9 during modernisation work, recorded a number of mid-16th century wall paintings. Subsequent investigation dated the western timber gateway and the north range to the late 15th century, the south range to the late 17th century, and the east, formerly stable range to the early or mid-19th century. The north range is timber framed and has three brick chimney stacks, one a later addition; it has now been dendro-dated to the 1530s. The jetty on its south side had been rebuilt by 1797 (Pantin and Rouse 1955). The demolition of the 16th-century Clarendon Hotel, Cornmarket Street, provided an opportunity for further building recording in 1954-5. The complex included the remains of the Star Inn, consisting of timber framed ranges built c1550, around a small courtyard and refronted c1783 (Pantin 1958).

Later structures within the intra-mural area that have been subject to partial recording include the 18th century town house at 16 Turl Street. The first known function of the house was for University Lodgings; it was also notable for being used for one of the country's first Indian restaurants in 1947 (Henderson 2004). To the rear of Cornmarket at 5-7 Market Street, archaeological investigations in 1999 recorded evidence of 18th century domestic activity primarily in the form of a distinctive pottery assemblage from several pits, (Taylor and Hull *et al.* 2002). The large assemblage of material from the pits including examples of all vessel types suggested a deliberate household clearance in the late 18th century (*ibid.*: 355). See Pottery below for more information.

Post-medieval vaulted cellars

Further work is required to bring together the evidence for stone built vaulted structures around the town. A 17th century cellar of reused limestone blocks with a brick barrel-vaulted roof was recorded at Lincoln College (Kamash *et al.* 2002: 227). A vaulted structure relating to properties fronting onto St Giles was recorded outside the steps to the Ashmolean Museum (Sims 2009). Stone vaulted cellars of similar date have been recorded to the rear of the High Street at Drawda Hall, (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming), and Brasenose College (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming).

The poorer intra-mural areas – St Ebbe's

Redevelopment of St Ebbe's between 1967 and 1976 led to a series of rescue and salvage excavations across an extensive area. An open area rescue excavation at 31-34 Church Street provided the opportunity to examine the evolution of small intramural tenement plots fronted by small late medieval stone footed buildings. Between c.1500-1600, two stone footed buildings were present on the frontage separated by open ground used for rubbish pits. A square, stone lined pit was located to the rear of the open frontage, probably used by one of the neighbouring dwellings. High densities of pits were recorded behind No 34 suggesting continuous

occupation throughout the post-medieval period. Here, a 16th, early 17th century pit contained seeds of black mulberry, fennel and figs suggesting the user enjoyed more than a subsistence diet (Hassall, Halpin and Mellor 1984: 161-5).

In the early 17th century, the vacant space between the two frontage structures was in-filled with a stone footed building. In the late 17th century, this single tenement may have been subdivided and a series of wells and stone lined pits appear behind the now continuous row of dwellings. One stone lined pit produced a remarkable assemblage of finds including metalwork, glass bottles and pottery. Other pits contained ivory off cuts, possible evidence for comb manufacture, a bone off cut, possible evidence for button making and horse equipment.

From the mid-17th century, No 31 was associated with a malt house extending to the west. In the 18th century, this plot was divided into two small tenements replacing the malt house. An 18th century pit at the rear of No 34 contained a fine group of decorated creamware and fruit seeds including grape, raspberry, strawberry and plum. Another stone lined pit contained 18th-19th century assemblages of creamware and pearlware plates (Mellor and Oakley 1984: 181-221).

Suburban settlement

The development of suburban housing

Building recording was undertaken on several suburban houses to illustrate the characteristics and development of small houses in Oxford from about 1570 to 1720 (Sturdy and Lawson *et al.* 1961/2). Buildings were recorded at 31-34 St Aldates, 11 Beef Lane, 17-18 Pembroke Street and 65-66 St Thomas's Street. Sturdy notes that during this period, investment in leasing and sub-letting led to rebuilding or infilling during the period of economic growth experienced by Oxford in the middle of the 16th century. A common pattern was the construction of two small houses, often within a single plot, each house with one room on each floor. The second half of the 17th century saw considerable suburban expansion, with notable new rows of housing along the line of the in-filled City Ditch. The constraints of the floodplain and land ownership on the expansion of the town, combined with population growth led to considerable pressure on accommodation and resulted in low quality dwellings being squeezed into back yards of tenements. Munby notes that the presence of 'squab' or slum housing in suburban back yards in the 17th century, and the subject of complaints from the university is an understudied area (Munby 2003: 6).

The northern suburbs

Holywell

Agas' map of 1578 illustrates a limited extent of settlement in Holywell parish with a line of tenements fronting onto the wide expanse of Holywell Street and pasture separating this intermittent settlement and the few structures located around St Cross Church and Holywell Manor House. To the east, the boundary wall of Magdalen College gardens with its tower, marked the head of the street. By 1675, Logan's map of Oxford illustrates a more densely occupied suburb with the addition of garden plots and closes to the rear of the tenements on Holywell Street and more settlement around the church. A bowling green is also illustrated to the rear of Holywell Street while a second is recorded behind the church in 1789.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, miscellaneous post-medieval artefacts were recovered from Holywell Street (UAD 1197; 1257; 1261), and around Saville Road (UAD 919; 926; 928; 1146), including several ceramic wig curlers. Investigations at Jowett Walk in 1993 recorded a number of pits containing 16th-18th century pottery associated with the tenements fronting onto Holywell Street (Roberts 1993: 7). Small scale investigations to the rear of tenements on Holywell Street have also recorded evidence of pit digging and garden activity from the late medieval to the post-medieval period (UAD 588; 592). Activity to the north at Holywell Church has indicated a long-lived history of quarrying from the 13th until the 19th century when it was back-filled to form a construction level for the Vicarage, (Hardy 1995: 59). Evidence of possible recreational activity has been found to the rear of the manor house where a stone trough, similar in appearance to an 18th century cock fighting pit, was recorded, near to the site of the known cock-pit there, (Durham and Parkinson 1993: 74). In 1993, a small excavation at the site of Holywell Mill revealed a large ditch back-filled with 17th century material. The mill, material and the possibility of the ditch being part of the civil war defences is discussed by Bell (1996).

Broad Street

Investigations at the Bodleian Library Extension on Broad Street in the 1930s examined post-medieval structures, pits and wells. Documentary evidence indicates that the north side of the street was partially occupied from the 13th century onward, and although the area experienced a period of decay in the 15th-16th centuries,

property divisions appear to have been broadly maintained (Bruce-Mitford 1939: 91). A period of growth in the 17th century was indicated by a significant expansion in the volume of post-medieval material from the site. Pantin's study of a series of post-medieval houses prior to demolition for the New Library formed the basis of his important work on medieval and post-medieval town-house plans (Pantin 1937: 171; Pantin 1947). The buildings were well defined early 17th century narrow frontage town-houses with evidence of several phases of redevelopment in the later 18th and 19th century (*ibid*, 200). For excavations on the south side of Broad Street, see The Old Ashmolean Museum below. The medieval college foundations on the north side of Broad Street of Balliol and Durham (later Trinity) were added to in the 17th century with the foundation of Wadham College (see below).

St Giles and George Street

By 1675, domestic settlement had significantly increased along the western frontage of St Giles, and St John's College had expanded along the eastern frontage removing previous tenement plots. A strip of tenements and structures had also built up either side of St Mary Magdalen Church. To the west, the in-filled City Ditch along George Street had enabled the creation of dense frontages either side of the road, now running all the way to Worcester Street.

The more extensive post-medieval evidence for tenements and domestic occupation fronting on to St Giles comes from the site of the Ashmolean Museum on the corner of Beaumont Street and St Giles. Acquired by the university in the mid-19th century, the site was formerly occupied by three properties from as early as the 12th century. The Ashmolean Museum site has been subject to a number of modern evaluations and excavations. Evaluations in 1992 (UAD 317) and 1994 (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1994b: 8) revealed several post-medieval pits. Excavations in front of the museum in 1994 indicated that the medieval structures survived into the 16th century. One medieval stone structure previously associated with bread making, continued in use until the 18th century (Andrews and Mephram 1997: 194). A line of pits delineated a central property boundary and at least 13 pits were dated to the 18th century. Artefactual evidence from the post-medieval period was somewhat limited, although a dump of cattle bones indicated possible industrial activity to the rear of the tenements such as tanning (Andrews and Mephram 1997: 221). Repairs to the curb in front of the Ashmolean in 2009 exposed a vaulted stone structure associated with one of the properties fronting on to St Giles (Sims 2009).

Excavations undertaken prior to the northern extension to the Ashmolean in 2006-7 noted significant change within the tenements from the 16th century when one of the earlier tenement plots was divided by a north-south stone wall. Stone-lined refuse or cess pits were built either side of this wall. The 17th century saw the construction of houses against the east and west sides of the new boundary wall, interpreted as timber-framed buildings positioned on low stone foundations. The 16th and 17th centuries saw a marked increase in pit digging with several distinct groups forming within individual properties and further stone-lined pits added. A cellar with a date stone of 1752 was added to one of the houses. The digging of pits continued with the addition of deep rectangular pits that may have been dug to extract gravel or possibly to be used as wells (Ford and Tannahill 2009).

To the north of the Ashmolean excavations in 2005 to the rear of The Classics Centre, 65-67 St Giles, revealed large 16th-18th century pits, both sub-rectangular and square, characteristic of gravel pits reused for rubbish deposition. Further smaller pits may have been used for cess. The pits contained notable assemblages of animal bone, drinking vessels and small finds; 18th century and later stone walls, drains and rectangular cess pits were also noted (Norton and Cockin 2008: 176-7).

Limited salvage recording of post-medieval structures along St Giles has also been carried out at St Giles House in 1988, (UAD 761) and at 30 St Giles in 1957 (UAD 779); however, no further details are recorded. Garden or agricultural soils overlying medieval occupation layers have been recorded to the rear of 37a St Giles (UAD 406).

Excavations for the new Kendrew Quad at St John's College in 2008 provided an opportunity to investigate land at the north end of St Giles, to the rear of the eastern frontage, previously occupied by a medieval and post-medieval farm known as Black Hall. A hiatus of activity in this area in the late medieval period ended in the mid-16th century when a stone building was built and associated rubbish pits excavated. Two later 17th century structures and a gravel spread of a courtyard appear to correspond with structures on a map of 1673. The larger of the two buildings may have been a barn but this was heavily disturbed, with much of the internal floor apparently removed prior to demolition in the early 19th century. The smaller building contained numerous layers which probably represent episodes of levelling and floor surfacing. This structure also contained a sequence of hearths, probably dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, which suggests that this building may have been a kitchen or bakehouse for Black Hall. The building was demolished at some point in the 18th century. Elsewhere, various pits in the south-west corner of the site suggest domestic use by the occupants of Black Hall and the adjacent buildings on St Giles. Most features here appear to have been simple rubbish pits, although a stone-lined cess pit, dating from the 17th century, was also recorded against the western edge of the excavation area. The excavated evidence demonstrated that the farm continued well into the 18th century and perhaps later, and was only relocated once the town had begun to expand significantly (Wallis 2010).

Worcester Street and Gloucester Green

Agas' map indicates a large open space at Gloucester Green between the City Wall and the remains of Whitefriars, while to the west, Gloucester Hall is the only structure illustrated. By 1675, the area had been substantially developed with continuous tenements along George Street and Worcester Street and the former expanse separating the Whitefriars precinct from the town was now occupied by a tree-lined Bowling Green known as Broken Hays. Gloucester Hall occupied most of the west side of Worcester Street from Hythe Bridge Street. By the 18th century, Davis' map illustrates further development encroaching on Broken Hayes, now called Gloucester Green, where the City Prison was built. Occupation north of the prison was limited. A workhouse was located adjacent to what is now Beaumont Street, and a subsequent workhouse further north at Wellington Square.

Only limited archaeological investigations have been carried out in this area. Traces of 17th century buildings were noted during excavations at Gloucester Green in 1985 (UAD 485), and the 5m² cellar of a 17th century house was noted during a watching brief in Gloucester Street in 1982 (UAD 565). Evidence for the prison and the new workhouse is discussed elsewhere (see above).

The eastern suburbs

Suburban settlement to the east of the city extended from the East Gate to Magdalen Bridge, constrained by the presence of Magdalen College on the north side of the High Street and the 17th century Botanic Gardens to the south. Agas' map of 1578 illustrates the college with its extensive gardens and deer park along with domestic tenements infilling the area between the gate and the college, and a number of detached structures on the south side of the road. The Civil War also saw some disruption to the area as Magdalen College was commandeered by the Royalists as a defensive point for Magdalen Bridge. By the late 17th century, Loggan's map

illustrates a more intensively developed area. The college now possessed more formal garden designs while the adjacent domestic structures appear to comprise extensive ranges of buildings. The High Street itself is much wider at this point and it would appear the detached structures on the south side had been demolished and partially replaced with a series of domestic tenements with a substantial area of market gardens to the rear along the east wall of the city. The Botanic Gardens now occupied the space adjacent to the river.

Limited archaeological evidence has come from the grounds of the Gardens comprising a 17th century low stone wall in 1954 (UAD 162), and a clay pipe in 1958 (UAD 1313). Several archaeological investigations in the garden and deer park to the rear of Magdalen College have recovered miscellaneous finds and fragmentary features including ceramic wig curlers, (UAD 782), iron candlesticks, (UAD 1176), and a substantial ditch that may have formed part of the Civil War defences along with 17th century domestic waste (UAD 478), and a stone wall of a probable post-medieval date (UAD 582). Excavations at Longwall Quad in 1995 recorded a substantial post-medieval pottery assemblage that may have been associated with the tenements fronting onto Longwall Street, (Roberts 1999: 284). On the south side of High Street, a 2010 evaluation in the car park of the Eastgate Hotel, indicated a hiatus between 13th-14th century pit digging and activity in the mid- to late 17th century when a single storey building or buildings were erected. The walls were robbed in the later 17th or 18th centuries and a layer of soil was imported raising the ground level by c. 0.5m (Cotswold Archaeology 2011).

The southern suburbs

The southern suburbs from Christ Church to the River Thames are illustrated on the Agas' map as a series of plots fronting onto St Aldates with the Trill Mill Stream enclosing them to the east, Christ Church Meadow beyond and a second, (Blackfriars), stream to the west with the former lands of the Blackfriars and the Greyfriars behind.

As noted above, garden soils have been recorded overlying the medieval Greyfriars at Paradise Square (UAD 315; 539), the buildings having been largely destroyed following the Dissolution, (Hassall and Halpin *et al.* 1984:173). The Greyfriars site was divided by 1544 and the City Wall became a property boundary, (*ibid.*: 175). Substantial quarrying was recorded during excavations at the Greyfriars site which was sufficient to destabilise the City Wall and necessitate the rebuilding of a less substantial property boundary, although there was no evidence for new structures until the 19th century.

Archaeological investigations on St Aldates since the 1970s have indicated continued occupation since the 12th century at least, with little development beyond the established tenements (Durham 1977: 89). A building survey of 89-91 St Aldates prior to demolition recorded the two storey 17th century house, with timber frame and stone front and side walls. The roof had been removed when another floor was added in the late 18th or early 19th century. The house had been refronted and re-fenestrated in the 18th century (Wilkinson in Dodd ed. 2003: 101-2). An example of a plain vernacular 16th or 17th timber framed rear (kitchen or service) wing was subject to building recording at 84 St Aldates in 1991 (Munby 1991).

The western suburbs

Agas' 1578 map illustrates tenement development along St Thomas' High Street, (then the main road out of the city), Holybush Row and The Hamel, with long narrow tenement plots some 80 metres in length. Loggan's map of 1675 shows a similar

density. By the late 18th century, the New Road had been built creating a more direct line out of the city over Hythe Bridge Street, allowing traffic to bypass the centre of St Thomas'. Few post-medieval buildings survive in St Thomas' as a result of slum clearance in the 1930s and subsequent commercial redevelopment.

Excavations in 1975-6 in The Hamel noted that medieval structures survived until significant rebuilding work in the early 16th century, although the new buildings followed a similar plan. Pits and cess pits were found in a rear yard, containing material from the 16th to 19th centuries (Palmer 1980).

An excavation in 1989-90 investigated post-medieval buildings fronting onto Holybush Row and St Thomas Street. On Holybush Row, medieval structures were demolished in the 17th century and replaced with new structures that survived until demolition in the 1960s. The excavation recorded traces of these structures including limestone rubble walls, a hearth, chimney stack, floors surfaced with limestone flags, and an area of knucklebone floor (Roberts *et al.* 1996: 195). On St Thomas' Street, the post-medieval remains were heavily disturbed by later drains. Small assemblages of post-medieval domestic artefacts were recovered from these sites.

Excavations in 1994 at 54-55 St Thomas Street recorded traces of a 17th century timber framed house that replaced an earlier medieval cob wall structure, along with a rectangular stone-lined pit and well (Hardy *et al.* 1996: 239). Excavation in 1997 at 64-66 St Thomas's Street examined further post-medieval structures, recording the plan of a post-medieval building including its rear rough limestone construction chimney stack (Cook 1999: 292-4).

In 2003, excavations at 67-69 St Thomas' Street produced evidence for post-medieval structures. An assemblage of head and hoof bones, along with evidence for two or three knucklebone floors suggesting the continuation of the medieval tanning tradition in this area. A large number of 17th century drinking vessels and clay pipes were also recovered suggesting that one of the recorded structures may have been a tavern, which had gone by the 18th century, (Norton 2006b).

Fisher Row

A survey of a block of 17th century houses at Fisher Row was undertaken by Pantin in the early 1950s prior to demolition (Pantin 1960). The row of cottages fronted Fisher Row and the Castle Mill Stream. In the 13th century, the Oseney Abbey rental documents show that the tenants included such people as fishermen, carpenters and tanners. Later Christ Church leases from c.1600 onwards show similar tenants, fishermen, watermen, boatmen, bargemen, maltsters and brewers. The history of the Fisher Row community has been reconstructed in great detail by Mary Prior (1982).

Knucklebone floors

Bone floors of the 17th-18th centuries have been recorded in several houses in Oxford and a contemporary account of the laying out of a bone floor was recorded by Hurst in the late 19th century (Hurst 1894). The floors were commonly called 'knuckle bone floors' after the bones most frequently used in their construction: metapodial bones of sheep and cattle. The bones were set into the ground and used to provide cheap and effective protection in domestic structures with simple earthen floors (Moore 2006: 395). Rare at a national level, only 17 examples are recorded, 12 of which come from Oxfordshire suggesting the practice was a local tradition.

The most well known example of this use comes from 19 Holywell Street where a well preserved 16th century bone floor was recorded beneath a later wooden floor. The floor showed some stylistic variation with patterns including recognisable lettering (UAD 1442).

Site	Description	Source
The Lion Brewery (UAD 416)	Excavated floor surface	Moore 2006
22 St Michael's Street (UAD 1280)	Excavated floor surface	UAD 1280
9 Ship Street (UAD 1281)	Excavated floor surface, undated	UAD
19 Holywell Street (UAD 1442)	Excavated in 19th century	Hurst, 1887
Beef Lane (UAD 1443)	Recorded observation	Hurst, 1887
The Hamel (UAD 1444)	Recorded observation	Hurst 1887
Holybush Row (UAD 1445)	Sack for bone floor	Hurst 1887
Logic Lane (UAD 1446)	Recorded observation	Hurst 1887
Ashmolean Museum (UAD 1447)	17th century bone floor	Hurst 1887
59 George Street (UAD 1454)	Recorded observation	Hurst 1887
Black Swan, George Street (UAD 1455)	Recorded observation	Hurst 1887
Littlegate Street	Ongoing excavation	Oxford Archaeology forthcoming

Table 3: Location of bone floors in Oxford

Former monastic precinct – Greyfriars

The St Ebbe's redevelopment also offered an opportunity to investigate the impact of the Dissolution on the precinct of the Greyfriars. By 1544, the Greyfriars had largely been demolished, although parts of the choir and nave remained as property divisions until the building of the Westgate Centre. Post-Dissolution, the site was subject to property speculation, eventually leading to sub-division and the laying out of the street frontages. The excavation largely investigated areas to the rear of the later frontages and therefore largely encountered rubbish pitting. One 17th century pit near to the north choir wall contained luxury glass beakers, another pit contained butchery waste, (Hassall and Halpin *et al.* 1984: 173). An 18th century pit contained the bones of domestic fowl and spur cut-offs, thought to be related to the use of metal spurs to prepare cocks for fighting. Another notable pit assemblage of late 18th century date contained Chinese porcelain tea and coffee wares, and exotic glassware. The former orchard of the Greyfriars, known as 'Paradise' contained 18th century pits that produced notable pottery and glass assemblages. Another 18th century pit produced a horn-core lining, no doubt linked to the known nearby tanneries; the same pit produced a piece of glass chemistry apparatus (*ibid.*: 174). The investigations noted that by the 17th century, the market space outside the castle barbican had seen significant encroachment following its closure in 1578.

Deposits associated with the demolition or robbing of structural elements of the Greyfriars were present in numerous evaluation trenches excavated at the Westgate Car Park in 2006 and 2008. The evaluation also recorded the post-medieval fills of the Trill Mill channel cut by the construction cuts for the 18th century canal constructed along the channel, (Bashford 2008).

Former monastic precinct – Rewley Abbey

Extensive trial trenching within the precinct of the Rewley Abbey between 1986 and 1994 produced remarkably little evidence for post-medieval activity. The site remained occupied until the 19th century; a sequence of mortared floors from the retained north range and domestic waste including a small assemblage of glass bottles were recovered. Much of the grounds of the former abbey were converted to a formal garden and possible ponds; a stone lined irrigation drain and garden soils were noted (Munby *et al.* 2007: 29-31).

Rural settlement

Binsey

No significant post-medieval archaeological evidence has been recorded at Binsey to date. A small number of 18th-19th century gravel pits were recorded on the OS 1st edition map (OHER 2612).

Medley Manor

By the 16th century, the small settlement at Medley comprised the manor house only (see *Medieval Resource Assessment* for further information).

Wyke DMV

A small settlement at the south end of Binsey Lane referred to in the medieval period appears to have been abandoned by the 16th century (see *Medieval Resource Assessment* for further information).

Cowley

The parish remained small throughout the post-medieval period, numbering 195 inhabitants in 1675 in the two hamlets (Lobel 1957: 77). The main road through the parish has always been the Cowley Road through Temple Cowley with the smaller Church Cowley located to the south-west. The road was known to have had a causeway crossing the marsh in 1605 at least (Lobel 1957: 80). Cowley Marsh was used by farmers in Temple Cowley as a source of peat in the 18th century to replace the scarce wood resources (Moore 2003: 5).

Archaeological investigations at the former Joinery Works, 77 Temple Cowley Road, recorded evidence of a late post-medieval cottage fronting on to the road with associated pottery from the 18th-19th century (Hardy 1993: 4). The 17th century Manor House at Temple Cowley was subject to building recording and watching brief during the demolition of its remnant parts in 1997 (Muir and Newell 1999).

Bartlemas Hospital, on the edge of Cowley Marsh survived the Dissolution under the ownership of Oriel College and was finally repaired and converted into an almshouse in the mid 17th century (Smith 1995: 6). It remained an almshouse until the 19th century when it was considered no longer necessary.

Headington

No medieval domestic structures survive from the village although 17th and 18th century terraces and farmhouses survive around the church. There are also several 17th century Grade II listed walls in the village and these may indicate that many of the plots incorporated small walled enclosures, possibly for orchards to the rear of the houses. The 19th century Lower Farm House at Dunstan Road, Headington was subject to extensive trial trenching in 2002. The trenching revealed evidence for a 17th-18th century precursor (RPS 2002).

Barton

The hamlet of Barton survives into the 20th century when it was subsumed within modern development however, all that remains is the 18th century farmhouse (LB Ref 25/53) and the 17th century garden wall (LB Ref 25/53a).

Wick

All that remains extant of the hamlet is the 18th century farmhouse.

Headington Quarry

The parish has long been known for its important stone quarries from which much of the stone for the university buildings came (Mason 1989: 363). By the 16th century, Headington Quarry was recognised as a hamlet of the main village and cottages were frequently added to the hamlet without licence (*ibid*). The quarries were at their most productive in the 17th and into the 18th centuries as a result of major building schemes within the city. The turnpiking of the road from Oxford to London via Shotover in 1718 further improved access to the quarries and in consequence, improved their productivity (Mason 1989: 364). Cartographic sources from the 18th century at least record settlement at Headington Quarry and by this point it is afforded separate status to that at Headington. An overview of the map evidence for Headington Quarry and historic summary is provided by Arkell (1947).

Iffley

Iffley is a linear village formed on the banks of the River Thames and at the base of Rose Hill. The southern end of the village comprises the 12th century church and the 13th century Vicarage with extensive 16th century extensions. There are several listed post-medieval domestic structures along the village's main street as it follows the base of the hill to its northern extent on Henley Avenue. The core of the village survives well despite intensive modern development along its periphery.

