

Annual Monitoring Statement for Archaeological Assets 2016



**Oxford City Council, Urban Design, Heritage and Trees
Annual Monitoring Statement for Archaeological Assets 2016**



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Cover photograph- View of site at No 5 Queen Street showing a medieval stone relieving arch (i.e. a foundation support) and Carfax tower above by Oxford Archaeology ©.

Executive summary

The following report provides an overview of the impact of development on archaeological assets in the Oxford Local Authority Area in 2016.

This year saw the completion of recording works at the extensive 4ha Westgate Shopping Centre site, the last few months of work revealing an impressive tiled floor of 13th-14th -century 'Stabbed Wessex' tiles within part of the medieval Franciscan friary cloister which required careful lifting and conservation.

The year also saw a phased excavation of multi-period Saxon through to post-medieval remains at the 114-119 St Aldate's and Nos. 4-5 Queen Street site. This site was notable for being a rare opportunity to investigate a central location close to the Carfax crossroads and because the negotiated redesign of the basement secured substantive preservation in situ of significant remains.

Elsewhere new college developments at New College Saville House and St John's College led to the discovery of a significant new asset previously hypothesised by former Ashmolean Assistant Keeper David Sturdy, a cross terrace earthwork consisting of bank and V Shaped ditch. Other small excavations at Mansfield College and the Tinbergen Building on Parks Road had a localised impact on assets belonging to the rural Roman settlement at Parks Road and the Civil War Royalist defences.

Once again two distinctive trends can be identified in this year's data 1) the return of commercial development within central Oxford in the case of the Westgate Centre and St Aldates developments and 2) a continuing pattern of college and University infrastructure development which is having a steady cumulative impact on late Saxon, medieval and Civil War remains, specifically this year a limited and localised impact on the late-Saxon defences and the Royalist defences.

Elsewhere whilst a pattern of infill development of various types (extensions, small scale housing sites, basement extensions) continues in suburban parts of the City no other distinctive cumulative impacts on significant archaeological asset types have been identified.

This report also summarises the public outreach work undertaken this year, notably in relation to the excavations at the Westgate Centre and at Nos 114-119 St Aldate's and Nos. 4-5 Queen Street.

The report highlights, the strong pressure on asset sustainability resulting from development within the City Centre Archaeological Area (as defined in the Local Plan) and the need to monitor and assess the cumulative impact of these developments on significant asset types.

1) Introduction

The National Planning Policy Framework requires that local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment, gathered as part the development management process, publicly accessible. This theme was anticipated by the Oxford Core Strategy (2011-2026) which established a target for the production of a Heritage Plan for Oxford. One component part of the Heritage Plan that has already been completed is a six year Archaeological Action Plan (2013-2018)* that establishes the objective of producing an annual monitoring statement for archaeological heritage assets. The aim being to capture data about the patterns of development impacts and also monitor the effectiveness of heritage management processes.

The following report provides a short overview of the scope and impact of development led archaeology in Oxford in 2016. It records the number of planning applications submitted over the calendar year and the number assessed to have likely archaeological implications. It records the types of archaeological fieldwork undertaken and summarises how development and archaeological mitigation have impacted on known archaeological heritage assets. Furthermore it relates the year's archaeological discoveries to an evolving research agenda to show how our knowledge and understanding of Oxford and its people is developing and expanding over time. The annual statement will provide a basis for monitoring the on-going cumulative impact of both development and asset management on the city's archaeological resource.

(*www.oxford.gov.uk/oap)

2) The asset base

The designated assets within the Oxford City local authority area comprise:

- Over 1,500 listed buildings (this number includes individual listings and group listings). New buildings are being added to the list yearly. The list includes:
 - 12% grade I listed buildings (the national average is 2%)
 - 8% grade II* listed buildings (the national average is 4%)
 - 4 new listed buildings have been designated in Oxford in 2016
- 18 Conservation Areas – representing 20% of the city area
- 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (NB The National Heritage List now records ten monuments rather than the previously stated 12 because the Bridge West of Gosdtow Abbey (County No 173) and the extension to Port Meadow (County No 120003) are amalgamated with Godstow Abbey (County Number 35542) and Port Meadow (County Number 143) respectively.
- 15 Registered Parks and Gardens

In addition to these designated assets further archaeological monuments are recorded on archaeological databases covering the city. The monument database includes extant and documented monuments (i.e. those which may no longer survive).