Littlemore

Littlemore Priory was held by Christ Church until the mid 17th century when it was granted to the Powell family with whom it remained until the 18th century. Excavations to the east of the priory between 1996 and 2001 have revealed evidence of its continued use as a farmhouse throughout the post-medieval period (RPS 2001: 10). A single structure thought to have been an agricultural building comprising stone and brick walling was recorded in the western part of the site closest to the former priory. Several tracks and roads were also recorded during the investigations as well pits containing domestic and building waste (*ibid.*).

Marston

The village of Marston lies to the north-east of Oxford adjacent to the River Cherwell. Access to the village was through the main road – now the Oxford Road and via Marston Ferry across the river. An estate map of Marston from 1601 indicates a mixture of agricultural use around the village with arable fields to the north, west and south of the village, meadowland along the river and commons and marshes to the east. The map also illustrates the village as a linear settlement along the main road with irregular plots fronting onto the main road, many of which survived into the 19th century at least, while some have been retained in the modern village.

Archaeological investigations at the White Hart, Oxford Road in 2002 recorded evidence of a post-medieval outbuilding of a probable 18th century date (Hiller 2002: 7). The 1601 map of the village indicates the plot for the White Hart dates back to 17th century at least, with a range of structures fronting onto the road. The 17th century White Hart in Old Marston has also been subject to a building survey (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001b).

St Clements

St Clements, although essentially a suburb of the city by the post-medieval period, was not officially annexed until the mid 19th century. The extensive redevelopment of the area in the late 18th century as a result of the Mileways Act removed much of the pre-1771 settlement (Lobel 1957: 259). An archaeological watching brief during

works within the former churchyard at St Clements recorded approximately 21 graves probably dating to the 18th century (Webb 2007: 16).

St Giles

The suburban settlement of St Giles' is covered above.

Walton

Settlement at Walton appears to have continued into the post-medieval period although it remained small (the location of the post-medieval farmhouse is discussed in the *Medieval Resource Assessment: Rural Settlement*).

Wolvercote

By the early 16th century at least, settlement at Wolvercote was established around two 'cotes' – Upper Wolvercote near the Woodstock Road and Lower Wolvercote on the River Thames, both of which appear to be green based settlements. The separation of the two cotes was made even more distinct in the late 18th century with the building of the canal between them (Lobel 1957: 310). Like many of the villages around Oxford, Wolvercote remained an agricultural community until the 20th century when suburban development encroached on the historic areas. Some early private enclosure had occurred in the parish since the 16th century. The village became the centre of paper-making for the university press. An evaluation at Lower Wolvercote Paper Mill in 2007 noted ditches, post-holes and pits relating to post-medieval properties fronting onto Mill Street. A millrace was located which had been back-filled in the 19th century (Mumford 2007).

Godstow and Cutteslowe

Godstow Abbey had, at the Dissolution, passed into the hands of George Owen in 1539 and was converted into a private residence. The church had virtually disappeared by the mid-17th century; the house too was also destroyed in the 17th century to avoid its capture by the Parliamentarians, while the north-west tower stood for another century before it too was demolished. Further destruction took place when the river was widened in 1885, cutting through the monastic cemetery (Ganz 1972; Dalton and Hiller 2000: 3).

In 1662, only six houses recorded at Cutteslowe and Godstow are mentioned (Lobel 1957: 306). The extent of settlement at Cutteslowe is uncertain; all that remained of the hamlet by the 19th century is Cutteslowe Farm on the extreme northern edge of the district. Although the hamlet has long been associated with Wolvercote, it is rarely marked on cartographic sources.

Social and administrative organisation

Status

In 1542, Oxford was designated a city following the creation of the Oxford diocese and the foundation of the cathedral at Oseney, reconfirmed in 1546 when the cathedral moved to Christ Church (Page ed. 1907: 121). By 1667, the population of the city had reached c.9000 making it the 11th largest city in the country. However, by 1851, the population had only grown to c.11,000 and Oxford was no longer in the top 20 largest cities (Chalklin 2001: 77).

The Town Hall

In 1229, a building on the east side of St Aldates was acquired as a court room, and a new gildhall was built in the 1280s. This was extended in 1550 and altered in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1750, this was demolished (after being recorded by James Green) and a new Town Hall designed by Isaac Ware was constructed (Hibbert 1988). This Town Hall was replaced in the 1890s (VCH iv).

The Penniless Bench

The Penniless Bench was built as a lead-roofed lean-to on the east wall of St Martin's church, Carfax in 1545 by the churchwardens. It was a meeting place for the city council, but was probably used by beggars, giving rise to the name. On market days it also served as a butterbench. The bench was rebuilt in stone in 1660 and removed by 1750 (see Agas' map of Oxford, 1587 and Loggan's map of 1673).

The Butterbench

The Butterbench was erected at the south-west corner of Carfax between 1709 and 1713. It was a colonnade in an entrant angle against the building, planned as the first of four new corners to Carfax. Carfax was becoming very congested and part of the bench was removed in 1773 when the covered market opened. The rest was removed c.1822 (VCH iv: 189).

Social welfare – hospitals

The Radcliffe Infirmary

The Radcliffe Infirmary built with the legacy of John Radcliffe, funded by voluntary subscription and designed by Stiff Leadbetter, was proposed in 1758 and opened in 1770 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 305). The Infirmary had a series of ancillary buildings to the rear. Extensive formal grounds and a burial ground fronting onto Walton Street remained in use until the middle of the 19th century. An extensive open area excavation to the west of the Infirmary 2009 recorded extensive garden bedding trenches, boundary wall and soakaways. The remnants of the 18th century brewhouse were represented by some stonewall fragments and a stone barrel vaulted cellar. The cellar back-fill contained a large quantity of pottery dated to 1807-1820 which corresponds to the documented date for the brewhouse demolition and its replacement with a conservatory. To the south and west of the brewhouse, a further stone cellar was later reused as a soakaway for at least two brick-lined rain water drains. The collection and management of water within the hospital was also evidenced in a stone-lined drainage cistern, fed by five stone lined drains from the rear of the infirmary building and one from the building associated with the second stone-lined vaulted cellar (Braybrooke 2010). Burials from the Infirmary Burial Ground were recorded during the construction work in the 1930s (Dudley Buxton, 1937) and during subsequent evaluations in 2007 (Watson 2007) and 2009 (Braybrooke 2009b). In 2009, a total of 36 identifiable burials were recorded and a

sample of 14 were fully or partly excavated. They were predominantly aligned south-west to north-east. There was also evidence for a collective burial pit containing several individuals possibly cross stacked. The cemetery was not of the lowest social status as some burials were in coffins, evident as stains and/or rows of nails. Nevertheless, coffin fittings were simple, limited to grip handles on plain plates. There were only two decorated examples and the corroded remains of one coffin plate. An osteological assessment indicated that the majority were adult males with some showing evidence of injury and infection. The charnel bones demonstrated greater variety, including women and children and evidence of medical interventions such as sawn limbs and a craniotomy (Braybrooke 2009b). A number of burials were also encountered during a watching brief undertaken during piling preparation work at the site in 2010, and these were left in situ (Braybrooke 2011: 4)

Social welfare – the poor

The first legislature for the organised provision of the poor was passed in 1601 and made parishes legally responsible for caring for their poor. This was followed in the 18th and 19th centuries by a series of laws that attempted to cater for the poor culminating in the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 which grouped neighbouring parishes into larger poor law unions, each with their own workhouse. In Oxford, early provisions for the poor were limited. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the city frequently paid individuals to employ the poor. Almshouses were also common in the medieval and post-medieval city although the needs met by these houses were limited.

Early workhouses

A number of locations around the city have been used to house the poor including a poor house on the east side of St Giles, just beyond the Northgate, and one which is likely to have been located adjacent to the Bocardo in 1631, which continued in use until 1772 (VCH iv: 344). With the closure of the prison, the poorhouse was moved to George Street near the Gloucester Green prison until 1789. Another poorhouse was located just to the north of Gloucester Green in the former buildings of the Whitefriars in the mid-18th century before it was replaced by the Wellington Square workhouse (VCH iv: 346). Additional poorhouses have been established using existing buildings given as charitable donations including Holywell Manor and sites in the parishes of St Peter le Bailey, St Mary Magdalen and a joint workhouse for the parishes of St Mary the Virgin, All Saints and St Martins (Workhouses, online resource).

Wellington Square Workhouse

In 1771, 11 parishes were incorporated by a local Act of Parliament to better provide for the poor and a site for a new workhouse was found on a five-acre area to the north of the city in the parish of St Mary Magdalen (now Wellington Square). Finished in 1772, the two-storey workhouse was designed by J. Gwynn and continued to operate until 1864 when a new site was opened in Cowley. Intended for 200 inmates, the buildings were usually overcrowded and the facilities criticised (VCH iv). Those parishes not included in the Oxford Incorporation were required to make their own arrangements. St Giles' parish, for example, leased a property to house the poor until 1824 when a new workhouse was erected on Mayfield Road, Summertown.

A watching brief in 1983 failed to identify any significant remains of the structure although the evidence suggested the area was used for plough land until around 1675 when it was quarried (UAD 480). In 1994 salvage excavations in the garden of Rewley House recorded a significant number of burials that probably related to the 18th century workhouse. The excavations revealed seven layers of burials within two brick vaults within the area of the workhouse cemetery as illustrated on Davis' map of 1789 (UAD 513; Boyle 1994). Associated artefactual material included burial paraphernalia such as coffin handles, nails and pins and some evidence for shrouds,

however, the extent of modern disturbance made any further investigation into the site impossible.

Nixon's Free Grammar School

Nixon's Free Grammar School opened in 1659 behind the Guildhall (Loggan's Map of Oxford 1673). It was established by John Nixon, a former mayor. The school closed in 1894 (VCH iv). The building was demolished for the new Town Hall (UAD 148), although the gateway was moved to 94 Woodstock Road (UAD 1284).

Legal and penal administration

During the early post-medieval period, the centre of County Administration remained at the Castle, where the Sheriff held courts and the assizes met. The sheriff's hall or shire hall was abandoned after an outbreak of gaol fever known as the 'Black Assizes' in 1577 when the courts were transferred to the Oxford Guildhall and the Castle site sold to Christ Church, with the agreement that it should remain in use as the prison. The ruins of the shire hall survived (and remained in use for the hustings at county elections); and parts of its structure may have been encountered during the 1999-2005 Castle precinct excavations (Poore, Norton and Dodd 2009: 14). Following the demolition of the old gildhall in 1750, a joint town and shire hall was built in St Aldates. A separate County Hall was built in the Castle in 1841.

Castle prison

By the 14th century, the Castle was already primarily used as a prison comprising of buildings in the western part of the precinct near St George's Tower. Formalised by Act of Parliament in 1531, the Castle became the county gaol. Loggan's map of 1675 depicts several enclosed areas near the Tower. Conditions in the prison were sufficiently bad to warrant a major phase of rebuilding in the late 18th century when the old structures were largely removed. The prison was almost completely rebuilt in the 1780s, to a three block pavilion plan designed by William Blackburn. The buildings were located to the south of the Castle motte comprising a central structure and two separate wings to the north-east, adjoining St George's Tower and south-west enclosed by a wall with the gatehouse to the north (Brodie *et al.* 2002: 49-50).

Archaeological investigations at Borehams Yard (UAD 378) recorded evidence for the foundations of the 18th century prison wall (Booth *et al.* 2003). A section of the wall some 12 metres in length was exposed and recorded as truncating much of the earlier medieval deposits (*ibid.*: 391). Recent archaeological investigations at the Castle between 1999 and 2004 (Norton 2006a) have revealed evidence for the prison including a number of 16th-18th century inhumations within the castle ditch immediately east of the mound (*ibid.*: 12). The investigations recorded a total of 64 post-medieval inhumations close to the location of the gallows, with evidence for their use by the university anatomists.

The Bocardo Prison

The town prison, known as the Bocardo, was located at the Northgate from at least 13th century onwards and demolished in 1771. Foundations which are likely to belong to the structure were located during excavations in 1906 and 1998 (Salter 1912; Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001c; Booth 1999). The gate and prison are depicted in a drawing by John Malchair in 1771 (UAD 63).

City goal, Gloucester Green

A new town prison was built at Gloucester Green c.1789, although this failed to maintain good conditions and various improvements were made in the mid-19th century. The octagonal prison building was surrounded by a substantial 6 metre high wall, the remains of which were seen during a watching brief in 1987. The watching

brief also recorded some interior walls and noted that the prison did not have cellars or other below-ground structures (UAD 496). The prison was closed in 1878 when the buildings were demolished; some post-medieval artefacts, primarily pottery and clay pipes, were recorded during the demolition (Ashmolean Acc. Nos. 1879.543, 544; 1880.107, 108).

Gallows

In addition to the gallows located at the Castle, Agas Map of 1578 shows the gallows at the junction of Holywell Street, Longwall Street and St Cross Road. They belonged to Holywell Manor and stood there into the 18th century (VCH iv). Near the boundary of the City Liberties at St Margaret's Road in North Oxford (previously called Gallows-Baulk Road), there are references to bodies being discovered during the construction of the road thought to be associated with a gallows (web reference only?). The pillory had been located nearer to the North Gate from 1311 to 1325. The Cornmarket site was the location of punishment instruments such as the stocks, whipping post and a cage until the 18th century (VCH iv). Loggan's map of 1675 shows the pillory in Cornmarket Street.

Utilities and common works

Waterworks

A city waterworks was built in 1694 at Folly Bridge in an attempt to forestall outbreaks of fire that devastated the city (VCH iv: 95).

The Carfax Conduit

Until the 17th century, water in the city was provided through a series of wells and from the rivers themselves (Cole 1964-5: 142). In 1617 however, the Carfax conduit was opened, conveying water from North Hinksey to the city centre with two additional cisterns at Christ Church and at All Saints Church. There were lead pipes leading from the conduit to distribute water, and many of the colleges were also later connected to the system (*ibid.*: 145). Despite its initial appeal, the conduit appears to have caused trouble in the town as an obstruction of the city thoroughfares. It underwent a complete replacement in 1686 before it was finally taken out in 1786 by the Paving Commission (*ibid.*: 150). The Conduit was removed from Carfax and became part of the Nuneham Courteney landscape; the conduit house (a Scheduled Monument) remains at Hinksey in the guardianship of English Heritage. Pieces of the lead pipe relating to the conduit were found in the 19th century (Hurst 1887-1914; Hurst 1899).

Sewers and rubbish tips

Open ditches acted as drains and sewers until the late 18th or 19th century (VCH iv). In addition to the medieval kennel central road drain along the principal streets (discussed in the medieval assessment), there are a number of sewer ditches and stone line conduits known from 17th century maps or recorded observations. Loggan's map shows a ditch running along the east side of Parks Road, along the west side of Longwall Street, down the south side of High Street from St Thomas, and into Church Street, and along the west side of Holybush Row, connecting with the channels at Rewley Abbey. Two parallel ditches or conduits are shown running along St Giles and a stone lined conduit encountered in 1982 further to the north, may be the continuation of one of these (UAD 563). A stone built valuated chamber recorded outside St John's College could be related to this system or may be for waste collection (JMHS 2008). Agas' map of 1578 shows areas of rubbish tips around the Castle precinct, presumably relating to a system of carting off rubbish.

Transport and communication

A system of medieval high roads ran through Carfax; the east-west route from London, Oxford, and on to Gloucester; and a north-south route from Southampton through Winchester, to Oxford and on to Banbury and the Midlands. There were other, earlier routes such as the Portway on the east side of the Cherwell and a network of lesser roads connecting the local market towns with Oxford (Rhodes 2006). A number of improvements to the existing roads were undertaken under the Mileways Act of 1576. Stage coaches arrived in Oxford in the 1660s.

Road transport was particularly important in the 16th century because of the poor quality of navigation along the Thames, which was not improved until the early 17th century. Consequently, Henley, not Oxford, remained the most significant river port for Oxfordshire, exporting firewood, Chiltern timber, timber products, and malt to Oxford (Plot 1677). Recent studies suggest that imports and exports were transhipped from there to Oxford, by road or by river (Prior 1982; Peberdy 1996). The 17th improvements to navigation along the Thames to Oxford was important for the export of Headington Stone and the import of coal (Rhodes 2006). For example, the new telescopes for the Radcliffe Observatory were brought from London by water in 1773. In 1790, the Oxford Canal was opened connecting with Coventry and London and remained important for the importing of coal and building materials and exporting agricultural and industrial product. The Thames remained as the onward link from the canal system to London. (Bloxham and Bond 1981; Hadfield 1970).

The road network and bridges

The insertion of New Road in 1769 was the first major alteration to the medieval street plan undertaken in response to improvements along the new turnpike road from Oxford to Witney (Munby and Walton 1990: 123). It cut through the Castle precinct and the base of the motte. Pacey's Bridge was then constructed to continue the route westward. This was a single arched bridge over the Castle Mill Stream. It was widened in 1856 and rebuilt as a flat structure in 1922 (VCH iv). The original bridge was drawn by Malchair (Minn 1943-4).

A number of changes to the urban and suburban street network, primarily through the actions of the colleges, are recorded in documentary sources. At St Aldates, the network of streets adjacent to the former St Frideswide's was removed and a new street (now called Blue Boar Street) was built as a replacement while Kybald Street was gated by Corpus Christi in 1567, and the lane between Corpus and Christ Church closed by the former in 1606 (VCH iv: 85).

Road	Date	
Brasenose Lane	1579	Gated
Road west of Smith Gate	1612	Blocked
Kepeharm Lane	1606	Closed
Turl Street	1551	Gate made in City Wall
Broad Street	17th century	Street developed
George Street	17th century	Street developed

Table 4: Changes to the road network

Magdalen Bridge was rebuilt in the late 18th century as part of the improvements along the eastern road initiated by the Paving Commission of 1771. This involved the demolition of a substantial number of properties in St Clements to accommodate the new bridge structure. A bridge had been in this location since the medieval period at least, and past incarnations had included a wooded trestle construction, possibly similar in design to a drawbridge and a later stone bridge that collapsed in 1772 (Jaine 1971: 9).

Raised causeways across the marshy areas of the district have been recorded at Cowley Marsh in 1605, and at Wolvercote Common (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1998: 2). Botley Causeway was built in the 16th century to improve the western route into Oxford. Before then there was perhaps a proper road only as far as St Frideswide's Bridge. A stone causeway followed the line of Botley Road with timber bridges over the various streams and river channels (VCH iv). No archaeological evidence has been found to date for this early causeway (UAD 575). By the late 18th century, the road was in poor condition, and following its turnpiking, improvements were carried out. A stone bridge was built on the site of the modern St Frideswide's Bridge in 1674 although it is unclear how the Osney ditch was crossed prior to this date. In the 18th century, after turnpiking, a seven-arched structure was erected (VCH iv). Some evidence of earlier structures was seen during work on the present bridge (UAD 383) and a stone vault, possibly from a bridge, was seen at West Oxford Community Centre in 1999 (UAD 450).

Turnpikes

A number of turnpikes were created around Oxford, the most successful being St Clements. Much of the turnpike infrastructure has been demolished and only a few toll houses remain. Until the London Road Turnpike was opened in 1775, the original London Road followed a different alignment turning right at Cheney Lane and heading up the steep slope over Shotover Hill (Bloxham and Shatford 1996: 63). The historic route to Eynsham also went over Wytham Hill.

Trust	Road	Date
Oxford Mileway		1567
Hinksey Road	Hinksey Road, formerly Berkshire	1755
Botley, Newlands		1767
St Clements	St Clements including Magdalen Bridge	1771
London Road	Through Headington	1775

Table 5: Turnpike Trusts in Oxford District

Toll Houses

The Abingdon Road was turnpiked in 1756, and a toll house was erected on the south side of Folly Bridge, rebuilt in 1815-27. After the railway to Grandpont was opened in 1844, the toll house was moved to the north side where it still stands. The turnpike ended in 1867 (VCH iv). A turnpike for Botley Causeway was set up in 1767. The original toll house was demolished in 1850 when the railway line from Banbury was established. The new toll house, which operated until 1868, survives as part of the Old Gatehouse (later a public house) (VCH iv). In 1771, a toll house was built immediately west of the old St Clements Church at the Plain when the road was turnpiked under the Mileway Act. Gates extended across the roads from Headington and Cowley. The trust was wound up in 1868, but the toll house survived until 1899 when the Victoria Fountain was built (VCH iv).

Boundary stones

The Local Board District Map of the 1880s marks 21 boundary stones around the district, and many of these survive. A 1562 reference to a boundary stone at Wolvercote suggests that some of the stones were established by the 16th century, if not before. Milestones were also added following the 'mileways' ordered by Act of Parliament in 1576. Examples of a City Boundary Stone on Banbury Road and Mileway stone at Iffley are illustrated by Sturdy (2004: 128-9).

Canals and waterways

The Oxford Canal was built between 1769 and 1790, starting from Coventry and reaching New Road in 1790. Initially built as the main midlands connection, it was soon superseded by the Grand Union built in the late 18th-19th centuries (Durham *et al.* 2006: 431). A flash lock and two pound locks were added to the canal in 1790 at Medley, Godstow and Osney. It was used for the carriage of goods until the 1950s when the section from Hythe Bridge to the New Road wharf was sold for the construction of Nuffield College. The canal is now used for recreation and has been maintained.

An act was passed in 1601 intending to make the Thames navigable as far as Oxford. However, this did not appear to have had a significant impact until the mid-17th century (Philip 1937: 152). By 1641, a wharf had been constructed at St Aldates for the collection of tolls from barges upon reaching the city and for their subsequent navigation upstream through the weirs and locks to Kings Sutton (*ibid.*: 154). The Old Lock Cut at Iffley on the River Thames is thought to be 17th century in origin and an underwater inspection of the lock in 1998 recorded two phases of construction comprising mainly 18th century features with some evidence of an earlier date (Wessex Archaeology 1998: 2). The Iffley Weir is part of an exceptional historic group comprising of the 1920s' lock, keepers house, boat slide and bridge together with the listed 1630s' lock that contains a 1922 Stoney Roller weir gate (Trueman 2004: 29 and 40).

The Binsey Boat

An archaeological rescue excavation on the bank of the River Thames at Binsey recorded evidence of a boat of a late post-medieval date (Durham *et al.* 2006: 423). The boat had been partially exposed through erosion of the river bank, and the investigations also charted alterations to the riverbank over the last 120 years through cartographic analysis and geophysical survey (*ibid.*: 435). The geophysical survey recorded two parallel linear anomalies associated with the buried boat with several amorphous areas of magnetic anomalies probably representing scattered debris from the boat (Linford 2004: 4). The archaeological investigations recorded primarily 19th century finds, indicating a date of deposition for the boat. However, the boat itself could not be reliably dated as the wood provided insufficient evidence for dendro-chronology (Durham *et al.* 2006: 445). The boat appears to have been a small working boat probably similar in form to a punt and was intended for commercial use rather than for pleasure (*ibid.*: 430).

Canal wharfs

Wharves were built by the Oxford Canal Company to unload the freight, principally coal. The coal wharves occupied the areas of the modern Worcester Street carpark and Nuffield College with land to the north used for offices. The wharves closed in the 1950s. Some of the buildings, for example Canal House and Wharf House, are now part of St Peter's College (VCH iv). Parts of the structure have survived in the walls of Worcester Street carpark (AOC 1998), while much of the infilled wharf remains below the surface of the carpark.

A wharf or hithe at Hythe Bridge must have been the landing place for the upper Thames, and was certainly established by the 16th century. In 1861, it was known as Timber Wharf. In addition to timber, the dock was used for hay, slate and Cotswold stone (Hibbert 1988). By 1876, the wharf had closed with carriage transferred to the canal. A wharf and wet dock was also established north-east of Folly Bridge c.1629, which was the historic landing place for the lower Thames, and illustrated in early views. Following the changes to Folly Bridge in 1827, the wharf continued in use for two years and was sold in 1844 after which it became part of Salter's boatyard (VCH

iv). The wharf was surveyed in 1971 (UAD 727). In 1977, part of it became the Head of the River public house. The canal wharves in Jericho were opened in 1789 on the Oxford Canal and used for stone, coal and timber. Canal usage dropped off in the early 20th century and the wharves were finally closed in 1955 (VCH iv).

Watercourses

The River Thames, called the Isis around the city, runs roughly north-west to south-east through Oxford. Important commercial developments grew up alongside the river, particularly after the recutting and dredging carried out by the Thames Navigation Commission. The River Cherwell runs down the east side of central Oxford, joining the Thames south of Christ Church Meadow. It is fairly shallow and has never been exploited commercially. South of Christ Church Meadow is the confluence of the Thames and the River Cherwell.

It is notable that in Oxford, the County Boundary, which from the sources to the sea normally follows the centre line of the main stream, takes the outermost stream on the west (Seacourt Stream) and the innermost stream on the south (the Shirelake). This presumably relates to the ownership of meadows, but in consequence, the route of the historic main stream is not known for certain. Its changing course through Osney on the west of Oxford has been plotted by Prior (1982).

The Castle Mill Stream was an important route for boats and wharves developed in the area of Hythe Bridge in the 16th and 17th centuries (VCH iv). The stream is still in existence, but not used for commerce. Investigations at Boreham's Yard in 1994-5 recorded successive realignments of the channel in the post-medieval period before the construction of 18th-19th century buildings adjacent to the channel. The channel was bridged at this location as early as the late 16th century. By this time, a channel linking the stream to the castle moat had been infilled and a trackway established from the Castle gate to the bridge. An oddly aligned 17th century channel cut was also noted (Booth *et al.* 2003: 422).