At present two complementary archaeological data sets are maintained for Oxford: the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) which covers the historic core of Oxford and the Oxford Historic Environment Record (HER) which covers the area outside the UAD. These two sets of data are both now maintained by the City Council and have been recently combined into the City of Oxford Urban Historic Environment Record (COUHER).

The combined monument database (which includes a number of duplicate records that need revision) totals 3140 records (Oxford District Search). This number is likely to decline in the short term as duplicates are removed.

3) Planning advice and fieldwork statistics

The tables below provide data about the number of applications assessed and commented on by the City Council Archaeologist and the number of archaeological recording events undertaken by archaeological contractors in Oxford in 2016. Additional data is provided on the number of Scheduled Monument Consent notices issued by Historic England over the course of the year.

Number of applications assessed for heritage interest (excluding renewals and amended schemes):	1768 (including full, outline, pre-applications including major applications, listed building applications)
Number of applications with archaeological implications in 2016:	70
Number of applications with archaeological implications as a % of planning applications	2014 (for comparison) 5.3% 2015 3.3% 2016 4%

	2014 (for comparison)	2015	2016
Evaluation trenching	4	12	8
Trial trenching (key hole investigation secured through a planning condition, usually because of pre-existing site constraints)	6	6	8
Archaeological excavations	4	7	8
Archaeological watching briefs (observation of ground works by a qualified archaeologist)	14	23	26
Historic building recording	9	10	11
Geophysical survey	3	3	2
Salvage record (reactive recording of an asset either because of non-compliance with a condition or because activity is outside planning control)	0	2	0

Table 3 Impacts on Scheduled Monuments within the Local Authority Area			
	2014 (for comparison)	2015	2016
Number of cases requiring Scheduled Monument Consent in 2016	1	2	1
Number of Scheduled Monument consents for complete or partial loss of fabric or character requiring mitigation of damage	0	0	0
Number of Scheduled Monument consents for minor works without significant implications	1	2	1
Number of Scheduled Monument consents for repair and restoration of monuments	0	0	0

4) Outcomes from previous planning advice

The tables below provide data on the outcomes of development on archaeological assets and an assessment of impact based on definitions provided by the National Planning Policy Framework.

Table 4: Monitoring outcomes from previous planning advice			
	2014 (for comparison)	2015	2016
Number of significant breaches of planning condition or damage cases recorded over the year	0	1	0
Non-compliance with an archaeological condition with unknown impact on asset/s	1	1	1
Non-compliance with archaeological condition with subsequent mitigation undertaken	0	0	0
Number of appeals allowed where archaeological policies are cited as a reason for refusal	0	0	0
Number of developments in 2016 within the City Centre Archaeological Area (defined in the Local Plan) that required a full excavation more than 25m ²	3	5	4
Number of developments in 2016 outside the City Centre Archaeological Area (defined in the Local Plan) that required an excavation more than 100m ²	3	1	3
Number of major archaeological excavations awaiting publication more than two years after the completion of fieldwork	7	7	6
Number of fieldwork events that did not encounter archaeologically significant assets (these may include sites where archaeological monitoring has been required to ensure that consented development does not impact on significant remains)	9	14	10
Number of cases in City Centre Archaeological Area (defined in the Local Plan) where design was agreed, or design changes made, to avoid or achieve significant reduction in harm to or achieve	2	3	2

significant preservation in situ of archaeological assets			
Number of cases outside City Centre Archaeological Area (defined in the Local Plan) where design was agreed, or design changes made, to avoid or achieve significant reduction in harm/significant preservation in situ to archaeological assets	1	0	0

Table 5: Summary of archaeological assets impacted by development in 2016.