Wareham Stream flows to the west of the Castle Mill Stream, leaving it by Rewley Abbey and rejoining it by the north-west corner of the College of Further Education. As well as forming part of Rewley Abbey's moats, the stream was used by Morrell's Brewery in High Street, St Thomas. In the post-medieval period, the Trill Mill stream was used as a drain, and was then culverted (e.g. under Rose Place). Malchair records the Trill Mill in his illustrations of tanneries located off Littlegate Street in the 1770s.

Trade and industry

The principal crafts and industries of the county are summarised in an early volume of the *Victoria County History* (VCH ii). In Oxford, medieval trades continued with the production of woollen and leather goods, the processes of milling and malting, brick and tile manufacture and wood-based crafts. Also, stone-quarrying and masonry (Arkell 1947; Oakeshott 1975) were connected with the university and with church-building or repair (Rhodes 2006). Important post-medieval additions to these industries were paper-making (Carter 1957) and printing (Barker 1979) associated with the growth of the University. Other new industries included specialist weaving such as silk (VCH ii: 227, 252), and an intensification of clock making particularly in Oxford (Beeson 1962).

Markets and fairs

Street markets and the Covered Market

Oxford Covered Market was built in the late 18th century to replace the proliferation of market stalls that impeded access along the main streets. Street markets by this point still retained their medieval patterns with certain trades based in certain streets such as in Fish Street (St Aldates) and Butcher Row (Queen Street). In 1771, the Oxford Mileways Act was passed in order to make the main city roads free and clear for transport. The commissioners in charge of bringing this about set about creating a new market space but they also demolished the remaining city gates, widened existing roads and on occasion created new roads (*ibid.*). The covered market, built in 1772, has been the subject of a detailed study by Graham (1979: 81). For a summary of the development of the market and subsequently retail shopping in Oxford see Crossley, Day, and Cooper (1983).

Butchers and the butchers shambles

A shambles was built in Queen Street, known as Butchers' Row, in 1556 (UAD 1356, 1358). Butchers were forbidden to sell meat elsewhere except on market days. The building was extended in 1636, burnt down in 1644 and rebuilt in 1656. When the covered market opened in 1773, the shambles was demolished (VCH iv). The Butchers Guild of 1536 had ceased to be effective by the 17th century and the city controlled the Butchers Row in the markets. In 1703, the city approved an incorporation of butchers and poulterers effectively replacing the earlier guild (VCH iv: 317). A well recorded in Queen Street in 1973 may have been used by the butchers (UAD 752). A 16th-early 17th century pit at 31-34 Church Street produced tentative evidence for butchery waste (Hassall, Halpin and Mellor 1984).

Guilds

Oxford was never a large enough town to have a large number of long-established guilds and companies, though a few could boast a long history. The situation was also confused by the university's licensing of traders as 'privileged persons' protected by university statutes (and courts) rather than being subject to secular control, and this long remained a source of friction between town and gown.

The cordwainers remained on Northgate Street eventually building a new guildhouse adjacent to the Bocardo, known as Bocardo House or Shoemakers Hall (Crossley *et al.* 1979: 314). The guild continued to operate until 1849, however its fortunes and influence had long since dwindled (*ibid.*: 315). By the early seventeenth-century, the Oxford leather industry was widely renowned, particularly the making of saddles. Two pieces of leather recovered from the Castle moat were worked (in this instance seal

stamps denoting quality control) and could have come from hide used for saddle making, probably in the 16th or 17th century (Egan 1979: 101).

A guild of mercers and woollendrapers was recorded in the late 16th century and continued to function within the town until it was dissolved in 1855 (VCH iv: 320). The university's hold over the guilds was challenged without success on several occasions by the city. In 1556 and 1571, the city attempted to incorporate an independent brewers guild, squashed by the university in 1575 (*ibid.*: 321). On several occasions during the 16th century, the city attempted to remove university control over the bakers with little success (*ibid.*: 322). By the end of the 17th century, the bakers had ceased to function as a guild even as controlled by the university. An attempt by the city to gain control over the tailors' guild in 1516 failed; however by 1571 the city had successfully gained control.

The Old Bank

The Old Bank at 92-3 High Street was the earliest bank in Oxford originating in 1775. The buildings date to the late 18th century, No 92 from 1775 and No 93 in 1798 (the former was of stone and the later timber-frame clad in stone). The bank was taken over in 1900 by Barclays Bank which remodelled the building c.1903 along with the front of No 94 in 1931 (VCH iv). No 94 High Street and No 1 Magpie Lane are of earlier date - 16th to 17th century (RCHM 1939). Remains of earlier buildings on the site have been recorded during a building survey in 1998 (Newell and Munby 2000). The conversion to a hotel took place in 1998-9.

Coffee houses

Oxford's first coffee house opened in 1651 at No 85 High Street; a plaque in the current coffee house commemorates this event (Mellor 1997: 70). A number of establishments followed, and the history of over 50 locations has been traced (Aubertin-Potter and Bennett 1987).

Mills and mill sites

Many of Oxford's historic mills (e.g. Castle Mill and King's Mill) remained in continual use throughout the period, while some appeared on new sites. The Greyfriars mill is recorded between 1668 and 1732 on the site of the Greyfriars Precinct, possibly associated with a brewhouse (VCH iv: 329). A back-filled mill race and demolition debris of 16th-17th century date, perhaps from the medieval Greyfriars Mill, was recorded during evaluation trenching at Westgate Car Park in 2008 (Bashford 2008). The site of the post-medieval mill remains unclear.

A mill briefly operated on the site of the former Rewley Abbey, set up in 1555. No later record of it beyond 1557 survives (VCH iv: 330). Holywell Mill was held by Merton College throughout the post-medieval period until it was sold in 1877 (Bell 1996: 2). De Gomme's map of the Civil War defences in 1644 indicate the mill was surrounded by a bastion and a slight earthwork east of the mill may have formed part of these defences (*ibid.*). Documentary evidence also indicates the manor of Holywell was included within the Civil War defences at the expense of the College which was required by the King to either pay for the defences or demolish the structures (Munby in Bell 1996: 291). Archaeological investigations at Holywell Mill in 1993 identified several possible medieval buildings to the north of the mill and a large curving ditch that may represent the Civil War defences (Bell 1996: 275). The infilling of the ditch could not be reliably dated, however, the mid-fill contained late 17th century pottery suggesting if this was the defences it was short lived (Munby in Bell 1996: 294).

The leat of Lower Wolvercote paper mill was identified in an evaluation in 2006; it had been back-filled in the 19th century (Mumford 2006). A mill on Old Abingdon Road, known as Langford Mill, Hinksey Mill, New Hinksey Mill and Towles Mill

originated in the 12th century and were making paper by the 18th century (Rocque's map of Berkshire 1761). The buildings were demolished in 1960 and ashlar stone walls of the main mill channel are all that remains. The nearby mill house, 'Paisley House', built to obstruct the opening of the Great Western Railway, was notable for being largely constructed of cardboard. The mill site was subject to limited test pitting in 2006, producing a fragment of 18th or 19th lead window frame and 18th-19th pottery (Oxford Archaeology 2006).

Quarrying

Headington parish was an important source of local stone from at least the 14th century (Arkell 1947). Medieval and post-medieval quarrying followed a typical method of extraction from a shallow pit, which was abandoned as the difficulties of deep extraction outweighed the benefits; the pit was then abandoned in favour of another site. This method of extraction resulted in the highly fragmented landscape still visible today. The main area of quarrying is in the east of the parish, north of the old London Road. From the 16th century, the quarry area was recognised as a hamlet of Headington (Mason 1989: 363). Quarrying was at its most productive in the post-medieval period partly due to the major rebuilding programmes underway in the colleges and several acts were passed to facilitate transport of the stone including turn-piking the London Road and attempts to increase navigation on the rivers and later the canals. Documentary evidence from college archives concerning quarries in Headington during the 17th century indicate that at least nine quarries were held by the colleges while others were held by the quarrymen themselves (Cole 1960: 64).

Wolvercote has also seen frequent periods of quarrying since the medieval period and evidence of 16th and 17th century gravel quarrying has been recorded on Wolvercote Common (Lambrick and McDonald 1985).

Extensive urban quarrying for gravel.

Urban and suburban quarry sites have also been recorded around the town. For example, at Queen Elizabeth House, St Giles (UAD 562), to the rear of St John's College North Quad (Lawrence 2003: 8), Parks Road (UAD 361), 3 Beaumont Buildings (UAD 574) and George Street (UAD 381). Gravel digging at the Castle, testified by the recent excavations, is depicted on Rooker's painting of the Castle in 1779.

Inns and taverns

Many of Oxford's historic inns continued in use from the late medieval period, and can be traced from their property records and the City's licensing of inn signs (Salter 1926). Notable examples are the George in George Street; the Star, Crown, Roebuck, and Cross in Cornmarket, the Mitre, Bear, Ram, Angel and King's Head in High Street; and the New Inn, Red Lion and Fleur de Lys, Blue Boar, and Dolphin in St Aldate's. Notable investigations of inn buildings have included the Clarendon Hotel (Star and King's Head), (Pantin 1958), and the Golden Cross (Pantin and Rouse 1955). Archaeological investigation has also encountered limited evidence relating to the operation of post-medieval inns, though post-medieval pottery finds from unpublished salvage sites (e.g. Sturdy at Russell Acotts) include high status inn material. An assemblage of 17th century tankard and clay pipes from St Thomas's Street suggested the presence of an inn that was gone by the 18th century (Norton *et al.* 2006). Pottery from 65 St Giles indicated that the building had been a public house from the 16th century, a century earlier than previously thought (Norton and Cockin 2008).

Taverns

Taverns were specifically licensed by statute for selling wine, and the allowance of three to Oxford was effected by both the city and university, resulting in five or more premises at any time (Salter 1926; Leeds 1941). The principal ones were The Mermaid (Swyndelstock) at Carfax, The Crown at No. 3 Cornmarket, The King's Head in High Street, The Salutation in High Street, and The Three Tuns in High Street. Wine bottles from Oxford taverns and colleges have been subject to several articles, as discussed further below (Leeds 1949; Haslam 1970; Banks 1997).

Village inns

Further work is required to assess the survival of post medieval inns and their outbuildings in the LAA. The White Hart in Marston has been subject to an evaluation and building survey (Hiller 2002).

Breweries and malthouses

The Lion Brewery in St Thomas Street was established c.1597. It was taken over by Morrell's from Tawney's in 1803. A brewery on St Thomas' Street was recorded on post-medieval leases from 1718 until 1803 when it became the Morell's Brewery (Munby and Dodd 2006: 481). The premises were surveyed in 1998 and 1999 (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1999; RCHME 1998) when the earliest standing buildings were found to date from c.1730. Morrell's were taken over in the late 1990s. Excavations in 1976 and 1999 have produced limited evidence for the early development of the site (Moore 2006; UAD 537).

The Swan, originally Swan's Nest, Brewery existed in Paradise Street by 1718. It was acquired by Sir John Treacher in 1780 and passed to William Hall in 1795. Hall's was taken over in the early 20th century. In 1977, excavations found garden remains and earlier walls below the brewery (Oxford University Archaeological Society 1978).

The malthouses on Tidmarsh Lane were first recorded on a post-medieval lease of 1772 detailing a malthouse, garden and waste land on the plot (Munby and Dodd 2006: 476). Ongoing investigations at the new Pembroke Quad have uncovered evidence for brewing on Brewer Street (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming).

Tanning

A Tannery is shown in Malchair's 1772 drawing of the bottom of Littlegate Street, as indicated in Taylor's 1750 map. Evidence for tanning waste and related structures has been excavated at the Brewer Street/Littlegate excavations in 2011 (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming). For knucklebone floors and their association with carcass processing see above. Cattlebones, perhaps tanning waste were recorded at the Ashmolean Museum in 1994 (Andrews and Mephram 1997: 221). Horn core waste was also recovered from an 18th century pit on the former Greyfriars site (Hassall and Halpin *et al.* 1984: 174).

Firewood

The supply of firewood (and charcoal) to Oxford is an under-researched topic, though we know that charcoal was sold in the medieval street market, and Loggan's 1675 college views often show large wood piles. The preference for oak and hazel firewood in the early medieval period appears to change to beech in the medieval period, with the Chilterns a possible source of supply. At Lincoln College, kitchen beech charcoal dominated the 16th-18th century fireplace charcoal deposit (Challinor 2002), however, wood charcoal from 65-67 St Giles provided evidence for the continued use of oak in this location (Challinor 2008).

Fruit

A number of plant remains assemblages excavated in Oxford have demonstrated the rich variety of fruit consumed in the post-medieval period. At the Ashmolean Museum Extension, 16th-17th century samples contained fig and blackberry (Smith 2009). Plant remains recovered from the site of Black Hall Farm at the north end of St Giles also suggested that the occupants enjoyed a varied fruit diet, including raspberry, grape, plum and fig during the post-medieval period (Robinson 2010). The 16th century kitchen waste from Lincoln College contained traces of figs and grapes (Pelling 2002). At Corpus Christi College, plant remains from the 16th–18th century cessy fill of a cellar and an 18th century stone-lined cesspit produced rich assemblages, including large quantities of grape and other fruit pips, notable for demonstrating fruit consumption in the Georgian period. Samples were recovered from a stone-lined cess pit within the Bastion 21, and it is likely that they originate from the President's Lodging, which may go some way to explaining the apparently rich diet (Nicholson 2009).

Leisure pursuits

Bowling greens

The Bowling Green in Magdalen College Grove shown on post-medieval maps was one of several in existence in this period. Fairfax and Cromwell are reputed to have used it (VCH iv). Another green was located at Gloucester Green before the city gaol was constructed. A green was also located at New College and at Holywell, which was converted into a garden in the 19th century.

Real tennis

Real tennis was introduced in England in the 15th century, although no medieval examples remain. The earliest recorded tennis courts in Oxford lie on the east and west sides of Smithgate in 1530 (Potter 1994). The eastern one, shown on Loggan's map, became a book store in 1695 (VCH iv). A tennis court is recorded at Cardinal College in 1546 (VCH iv); the surviving 17th century building was recorded before it was demolished in 1966 for Blue Boar Quadrangle (Wilson and Hurst 1966). A tennis court in Merton Street, behind Postmaster's Hall, was in use by 1595 (VCH iv). It is still in existence and has been subject to a watching brief and photographic survey (UAD 608; RCHME 1992). To the rear of Nos 3-8 Oriel Street, there is the shell of a covered tennis court probably of the 16th century. The tennis court was investigated in 1989-90 (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1989; Durham 1991; Durham and Tyler 1993; Munby 1995). The tennis courts were initially laid out as an open court in 1572 before a roof was added in around 1600 (*ibid.*: 94). A series of mortar floors were recorded dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. Several real tennis balls have been recovered from the town as stray finds (UAD 931). The roof has been dendro-dated, showing that the wall plate was of timber felled in 1637, implying that the court was newly built when Charles I and Prince Rupert played there in 1642 during the siege of Oxford.

Race track

A horse racing track is recorded on Port Meadow from the late 17th century at least; the earliest reference is dated 1695 (Cordeaux and Merry 1948: 56). By 1720, the race track had been established as a pear-shaped circuit in the northern part of the meadow, illustrated on the 1720 Port Meadow map by Benjamin Cole (VCH iv). The event continued on a regular basis until the start of the 20th century (*ibid.*: 65). Traces of an 18th century race track can be seen as grass marks on Port Meadow.

Cockfighting

The cockpit north-east of Holywell Manor was in existence by the later 17th century. By 1750, it had become the Cockpit Inn and it was demolished in 1845 (VCH iv).

Excavations in 1992 found the base (Durham and Parkinson 1993). The cockpit at Holywell was drawn by Malchair in 1772 (Harrison 1998: 89).

Gardens and pleasure grounds

Post-medieval gardens

The development of Oxford Gardens is summarised by Batey (1982). See also Steane (2004) and Tiller (n.d.).

Urban gardens and market gardens

There is some evidence that economic decline led to depopulation in Oxford in the 16th century and several sites indicate abandonment in favour of market gardens. A number of market gardens are shown on 17th century maps of the city. Loggan's Map of Oxford in 1675 shows a market garden was established outside the City Wall, east of Merton Street, and Rose Lane Nursery still existed in the late 19th century. Another market garden is shown north of Wadham College, on Parks Road. In the south-west corner are gardeners' cottages, which still survive (UAD 522); the garden was absorbed by Wadham College before 1751. Loggan also shows an area north of Worcester College as a market garden with a row of cottages fronting the street.

More work is required to bring together the available excavated data, which is fragmentary. Investigations at the Wesley Memorial Church on New Inn Hall Street recorded a layer of dark brown garden soil dating to the 17th century overlying robbed out sections of the medieval City Wall (Mumford 2010: 8). Extensive bedding trenches related to market gardening within the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary were recorded during the large open area excavation in 2009 (Braybrooke 2010).

Paradise Gardens, the former precinct of the Greyfriars remained in use as a pleasure grounds and nursery throughout the post-medieval period, which was also the case for Tredwell's Gardens on the site of the Blackfriars west of St Aldate's/Grandpont (Brown-Grant 1985-86). Archaeological investigations at Paradise Square in 1994 did not record a significant amount of evidence from the post-medieval gardens, probably due to modern truncation, however, some deep cultivation layers containing 17th-18th century pottery have been recorded (Hardy 1997: 161). Evidence for post-medieval pleasure garden features were recorded within the Castle motte ditch (Norton 2006a: 26).

Registered parks and gardens

There are 16 registered parks and gardens within Oxford district authority, which include the following post-medieval gardens:

Christ Church (RPG 1409)

Christ Church includes approximately one hectare of designed gardens with a further 1.5 hectares of meadow; the gardens are Grade I (RPG). The medieval churchyard of St Frideswide's was used as the canon's garden (now the Cathedral Garden) from 1546 onwards. The 16th century Garden of the Canons of the Sixth Stall was created for the Regius Professor of Hebrew. Archaeological investigations in the garden in 1954 (UAD 164) recorded evidence of several 16th century and later garden walls. Investigations in 1962 recorded evidence of four centuries of garden soil (Sturdy 1988: 87).

Corpus Christi (RPG 2096)

The Grade II (RPG) gardens of Corpus Christi, at 0.1 hectares, are relatively small compared with others in Oxford, and are situated to the south of the original 16th century gardens, including a terrace bank and clair-voyee built against the City Wall.

Magdalen College (RPG 1403)

The Grade I (RPG) gardens of Magdalen College largely date to the 16th century and comprise the gardens, pleasure grounds and a small deer park. The western edge of the college and deer park is marked by a substantial Grade II* 15th century castellated stone wall (LB Ref 419Q). The most recent event to have significantly impacted on the garden was the addition of the New Buildings in the mid 18th century. Although originally 16th century in design, the garden has been altered continuously. Cartographic evidence from the 16th century onwards indicate the changes to the garden. Repton was consulted on the informal garden layout in the early 19th century.

Merton College (RPG 2101)

The two hectare college gardens at Merton College include a garden terrace, lawns and playing fields. The Grade II (RPG) gardens were probably laid out in the 17th century when the main quadrangles were added, and include a terrace bank and clair-voyee built against the City Wall. The formal garden layout was replaced in the 18th century by more informal landscaping, and in the 19th-20th century, the individual areas were amalgamated with the Fellow's Garden.

New College (RPG 2102)

The Grade I (RPG) garden covers four hectares. New College was the first college to employ the quadrangle style for college buildings surrounding a central garden. The current garden dates to the late 18th century although it has evolved from the original 16th century design. Loggan's illustration of New College in 1675 depicts a walled garden to the east of the college with the mound as the centre piece and a series of formal knot gardens in front including a horizontal sundial. By 1735, this garden had been significantly altered and an illustration by William Williams of the garden shows an intricate pattern of four knot gardens surrounded by a low garden wall and a series of walkways.

A limited investigation of the mound or mount in New College garden was undertaken in 1993 (Bell 1993c). Mounds or 'mounts' had become a common feature of formal gardens by the end of the Elizabethan period, providing a viewing platform over adjacent parterres. The college records refer to the construction of the mount in the late 16th century but it was not completed until after the Civil War.

Oxford Botanic Gardens (RPG 1433)

Oxford Botanic Garden is an early 17th century Grade I (RPG) formal garden with plant collections. Originally occupying one hectare, it also included land outside the original walled garden and was later extended. The gardens were sited on the former Jewish burial ground abandoned in 1293. The land was subsequently raised to counteract flooding along the river. The gardens largely date to the 17th century and include glasshouses, a fernery, water and bog gardens, and a variety of borders largely arranged by botanic classification.

St John's College (RPG 2105)

St John's College garden dates principally to the late 18th century and covers approximately two hectares. It is Grade II (RPG). Originally designed as a formal garden in the 16th century, it was extended to the north by 1675 and re-landscaped in an informal style in the late 18th - 19th century.

Trinity College (RPG 2113)

Trinity College gardens date mainly to the 18th century and are Grade II (RPG). The late 17th century garden was formal in design, remodelled in the early 18th century in

the Dutch style (as shown on Williams remarkable view of 1732) and finally landscaped in the early 19th century in the informal style.

Wadham College (RPG 2317)

Wadham College gardens date primarily to the 18th century when the formal garden designs (shown on Loggan's view) were replaced with the informal style. The Grade II (RPG) gardens were more recently re-designed after World War II and include lawns, mixed borders and mixed specimen trees. The garden is bounded by a Grade II 16th century stone wall to the west (LB Ref 5/187H) and a 17th century Grade II stone wall to the east (LB Ref 6/187D).

Worcester College (RPG 1434)

The gardens of Worcester College cover approximately ten hectares and include gardens, playing fields and ponds; they are Grade II* (RPG). The college was founded in the 13th century as a monastic college. It was dissolved in 1541 and its buildings were taken over by Gloucester Hall. The college was re-founded in 1714 as Worcester College. The garden probably dates largely to the early 19th century when the crescent shaped lake was added following the creation of the canal in 1788. A 16th century Grade II gatehouse is located to the south of the lake.

Ceremony and religion

The Church of England did not undertake significant church building in the 16th to 18th centuries, however, rebuilding programmes did have an impact in the 18th century. For example, St Peter le Bailey, Oxford was rebuilt in 1726 and All Saints in 1706-8. For details of post-medieval architecture, see RCHM (1939) and Sherwood and Pevsner (1974).

Churches – archaeological investigations

All Saints Church

The Late Saxon and medieval church was demolished and rebuilt in a 1706-8 design. Excavations for the basemented college library with All Saints Church investigated beneath the standing 18th century structure. Post-1700 features consisted of brick burial vaults and inhumations set within the rubble demolition of the medieval church (Dodd ed. 2003: 232).

St Ebbe's

Archaeological investigations at St Ebbe's Church in 2004 (UAD 1634) recorded evidence of inhumations within the former churchyard comprising eleven burials from between the 17th - 19th centuries (Parsons 2004: 10).

St Peter-le-Bailey

Excavation on the site of the churchyard of St Peter le Bailey at Bonn Square in 2008 for lamp posts, revealed a total of 296 burials of medieval-19th century date. The analysis of the skeletons provided a rare opportunity to study the health and disease of the population of one of the poorest parishes in Oxford during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The results demonstrated that the later population suffered from the effects of hard labour, crowded living conditions, pollution and poor hygiene (Webb and Norton 2009).

St Peter in the East

A rare example of a wooden font was recorded at Parham House in Sussex in the late 19th century and was said to belong to St Peter's of Oxford (Swann 1897: 65).

Thought to have been carved in the 17th century by Grinling Gibbons, the font is one of only two wooden examples known in the country.

St Aldates

A series of archaeological investigations were carried out during the refurbishment of the church in 1999. A total of 48 brick-lined shaft graves and one brick-lined vault, all of 18th to early or mid-19th century date, were exposed in the body of the church. (Tyler 2001).

St Cross

Building recording and a radar survey were undertaken prior to the conversion of the church to a document library for Balliol College. Recording of features exposed by the removal of pews and floorboards included inscribed slabs, possible grave cuts, as well as at least two possible raised brick vaults (Forde 2009).

Christ Church Cathedral

The cathedral was established on the site of St Frideswide's priory in 1546 and is both a cathedral and part of the college (VCH iv: 369). Elements of the earlier church survive within the current structure but the majority of the structure is post-medieval.

Non conformity

The Quakers

The first Quaker meeting place was located on New Inn Hall Street in the home of the surgeon Richard Bettris from around 1654 (Kreitzer 2008: 60). The meeting place was later moved to 63-64 St Giles in around 1687 where it remained until the mid-19th century when the property was sold. The Quakers returned to Oxford in the 19th century, initially building a meeting house to the rear of 60 St Giles, which was later recorded on the early OS Oxford Town plans before the present site at 43 St Giles was acquired in 1939 (Hardy and Munby 1993: 75).