Site Name	Type of Asset	Loss of asset without mitigation	Loss of asset with mitigation	Substantial loss of asset without mitigation	Substantial loss of asset with mitigation	Less than substantial loss of asset without mitigation	Less than substantial loss of asset with mitigation	Further characterisation of asset with limited intervention	New asset identified with limited intervention	Notes
Westgate Shopping Centre	Medieval friary				●					This site was dealt with extensively in last year's report however it should be noted that three significant discoveries were made towards the end of the excavation. Part of the decorated tiled pavement of the cloister walk was encountered, recorded and removed as preservation –in situ was not an option because of the location of agreed multi-cap for piled foundation supports. Elsewhere a small number of burials identified within the friary church were left in situ and part of the town wall was encountered in a trial trench and preserved in situ after the nearby double pile cap was rotated to avoid it.
Mansfield College, new student accommodation block.	Royalist Civil War defensive ditch and Roman settlement remains						●			The Civil War defences as a whole can be assessed as a nationally significant asset. A considerable amount of the ditch survives with its route not fully understood, furthermore the ditch is already known to have been truncated in a piecemeal way by previous developments. In this case 15m of ditch was removed by development and this impact was mitigated by recording.
The former Acland Nursing Hospital, Parks Road.	Roman settlement remains						●			A large strip and record excavation was undertaken across this large new basement site on the behest of the applicant who wanted to avoid the

										delays that might arise from phase trial trenching. In the event this site located just to the north of the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age linear barrow cemetery produced only localised Roman and medieval pits of local interest.
New College, New Music Room, Saville House, Mansfield Road	Late Saxon earthwork, Civil War defensive rampart and features of Saxon or earlier date.						●			Previous work at this site had established the presence of a multi-phase earthwork of late-Saxon and Civil War date at this site which had suffered impacts from 20 th century structures and services but was extant further west. The extant bank was retained and area of truncated bank examined. The New Music Room has been designed to allow a view along the rampart from Mansfield Road and therefore bring it back into the public realm. Part of the loam bank was excavated as a result of the development in an area that had been partially disturbed by servicing. Based on data acquired after this scheme was consented the loam bank can be provisionally assessed as a nationally significant.
The Tinbergen Building, South Parks Road	Civil War 'pitfalls'						●			The excavation revealed the truncated ditch of the Royalist Civil War defences and a series of six parallel large steep sided pits containing limited 17th century pottery, pipe stems and a horse skeleton. These parallel features appear to be 'man traps' or 'pitfalls' protecting sensitive parts of the defensive line. One of the pits also yielded a rose farthing of Charles I (1625-1649).

Magpie Lane, the Old Bank Hotel, 'The Old Barn'	Medieval and post-medieval stable block							●		Small scale evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval floors and walls.
Christ Church Thatched Barn, Christ Church Meadow								●		Small scale trial trenching in Christ Church Meadow near the Thatched Barn, investigated the line of a proposed new gas main and revealed a sizable area of hard standing and the mortared floor of an associated building that appear to be related to the Royalist defensive system. A second trench examined the footprint of an 18th century coach house shown on historic maps to the north of the Thatched Barn. This area proved to have been extensively disturbed, possibly by gravel extraction.
Nos 114–119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street								●		The excavation a proposed lift pit at 114–119 St Aldate's recorded a medieval stone lined cess pit and a nearby medieval building and drain. Below these features was a compacted surface on top of the natural gravel cut by features of late Saxon or early Norman date. At this site only targeted excavation was required because the scheme was redesigned to preserved significant archaeology below the new floor slab. Phase 2 of works targeted the edges of the new building where previous basement construction had left small strips of ground at a higher level and also within the existing basement where a water attenuation tank was required. The lifting and replacement of the existing basement floor slab also

										<p>offered the opportunity of cleaning and recording the top of archaeological remains at this level.</p> <p>The work recorded an east-west medieval wall with holes in the masonry to support a suspended wooden floor. This was covered by medieval garden soil through which was cut a post-medieval stone lined waste pit and later boundary wall. The pit was notable for containing dumps of 'tavern waste' from the nearby establishments that fronted onto St Aldates, including very well preserved clay pipes, pottery from drinking vessels and glassware carrying the stamp of the 17th century Mermaid Inn.</p> <p>The excavation also recorded a stone relieving arch foundation for a medieval building fronting onto Queen Street and a late Saxon cellar pit, containing spindle whorls and late Saxon pottery, which itself cut an earlier cellar pit which contained charcoal deposits which have been sampled for radio-carbon dating.</p>
St Johns College Access Strip								●		<p>A watching brief during the excavation of a temporary access track across the Great Lawn at St John's College recorded a number of post-medieval garden features and finds were recorded.</p>
No 26 Mill Lane, Iffley								●		<p>A building assessment of the No 26 Mill Lane, Iffley, a grade II listed building noted that both the 1830s enclosure map and an 1837 GWR railway map failed to show the building and no primary internal 18th century</p>