An evaluation and subsequent watching brief in 1991 and 1992 at St Cross College, Pusey Lane identified part of the Friends Meeting House known to have been built in 1687 and demolished in the early 20th century. A post-medieval cess pit that may have been contemporary with the meeting house was noted. Also, a light stone foundation, perhaps for the 'dias' shown on the OS map of 1878, was noted. (Hardy and Munby 1993: 76). Archaeological investigations in 1959 recorded a number of burials to the rear of the second Quaker site at 63-64 St Giles (UAD 363). No further information is available from this excavation.

The first Oxford Methodist Church, visited by John Wesley in 1783, was in a 16th century house in New Inn Hall Street.

The college chapels

College chapels have been summarised and described in a number of general publications (RCHM 1939; Sherwood and Pevsner 1974; Tyack 1998), and Merton College Chapel has been discussed in more detail (Fletcher and Upton 1983). The Chapel of Brasenose (1656-66) is notable for its re-use of the medieval hammer-beam roof brought from St Mary's College in New Inn Hall Street (Blair 1979). Many college chapels have fine furnishings, woodwork, and stained glass; the two glazed cupboards at Trinity (1690s) have Oxford's earliest examples of sliding sash windows (Louw 1983).

The University of Oxford

Oxford university and its colleges have been extensively studied in terms of their buildings and history (RCHM 1939; Stone 1975; Green 1984; Prest ed. 1993; VCH iii; Catto *et al.* 1984-2000; Sherwood and Pevsner 1974; Tyack 1998). The buildings of the university have been described and illustrated over a long period (Loggan 1675; Williams 1732; Durning 2006). A further study of buildings designed but never built has been produced by Colvin (1983).

Built structures and garden design

Post-medieval colleges did not alter from the medieval pattern laid down in the 14th century and colleges were largely built in the standard quadrangle form with internal gardens. Cartographic evidence from the 16th century onwards indicates the prevalence of formal garden design, however, later maps show some changes to almost all college gardens (Mowl 2007: 136).

The university

Bodleian Library and the Schools Quadrangle

The Bodleian Library and the Schools Quadrangle stand to the south of the Sheldonian theatre and the Old Clarendon Building. The walls are of local rubble, ashlar-faced, and the roofs are lead-covered. Duke Humfrey's Library was built over the new Divinity School in 1427-89. By the mid-16th century, it was in a decayed state and was restored in 1598-1602 by Thomas Bodley. The Bodleian Library opened in 1602. The Arts End extension was built in 1610-12 and Schools Quadrangle was completed in 1624, not as a library, but primarily as a series of teaching rooms with the University Gallery on the top floor. A further extension was made in 1637 when Selden End was added. The construction of the Schools Quadrangle in the 17th century involved the whole-scale demolition of the medieval schools on Schools Street (see *Medieval Resource Assessment* for more details).

Excavations in the Bodleian Quadrangle for a static water tank in 1941 recorded pottery dated from the Late Saxon period to the early 17th century (anon 1943-4). Further excavations at the Bodleian Library, Proscholium in 1968, noted porch foundations extending c.0.5 metres from the front wall of the Divinity School (anon 1972). A detailed survey of the Duke Humfrey's Library roof was undertaken in 1998, when dendro-chronology of the roof timbers revealed the sequence of building and the extent of Bodley's rebuilding (UAD 518).

A gateway stood at the east end of Brasenose Lane, facing down the former Schools Street. It was built in 1558 when the university closed off the northern part of the street. The gate was incorporated into the Bodleian Library at its south entrance around 1624 (Munby 1972), but in the early 18th century it was demolished when that land passed to Exeter College for its enlarged garden.

Divinity School Convocation House

The 15th century Divinity School already sat beside the medieval schools in School Street. On the east side of the road, the Oseney Schools were rebuilt by Queen Mary's benefaction, only to be removed for Bodley's Arts End and Proscholium. The later 17th century saw the addition of the Convocation House to the west and the Schools Quadrangle to the east, the whole now being part of the Bodleian Library complex (LB Ref 9/147a). The opening up of this area of the city subsequently allowed for the addition of several new buildings.

The Sheldonian Theatre

The Sheldonian Theatre stands on the south side of Broad Street. It is of two architectural stages with a basement; the walls are ashlar-faced and the roofs are slate-covered. The theatre was built from the designs of Christopher Wren between the years 1664-9 at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon (LB Ref 9/148). The wall railings and piers in front of the theatre are also 17th century although they have been altered and restored (LB Ref 8/148A; 9/148A). The stone has decayed and repairs have been carried out at intervals (Colvin 1981). The paint scheme and gilt work in the Sheldonian is currently being restored (pers. comm. Katherine Owen). The exterior court walls (only surviving on the west side) were built to house an open-air museum of the Oxford (Arundel) Marbles.

The Clarendon Building

The Clarendon Building lies on the south side of Broad Street. It is of two storeys with basement and attics; the walls are ashlar-faced and the roofs are lead-covered. It was built between the years 1711-13 to a design of Hawksmoor for the Oxford University Press which had previously been housed in the Sheldonian (RCHM 1939; LB Ref 9/146). A screen was also added at the same time on Catte Street (LB Ref 9/809). Timbers from the Old Clarendon Building have been subject to tree ring dating, producing a date span from 1539-1711 (Worthington and Miles 2006).

The Old Ashmolean Building

The Old Ashmolean Building stands on the south side of Broad Street, immediately west of the Sheldonian Theatre and currently houses the Museum of the History of Science (LB Ref 8/149). It is of two stories with a basement; the walls are ashlar-faced and the roofs are lead-covered. The building was erected on part of the town ditch between the years 1679 and 1683. It was originally built to house a basement science laboratory, teaching room and the Tradescant collection of Elias Ashmole.

Hurst recorded the presence of a bone floor by the staircase which was subsequently replaced by stone (Hurst 1887-1914: c186, 1497). In 1883, the well in the back yard produced pottery, bottles, 17th century clay pipes, a crucible and an iron implement, probably used for drawing water (Ashmolean Accession No 1883.284). In 1885, when heating pipes were installed in the basement pottery, clay pipes and an undated bronze bell were recorded (Ashmolean Accession No 1885.132-4, 369-70, 454-5). Excavations in 1958 for new external stairs recorded the remains of the earlier stairs, demolished in 1864, and a 19th century rubbish pit (Case 1958: 134-5).

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief in 1998-2000, uncovered a range of human and animal anatomical specimens and chemical ceramics and glassware dating from the late 17th to the early 18th century to the rear of the Old Ashmolean Building. The post-medieval features recorded included a culvert, drain, a cess pit and a rectangular chamber, possibly a store (Ponsford 1999; TVAS 1999a; 1999b; 2001; Hull 2003). Detailed archaeological analysis of the exposed fabric and finds (including an analysis of materials recovered from below the museum floorboards), has been undertaken (Bennett *et al.* 2000). Chemical analysis of residues associated with the ceramic crucibles revealed traces of mercury, sulphur, zinc, lead glass, manganese and antimony, suggesting possible alchemical use (Martín-Torres 2012).

The Radcliffe Camera

The Radcliffe Camera was built between 1737 and 1748 to provide additional library facilities for the university (LB Ref 9/148a). The quinquennial surveys of 1985 and 1990 provided opportunities to inspect Gibbs' plaster and timber dome (Munby 1991; Munby 1995; Steane and Gilmour 1986). The original design had an additional

approach to the south, seen during excavations in 1960 (UAD1294). The library capacity was enlarged in 1910 when an underground store was built below the Camera and the square to the north (UAD128). Timbers from the roof structure of the Radcliffe Camera dome have been subject to tree ring dating, producing a date range of 1660-1741. Documentary records indicate that the decision to substitute a timber roof for the planned stone dome was taken in 1741 (Worthington and Miles 2007). Detailed archaeological analysis of their fabric for the Radcliffe Camera has been undertaken by Gillam (1995).

Holywell Music Room

The Music Room opened in 1742 and is thought to be the oldest surviving concert hall in the world (Hibbert 1988). A building survey was carried out in 1981 by the RCHME Architectural Division, however no further details are available (RCHME 1981).

University Real Tennis Courts

The University Real Tennis Courts are located to the rear of the Postmasters Hall on Merton Street. The current courts date from around 1798 when they replaced the earlier 16th century courts following a fire (Poore *et al.* 2006: 213). (See above.)

The Radcliffe Observatory

The Radcliffe Observatory was built by the university in 1772. The upper part is a version of the Tower of the Winds in Athens (S891). It continued in use as an observatory until 1935, after which it was transferred to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Since 1976, it has been part of Green College. Excavations at the former Radcliffe Infirmary site in 2009 revealed evidence relating to the Observatory grounds, boundary wall and garden features (Braybrooke 2010). Building survey during internal renovations uncovered evidence of the masonry bases of the fixed telescopes, and the slots in the roof that were opened to take meridian readings (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming).

The university press

The Oxford University Press (OUP) was founded in the city in 1478 and was one of the first printing presses in England. However, it was not until the late 16th century that the organisation was formalised. In the 17th century, the OUP obtained the rights to print the King James Authorised Version of the Bible. In the post-medieval period the press was housed in the Sheldonian Theatre between 1669 and 1713 when it moved to the Clarendon Building.

The colleges

The growth of the university in the 16th-17th century involved a large increase in the undergraduate population that necessitated new building in colleges and encouraged the appearance of new foundations. Colleges saw the colonisation of attics with 'cock-lofts', and the raising of upper storeys and new buildings. The rebuilding and furnishing of chapels are notable, while the growth of a new style of communal life led to the provision of [senior] common rooms in colleges in the later 17th century.

New foundations

Jesus College

Jesus College was founded in 1571 by Dr Hugh Price, prebendary of Rochester Cathedral, and originally provided for a Principal, eight fellows and eight scholars and was primarily intended to promote Welsh attendance at Oxford (Salter and Lobel 1954: 264). During the Civil War, the college was commandeered and used as a garrison. The college was founded on the site of White Hall, a former academic hall (Allen 1998: 105). The college comprises two quadrangles on Turl Street; the First Quadrangle dates primarily to the 16th century when the East and South Ranges were constructed (LB Ref 8/317M; N). The North Range consists of the 17th century Chapel (LB Ref 8/317K) and Principal's Lodgings (LB Ref 8/317J) built on the site of the former Lawrence Hall. There is a 19th century extension to the Principal's Lodgings to the north of the First Quad (LB Ref 8/317P) and the Principal's garden is enclosed by the north wall of the college (LB Ref 8/317Q). The 17th century West Range includes the kitchen and buttery (LB Ref 8/317O). The 17th century Inner Quadrangle is located to the rear of the First Quad and mainly comprises the scholars rooms (LB Ref 8/317B; C; D; E; F; G). A new block was added to the college at the start of the 20th century, replacing the former stables north of the Inner Quad (LB Ref (8/317A).

Few archaeological investigations of note have been undertaken at Jesus College and evidence largely comprises of stray finds including post-medieval pottery and wig curlers (UAD 1417). A number of wall paintings have been recorded within the college dating from the 16th to 18th centuries (UAD 191; 680).

Pembroke College

Pembroke College was founded in 1624 on the site of the medieval Broadgates Hall which had previously been in use as a graduate hall. It was officially founded by James I with generous grants from Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick (Salter and Lobel 1954: 294). Originally poorly endowed, the college originally supported ten fellows and ten scholars. It made use of existing buildings, together with a new set of chambers on the south side of what became the main quadrangle. The Chapel and Library were initially in the south aisle of the nearby St Aldates Church, later replaced with an 18th century chapel in Chapel Quad. The present front quadrangle (Old Quad) was not completed until 1670-99 (Tyack 1998: 106).

The modern college comprises of three quadrangles and also includes 16-26 Pembroke Street, a line of 17th-18th century domestic houses now used as Staircases 12 to 17, and the line of the former Beef Lane. The earliest building is a former Almshouses begun by Cardinal Wolsey c1525 (LB Ref 12/583C), which was re-fronted in the 19th century, becoming part of the college in 1888 and is now used as the Masters Lodgings. The 17th century Main Quad, re-fronted in the 19th century (LB Ref 12/583B) includes the chapel and the old Broadgates Hall while the Chapel or Back Quad (LB Ref 12/583A) was completed in the 19th century. The North Quad is a 20th century addition following the closure of Beef Lane and the demolition of the

private houses there. Since the 1960s the 17th and 18th century private houses fronting Pembroke Street have been converted into student accommodation and reversed so access is now only possible from the North Quad.

Post-medieval artefacts dating to the college phase of activity were recorded during a watching brief on work at the Bursary in 1970 (UAD 229). The assemblage included pottery, glass and clay pipes dating from 1670 to 1830. The pottery assemblage was dominated by tankards and plates while the glass mainly comprised 17th century bottles with several examples of phials (De Goris 1971: 99).

Wadham College

The college was founded in 1610 by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham and was to support a Warden, 15 fellows and 15 scholars. It is the only post medieval college to be designed and built as one unit. It is located on the former Austin Friars site on Parks Road/Holywell Street and comprises three quadrangles and a small court. The post-medieval college comprised the 17th century Front Quad with attached chapel, hall and library to the rear (the latter built over the kitchen) (LB Ref 6/187A). The South Block (LB Ref 6/187C) is located to the south of the Quad fronting onto Parks Road with the Old Stables to the north (LB Ref 6/187J). The medieval arrangement of an open-roofed Hall heated from a central hearth was also employed despite this form already being obsolete in domestic architecture (Tyack 1998: 99). The 17th century chapel was built in gothic style in the traditional T-shaped plan established by other medieval colleges. The bedrooms and studies were arranged around a square quadrangle in front of the Hall and Chapel. In other respects the college differed from its predecessors, the buildings were three storeys high and gables, and tall chimney stacks replaced pinnacles on the rooflines (ibid.100).

In addition to the 1939 RCHM survey, a small number of building surveys have been carried out within the Front Quad noting details of previous internal layouts (UAD Nos 447 & 773) and wall paintings recorded in the South Range of the Quad (UAD 447 & 898). The 17th century roof of the hall and the library have also been recorded (UAD Nos 890 and 773). Archaeological investigations at Wadham College in 1951 during work to the rear of the properties fronting on to Holywell Street (recorded foundations of several walls including a brick tunnel running alongside the college boundary Case and Kirk 1951: 84). The foundations were built on a construction layer set into the natural Summertown-Radley Terrace and appeared to date to the 17th century. The investigation recorded several fragments of early 17th century Dutch floor tiles.

Gloucester Hall and Worcester College

Following the dissolution of the monasteries in 1542, the Benedictine Gloucester College on Worcester Street was expropriated to the Crown and then granted to the Bishop of Oxford in 1542. The Bishop sold the site on to Sir Thomas Whyte, the founder of St. John's College, who used it as a storage annexe (renamed Gloucester Hall) for his own college. Worcester College was founded in 1714 after a Worcestershire Baronet, Sir Thomas Cookes, donated funds to establish a new Oxford college. As a result of this, the central portion of the former Gloucester Hall buildings were rebuilt following designs commissioned from Sir Nicholas Hawksmoor in 1717, the architect responsible for much of the 18th century college design across Oxford. The North range, the Library, Hall and Chapel were completed over the period between 1720 and 1786. The college also purchased gardens and meadows to the south in 1741 and to the north and west in 1744-5. A lake was dug in front of the Provost's House in the early 19th century in an attempt to combat frequent flooding and to store any overflow water in the newly constructed Oxford Canal which had been constructed following the sale of land by the College to the canal company in 1788. Beaumont Street was opened in 1820, linking the Hawksmoor designed college frontage to the city centre. The college buildings were expanded and

developed throughout the mid-19th century. In 1824-5, the old medieval Benedictine buildings on the quadrangle were heightened to create additional space for student residences with the kitchen converted into more rooms and a new kitchen constructed in the 1840s (Adam 2011).

Hertford College

Hertford College is derived from two separate halls; its location is based at Hart Hall, first mentioned in 1301, which sat between the university's Black Hall and Shield Hall belonging to the Prioress and convent of Studley (VCH iii: 309). Magdalen Hall was an independent university hall adjacent to the Magdalen College site that had operated since at least the start of the 17th century, but it was not until 1818 that the two halls (Hart and Magdalen) eventually merged on the site of Hart Hall (*ibid.*: 312). The comparatively late date for the buildings in the college is due to the collapse of the medieval street frontage in the early 19th century which resulted in the re-founding of Hertford College in 1874 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 138).

Hertford College comprises two quadrangles on either side of New College Lane fronting on to Catte Street, linked by an overhead walkway. The surviving part of Hart Hall is the 16th century North Range of the First Quad with a later 17th -18th century upper floor (LB Ref 9/259D; C). The East Range is 17th century (LB Ref 9/259E; F) and part of the South Range is 18th century (LB Ref 9/259H) but the remainder of the Quad is more recent in date. The West Range fronting Catte Street is the 19th century replacement of the medieval college (LB Ref 9/259L; J) and the 20th century chapel on the South Range (LB Ref 9/259G). The North Quad incorporates the 19th century Old Indian Institute, not part of the College, in the north-west angle (LB Ref 6/145). The 16th century Chapel of St Mary at Smith Gate is all that remains of the Gate (LB Ref 9/259B). The remainder of the Quad is 20th century in date (LB Ref 9/259A; K)

Post-medieval archaeology in the medieval colleges

Brasenose College

Recent renovation works in Brasenose front quad uncovered painted panelling and a doorway in the Ekersley Room, probably representing the remains of a former study cubicle. The panelling was painted black with yellow stars and was of late 17th or early 18th century date (Oxford Archaeology 2010).

Christ Church

A watching brief at the late 16th -17th century Brewhouse at Christ Church in 2007 recorded a fire pit for a brewing tank and evidence for associated outbuildings from the 17th century (Fitzsimons, Heale and Sausins 2009: 42). Earlier work by Sturdy and Lawson (1961/2) recorded the painted roof of the Old Library (the former monastic refectory, while John Aubrey recorded in a drawing the plinth of Wolsey's abandoned chapel).

Exeter College

Previous small scale investigations have recorded parts of the standing and below ground remains of the college and its holding. Between 1962-3 excavations in Broad Street for new buildings for Exeter College recorded that the in-filled city ditch was cut by a rubbish pit containing late 17th or early 18th century pottery and glass (Case and Sturdy 1963). An evaluation in Staircase 4 in 1999 recorded a sequence of deposits including beaten earth floors that suggested that the original 1618 building had contained a cellar (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2000). A watching brief in 2001 carried out when a new opening was made in the screens passage between the 17th century Hall and the Servery recorded early layers of wall plaster. The only wall

painting exposed during these works was a sheet of black (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001a). In April 2005, Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during the reduction of floor levels and the insertion of two lift shafts in the college kitchen basement. The excavations revealed 11th-13th century walls, subsequent phases of rebuilding, a stone built well and the remains of a brick archway (Oxford Archaeology 2005). In 2010, a geophysical survey undertaken in the Rector's Garden identified the likely footprint of an earlier structure (Ainslie, Ainslie and Oatley 2010).

Lincoln College

Several 17th century wall paintings depicting rustic scenes have been recorded on the East Range of the Chapel Quadrangle (UAD 897). The 16th-18th century repairs and alterations to the hall kitchen area and the 17th century cellars at Lincoln College were subject to investigation 1997-2000 (Kamash *et al.* 2002).

Merton

Several building surveys have been carried out at the college including a survey of the 17th century Staircase 5 in the Fellow's Quad in 1994 (UAD 514). Samples were also taken from Fellows Quad in 2004 (UAD 1686) for dendro-chronology dating indicating a felling range of 1607-1609 for the timbers from the east range and 1607 for the south range. Timbers from the Fellow's Quadrangle at Merton College have been subject to tree ring dating, producing a date span from 1442 to 1608. The 1606 timbers can be linked with the documented construction date for the Fellows Quadrangle in 1608-10 (Miles and Worthington 2006).

New College

An archaeological investigation was carried out in 1993 at the mound in the gardens of New College (UAD 367). Mounds were an increasingly common feature in 16th century formal gardens. Illustrations of the mound as depicted by Logan in 1675 indicate it followed the stepped pyramid design. Since its construction, the mound has been topped with first a sundial and then a summerhouse before being abandoned to 'romantic' planting. The investigations revealed the steps just below the surface at the top of the mound, suggesting it had been lowered at some point, however, no structural evidence was recorded (Bell 1993d: 4). Quantities of medieval pottery recorded within the mound probably originated from the pre-college use of the area as a waste dump. The garden also included a Bowling Green recorded on Logan's map of 1675.

Oriel College

The post-medieval fabric has been subject to limited investigation. In 1970, a 17th century wall painting was recorded north of the Porter's Lodge (UAD 896). Archaeological investigations in 1981 revealed a long narrow chamber built into the foundations of the outside wall and chimney stack of the Provost's Lodgings; finds included an ointment pot (Durham 1982: 160). The chamber appears to have been used as a cess pit in the late 17th century although that does not appear to have been the reason for its original construction as it had only one opening into the main house and was constructed above the flood level resulting in seepage (*ibid.*). Environmental sampling indicated the household enjoyed a rich diet including hops, figs, raspberries and walnuts (Wilson 1982: 179).

Excavations in 1989 examined the real tennis courts in Oriel Street (Durham 1991: 93). The former gardens became a tennis court in around 1572 and the evidence suggests that this was then roofed in around 1600 when a drain that may have collected run-off from a roof was recorded (*ibid.*). The tennis courts at Oriel appear to have been originally built in timber and later replaced with ashlar. Excavations

revealed two substantial earth-fast posts set within post-holes at least 1.2 metres deep against which the later stone foundations were constructed (*ibid.*: 94). A series of mortar floors were also recorded dating from the mid-17th to the 19th century. The roof has been subject to dendro-chronological dating, showing that the wall plate was of timber felled in 1637, implying that the court was newly built when Charles I and Prince Rupert played there in 1642 during the siege of Oxford. The building continued in use including a brief spell as a theatre in the early 19th century until around 1860 when it was abandoned altogether (*ibid.*).

The Queen's College

The medieval college was completely removed in the early 18th century for new building. The stone vaulted cellars of the 18th century college buildings are described by Norton and Mumford (2010). A crypt below the chapel was uncovered in 1976 when coffins of former provosts were noted (*ibid.*: 167). Excavations prior to the construction of a new kitchen basement in 2008 noted dumps of 18th century construction debris. A trench within the back quad in 1987 recovered 17th-18th century pottery and a clay pipe. A limestone layer likely to be associated with the construction of the library in 1692-5 was noted. The investigation noted that the 18th century cellars and range had been constructed within one large foundation trench (Blair 2010).

A timber framed Brew House at the west end of the fellows garden at The Queen's College may be 16th century in origin, though heavily restored (RCHME 1939:100). A book on brewing by King (1947) records it as 'probably the oldest in the British Isles still operating'. However, the accuracy of this claim needs checking. The building is listed and no longer functions as a Brewery and the Brew House was closed in 1939. A photograph of the copper fire in the Brewhouse taken in the 1930s is published in Peaty (Peaty 1997: 55).

The current Queens College is located on the High Street and comprises three main quadrangles with a number of subsidiary buildings, although its frontage property was not acquired until the 18th century. The Front Quad (LB Ref 9/255A) comprises three ranges around a classical cloister, the front range being a single storey screen. Built in the English Baroque style, the Quad was built between 1709 and 1760. It is likely that the 17th century North Quad (LB Ref 9/255B & E) was heavily influenced by Wren, however, it was extensively remodelled in the 18th century. To the west of North Quad is the 16th century Brewhouse (LB Ref 9/255C) and the 20th century Provosts Lodgings (LB Ref 9/10024). A series of former domestic buildings along the High Street have been absorbed into the modern college, and to the west of Front Quad, the Drawda Buildings comprise three buildings dating from the 15th to 18th century, although separately listed, they are considered to form a group of historic buildings on the north side of the High Street. To the east of the Front Quad, Queens Lane Quad includes a 16th and 20th century listed building.

St Johns College (formerly St Bernard's College)

Limited archaeological investigations at St John's College since the mid-20th century have recorded evidence of post-medieval activity including 17th century rubbish pits and several earth closets near the medieval Front Quad (UAD 140) while excavations in the North Quad has revealed 16th century foundations beneath the beehives of the stables and other college outbuildings (Case and Sturdy 1959: 101). Archaeological investigations in 2003 recorded evidence of post-medieval quarrying at the college, in-filled in the 16th-17th century to provide a construction layer, possibly for Baylie Chapel built in 1662. The investigation also recorded several phases of foundations for a free-standing kitchen block and an associated stone-lined kitchen drain first built in 1643 with several later extensions in the 18th century continuing in use until its demolition in the 19th century (Lawrence 2005: 325). The

Canterbury Quad at St John's has been subjected to a detailed architectural analysis (Colvin 1988), while conversion of rooms below the Old Library in 1975 produced much evidence of domestic life and the room decoration.

Trinity College

Post-medieval wall paintings have been recorded in a number of rooms in Durham Quad, including the fine mid-16th century painted wall and ceiling in the Bursary (the private study of the first President). Pottery and glass from this period were recovered from excavations in 1979 (UAD 757).

University College

Like Wadham and Oriel, University College was entirely rebuilt in the mid-17th century (part of the old buildings being recorded by Anthony Wood prior to demolition). A building survey in 1998 (UAD 444) recorded the hall and buttery of the college on the site of the medieval Hert Hall (UAD 1687). A second structure dating to the 17th century is thought to relate to the reconstruction of the college. Investigations at University College in 2006 encountered the remains of a possible mason's workshop active during the re-construction of the college between 1634-1668 prior to the construction of the kitchen between 1668 and 1669 (Teague 2006).

The modern University College comprises two quadrangles and a number of 19th century additions to the rear (LB Ref 9/356F; J; K). The Main or Front Quad is entirely 17th century (LB Ref 9/356C) while the adjacent Radcliffe Quad is 18th century (LB Ref 9/356D). West of the Main Quad are two 19th century additions along the High Street (LB Ref 9/356A; B), and to the east is the 20th century Durham Buildings (LB Ref 9/356E).

College material culture

Documentary evidence for the expenditure of a student in the 17th century has been previously recorded (Somerset 1957). The detailed list includes tuition, rent, daily purchases for clothes, schooling and leisure pursuits such as hunting.

The Oxford colleges started to establish their own wine cellars from c.1750. Prior to this, wine was supplied in bottles from taverns often with the tavern's seal. Colleges subsequently produced their own bottles with seal designs (Haslam 1969; 1970; Banks 1997). The Ashmolean holds a large collection of Oxford bottles and seals. Part of a Lincoln College seal with the letters 'CR' standing for 'Common Room' was recovered from excavations at Lincoln College (Tyson 2002: 247). A glass assemblage recovered from the Market Street site was largely comprised of wine bottles with some drinking glasses, phials and unidentified glass fragments (Cannon 2002a: 344). Eight glass bottle seals were also recovered from the site, seven of which bore the stamp of Jesus College including two previously unrecorded designs. The implications of these seals would suggest a close relationship with the inhabitants of 5-7 Market Street and the nearby College (*ibid.*: 346).

Several early post-medieval book clasps have been recovered from college sites e.g. The Provost Garden at Queens College (Cook 1998: 18), St John's College (Lawrence 2004: 2). Also of note, a fine early book clasp of early-mid 17th century date was recovered from St Thomas's Street (Allen 1999: 12-3). A copper alloy book clasp of 17th-18th century date was recorded at the Codrington Library site, All Souls (Entwhistle and Jones 2004: 49).

For college pottery assemblages see below.

Post-medieval college wall surfacing and paintings

A watching brief in the screens passage of Exeter College between the Dining Hall and the Servery recorded haired lime plaster, lath and stud work, wall plaster onto limestone blocks, black painted skirting and plastered limestone painted in a two tone brown design. The wall in question in the screens passage was believed to have been built as part of the hall in 1618. However, the observed detail could date from either the 1618 phase or renovation work in 1701-3 (Newell and Munby 2001). Further painted decoration was recorded during alterations to the Front Quad at Wadham College in 1997. Wadham is of particular interest because it a relatively complete and little altered college building of early 17th date with a plan that was influential on later college buildings (e.g. University and Oriel Colleges). Traces of painted decoration executed in blues, greens and cream colours, of swirling curlicues and possible foliage motifs were recorded around a fire place in the southern range of the Quadrangle (the JCR Room) (Newell and Munby 2001). The Brasenose painting has been mentioned above.

Post-medieval halls

A small number of halls remained even after the Elizabethan statute requiring students to live in colleges, though they were often virtually college annexes (e.g. St Mary Hall and Oriel; Magdalen Hall and College; Alban Hall and Merton College).

New Inn Hall

An academic hall, Trillock's Inn, was rebuilt in the 15th century and renamed New Inn Hall (Pantin 1959-60). It maintained this status until 1887, when it passed to Balliol College. It has since become part of St Peter's College. The buildings were recorded on Williams' map of Oxford (1733) and by the university surveyor in the early 19th century and further recording was carried out by Hurst before alterations (UAD 1384). The west range of Trillock's Inn was demolished and the east wing along New Inn Hall Street rebuilt, although a small fragment of a chimney remains visible on the street front (UAD 1545).

St Edmund Hall

St Edmund Hall became a college in 1957. It retains a sequence of 15th-20th century buildings (excluding the 12th century St Peter in the East used as a library).

Warfare and defences

The Civil War

During the Civil War, Oxford became the Royalist capital; the defences were repaired and enhanced and the colleges occupied and used as garrison blocks and royal residences. The first attempts to fortify the city proved ineffectual and were destroyed in October 1642 when the Parliamentary forces briefly occupied the city (Kemp 1977: 238). The second attempt to fortify the city largely consisted of temporary defences of earth and timber rather than masonry. A substantial number of properties were demolished to make way for the defensive circuit, the most significantly affected area being St Clements (VCH iv: 95). However the most destructive event during this period was a fire that began in George Street in 1644 and destroyed a large number of properties in New Inn Hall Street, St Michaels Street, Queen Street including Butchers Row and many streets in St Ebbe's parish. As a Royalist stronghold, Oxford suffered attrition during the Civil War. When in 1645, parliamentary troops attempted to siege the town, the royalist troops countered by flooding the meadows, burning settlement in the suburbs and garrisoning Wolvercote (VCH iv: 80). A second siege of the city began early in 1646 when the Royalist outpost at Woodstock quickly fell. The Parliamentarians then based themselves at Headington and built their own siege works around the city at Headington Hill, Marston, Cowley and Elsfield. The city finally surrendered in June 1646 (*ibid.*).

The Royalist defensive lines

The first defensive line around Oxford was constructed in 1642 for the Royalist garrison and was subsequently slighted by Parliamentarian forces the following year. When the Royalists returned, they constructed the remade first defensive line and constructed a new and more extensive outer line. Several areas around the city were also provided with additional defences. A star work was placed around St Clements and Magdalen Bridge in order to protect this important access into the town. This work took place between 1644 and 1645 and served in the Siege of Oxford in 1646. Few contemporary sources can provide an accurate plan of their location and several maps indicate different layouts for the defences (Lattey *et al.* 1936: 161). The most reliable plan is that of the royalist engineer Sir Bernard de Gomme, although this should be treated with some caution. Drawn in 1644, it appears to show an incomplete line of defences around the city; notations on the map indicate the earliest phase of defensive construction along the north side of Oxford inside the later, more extensive phase (*ibid.*: 166). The defensive line has been encountered during excavations to the north and west of the city, but is poorly understood to the east and south (Figure 1). The remaining earthworks are shown with considerable accuracy on Loggan's map of 1675, and de Gomme's map was used as the basis for the later large-scale Siege of Oxford painting by Jan de Wyck dated 1689.

The inner defensive line

By 1643 a defensive line had been constructed around the northern part of the city from Worcester College to Holywell. Work had also been carried out around Magdalen Bridge and the Meadows in the south (Kemp 1977). De Gomme's plan of the Civil War defences shows a thinner line in the north, which may represent the line of these earlier works (which does not show the Rhodes House re-entrant). Remains of defences are also shown on other historic maps (Loggan's Map of Oxford 1675; Taylor's Map of Oxford 1750; OS 1876). There is an extant bank along the west side of Love Lane by Rhodes House and returning east to the south of Mansfield College. For a discussion of the inner line see Munby and Simons (2005:199-200).

To the north-west, the inner line is poorly understood. A substantial ditch was recorded at St John's College's North Quad in the 1940s. The available finds suggest it may have been dug in the late 17th century, however, it does not fit well with de Gomme's plan of the defences (anon 1943-4). At Keble College, excavations in 1967 recorded a substantial east-west aligned ditch but no dating evidence was recovered. Later excavations some distance to the south in 1971 failed to record evidence for the defences along the projected line (anon 1972: 239, 248).

East of Parks Road the inner line is better understood, with surviving stretches of bank and better cartographic sources. At Rhodes House, South Parks Road, investigations in 1979 noted several plough-soils at the bottom of a substantial bank but no conclusive dating evidence was recovered (UAD 542). The ditch of the inner defensive line was noted at Mansfield College in 1959 (UAD 1282) and subsequently in 1992 an excavation at Mansfield College recorded a large ditch at least 7 metres wide and 2 metres deep running parallel to the extant inner line Civil War bank (Bell 1993d; Durham 1994; Oxford Archaeological Unit 1992). Sections were drawn of the ditch and rampart during a subsequent watching brief (Mumford 2006). The inner line was also decisively identified during further excavations at Mansfield College between 1998 and 1999 (Booth and Hayden 2000). The full dimensions of the ditch were not recorded. A parallel gull and line of post-holes may have formed part of an additional defensive barrier (*ibid.*: 306). A ditch recorded at the college in 2006 on the same alignment, a short distance to the south of this site may have been a continuation of the inner defences, however no dating evidence was recovered (Sims 2006: 3). To the east of Mansfield Road, investigations at the University Clubhouse in 2003 recorded a further 23 metre section of a substantial ditch some 5.8 metres wide and 1.35 metres deep on an east-west alignment with a parallel bank surviving as an earthwork on the south side (Brossler 2003: 4).

Further east, a substantial ditch was recorded during the excavation of cellars at Jowett Walk in 1943-4 along the line of the first phase of the defences (Case and Sturdy 1960: 134). An evaluation at Balliol College Master's Field, Jowett Walk, in 1994 recorded a large north-east-south-west ditch c.2 metres wide and 1.5 metres deep. Two sherds of 17th century pottery were found in the top of the fill. The alignment of the ditch does not conform to Logan's or De Gomme's plan of the defences, however it may form part of a bastion (Bell 1994: 7.1, 8.1).

The outer line

On the western side of town, a large ditch and parallel bank of a probable 17th century date (and shown on Loggan) was recorded in front of the Oxford Station in 1999. Here, the watching brief recorded a 20 metre section of the ditch on a north-south alignment, approximately 12 metres wide and at least 2 metres deep; it also had a bank on the interior west side (Grundon 2000). The western defences also incorporated the north and west arms of the moat around the site of Rewley Abbey. Trial trenching on the site of Rewley Abbey in 1994 uncovered a 5 metre wide ditch; a single course of roughly laid limestone pieces ran along the northern edge of the ditch; the feature may be associated with a sconce depicted on de Gomme's map (Munby *et al.* 2007: 31-3).

To the north of the town, a large quarry pit on the site of Acland Hospital that produced 17th century finds has been suggested as a possible remnant of the outer defensive line (Oxford Archaeology 2009). To the east, excavations during construction of the Clarendon Laboratory in 1872 noted traces of a ditch about 9 metres wide and 3 metres deep. A 1908 map shows three ditches below the Townsend Laboratory, with some sections. The central ditch is larger than the others. It is not certain whether the ditch seen in 1872 was one of those drawn (UAD 739). Building work at the University Museum 1855-60 noted the possible presence of Civil

War earthworks on the site (Lattey *et al.* 1936). Later investigation on the site of the Geology Department Buildings in 1946 recorded a V shaped ditch and a substantial bank also thought to be part of the second phase of the defences (UAD 1283). Two further ditches were recorded in 1970 a short distance to the west in front of the museum, however, dating evidence was again limited (anon 1971). Investigations at the Pitt Rivers Museum in 2005 also recorded a substantial east-west aligned ditch approximately 6.8 metres wide and at least 1.3 metres deep (Leech 2005: 6). The fill of the ditch suggested deliberate back-filling and although dating evidence was limited, pottery indicated a date range of 1550-1725. Although the pottery could not provide a definitive dating for this feature, it was thought likely that it represented part of the second phase of defences (*ibid.*: 8). A short distance to the east, another part of the ditch was recorded during excavations at the University Science Area in 1959. Here, the ditch was over 8 metres wide and crossed the site on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. Again, dating evidence was limited with a single sherd of clay pipe recorded from the base of the ditch dated to 1640-1660 (Case and Sturdy 1959: 1001; section published in Bradley *and Charles* 2005).

Further to the south and east, the outer line of the defences have been decisively excavated at the Chemistry Research Laboratory site, 2-4 South Parks Road in 2001 (Bradley *et al.* 2005). The outer ditch was approximately 11 metres wide and 2.4 metres deep. Evidence was found implying the presence of a bank south of the ditch. Waterlogged plant remains from the lower ditch fills indicated that the ditch would have contained muddy water and was subject to slow episodic infilling. To the east of Parks Road, the Outer Line is better understood. One section of bank remains along the north side of Balliol College Sports Ground, east of Mansfield Road linking the inner and outer defensive line (Munby and Simons 2005: Fig 14). There are also signs of a Dovers Speare guard post in the north-east corner of Magdalen College Deer Park.

To the north of Oxford, an earthwork located at the southern end of Port Meadow next to Binsey Lock has been suggested as either a possible defensive earthwork or an installation to allow the control of flooding to make the meadow impassable (Briscoe 2006).

Holywell

To the north-east of Holywell, the line of the first phase of the defences (UAD Monument No 439) appeared to deliberately exclude the suburb of Holywell following a dispute between the Crown and Merton College over the cost of enclosing it (Bell 1996: 291). The second, more substantial phase as depicted on Logan's 1675 map, included the church and surrounding settlement (UAD Monument 440). A third phase of the defences comprised a small extension around Holywell (UAD Monument 452). Evidence for the second phase of the defences at Holywell has been recorded at Holywell Mill and on St Cross Road. Cartographic and documentary evidence indicate the mill, as a prime strategic target, would have been heavily defended. Excavations at the mill recorded a substantial curving ditch back-filled in the 17th century that may have been part of the early Civil War defences (Bell 1996: 295). Excavations at New College Sports Ground on St Cross Road recorded a substantial ditch thought to be a bastion from the second phase of defences around Holywell, much of which has been preserved beneath the development (Dalton 1999: 4).

Other observations of the outer line

To the east a watching brief at Magdalen College Deer Park in 1983 noted large post-medieval features, probably ditches, but not on the projected alignment of the defences. The smaller ditch contained late 17th century rubbish. The ditches may be outliers from the Civil War defences (UAD 478). To the south of the city, aerial

photographs have revealed the presence of an earthwork platform that may be associated with the Civil War defences (RCHME 1993).

St Clements star work and Magdalen Bridge

When Oxford was fortified during the Civil War, an extensive fortlet was built at St Clements to guard all the approaches to Magdalen Bridge. This is shown on de Gomme's map as Eastgate and some remains are shown on Logan's map. A mound remained at the junction of Iffley Road and Cowley Place until 1958, when it was demolished for new buildings at Magdalen College School (Case 1958). The star work around St Clements was a substantial defence that has been recorded in a number of locations. At 31-34 St Clements, a substantial ditch was identified beneath a 19th century cellar. Although no dating evidence was recovered, it was thought that this was part of the star work suggesting the bastion shown on de Gomme's map was further east (Durham 1981: 133). In 1983, approximately 60 metres to the west, a substantial ditch was recorded 17 metres wide and 3.5 metres deep, although again dating evidence was limited. It is unlikely that the features recorded in both sites were part of the same defences and the smaller ditch at 31-34 St Clements may represent a secondary, outer defensive line. A watching brief at 41 St Clements Street in 1986 recovered a 17th century soldier's boot (UAD 488).

Excavations to the south at Magdalen College School near the River Cherwell recorded a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch approximately 4.5 metres wide containing fragments of 17th century artefacts (Bashford 2006: 4). The dating evidence was not conclusive however, and the small size of the ditch in comparison with other recorded examples also throws doubt on its interpretation as part of the star work. Hurst reports that a military camp had been found at the university athletics ground on Iffley Road but this is not confirmed (UAD 1392).

Eastwyke Farm

It has been suggested on de Gomme's evidence, that Eastwyke Farmhouse was a defended outpost for the city and was the site of a skirmish during the Civil War. However, no physical evidence for any earthwork defences has been recorded from aerial photographs or during a recent earthwork survey of the site (Gadsby 2010: 4).

Harts Sconce

The fortifications constructed around Oxford during the Civil War included a number of outer guard posts. Harts Sconce lay on an island in the River Thames where it was joined by a number of streams (Latterly *et al.* 1936). It appears on De Gomme's map, but no others. The island (later a bathing place) is now part of the northern bank of the river.

Osney Powder Mill

During the Civil War, powder was manufactured at Osney Mill and a guard post was built next to it for protection (Latterly *et al.* 1936). It is shown on de Gomme's map. No archaeological remains have been found to date.

River Booms

During the Civil War, a number of booms were constructed at strategic points on the waterways around the city (Latterly *et al.* 1936). De Gomme's map shows one on the River Thames below Folly Bridge. No remains have been found.

The Civil War impact on the colleges

Charles I made the Christ Church Deanery his palace during the war. A gate through the Christ Church Wall into Corpus Christi College where the Queen was lodged is notable for being one of the few gates built linking neighbouring colleges.

At Magdalen College during the Civil War, it is likely that much of the garden layout was destroyed as the college became the headquarters of the royal ordnance. Not only were the fully assembled guns stored there, but also the raw materials for their manufacture and the associated workshops, forges and foundries (Steane 1998: 94). The Bell Tower was also fortified and used as an observation post. Marks on the 15th century boundary wall of the Grove is said to relate to Royalist target practice (Referenced required). A concealed strong room built in the 1630s, later used as a cess pit, was recorded at the Provosts Lodgings at Oriel College (Hassall 1987: 48). According to 17th century diarist and historian Anthony Wood, the mound in New College garden was used as a gun emplacement. Gloucester Hall (later refounded as Worcester College), was also used as a barracks and then occupied by squatters. Many of the buildings then fell into disrepair until 1662 when the principal of Gloucester Hall commissioned many of them to be restored, including the nearby former royal Beaumont Palace (Stevenson and Salter 1939).

Guard posts

When Oxford was fortified during the Civil War, a number of outer guard posts were constructed. One lay just north of the site of Rewley Abbey. It appears on de Gomme's map, but no other evidence has been found. Dovers Speare on Addison's Walk appears on De Gomme's map and there are signs of remains there on Taylor's Map and the 1st Edition OS map. Some earthworks are still extant (Latterly *et al.* 1936). The Civil War fortifications around Oxford passed to the north of St Giles' church. De Gomme's map shows a guard post outside the fortifications in line with the modern Banbury Road. No further evidence has been found.

The City Wall and Ditch

By the end of the medieval period the City Wall had ceased its useful life and was rarely maintained except where it passed through the colleges which were compelled to maintain it in their foundation charters (Durham and Halpin 1983: 39). Agas' map of 1578 shows vacant land beyond the town wall and not the ditch. However, excavations along the northern line of the ditch at 39 George Street, Hertford College and Longwall Street have indicated that the ditch was at least partially re-excavated during the Civil War period, before being filled in during the late 17th century and built over (Durham 1983: 39-40). A watching brief in 1984 at Exeter College and at the Clarendon Building in 2005, have produced further evidence for re-cutting of the ditch in the 17th century (UAD 484; Mumford 2010)

There is limited evidence of rebuilding and repair to the medieval City Wall in the 17th century, perhaps associated with the Civil War. Recent investigations at the Wesley Memorial Church on New Inn Hall Street recorded evidence of repair to the City Wall in the 17th or 18th century with the addition of an internal buttress to the east (Mumford 2010)

The Castle

The post-medieval history of the Castle precinct is summarised in Booth *et al.* (2003, 367-8). By the 17th century, the castle interior as depicted on a map of c.1617, held at Christ Church, comprised a Sessions House, the Great Tower, St George's Tower with a small gate nearby, at least two further towers and the fortified gate house to the south. A fortified house and garden called Bagwells house was also recorded within the complex. The Castle ditch had largely silted up and was bordered on almost all side by houses (Hassall 1976: 253). The Civil War resulted in the demolition of much of the surviving structures of the castle by first the Parliamentary forces and then the Royalist forces (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1994a: 4). An early excavation and survey was carried out by Harris on the Castle mound prior to the construction of the prison in the 18th century. The evidence, later published by King

(1796), included a detailed and fairly accurate survey of the Castle ruins (Mumford 2008: 9).

A possible sally port was recorded in the Tidmarsh Lane area during the Castle Precinct excavations; this may be of Civil War date. The post-medieval canalisation of the outer castle ditch was also recorded (Norton 2006a: 26; Oxford Archaeology forthcoming). During the post-medieval period, the Castle site was gradually encroached upon; the Castle precinct excavation provided some evidence for this process (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming). Full-scale redevelopment took place in the 18th century with the construction of the prison. Excavations at Paradise Street in 2005 (UAD 1736) recorded evidence of infilling of the Castle ditch in the 18th century so that the area could be used as backyards for the tenements on Paradise Street (Norton 2005: 9). According to the Victoria County History, a number of burials were recovered from Jews Mount, to the north of Oxford Castle. It is possible that these are associated with the plague outbreak of 1644-5 (VCH iv: 82).

The Wall Gates

The North Gate

The North Gate with the adjoining prison of Bocardo stood on Cornmarket Street and was destroyed in 1772. Towers stood to the east and west of the gateway, which had two storeys. To the north, was an open barbican and two rounded towers projecting beyond it. Parts of the gate have been seen in excavations in the 20th century (UAD 48, 408). The Bocardo prison extended over the gate: both are depicted in a drawing by John Malchair in 1771 (UAD6 3).

Eastgate

The late medieval Eastgate was located on the High Street at the junction with Longwall Street. Salter's survey of Oxford notes there were five tenements within the gate itself prior to its demolition in 1771 (Salter 1955a: 197). The gate has not been recorded archaeologically, though 18th-century drawings show it in its rebuilt state with a simple arch across the street.

Littlegate

The Littlegate, originally the Water Gate, breached the City Wall at the north end of Littlegate Street, on a line with Brewer Street. It had two arches, one for pedestrians and one for carts, with rooms above. The pedestrian arch survived until 1798 and fragments were seen in the redevelopment work in 1971 (Hassall, Halpin and Mellor 1989). The gate was drawn by Malchair (Harrison 1998: Fig 12).

Southgate

The Southgate stood in St Aldates level with the north side of Brewer Street (RCHME 1939: 161). The gate had disappeared by the early 17th century, possibly having been partly demolished when Cardinal College was built in the 16th century. It is said to have had a vaulted tunnel with flanking towers, one of which was leased to St Michael's Church (Sturdy 1961-2: 23). In 2008, a watching brief in St Aldates noted re-deposited ashlar stone blocks opposite Brewer Street that may have been demolition debris from the Southgate or the town wall (Sims 2008).

Smith Gate and Westgate

Smithgate stood across Catte Street immediately to the west of the chapel of Our Lady which is mentioned in the 14th century (VCH iv: 406). Little is known about the Saxon Westgate. Following the construction of the Castle, the Westgate was located at the junction of Church Street and Castle Street as shown on Agas' 16th century map of the city. It was demolished in the 17th century (UAD Monument 437).

Gate chapels

The chapel of Holy Trinity was located above the East Gate; little more is known. St Mary's Chapel at Smithgate was recorded in the 1890s. The octagonal building had two storeys at the time and was owned by the city and leased as a dwelling. Hurst made a plan of the site and recorded some details. The chapel, restored by T.G. Jackson, is now part of Hertford College (Hurst 1899: 133).

Gate at Merton College

Excavations in 1986 on the City Wall at Merton College revealed a possible blocked gateway, just west of Fellows Quadrangle (UAD 583). It appears to have existed from c.1675-1875 as it is not shown on historic maps. Another blocked postern in the Merton wall is still visible in the meadows. For other possible postern gates, see the Medieval Assessment.

The Parliamentary Siegeworks

Headington Hill

De Gomme's plan of the defences also illustrates a defensive structure on Headington Hill. The hill was a highly sought after location by both sides during the war but it was the Parliamentarians who seized control in 1645 and built a series of substantial earthworks, called the Fairfax Lines (Figure 1), around the Royalist star work at St Clements (Chandler 1999: 5). The exact location of the Headington fort and the Parliamentary defences are difficult to place, however. While de Gomme's 1644 map is accurate, inside the walls the east suburb is (understandably) not fully surveyed. It is thus almost impossible to reconcile it precisely with modern maps. A number of earthworks in South Parks could be related to the Parliamentary lines and would benefit from detailed survey, while the reservoir on the crest is likely to represent the front of the rebels' stronghold.

Marston

Nos 15-17 Mill Lane, Marston contain elements of the 17th century Manor House which is reputed to have been used as Fairfax's headquarters during the siege and the site where the Treaty for the Surrender of Oxford was signed (see Listed Building description LB4/142).

Miscellaneous finds

A coin hoard from the Civil War period was recovered from Wolvercote (Sutherland 1937). Burial recorded near Donnington Bridge may be related to the siege (OHER 3651). A printed Civil War passport signed by Fairfax, allowing a Royalist soldier to leave the city after the siege in 1645, was found behind a chimney at 119 High Street during a building survey in 1993 (Munby 2000).

Material culture

The categories of ceramics, sealed bottles, and clay pipes have notably been subject to dedicated study (Leeds 1941; Haslam 1969; 1970; Biddle 1988; Banks 1997). Wall-paintings have also been recorded and published (Leeds 1936; Rouse 1972; Airs and Rhodes 1980; Munby 1992). The extensive St Ebbe's/Westgate excavations in the 1960s and 1970s provided the first opportunity to study a wide range of post-medieval material from well recorded contexts (Rhodes 2006). This material has established a framework and set of type series for post-medieval material culture in the town (Hassall and Halpin *et al.* 1984). Subsequent, smaller-scale discoveries have built on this work. The St Ebbe's material included a range of artefact types from the 16th to the mid-19th century: pottery, coins, tokens and counters; dress and harness fittings; iron knives, tools, keys and horse equipment; bone and ivory combs, brushes and knife handles; glass bottles (including seals) and flasks; drinking glasses; window glass; clay tobacco pipes; hair and wig curlers; roof and floor tiles.