										features could be identified, thus the 18th century date of the listing can be revised to mid-19th century.
Merton Street Cobbles							●			A watching brief was undertaken by the Graham Keevill Consultancy during trenching by the Southern Gas Network in Merton Street in order to record the depth and composition of the street make up below the Grade II listed cobbles.
Tom Quad Steps Christ Church								●		A small area of the steps within Tom Quad were lifted to assess subsidence and resolve health and safety issues.
Keble College New Lift								●		A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a small lift pit at Keble College revealed a edge of a ditch was recorded that had some similarities to the character of the late Neolithic henge ditch previously identified at St John's College. Whilst slightly off the projected route of the henge ditch it is possible that the monument's shape was irregular and that this feature may be it, although the results in this confined space were inconclusive.
Merton College new lift to the Hall and Senior Common Room								●		A small excavation was undertaken adjacent to the Hall and senior common room of Merton College prior to the excavation of a new Lift pit and bin store. This revealed pits of Norman and later date and identified re-used column base of presumed post-medieval date within the foundations of now demolished Victorian structures.
Merton College St Alban's Quad Music Practice Rooms								●		A small excavation was undertaken within the eastern range of St Alban's Quad at Merton College prior to the shallow reduction of the floor to create

										new music practice rooms.. A number of post-medieval pits were encountered and recorded.
Corpus Christi, Cloister Quadrangle								●		Three test pits were excavated within the cloister of Cloister Quad at Corpus Christ prior to the installation of new service trenching. The work revealed the depth of burial vaults within the stone paved cloister.
New Social Hub Building, Kellogg College, 62-64 Banbury Road								●		A strip and record excavation was undertaken on the footprint of a new garden building at Kellogg College. A previous geo-technical test pit within the footprint had produced the remains of an inhumation burial and pottery of Bronze Age date. The strip and record excavation identified a later pit but no trace of the remaining burial or any enclosing ditch.
St John College New Library.									●	An excavation was undertaken on the footprint of the new library building at St John's College. The excavation revealed a 4-5m wide east-west ditch of possible Late Saxon origin and a series of inter-cutting quarry pits and rubbish deposits that date back to the establishment of the college. The large Saxon ditch appears to confirm the presence of a major late-Saxon earthwork across the gravel terrace and represents a major new discovery.
Magdalen College Smoking room									●	A watching brief by Museum of London Archaeology during shallow works to the floor within the Old Practice Room, which forms part of the Main Quadrangle at Magdalen College recovered a number of human bones and small finds

St Aldates Chambers Car Park, St Aldates								●		A watching brief during the excavation of a small service chamber and water pipe trench around the Council Offices at St Aldates revealed a number of post-medieval early modern walls and cobbled surfaces.
Temple Cowley Pool Site, Temple Road, Temple Cowley								●		An evaluation was undertaken at the former Temple Cowley Pool site in Temple Cowley. Limited evidence of the Roman and post medieval land use of the site in the form of hedgerow and boundary ditches was revealed.
TOTAL		0	0	0	1	0	6	12	2	