Pottery

Three basic wares are common from this period – earthenware, stoneware and porcelain each of which have two basic sub-divisions depending on whether they are coarse wares for cooking and utility needs, while fine wares are more frequently decorated and are for serving or display. The development of pottery styles from the 16th-19th centuries in Oxford is summarised by Mellor (1997). The identification and understanding of pottery fabrics remains the most common way to date features in most archaeological investigations but they can also provide evidence for trade and distribution, socio-economic factors, technological advances as well as providing site specific information through the types of vessels used (Mellor 1994a: 9).

Much of the Ashmolean reserve collections of post-medieval pottery remain unpublished. A number of notable assemblages during the late 19th and early 20th century are summarised by Mellor (1997). A substantial assemblage of post-medieval pottery was recovered during the demolition of Oriel College owned properties on the High and the creation of King Edward Street in 1871-5, notably a collection of tin glazed earthenwares unparalleled in the city. Elsewhere, notable assemblages were recovered from Civet Cat (adj No 3 Cornmarket), 36 Cornmarket Street and the Masonic Hall, High Street produced assemblages of late 16th century German stonewares, some with portrait medallions (Mellor 1997: 74-5). The Fleur-de-Luce at Carfax produced a collection of mid-17th century pottery including some interesting imports and the Bodleian Library tunnel excavated across the City Ditch found it to contain dumps of mid-17th pottery associated with the Civil War (Mellor 1997: 76-7).

Excavations in 1899 at the Clarendon Building also produced Rhenish stonewares of a mid-late 17th century date. Large interventions like the construction of the underground bookstore for the Bodleian in Radcliffe Square in 1909 and the building of the New Bodleian extension on Broad Street in 1937 also produced large post-medieval assemblages (Lawrence and Emden *et al.* Archive Bodl. M.S. Top. Oxon; Bruce-Mitford 1939).

The rescue excavations in St Ebbe's during the 1960s and 1970s produced the largest collection of well stratified post-medieval material (Hassall 1984). The 16th century assemblage was small and fairly typical largely comprising red earthenware, probably Brill/Boarstall ware. A notable absence of cooking vessels however, indicated that other non-ceramic vessels were being used (Mellor 1984: 214). The 17th century assemblage demonstrated an increase in the quality and variety of vessels in use in the intra-mural area. This included a high number of tankards

suggesting that these were a typical drinking vessel at the time, and a re-introduction of cooking vessels was also noted (*ibid.*). The assemblage also indicated a gradual shift from red earthenware to the Surrey whiteware use. The late 17th century saw a wider variety still of pottery fabrics including basic tin glazed earthenware and regional and European imports (*ibid.*: 215). Mass production in the 18th century was also seen in the archaeological record with Staffordshire wares gradually replacing earlier fabrics. Personalised pottery also became increasingly common in the 18th century with local brewers and innkeepers imprinting their name on their tankards whilst college branded pottery was also recorded across the development area (*ibid.*: 217).

Domestic assemblages

Extensive trial trenching within the precinct of Rewley Abbey between 1984 and 1996 revealed a moderate assemblage of post-medieval pottery. After the Dissolution, the abbey site was used primarily as gardens and the buildings were robbed of their stonework. The pottery assemblage indicated a slight drop in 16th century wares, perhaps indicating a period of abandonment after the Dissolution but also a wider variety of pottery including imported wares including items from Spain and Italy (Cotter in Munby 2007: 39). A small domestic assemblage of late 15th to mid-16th century date was recorded at 67-69 St Thomas's Street (Blinkhorn 2003: 370) and 65-67 St Giles (Blinkhorn 2008). Another domestic pottery assemblage was recorded during excavations at 1-12 Magdalen Street in 1999 (Timby 2000). Although the sample was small, the material dating to the 17th-18th century was exceptionally well preserved and was representative of a typical domestic assemblage (*ibid.*: 8).

College sites

The early post-medieval assemblage at Christ Church Blue Boar Quad in 2007 produced a noticeable quantity of drinking pottery, specifically German stonewares, a pattern of vessel use that has been noted at other college excavations (Blinkhorn 2009). At 4A Merton Street, Merton College, the largest quantity of post-medieval fabrics were Redwares; here deposition ceased in the mid-16th century (Blinkhorn 2006a: 272). A small assemblage of post-medieval artefacts including pottery, glass and clay pipes was recovered during excavations at Pembroke College Bursary in 1970. The assemblage indicated a date range of 1620 to 1830 during the first phase of the college and prior to the re-fronting of the Bursary in the mid-19th century representing a typical sample of college pottery material (Goris 1971: 99). The assemblage included fragments of tin-glazed earthenware bowls and ointment pots and salt- and lead- glazed tankards (*ibid.*: 102). An extremely well preserved group of late 17th century pottery was recovered from the All Souls, Codrington Library site, illustrating a high status lifestyle of the plot owner (Blinkhorn 2004). A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the St John's College investigation in 2004, indicating a typical college assemblage of storage vessels, food preparation vessels and a higher quality sample of serving ware (Lawrence 2004: 19).

Oxford Castle

A recent summary of the pottery assemblage from the Oxford Castle Project identified two phases of post-medieval evidence (Blinkhorn 2006b). In the early post-medieval phase covering the period of use of the site for the county gaol, the assemblage is primarily utilitarian comprising 50% red earthen wares, 15% Brill/Boarstall wares, 15% German stone wares and 20% residual medieval type wares. A complete absence of Brill/Boarstall Tudor Green wares was notable. The later, post-medieval phase was also primarily utilitarian with around 60% Border and red earthen wares and much smaller assemblages of other wares including 3% tin-glazed earthen wares and 2.5% finer Cistercian wares (*ibid.*: 62). Later excavations

in 2008 have contributed further to the evidence from the Castle site (Mumford 2008). The assemblage was dominated by post-medieval fabrics from the mid-16th century onwards following an absence of deposition in the 15th-16th century (Blinkhorn 2008: 17). Of particular note from the post-medieval evidence, was a large fragment of Red Earthenware from a colander.

18th century formal dining wares from Market Street and Delftware from Church Street

An evaluation and excavation at 5/6-7 Market Street recovered a substantial dump of later 18th century material in a cellar, likely to represent the complete clearout of crockery from a nearby household. The variety of vessel types recovered as well as the intact nature of many of the vessels makes this assemblage one of the most important post-medieval pottery assemblages in the city (Taylor, Hull *et al.* 2002: 355). Comparisons with the assemblage from the St Ebbe's/Westgate development area suggests the Market Street evidence is indicative of domestic waste rather than associated with the inn known to have existed near the site in the 18th century. In addition, the serving wares recovered from the site include a high proportion of 'white-toned' wares thought to indicate formal dining with some evidence of high social status (Blinkhorn 2002: 321). The glass recovered from the assemblage included a high percentage of examples bearing the stamp of the adjacent Jesus College. The possibility that the evidence from Market Street relates to the College should not be ruled out, however.

A notable pair of English Delftware plates were recovered from a late 18th century pit at Church Street (Hassall 1987: 49).

Floor tiles

Several fragments of early 17th century Dutch floor tiles have been recorded at Wadham College (Case and Kirk 1951: 84).

Ridge Tiles and Slate

For typology and cross sections of 15th-17th century ridge tiles from St Thomas' Street, see Poole (2006: 374-5, Fig 13). The extensive use of Stonesfield and Cotswold Slate in Oxford is summarised by Arkell (1947) and Aston (1974).

Wig Curlers

A well preserved collection of 18th century wig curlers were recovered from 5-7 Market Street (Cannon 2002b).

Clay pipes

Clay tobacco pipes were introduced in England in the late 16th to 17th centuries and following the introduction of the two-piece mould in 1600, their basic form changed very little. A product typology of London clay tobacco pipes was published in 1969 with changes and variations in form charted at approximately thirty year intervals, providing an unrivalled database from which many regional studies and reports are based (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). The basic typology of local production was established following the analysis of the St Ebbe's area by Oswald (1984) with the establishment of four basic types:

- Type A: Similar to London Type 3 and 4G. White and smooth. Approximate date 1630-55
- Type B: Similar to London Types 16-18G. White to grey. Approximate date 1650-90

- Type C: Parallels with London Type 10G. Thick and narrow, grey. Approximate date 1690-1720
- Type D. Southern Types 12-16S. Approximate date 1750-90

A white clay source at Shotover Hill was cited by Dr Plot, the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, as a source used for making pipes during the Civil War (Mellor 1997: 12).

Evidence for clay pipes has been recorded at numerous locations in the district. Although a detailed synthesis of the evidence is beyond the scope of this assessment, several key sites are referenced below. One of the notable features of locally produced clay pipes is the distinctive use of fabrics containing numerous fine sand inclusions, first identified in the archaeological record in the late 17th century and remaining a dominant factor until the late 18th century (Higgins 2006: 74). The identification of manufacturers marks is another key aspect of the analysis of clay pipes and can help define the period of production much more closely. However, in Oxford, this identification is hindered by a lack of detailed research into possible production sites. Oswald identified 21 pipe manufacturers from documentary research operating in the city between 1660 and 1900 and as yet, no production sites (Oswald 1984: 262). There is a general problem with the identification of makers in Oxford. Makers marks are rare in the town and when they do occur, they are hard to match with known manufacturers (Higgins 2006).

Name (mark)	Date	Location
Martha Burchill	1851	
Joseph Collins	1851	
Robert Gadney (RG)	1667-77	
Robert Gadney (RG)	1772	
Thomas Gadney	1716-34	Bookbinders Court, St Thomas' St
John Hone (JH)	1851	
Benjamin Huggins (BH)	1841-76	
Matthew Jelliman (MJ)	1688	
John Matthews (JM)	1764	
George Norwood (GN)	1852-3	
Robert Norwood (RN)	1722-56	
Thomas Reeve (TR)	1667-1700	
Thomas Shreeve (TS)	1722-56	
Edward Strong (ES)	1760	
Joseph Sims (JS)	1852	
John Sims (JS)	1876	
Robert Smith (RS)	1851	
Henry Steventon (HS)	1851	
Williams Steventon (WS)	1851	
John Taylor (JT)	1660-81	
Joseph Taylor (JT)	1760	

Table 6: Pipe makers known in the Oxford area (Oswald 1984)

One of the largest clay pipe assemblages was recovered from the St Ebbe's excavations dating from around 1620 onwards (Oswald 1984: 251). The assemblage was primarily from local manufacturers from the period 1630-40 (Type A) with no evidence of London or Dutch types; the second phase of production dated to the early 17th century (Type B) with substantially less evidence from the 18th century (Type C and D) when fabrics emerged from Broseley, Shropshire, Wiltshire and Hampshire (*ibid*). The assemblage also provided dating evidence through the identification of seven 18th century clay pipe manufacturers (Mellor 1984: 180).

Archaeological investigations at Rewley Abbey between 1984 and 1994 produced a total of 623 fragments of clay pipes predominately from the 17th-18th centuries (Higgins in Munby 2007: 43). Pipe fragments from the 17th century were largely of the London style although it is impossible to tell if they were produced locally based on the London style or imported. The later 17th to 18th century assemblage, however, indicated the emergence of local fabric types from around 1680 onwards. Previously identified at the Westgate site by Oswald (Hassall 1984), the earliest local fabric was termed 'Type B' (c.1660-1690) and was characterised by a larger and more sharply curved spur bowl.

The beginning of the 18th century saw a dramatic increase in the variety of forms as pipe makers began to experiment and a new, more upright cylindrical bowl dominated the market throughout the 18th century. This is reflected in the Rewley Abbey assemblage where some 207 fragments of this new type were recorded in a single feature and deposited within a relatively short period of time (Higgins in Munby 2007: 44). A small assemblage of 58 fragments including five reasonably complete bowl fragments were recorded at the Chemistry Research Laboratory site at Mansfield College (Higgins 2005: 172). The earliest evidence dates from the period 1640-1660 and includes typical London styles as well as a local sandy style. No markings or decorations were recorded in the assemblage.

The assemblage recovered from the Castle precinct investigations 1999-2005 comprised primarily early 18th century fabrics with some evidence of mid-late 17th century types from deposits overlaying the Norman ramparts, perhaps contemporary with the Civil War, and may indicate re-fortification of the Castle (Higgins 2006: 75). An additional small assemblage of 104 fragments of clay pipe was recorded from dumped deposits at later excavations at the Castle mound (Mumford 2008). Here, the earliest evidence comprised a single bowl dated to the period 1610-1640 with six further bowls dated to the mid-17th century (Norton 2008: 20). Of note, was a single bowl of Dutch origin, thought to date to the late 17th century.

An assemblage of pipe bowls recovered from the Ashmolean extension excavation can be closely paralleled with those published from excavations in St Ebbe's, Oxford (Oswald 1984), and loosely to Oswald's simplified national typology (Oswald 1975). The results from the Ashmolean site tie in with Oswald's observation at St Ebbe's that the local pipe industry lost some of its dominance in the 18th century to outside competition from Wiltshire, Hampshire and Shropshire, but regained its dominance in the 19th century (Oswald 1984: 251). At the Ashmolean extension, a late 18th to 19th century curved fragment of pipe stem appeared to have been used as kiln furniture, perhaps as a setter or a spacer in a pipe kiln, and is important evidence of pipe kilns in the vicinity (Cotter, 2009). Previous excavations in George Street in the 1930s recorded substantial quantities of clay pipe suggesting a possible manufacturing site in the area (UAD 759).

Glass

Glass was commonly found in the domestic contexts from the 15th century onwards and the 16th century saw the establishment of local glass production in England (Leeds 1938: 153). The St Ebbe's excavations in the 1960s and 1970s recovered one of the most extensive collections of glass finds for the post-medieval period in Oxford (Haslam 1984: 232). Vessel types include wine bottles, case bottles and thin flasks, phials, jars, drinking vessels, mirror glass and window glass. In addition, 24 glass bottle seals were recorded. The glass assemblage from this site was used to establish a vessel type series for local post-medieval glass in the Oxford region.

Excavations on Broad Street in 1936-37 in advance of construction of the Bodleian extension revealed a significant quantity of post-medieval artefacts including large

quantities of glass bottles, many with identifiable stamps. The majority of the assemblage dated to the mid-17th to mid 18th centuries and could be identified with the Crown Tavern (Leeds 1939: 153). A number of drug bottles and two glass phials dating from the 16th to 18th centuries relate to an apothecary known to live on the street. A later survey of bottle stamps from Oxford noted a strong association with the documented owners of just five taverns from the city – The Salutation, the Mermaid, the Crown, the Three Tuns and the Kings Head (Leeds 1941: 45). This survey provided a dating chronology for bottle stamps from the Oxford area. Wine bottles from Oxford Taverns and Colleges have been subject to several articles (Leeds 1941; 1949; Biddle 1967; Hinton 1967; Haslam 1970), and a more recent full length study (Banks 1997).

Post-medieval glass from the Rewley Abbey excavations comprise fragments from seven different vessels including 16th century goblets, beakers and containers. The range is typical of a reasonably wealthy household (Willmott in Munby 2007: 58). Excavations at the Castle Precinct 1999-2005 also recovered a small amount of plain window glass, mainly dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries. The site also produced a good sequence of wine bottles the earliest dated to 1650-80, through to the early 19th century. The site also produced a good series of phials of late 17th- and early 18th-century date. Other glass finds included fragments of several late 16th- to early 17th-century pedestal beakers, a moulded human head wearing a tricorne hat (possibly supposed to represent the Duke of Marlborough) that actually formed the top of an 18th-century bird feeder. Other more unusual items include a 17th- to 18th-century mirror plate and a spectacle lens (Willmott 2006). A small assemblage of post window and vessel glass was recovered from 65-67 St Giles (Willmott 2008). Post-medieval glass bottles, flasks, jars, mirrors and phials from excavations at St Ebbes are described by Haslam (1984).

Metalwork

Lace tags are common finds on late medieval and post-medieval sites. At the Ashmolean Museum extension, excavations produced a typical 16th-17th century domestic assemblage, including post-medieval pins and lace tags, fragments from frames and plates of fairly utilitarian forms of buckle, tweezers knife fragments, scissors, book clasp, horsegear, shoe fragments, keys and steelyard. Household objects and horse gear from the 18th century was also recovered (Allen 2009). Similar horsegear and domestic items from a college context were recovered from Corpus Christi (Bashford 2009)

Coins, tokens, counters and coin-weights

Jettons are coin-like artefacts used as tokens to aid mathematical and accounting functions and were used with a reckoning board as a means of accounting, placing them on a board or cloth in columns representing sums of money. Jettons were usually made of metal such as copper or brass. Although the original use of jettons was in trade, from the 16th century and in the 17th century, jettons were increasingly used for gambling rather than reckoning. The presence of these tokens in contexts not associated with trade, such as at castles, has been interpreted as indicative of gaming and gambling activity (Scholfield and Vince 2003). The 1999-2005 Castle precinct excavations produced 1 royal farthing token and 2 unofficial tokens of the 17th century, 4 copper coins of the 17th-18th centuries, and 17 jettons (Allen 2006). Tokens were widely used as small change between the death of Charles I and the introduction of the full range of copper coins in the reign of Charles II. Tokens issued by tradesmen are frequent as single finds and have been well studied (Leeds 1923).

Jettons were in common usage and have been recorded at numerous locations in the city. The Westgate Redevelopment excavations for example, recorded twelve 16th

century jettons in total along with a 17th century lead token, two coin-weights and fifty coins (Mayhew *et al.* 1984: 219). Elsewhere in the northern suburb, the 2006-7 Ashmolean Museum Extension in St Giles produced nine Nuremberg jettons of the 16th and 17th centuries, and 17 17th century farthing tokens (Allen 2009).

A notable hoard of nine silver coins was recorded at Wolvercote comprising a single Elizabethan example and eight from the reign of Charles I, including a single poorly preserved coin from the Oxford mint (Sutherland 1937: 101).

Bone

The animal bone assemblage from excavations within St Ebbes intra-mural parish are discussed by Wilson (1985). A number of excavations on St Giles, including the 2006-7 Ashmolean Museum extension site, have produced a useful suburban assemblage providing an insight into lifestyle, diet and status in the northern suburb during the post-medieval period. The 16th-17th century assemblage from the Ashmolean contained a large number of bird bones, including swan and turkey, suggesting the tenement occupiers were at least periodically wealthy (Strid 2009). Further north, the animal bone assemblage from the St John's College Kendrew Quad excavation in 2008 provides an example of consumption patterns associated with the 17th-18th century farm known as Black Hall. The assemblage demonstrates a domestic consumption pattern that included a demand for the supply of younger cattle in the 17th and 18th centuries (Holmes 2010). An increase in the size of sheep from the 17th century was noted at Black Hall Farm. A similar trend has been noted elsewhere from the 18th century from sites in St Ebbe's (Wilson 1984), and 16th and 17th century deposits at St Frideswide's (Stallibrass 1988).

A number of small post-medieval college assemblages have been recovered. Excavations within the grounds of Corpus Christi College in 2008 produced a small assemblage of animal bones from 17th to 19th century cess pits connected to the college kitchen, but these were of poor quality (Bashford 2009). Here, the small fish assemblage from early 18th century cess pit included eel, herring, small gadid, small salmonid (probably trout), perch and, surprisingly, anchovy (Engraulidae) (Nicholson 2009). The animal bones recovered from 16th-18th century assemblages associated with the kitchen and hall of Lincoln College were unremarkable, however the wide variety of fish present suggested that the inhabitants enjoyed a diet that became more varied over time (Charles 2002; Ingrem 2002). The animal bone assemblage from 16th-18th century pits at 4A Merton Street, Merton College, represented consumption and table waste (Worley and Evans 2007). College Kitchen waste including animal bones and fish remains have been recorded at Queen's College kitchen (Strid 2010; Nicholson 2010). This site also produced a large assemblage of post-medieval oyster and whelk shells (Allen 2010).

Elsewhere, an 18th century domestic assemblage from the central urban area was recovered from 5-7 Market Street (Hamilton-Dyer 2002: 352-3). Other small assemblages including 16th-18th animal bones were recovered from Tidmarsh Lane outside the West Gate of the Castle (Wilson 2003) and bones suggestive of tannery waste and carcass processing were recovered from St Thomas Street (Wilson 1980; Poole 2006).

Wall paintings and murals

A great many post-medieval wall paintings have been recorded in Oxford in various buildings, many of which have since been removed or covered. They are often associated with inns and taverns, but also appear in private houses and college chambers. At The Golden Cross, painted cloth was used alongside wall paintings, and wall papers are found from the late 16th-century onwards. A brief list of recorded

wall paintings is provided below. A survey of documented medieval ecclesiastical paintings in Oxford is provided by Edwards (1990).

Site	Date	Summary	Source
Balliol College	16 th century	Panel paintings, destroyed	Hurst 1887
3 Cornmarket	1550-1560	Interlaced arabesques with flowers	Leeds 1936
3 Cornmarket	Early 16 th century?	Flower motifs	Leeds 1936
Golden Cross, Broad Street	17 th -18 th century	Now demolished	Pantin 1937
47 Broad Street	17-18 th century	Now demolished	Pantin 1937
Jesus College	16 th century	Blue background, black design	Rouse 1961-2
Jesus College	17 th -18 th century	Two headed eagle	Rouse 1961-2
Old Library roof, Christ Church	16 th -17 th century		Rouse 1972
Bodleian Library ceilings	16 th -17 th century	Various designs	Rouse 1972
18 High Street	16 th -17 th century	Geometrical pattern on wood	Rouse 1972
Golden Cross, Cornmarket	16 th century	Black and white design	Pantin and Rouse 1955,49; Rouse 1972
Oriel College	17 th century	Green background	Rouse 1972
Lincoln College	17 th century	Landscape design	Rouse 1972
Wadham College	17 th century	Architectural motifs	Rouse 1972
Trinity College	16 th century	Painted roof	Rouse 1972
St Johns College	18 th century	Green background, yellow stars on wood	UAD 626
126 High Street	Late 16 th century	As 3 Cornmarket	Munby 1975, 254
Brasenose College, Ekersley Room	17 th -18 th century	Green background, yellow stars on wood	Oxford Archaeology forthcoming

Table 7: Location of recorded wall paintings in Oxford

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Appendix 1: Post-medieval Site Gazetteer

- 1. Cornmarket, Clarendon Hotel. 1954-5. (UAD 1)**
Post-medieval cellar recorded
Sources: Oxoniensia 23: 1-84
- 2. Cornmarket Street, No 13-17. 1959 (UAD 2)**
Garden features and 2 cess pits recorded.
Sources: Oxoniensia 50
- 3. Cornmarket Street, No 13-21. 1959 (UAD 3)**
Three post-medieval wells
Source: UAD
- 4. St Michael's Street, No 24a. 1985 (UAD 6)**
Evidence of rebuilding of medieval City Wall during the Civil War, also several pits, a cellar and a wall.
Source: Medieval Archaeology Volume 29
- 5. Jesus College. 1906-08 (UAD 10)**
A bottle and bottle seal were recovered during construction of a new building at Jesus College, probably post-medieval in date however only drawings survive.
Source: UAD
- 6. St Michael's Street, No 13. 1975 (UAD 16)**
Twin stone barrel vaulted cellar recorded prior to redevelopment.
Source: UAD
- 7. Turl Street, No 10. 1981. (UAD 17)**
Post-medieval well recorded to rear of building, probably 18th century
Source: UAD
- 8. Turl Street 13-14 (UAD 21)**
Post-medieval deposits
Source: UAD
- 9. High Street, No 6-7. 1959 (UAD 24)**
Post-medieval pottery recorded. No details
Source: UAD
- 10. St Michael Street, No 34. 1990 (UAD 27)**
Post-medieval pit
Source: UAD
- 11. New Inn Hall Street, No 38-48. 1975 (UAD 39)**
Several post-medieval pits recorded
Source: UAD
- 12. Frewin Hall. 1981 (UAD 41)**
Re-assessment of the Hall noted that a 14th century pillar was a post-medieval insertion into the undercroft. Only post-medieval floors survive.
Source: UAD
- 13. Frewin Hall. 1993 (UAD 42)**
Evaluation in 1993 recorded post-medieval pottery. No details
Source: UAD
- 14. Frewin Hall. 1996 (UAD 43)**
Watching brief recorded post-medieval pottery. No details
Source: UAD
- 15. Cornmarket Street, No 36. 1906. (UAD 48)**
Some post-medieval pottery 2 glass bottles and a bottle seal were recorded, only photographs survive
Source: UAD
- 16. Turl Street, Lincoln Hall. 1939 (UAD 55)**
Some post-medieval pottery recorded, no further details
Source: UAD
- 17. Queen Street, No 41. 1937 (UAD 57)**
Large cess pit in use from medieval to 17th century, contained post-medieval pottery, leather shoes and a harness and a coin.
Source: UAD
- 18. Broad Street, 1896 (UAD 58)**
Substantial quantity of post-medieval artefacts including lamps, leather, clay pipe, pottery and ironwork
Source: UAD
- 19. Cornmarket, No 54. 1960 (UAD 62)**
17th century pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 20. Cornmarket, No 26-28. 1985 (UAD 67)**
Post-medieval wall, floor and well recorded to the rear of the property
Source: UAD
- 21. 38 Queen Street, 1959 (UAD 69)**
Post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 22. St Thomas' High Street, No 51. 1936 (UAD 101)**
Slum clearance revealed 16th century fireplace behind modern grate
Source: UAD
- 23. Radcliffe Infirmary, 1930s (UAD 104)**
Eight skulls, probably post-medieval, recorded in the graveyard associated with the Infirmary
Source: UAD
- 24. Broad Street, No 36-47. 1936 (UAD 105-115)**
Post-medieval buildings, now demolished. Buildings were timber framed and chimney stacked type with two storeys and an attic
Source: UAD
- 25. Broad Street, Bodleian Extension, 1936 (UAD 117)**

Substantial amount of post-medieval finds and features including glass, pottery, clay pipes, metalwork and bone artefacts.

Source: Oxoniensia Vols 4; 5

26. Church Street, no 36. 1937-38 (UAD 119)

Large quantities of post-medieval pottery recorded, no further details

Source: UAD

27. St Aldate's, No 117-118. 1937-38 (UAD 121)

Post-medieval pottery and glass recorded, no further details

Source: UAD

28. Keble Road, Clarendon Laboratory. 1937-38 (UAD 123)

Some evidence of Civil War trenches c4m deep, consistent with the star works thought to occupy the site

Source: UAD

29. Broad Street, Bodleian Tunnel, 1937-38 (UAD 124)

Post-medieval finds relating to infilling of the City Ditch in the 17th century included large amounts of pottery, a pair of Civil War bronze spurs, iron objects, a metal jetton, two lead seals, some leather artefacts a bronze book clasp and a box fitting.

Source: UAD

30. University College, 1940. (UAD 127)

Stone built chamber discovered beneath the lawn revealed late 18th century pottery

Source: UAD

31. Radcliffe Square, 1910 (UAD 128)

Post-medieval finds recorded during construction revealed evidence of iron objects including a box fitting, voria and boss

Source: UAD

32. Bodleian Quadrangle, 1941 (UAD 133)

Post-medieval pottery recorded, no further details

Source: UAD

33. Pembroke Quadrangle, 1940s (UAD 135)

Post-medieval pottery and a fragment of glass recorded, no further details

Source: UAD

34. St John's Quadrangle, 1943-44 (UAD 137)

Large ditch recorded with 17th-18th rubbish and slate, it is suggested that formed part of the Civil War defences however

documentary evidence does not support this

Source: UAD

35. St John's College, 1947 (UAD 140)

Large quantities of rubbish pits and earth closets recorded, dating to the 17th century, no further details

Source: UAD

36. Nuffield College. 1940s (UAD 141)

Large quantities of post-medieval pottery as well as an iron axe and a brass brooch were recorded

Source: UAD

37. High Street, St Mary the Virgin. 1947 (UAD 142)

Seven brick lined burial vaults recorded beneath the chancel along with a significant amount of human remains and many coffins

Source: UAD

38. Beaumont Street, Randolph Hotel. 1949 (UAD 145)

Large quantities of post-medieval pottery, animal remains and clay pipes recorded along with a single glass bottle, no further details

Source: UAD

39. New College Gardens, 1949. (UAD 149)

Post-medieval drainage ditch with quantities of pottery and some intact vessels 17th century garden path overlay the drainage ditch. Pottery fabrics included imported 18th century Chinese porcelain, white slipware (16th century), Lambeth Delft ware (17th century) and Staffordshire ware (18th century).

Source: Oxoniensia 16

40. Munsey's Mill. 1951 (UAD 150)

Post-medieval pottery recorded, no further details

Source: UAD

41. St Aldate's, General Post Office (UAD 152)

Sherd post-medieval pottery

Source: UAD

42. St Thomas' High Street, Halls Brewery (UAD 153)

Post-medieval rubbish pit

Source: UAD

43. Wadham College. 1951 (UAD 154)

Early 17th century walls and buildings had been built on made up ground over the gravel and fill of an old gravel pit. Finds included quantities of pottery and three fragments of tile

Source: UAD

44. Pusey Lane. 1952 (UAD 161)

Several post-medieval pits recorded containing pottery and glass bottles

Source: UAD

45. High Street, Botanic Gardens. 1954 (UAD 162)

17th century well recorded close to the intersection of two paths

Source: UAD

46. St Aldate's. Christ Church. 1954-55 (UAD 164)

18th century wall recorded, finds include pottery, clay pipes, glass and a metal key

- Source: UAD
- 47. Nuffield College. 1956 (UAD 166)**
Piles from a possible 16th-17th century footbridge across the Castle Ditch was recorded
Source: UAD
- 48. Broad Street, Old Ashmolean. 1958 (UAD 168)**
Early staircase, probably late post-medieval, recorded along with a rubbish pit
Source: UAD
- 49. St Aldate's, Peckwater Quadrangle. 1956 (UAD 169)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 50. High Street, Magdalen College School. 1958 (UAD 171)**
Mound thought to have been dug during the Civil War for the defence of Magdalen Bridge
Source: UAD
- 51. Pusey Lane. 1959 (UAD 173)**
Ceramic mug recorded, no further details
Source: UAD
- 52. Queen's College. 1959 (UAD 174)**
Some sherds of 16th-17th century pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 53. St John's College. 1959 (UAD 175)**
Foundations of 16th century buildings recorded, single ceramic bottle also.
Source: UAD
- 54. South Parks Road, University Science Area. 1959 (UAD 176)**
Civil War defensive ditch recorded with 17th century clay pipe at the base
Source: UAD
- 55. 4-9 Fisher Row. 1954 (UAD 177)**
Post-medieval houses, now demolished
Source: Oxoniensia 25
- 56. Brasenose College. 1959-60 (UAD 179)**
Clay pipe and pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 57. Jowett Walk. 1960 (UAD 180)**
Section through the Civil War ditch recorded.
Source: UAD
- 58. Logic Lane, 1960 (UAD 181)**
Post-medieval pottery and pit features
Source: Radcliffe, 1961-62
- 59. Pensons Gardens, No 30-33. 1960 (UAD 183)**
Some post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 60. St Aldate's, Christ Church, Cathedral Gardens. 1961 (UAD 185)**
Some post-medieval pottery and a token
Source: UAD
- 61. Beef Lane, No 11. 1961 (UAD 188)**
17th century house now demolished
- Source: UAD
- 62. High Street, No 124. 1961 (UAD 190)**
Post-medieval pottery, glass and a jug. No further details
Source: UAD
- 63. Alfred Street, No 5. 1963 (UAD 192)**
Post-medieval pit with quantities of pottery
Source: UAD
- 64. Balliol College. 1962-63 (UAD 193)**
Post-medieval pit containing pottery, glass and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 65. Beaumont Street, Sheldonian Theatre. 1962 (UAD 198)**
Post-medieval pottery and glass
Source: UAD
- 66. Broad Street, Exeter College. 1962 (UAD 199)**
Post-medieval pit with quantities of pottery
Source: UAD
- 67. St Aldate's, Christ Church. 1962 (UAD 200)**
Several post-medieval graves and brick line vaults
Source: Oxoniensia 53
- 68. Carfax Conduit, 1789 (UAD 202)**
Conduit built 1617, dismantled 1789 and moved to Nuneham Park
Source: UAD
- 69. St Aldate's, outside Christ Church. 1964 (UAD 204)**
Post-medieval clay pipes
Source: UAD
- 70. Trinity College. 1963 (UAD 206)**
Post-medieval pit with quantities of pottery
Source: UAD
- 71. Albert Place. 1966 (UAD 209)**
Foundations of a 17th century byre or cartshed
Source: UAD
- 72. Church Street. 1968-72 (UAD 210)**
Post-medieval foundations now removed. Also recorded well, cess pits and pottery
Source: UAD
- 73. Greyfriars. 1968-72 (UAD 211)**
Several post-medieval walls
Source: UAD
- 74. St Peter in the East. 1968 (UAD 212)**
Post-medieval copper alloy coin
Source: UAD
- 75. High Street, No 39-41. 1967-68 (UAD 213)**
Post-medieval glass bottle
Source: UAD
- 76. Castle Street, City Wall. 1969 (UAD 219)**
Two post-medieval pits
Source: UAD
- 77. University College. 1969-70 (UAD 222)**

- Post-medieval cess pit with quantities of pottery
Source: UAD
- 78. Church Street. 1970 (UAD 224)**
Post-medieval street surface
Source: UAD
- 79. Castle Street. 1970 (UAD 225)**
Post-medieval street surface
Source: UAD
- 80. Castle Outer Defences 1970-73 (UAD 226)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 81. St Aldate's 79-80. 1970-71 (UAD 227)**
House included post-medieval chimney, finds included jetton, metal objects, slag and animal remains
Source: UAD
- 82. Merton College. 1970 (UAD 228)**
Possible post-medieval phase of the City Wall. Finds of pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 83. Pembroke College Bursary 1970 (UAD 229)**
Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass
Source: UAD
- 84. Littlegate. 1971 (UAD 239)**
Post-medieval phase to the City Wall
Source: UAD
- 85. Alfred Street. 1971 (UAD 245)**
Post-medieval pottery and glass
Source: UAD
- 86. Bodleian Library, Proscholium. 1968 (UAD 246)**
Porch foundations of post-medieval buildings
Source: UAD
- 87. St Peter in the East Churchyard. 1969-70 (UAD 251)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 88. Castle Street No 1-4, 1972 (UAD 256)**
Post-medieval pit with quantities of pottery
Source: UAD
- 89. Blackfriars. 1972 (UAD 259)**
Post-medieval gullies
Source: UAD
- 90. New Inn Court. 1972 (UAD 260)**
Post-medieval glass and metal
Source: UAD
- 91. Wadham College. 1972 (UAD 261)**
Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass
Source: UAD
- 92. High Street, No 126. 1972 (UAD 262)**
Medieval building show elements of post-medieval alteration including walls, chimney, additional foundations, staircase. Cess pit contained pottery, glass, clay pipe, plant remains, CBM
Source: UAD
- 93. Oxpens Road. 1971 (UAD 269)**
- No evidence of Civil War defences here in contrast to documentary and cartographic evidence
Source: UAD
- 94. St Helen's Passage. 1974-75 (UAD 274)**
Wall and foundations noted. Several post-medieval pits contained pottery, tile and clay pipes.
Source: UAD
- 95. Wadham College. 1975-76 (UAD 276)**
Post-medieval building
Source: UAD
- 96. St Aldate's, Christ Church Peckwater Quadrangle (UAD 278)**
Post-medieval pit and layer
Source: UAD
- 97. The Hamel. 1975 (UAD 281)**
Post-medieval pits with quantities of pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 98. 39 George Street, 1972 (UAD 282)**
Post-medieval pottery used to date dumping layer
Source: UAD
- 99. Longwall Street, no 21. 1979 (UAD 284)**
Deliberate backfilling of the City Ditch in the 17th century. Post-medieval well, 18th century drainage gully and the remains of a building. Finds include some pottery and a leather shoe
- 100. St Helen's Passage. 1980 (UAD 285)**
Post-medieval ditch with quantities of pottery
Source: UAD
- 101. Queen Street, No 13-18. 1976 (UAD 287)**
Post-medieval pottery and a copper alloy candlestick
Source: UAD
- 102. Queen Street, No 11-12. 1980 (UAD 288)**
Post-medieval pottery, animal remains and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 103. Oxford Castle 1965-77 (UAD 289)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 104. St Aldate's, no 65. 1979 (UAD 290)**
Building contained post-medieval wall, floor and chimney stack. Now demolished
Source: UAD
- 105. Queen Street, no 23-26. 1960 (UAD 291)**
Post-medieval layer comprised the walls of early 18th century cellars and chimney stacks, a few pits and a stone lined well and well head

- 106. Thames Street, Wharf House. 1979 (UAD 293)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 107. Albion Place. 1983 (UAD 294)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 108. Luther Terrace. 1983 (UAD 295)**
Post-medieval layer of dumped material and includes cloth seal, stakehole, grave and skeleton
Source: UAD
- 109. St Aldate's, St Frideswide's Cloister. 1985 (UAD 296)**
Post-medieval pottery, CBM, metalwork
Source: UAD
- 110. High Street, Magdalen College. 1986-88 (UAD 301)**
Post-medieval pottery, CBM, metalwork, 2 coins
Source: UAD
- 111. New College. 1993 (UAD 303)**
Post-medieval pottery, CBM, metalwork, animal remains, worked stone
Source: UAD
- 112. Jowett Walk. 1993 (UAD 304)**
Post-medieval pottery and animal remains
Source: UAD
- 113. Rex Richards Building. 1993 (UAD 308)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 114. St Thomas' Street, Holybush Row. 1989-90 (UAD 310)**
Post-medieval buildings – walls, floor, hearth, chimney stack, artefacts include pottery, animal remains and metalwork
Source: OXO 61
- 115. St Thomas' Street, 54-55. 1994 (UAD 311)**
Post-medieval buildings – floor, walls, chimney stack. Also pits and one well. Artefacts include pottery metal and animal bone
Source: OXO 61
- 116. Holywell Ford 1993 (UAD 312)**
Evidence of possible Civil War defences around medieval to post-medieval watermill
Source: OXO 61
- 117. Ebor House, Blue Boar Street. 1995 (UAD 314)**
Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, copper alloy ring, 3 well structures
Source: OXO 62
- 118. Paradise Square. 1994 (UAD 315)**
Post-medieval garden soils and pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 119. Ashmolean Museum Forecourt. 1994 (UAD 316)**
Post-medieval structures, ovens, pits, property boundaries. Artefacts recorded include post-medieval pottery, animal bone and clay pipes.
Source: OXO 62
- 120. Ashmolean Museum Forecourt. 1992 (UAD 317)**
Evidence of post-medieval activity, no further details
Source: UAD
- 121. Longwall Quad, Magdalen College. 1995 (UAD 321)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 122. St Thomas' Street, No 64-66. 1997 (UAD 322)**
Post-medieval building and artefacts evidence including pottery and metalwork
- 123. New Road, Castle Mound. 1972 (UAD 323)**
Post-medieval pit
Source: UAD
- 124. Turn Again Lane. 1975 (UAD 325)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 125. 6-7 Bear Lane. 1975-76 (UAD 328)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 126. 33-34 St Giles, 1976 (UAD 330)**
Post-medieval tenement evidence – chimney stack and well
Source: UAD
- 127. Paradise Street. 1977 (UAD 331)**
Number of river walls exposed from the 15th century and re-used in the 18th century
Source: UAD
- 128. St Clements Street. 1980 (UAD 334)**
Civil War ditch recorded
Source: UAD
- 129. Oriol College. 1981 (UAD 338)**
Hidden stone chamber and artefacts including pottery, glass and clay pipes recorded in Provost's Lodgings at the College
Source: CBA SMA Group 9: 12
- 130. St Cross Road. 1982 (UAD 341)**
A bank on the north edge of Balliol College was recorded and thought to be part of the Civil War defences, however no associated ditch was noted
Source: UAD
- 131. Oriol College. 1989-90 (UAD 351)**
Excavations at the real tennis court at Oriol College revealed evidence from the 16th century onwards
Source CBA SMA Group 9: 93
- 132. Worcester Street. 1989 (UAD 353)**
Post-medieval layer recorded in sections of road

- Source: UAD
- 133. St Aldate's, BT Tunnel. 1991 (UAD 355)**
Post-medieval pottery, metalwork, no further details
Source: UAD
- 134. St Anne's College. 1991 (UAD 358)**
Post-medieval pit and one coin, no further details
Source: UAD
- 135. St Cross College. 1991 (UAD 359)**
Post-medieval buildings and cess pits, artefacts include clay pipes
Source: UAD
- 136. St John's College. 1992 (UAD 361)**
Post-medieval quarry site
Source: UAD
- 137. Mansfield College. 1992 (UAD 362)**
Substantial ditch thought to be part of the Civil War defences however no dating evidence was recovered
Source: UAD
- 138. 63-64 St Giles' 1994 (UAD 363)**
Post-medieval building and a number of graves were located, possibly part of the Friends Meeting House
Source: UAD
- 139. 113-119 High Street. 1992-94 (UAD 365)**
Timber framed open hall replaced medieval structures in the 16th century. Post-medieval pits with pottery, metalwork and clay pipes recorded
Source: UAD
- 140. Christ Church Choir School. 1993 (UAD 366)**
Stone culvert, probably part of the Trill Mill Stream
Source: UAD
- 141. New College Mound. 1993 (UAD 367)**
The mound itself is a 16th century garden feature. Wall foundations and a mortared base may represent a Doric temple at the base. Post-medieval pottery and clay pipes recorded
Source: UAD
- 142. Rewley Abbey. 1993-94 (UAD 368)**
Excavations revealed post-medieval finds and features
Source OA Occasional Paper 16
- 143. St Aldate's, Head of the river. 1994 (UAD 369)**
Post-medieval cellar and stone foundation
Source: UAD
- 144. Balliol College, Masters Field. 1994 (UAD 372)**
Post-medieval ploughsoils, some pottery and a ditch
Source: UAD
- 145. Tidmarsh Lane. 1994-5 (UAD 378)**
Post-medieval house
Source: UAD
- 146. 53 George Street, Yates Wine Lodge, 1995 (UAD 381)**
Post-medieval quarrying backfilled in 17th-18th centuries. Cobbled road surface
Source: UAD
- 147. St Frideswide's Bridge. 1997 (UAD 383)**
Fragment of post-medieval glass
Source: UAD
- 148. BHS, 1996 (UAD 385)**
17th century activity with artefacts including unusual candlestick
Source: UAD
- 149. Eastgate Hotel. 1997 (UAD 392)**
Evidence of post-medieval garden features recorded including walls, pits and garden soils
Source: UAD
- 150. The Sackler Library. 1997-9 (UAD 395)**
Post-medieval pottery, a privy and a cistern were recorded
Source: UAD
- 151. Salter's Boatyard, Folly Bridge., 1997-8 (UAD 396)**
The lowest levels contained dumping and levelling deposits dating from the 12th century to the modern period. The fill may have been brought from elsewhere.
Source: UAD
- 152. Mansfield college. 1998-99 (UAD 403)**
Section of the Civil War defences recorded, c3.4m wide and 1.4m deep. This probably half its original size. Some post-medieval pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 153. New College Sports Ground. 1998 (UAD 404)**
Remains of the Civil War ditch recorded following demolition of five houses
Source: UAD
- 154. High Street, Queens College. 1998. (UAD 407)**
Post-medieval pits and possible gravel extraction noted
Source: UAD
- 155. Turl Street. No 16 1998 (UAD 409)**
Post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe recorded
Source: UAD
- 156. Old LMS Station. 1999 (UAD 410)**
Large ditch c12m wide and bank on the east side probable evidence of the Civil War Ditch and Bank. Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe recorded
Source: UAD

- 157. Oxford Castle. 1999 (UAD 412)**
Post-medieval quarrying and a linear feature destroyed any evidence of the medieval Shire Hall.
Source: UAD
- 158. High Street. Old Bank Hotel. 1998 (UAD 413)**
Four post-medieval buildings, a well and a trough. Now demolished
Source: UAD
- 159. Market Street. No 5-7 1999 (UAD 415)**
Extensive evidence of use in the 17th and 18th century including walls, pits, floors, cellars and a garderobe. Also post-medieval pottery, clay pipes, animal remains, tile, metal, shell, glass, charcoal and 6 wig curlers were recorded.
Source: UAD
- 160. Museum of the History of Science. 1998-2000 (UAD 419)**
Construction work uncovered a range of human and animal anatomical specimens and chemical glassware from the 17th-18th centuries. Also culvert, drain rectangular chamber and some walls. New road surfaces laid down after infilling of the City Ditch in the 17th century.
Source: UAD
- 161. Corpus Christi College Emily Thomas Building. 2000 (UAD 421)**
Post-medieval cellar and foundations
Source: UAD
- 162. Exeter College. 1999 (UAD 424)**
Post-medieval cellar and pottery
Source: UAD
- 163. Ashmolean Museum Forecourt. 1994 (UAD 425)**
Post-medieval pits and pottery
Source: UAD
- 164. High Street. No 113-119. 1991 (UAD 426)**
Evidence of site redevelopment in the 17th or 18th century as area was levelled
Source: UAD
- 165. New College Bell Tower. 1991 (UAD 427)**
Some pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 166. New College Bell Tower. 1995 (UAD 428)**
Post-medieval floor levels, pottery clay pipe and glass
Source: UAD
- 167. Lincoln College. 2000 (UAD 430)**
Remains of walls suggested buildings were once located to the south of the chapel. These were set within post-medieval deposits and garden features
Source: UAD
- 168. King's Mill Lane 2000 (UAD 431)**
Post-medieval ploughsoils also remains of two trackways, greenhouse, and a well as part of a farm complex. Remains of demolished structure, cobbled surface and a stone trackway also noted
Source: UAD
- 169. Pembroke College. 2000 (UAD 435)**
Post-medieval pottery, tile, iron nails and animal bone
Source: UAD
- 170. St Antony's College, 1999 (UAD 438)**
Post-medieval pottery, tile, iron and animal bone
Source: UAD
- 171. St Hilda's College 2000 (UAD 439)**
Post-medieval pits, pottery, brick recorded
Source: UAD
- 172. St Clements. 1983 (UAD 456)**
Substantial ditch c3.5m deep and 17m wide recorded in excavations, thought to be on part of the Civil War defences
Source: UAD
- 173. Magdalen College School. 1997 (UAD 459)**
Post-medieval cellar recorded
Source: UAD
- 174. New Inn Hall Street. No 9-16 1974 (UAD 460)**
Post-medieval pottery, no further details
Source: UAD
- 175. New Inn Hall Street. No 1-7. 1980 (UAD 468)**
Post-medieval foundations, pits and some human remains
Source: UAD
- 176. Thames Street. 1980 (UAD 470)**
Watercourse probably in-filled in the 17th century on line of Friars Street
Source: UAD
- 177. Trinity College. 1980 (UAD 471)**
Stone vaulted soakaway
Source: UAD
- 178. Lincoln College. 1980 (UAD 472)**
17th century vaulted cellar
Source: UAD
- 179. St George's Tower. 1981 (UAD 474)**
Building survey record capstan on vertical shaft, treadmill probably installed in around 1786
Source: UAD
- 180. Clarendon Building. 1983 (UAD 476)**
Watching brief recorded numerous post-medieval finds including pottery, clay pipe and a spindle whorl

Source: UAD

181. Exeter College 1983-6 (UAD 477)

Two post-medieval stone vaults, walls and some pottery

Source: UAD

182. Magdalen College Deer Park. 1983 (UAD 478)

Some large post-medieval features, probably ditches were recorded, some 17th century rubbish

Source: UAD

183. Rewley House. 1983 (UAD 480)

Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass. Area was probably ploughland until around 1675 when it was quarried and then partly in filled

Source: UAD

184. Exeter College. 1984 (UAD 484)

Substantial ditch, possibly part of the Civil War defences. Post-medieval pottery

Source: UAD

185. Gloucester Green. 1985 (UAD 1985)

17th century stone foundations of building demolished in 1926

Source: UAD

186. St Clements Street 41. 1986 (UAD 488)

Stone rubble walls recorded including a blocked doorway. Some leather artefacts recorded. Layer of ash or coal dust

Source: UAD

187. Queen Street/St Ebbe's Street. 1997 (UAD 493)

Evidence of post-medieval tipping and make up. Post-medieval candlestick recorded

Source: UAD

188. Old LMS Station. 1998-99 (UAD 495)

Evidence of re-use of the former Rewley Abbey site as gardens in the post-medieval period

Source: UAD

189. Gloucester Green. 1987 (UAD 496)

Large curtain wall of the city jail from the 18th century was recorded

Source: UAD

190. Wadham College. 1989 (UAD 498)

Post-medieval pottery and cess pit

Source: UAD

191. Oriel College. 1989 (UAD 499)

Building survey of real tennis court suggest an 18th century date

Source: UAD

192. High Street 90. 1991 (UAD 500)

Building survey of 17th century used by apothecaries in 18th century

Source: UAD

193. St Aldate's. no 84. 1990 (UAD 502)

Building survey of 16th century timber framed rear wing

Source: UAD

194. Radcliffe Camera. 1990 (UAD 503)

Building survey of post-medieval building

Source: UAD

195. Watching brief at Wadham College. 1991 (UAD 508)

Post-medieval cess pit

Source: UAD

196. Excavations at St Peter le Bailey. 1973 (UAD 527)

Post-medieval coffin handles, nails, rivets and coffin plate

Source: UAD

197. Rewley House. 1994 (UAD 513)

Number of post-medieval burials recorded, probably connected with the former workhouse

Source: UAD

198. St Aldate's Church. 1999 (UAD 516)

Excavations at the church revealed post-medieval foundations and floors as well as one brick burial vault

Source: UAD

199. Merton College, Postmasters Hall Yard. 2000 (UAD 520)

Post-medieval pits and walls with pottery evidence

Source: UAD

200. Oxford Castle. 1971 (UAD 524)

Post-medieval pottery, no further details

Source: UAD

201. St Clements. Old Black Horse, 1973 (UAD 529)

Post-medieval stone walls and stairs from a number of cellars, brick fireplace

Source: UAD

202. Watching brief at Trinity College. 1974 (UAD 530)

Post-medieval stone soakaway with rubble walls and shallow vaulted roof

Source: UAD

203. Watching brief at Morrell's brewery, Osney Lane. 1976 (UAD 537)

Post-medieval floor levels recorded

Source: UAD

204. Watching brief at Paradise Square. 1979 (UAD 539)

Dark layer, probably garden soils recorded containing 17th century pottery

Source: UAD

205. Watching brief at Paradise Square. 1979 (UAD 540)

Black organic deposit, also garden soils? Stone drain probably 18th-19th century

Source: UAD

206. Watching brief at Corpus Christi College. 1979 (UAD 541)

- Post-medieval well, stone floor
Source: UAD
- 207. Rhodes House, South Parks Road. 1979 (UAD 542)**
Large bank, possibly part of Civil War defences overlain by modern ploughsoils. Clay pipe and worked stone recorded
Source: UAD
- 208. Watching brief at Trinity college. 1979 (UAD 543)**
Post-medieval stone culvert, single sherd of Chinese porcelain
Source: UAD
- 209. Watching brief at Oxford Prison. 1980 (UAD 549)**
Post-medieval stone wall probably the perimeter wall of the prison
Source: UAD
- 210. Watching brief at Folly Bridge. 1980 (UAD 553)**
Repair work carried out on partial collapse of the post-medieval section of the bridge, clay pipes recorded dating to the 17th century
Source: UAD
- 211. Watching brief at Pusey House, St Giles'. 1981 (UAD 557)**
17th century pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 212. Watching brief at Pembroke Street, No 36-37. 1981 (UAD 560)**
17th century pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 213. Watching brief at Queen Elizabeth House, St Giles. 1982 (UAD 562)**
Post-medieval gilt bronze vessel
Source: UAD
- 214. Watching brief at St Giles, No 37. 1982 (UAD 563)**
Stone culvert of probably post-medieval date
Source: UAD
- 215. Watching brief at Gloucester Street. 1982 (UAD 565)**
17th century stone cellar and well
Source: UAD
- 216. Watching brief at Christ Church. 1983 (UAD 567)**
Late post-medieval stone well
Source: UAD
- 217. Greyfriars, Paradise Street. 1983 (UAD 568)**
Post-medieval pits recorded
Source: UAD
- 218. Beaumont Buildings. No 3 1984 (UAD 574)**
Post-medieval quarrying and some pottery
Source: UAD
- 219. St Aldates. Christ Church, Kilcannon Tower, 1985 (UAD 579)**
Post-medieval stone foundations, c.16th century
Source: UAD
- 220. Watching brief at Magdalen College, President's Garden. 1986 (UAD 582)**
Stone foundations, possibly from an outhouse.
Source: UAD
- 221. Merton College 1986 (UAD 583)**
Post-medieval stone wall overlying City Wall, also tile and rubbish deposits
Source: UAD
- 222. Corpus Christi College Garden. 1986 (UAD 584)**
Post-medieval stone foundations and pottery
Source: UAD
- 223. Watching brief at High Street 116. 1987 (UAD 585)**
Post-medieval stone wall
Source: UAD
- 224. Watching brief at Holywell Street, No 25. 1988 (UAD 588)**
Post-medieval stone wall
Source: UAD
- 225. Holywell Street. No 2. 1990 (UAD 592)**
Post-medieval garden features including gravel path and garden soils
Source: UAD
- 226. Watching brief at Covered Market. 1991 (UAD 599)**
Post-medieval stone foundations recorded, probably foundations of the original market
Source: UAD
- 227. Watching brief at St John Street, No 63. 1992 (UAD 601)**
Post-medieval brick vault
- 228. Watching brief at St Cross Road. 1996 (UAD 607)**
Post-medieval corbelled brick soakaway
Source: UAD
- 229. Morrell's Brewery, St Thomas' Street. 1999 (UAD 622)**
Numerous buildings of approximately 18th-19th century in date
Source: UAD
- 230. Excavations at St John's College. 1975 (UAD 626)**
Post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipes
Source: UAD
- 231. Building survey, New College Long Room. 1981 (UAD 630)**
Post-medieval bathrooms, doorways and windows added to medieval building
Source: UAD
- 232. Watching brief at St Clements Street No 27-28. 1983 (UAD 665)**
Post-medieval cellar recorded
Source: UAD
- 233. Recorded finds at Little Clarendon Street. 1890 (UAD 691)**

- 17th century brass token recorded
Source: UAD
- 234. Recorded observations at Queen's College. 1976 (UAD 743)**
Numerous coffins recorded within 18th century crypt in the chapel
Source: UAD
- 235. Clarendon Quadrangle. 1899 (UAD 749)**
Large quantities of post-medieval artefacts recorded including 17th century clay pipes, glass, bottles and pottery
Source: UAD
- 236. Excavations at Banbury Road. No 19. 1971 (UAD 751)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipes
Source: UAD
- 237. Excavations at Queen Street. 1973 (UAD 752)**
Post-medieval stone well
Source: UAD
- 238. Excavations at Oxpens Road. 1967 (UAD 753)**
Post-medieval glass bottle seal, probably early 18th century
Source: UAD
- 239. Excavations at Trinity College, Durham Quad. 1979 (UAD 757)**
Post-medieval pottery, early 17th century clay pipe and some window glass
Source: UAD
- 240. Excavations at George Street, Victoria Court. 1933 (UAD 759)**
Large quantities of clay pipe suggestive of manufacturing workshop
Source: UAD
- 241. Excavations at St Cross. 1979 (UAD 760)**
Two iron spurs and 18th century pottery recorded
Source: UAD
- 242. Excavations at Broad Street No 48-49. 1938 (UAD 778)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipes
Source: UAD
- 243. Excavations at Magdalen College. 1967 (UAD 782)**
Several post-medieval ceramic wig curlers
Source: UAD
- 244. Magdalen Street. 1-12. Debenham's. 1999 (UAD 784)**
Post-medieval wall, stone culvert and cess pits recorded
Source: UAD
- 245. Excavations at Cornmarket Street. No 3. 1934 (UAD 893)**
Demolition of post-medieval structures of 16th century date. Finds include clay pipes, pottery, a money box and a glass flask
Source: UAD
- 246. Recorded finds at Botley Road. 1900 (UAD 902)**
Some post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 247. Excavations at St Aldate's, Barclays Bank. 1930-31 (UAD 908)**
Post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 248. Excavations at St Anne's College. 1998 (UAD 915)**
Post-medieval clay pipe and brass chain
Source: UAD
- 249. Excavations at Broad Street, Trinity Cottages. 1968 (UAD 917)**
Post-medieval clay pipes, two coins and a pair of spectacles
Source: UAD
- 250. Recorded finds at Broad Street No 1. 1914 (UAD 918)**
Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass bottle and an iron spur recorded
Source: UAD
- 251. Recorded finds at Manchester College. 1913 (UAD 919)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 252. Recorded finds at Parks Road. 1906-08 (UAD 920)**
Post-medieval pottery, clay pipe glass bottle and bottle seal
Source: UAD
- 253. Recorded finds at Dept of Rural Economy. 1913 (UAD 921)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 254. Recorded finds in Savile Road. 1907 (UAD 926)**
Two post-medieval ceramic wig curlers recorded
Source: UAD
- 255. Recorded finds at High Street, No 50a. 1906 (UAD 1236)**
Post-medieval pottery, glass bottle, tankard, bottle seal and phial
Source: UAD
- 256. Recorded finds at Brasenose College. 1907 (UAD 1237)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe, glass bottle and base
Source: UAD
- 257. Recorded finds at at Magdalen Street. 1900 (UAD 1239)**
Two ceramic candlesticks, bronze spur
Source: UAD
- 258. Recorded finds at Hertford College. 1907 (UAD 1240)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe, glass bottle, bronze spur, swivel, purse rim, brass thimble, iron swordblade and pewter spoon
Source: UAD

- 259. Recorded finds at Oxford Union. 1910 (UAD 1242)**
Post-medieval glass bottle seal
Source: UAD
- 260. Recorded finds at Oriel College. 1909 (UAD 1243)**
Post-medieval ceramic drug pots and cup
Source: UAD
- 261. Recorded finds at Queen's Street. 1914 (UAD 1250)**
Post-medieval clay pipe and brass medal
Source: UAD
- 262. Excavations at Hertford College. 1916 (UAD 1255)**
Post-medieval pottery, clay pipes, knives, spoons, spurs and window glass recorded
Source: UAD
- 263. Merton Street. 1904 (UAD 1260)**
Post-medieval candlestick recorded in deliberate in-fill of the City Ditch
Source: UAD
- 264. Recorded finds at St Edmund Hall. 1927 (UAD 1267)**
17th century ceramic candlestick recorded
Source: UAD
- 265. Excavations at Hertford College. 1937 (UAD 1270)**
Three post-medieval ceramic jugs recorded
Source: UAD
- 266. Excavations at St Cross Road. 1961 (UAD 1272)**
Post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 267. Excavations at Pusey Lane. 1961 (UAD 1273)**
Post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 268. Excavations at St Michael's Street No 22. (UAD 1280)**
Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 269. Excavations at New College School. 1959 (UAD 1282)**
Civil War Ditch recorded
Source: UAD
- 270. Excavations at Geology Dept, Parks Road. 1946 (UAD 1283)**
Civil War Ditch recorded, large bank also noted
Source: UAD
- 271. Excavations at Christ Church Old Buildings. 2000 (UAD 1291)**
Post-medieval pottery and animal bone
Source: UAD
- 272. Excavations at George Street No 9-13. 1959 (UAD 1292)**
Post-medieval glass wind bottles c1740-60
Source: UAD
- 273. Excavations at Radcliffe Camera. 1960 (UAD 1294)**
Post-medieval path to South entrance recorded
Source: UAD
- 274. Excavations at Ashmolean Museum. 1960 (UAD 1295)**
Post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 275. Excavations at Broad Street No 27. 1913 (UAD 1301)**
Post-medieval glass bottle
Source: UAD
- 276. Excavations at St Edmund Hall. 1934-35 (UAD 1310)**
Post-medieval ceramic jug
Source: UAD
- 277. Excavations at Botanic Gardens. 1958 (UAD 1313)**
Post-medieval clay pipes
Source: UAD
- 278. Excavations at Ashmolean Museum. 1937-38 (UAD 1314)**
Post-medieval pottery
Source: UAD
- 279. Excavations at New Inn Yard, 109-110. 1939 (UAD 1315)**
Post-medieval pottery and glass medicine bottles, no further details
Source: UAD
- 280. Excavations at Regents Park College. 1938-40 (UAD 1317)**
Post-medieval glass wine bottle
Source: UAD
- 281. Excavations at George Street. 1905 (UAD 1325)**
Post-medieval glass bottle seal
Source: UAD
- 282. Excavations at Magdalen Street. 1900 (UAD 1440)**
Post-medieval clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 283. Excavations at Lincoln College. 1905-06 (UAD 1463)**
Post-medieval clay pipe
Source: UAD
- 284. Excavations at Little Clarendon Street, No 43. 1950 (UAD 1470)**
Post-medieval key, door knocker and plaque
Source: UAD
- 285. Excavations at St Aldate's No 33. 1979 (UAD 1547)**
Post-medieval floor levels and walls
Source: UAD
- 286. Watching brief at St Aldates Church. 2002 (UAD 1603)**
Post-medieval graves
Source: UAD
- 287. Oxford Castle Development Phase 2. 2002 (UAD 1613)**

Evidence of redevelopment of site for the prison, including robber trenches, wheel-barrow run, prison exercise yard, cellar, drain, foundations and revetments

Source: UAD

288. Evaluation at Radcliffe Infirmary. 2002 (UAD 1614)

18th century cultivation deposits

Source: UAD

289. Watching brief at Trajan House, Mill Street. 2004 (UAD 1616)

Post-medieval pits with pottery. Walls and floor levels also recorded

Source: UAD

290. Watching brief at University Club House. 2003 (UAD 1617)

Civil War Ditch recorded

Source: UAD

291. Evaluation at Park End Street. 2003 (UAD 1619)

Post-medieval walls and soils recorded

Source: UAD

292. Evaluation at Bonn Quare. 2003 (UAD 1620)

Post-medieval to 19th century burials recorded

Source: UAD

293. Watching brief at St Peters College, New Inn Hall Street. (UAD 1624)

Post-medieval garden soils

Source: UAD

294. Watching brief at St Johns College. 2003 (UAD 1626)

Post-medieval quarry

Source: UAD

295. Watching brief at Randolph Hotel. 2003 (UAD 1633)

Post-medieval pits

Source: UAD

296. Evaluation at Paradise Street Phase II. 2004 (UAD 1635)

16th century sluice house recorded

Source: UAD

297. Excavations at Park End Street. 2003 (UAD 1650)

Post-medieval pottery and coin

Source: UAD

298. Excavations at Woodstock Road No 69. 2003 (UAD 1653)

Post-medieval cess pit

Source: UAD

299. Watching brief at Telecom House, Paradise Street. 2003 (UAD 1658)

Post-medieval buildings

Source: UAD

300. Excavations at New Chemistry Labs, South Parks Road. 2001 (UAD 1659)

Civil War outer ditch

Source: Oxoniensia 70

301. Watching brief at St Hilda's College. 2004. (UAD 1662)

Post-medieval features were uncovered including C16th pits, a C17th boundary wall, surfaces, ornamental well and an C18th limestone cellar. Later deposits were associated with the construction and habitation of the C18th Cowley House.

Source: UAD

302. Watching brief at The Clarendon Building. 2005 (UAD 1669)

Uppermost fill of the Civil War Ditch

Source: UAD

303. Watching brief at Mansfield College. 2005 (UAD 1672)

Recording action on groundworks for a new accommodation block provided four sections across the Civil War defence.

Source: UAD

304. Watching brief at South Parks Road. 2006 (UAD 1678)

Civil War defences

Source: UAD

305. Evaluation at Eagle Iron Works, Walton Well Road. 2006 (UAD 1680)

Post-medieval pit

Source: UAD

306. Dendro dating Merton College. 2004 (UAD 1686)

Of fourteen timbers sampled from the east and south ranges, eight samples were combined as a 167-ring site master MERTON2, spanning AD 1442 - 1608.

Source: UAD

307. Evaluation at University College Buttery. 2006 (UAD 1687)

Structure is conjectured to relate to the reconstruction of the college 1634-1668.

Source: UAD

308. Evaluation at Magdalen College School. 2006 (UAD 1688)

There was also a large N-S aligned ditch that is interpreted as part of the Civil War defences, although 60 m forward of any part of the St Clements starwork illustrated on de Gomme's plan of the defences

Source: UAD

309. Evaluation at Ashmolean Museum. 2006 (UAD 1690)

The site was cultivated over medieval evidence before 18th- and 19th-century building phases.

Source: UAD

310. Kendrew Quad, St John's College 2006 (UAD 1691)

Pits of 16-18th century date, one containing an assemblage of cattle horn cores. Larger pits inferred as gravel extraction quarries were found to the east. To the north was an

area of demolition debris inferred as the remains of buildings mapped in the 17th century and later.

Source: UAD

311. Biochemistry Building, South Parks Road. 2006 (UAD 1693)

Post-medieval pits

Source: UAD

312. Radcliffe Camera. 2003 (UAD 1694)

Of fourteen samples, eleven were combined to form the 81-ring site master RADCLIFF, with a range from AD 1660-1740. Six retained complete sapwood, five felled in winter AD 1740-41, one in early spring 1741.

Source: UAD

313. Watching brief at St John's College. 2008 (UAD 1713)

Six brick vaults containing human remains, probably of a late 17th-18th century date

Source: UAD

314. Corpus Christi Music Room. 2007 (UAD 1714)

Evidence of early 16th century garden features relating to Corpus Christi, 16th century artificial mound. Post-medieval pits, pottery and clay pipes

Source: UAD

315. Classics Centre, 65-67 St Giles, Oxford. 2006 (UAD 1720)

Post-medieval pits and probable structure

Source: UAD

316. Blue Boar Quad, Christ Church. 2007 (UAD 1725)

Post-medieval wall and several pits

Source: UAD

317. Excavations at New Bin Store, Eagle Iron Works. 2007 (UAD 1726)

18th-19th century pits and quarries

Source: UAD

318. Land adjacent Pitt Rivers Museum. 2005 (UAD 1735)

Large defensive ditch probably part of the Civil War defences recorded

Source: UAD

319. Excavations at Bonn Square, Oxford. 2008 (UAD 1750)

Total of 296 skeletons from the medieval to post-medieval period recorded from the former graveyard of St Peter le Bailey

Source: Oxoniensia 73

320. Watching Brief, Merton College, 2009 (UAD 1758)

Post-medieval ditch

Source: UAD

321. Radcliffe Infirmary, Woodstock Road. 2007 (UAD 1760)

Two 18th-19th century inhumations probably from the infirmary burial ground

Source: UAD

322. St Clements Churchyard, The Plain. 2007 (UAD 1762)

16 earth cut graves and one brick shaft grave recorded in the former churchyard of St Clements

Source: UAD

Appendix 2: Figures

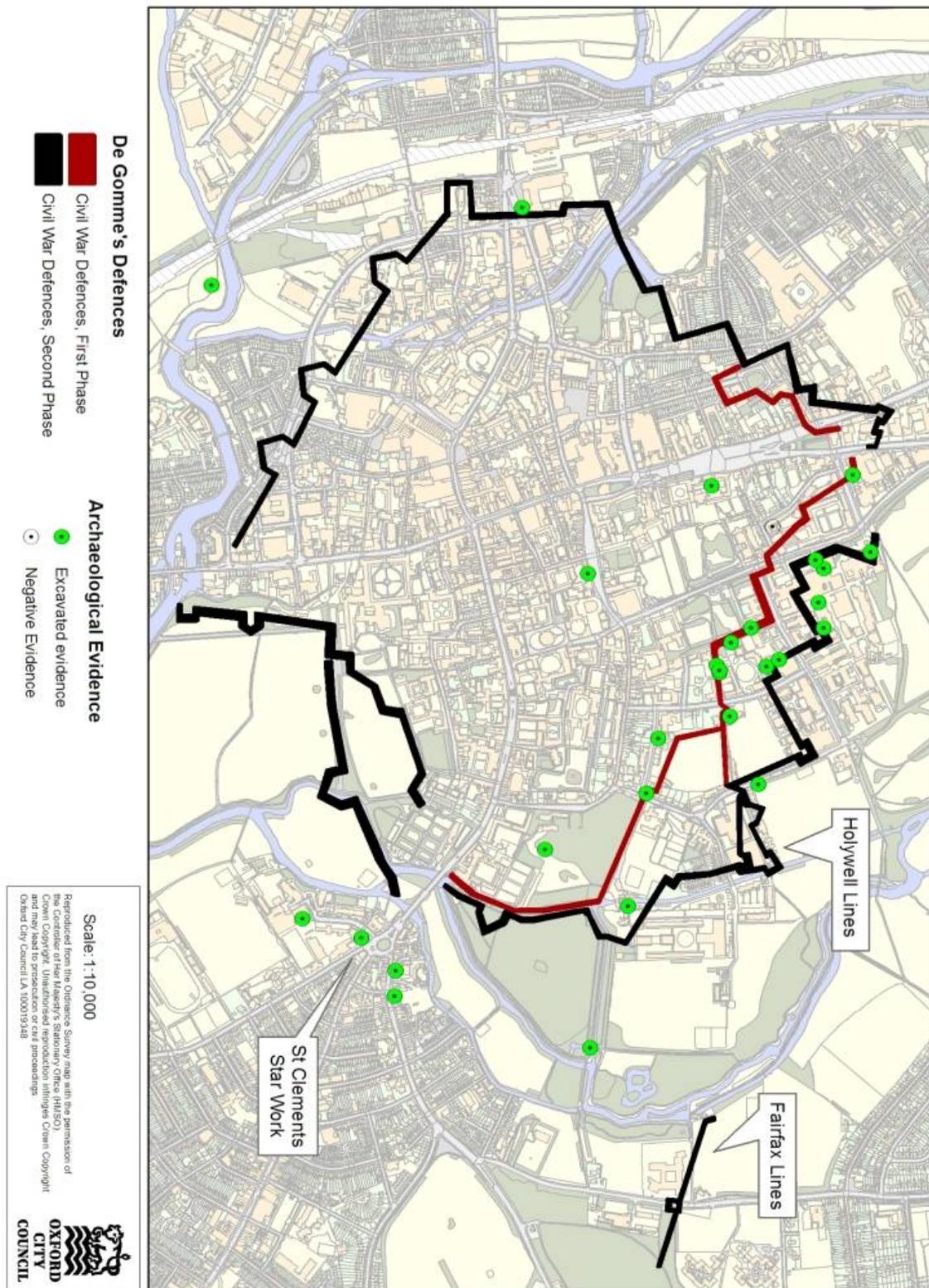


Figure 1: Civil War defences (after De Gomme)

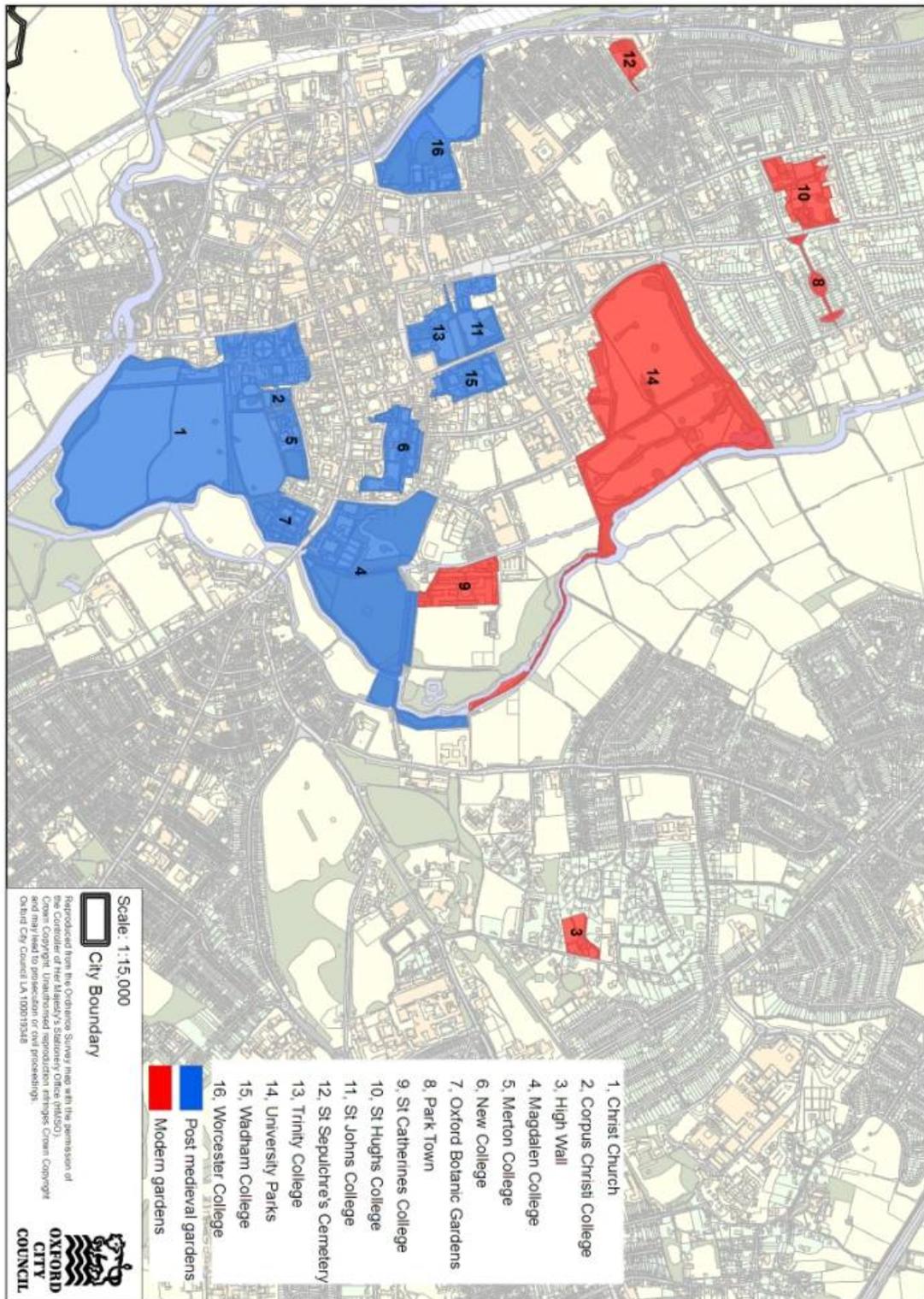


Figure 2: Post-medieval registered parks and gardens