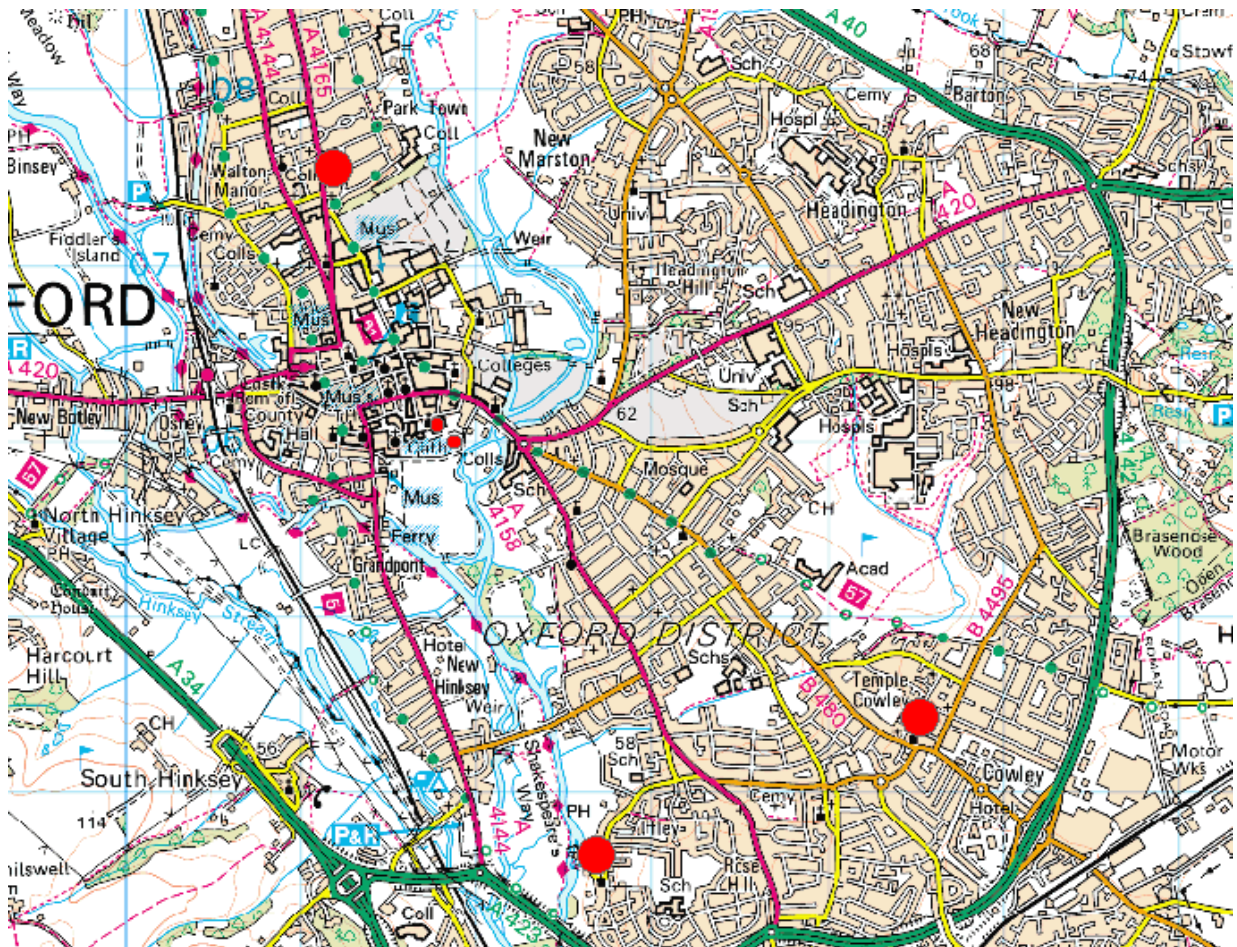
5) An overview of the patterns of archaeological fieldwork in 2016

The sites assessed in table 5 are mapped below in order to show the broad pattern of investigation.



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Worcester missing

Fig 1. The historic core of Oxford with sites mentioned in table 5 marked in red.



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Fig 2. The wider Oxford area with sites mentioned in table 5 marked in red.

Current archaeological policy and the preservation of archaeological remains

The current Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 states that “*Archaeological remains provide valuable evidence that contributes to the understanding of important elements in the development of Oxford – a Bronze Age barrow cemetery; a Roman pottery industry; an early Christian centre; an academic community; and the capital of Royalist England in the 17th century. Such remains are a finite and non-renewable resource that requires appropriate management to ensure they survive in good condition*” (Section 5.2.1).

Policy HE1 states that Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would have an unacceptable effect on a nationally important monument (whether or not it is scheduled) or its setting and Policy HE.2 states that planning applications should, where appropriate, make provision to preserve the archaeological remains in situ, so far as reasonably practicable, by sensitive layout and design (particularly foundations, drainage and hard landscaping).

Overview of 2016

This year the large Westgate site concluded with some significant last minute discoveries including a fine Stabbed Wessex tiled pavement within the Cloister Walk which it was not possible to preserve in situ because of the location of the agreed multi-caps for the foundation pile grid. Elsewhere small scale variations were possible (i.e. the rotation of a pile cap and the careful maintenance of temporary surfaces during construction work) to preserve in situ part of the medieval (or late Saxon) town wall and burials located within the extensively disturbed church of the Franciscan Friary. The Overall impact of the Westgate development was dealt with in last year’s report.

Elsewhere pre-planning determination negotiations secured the significant amendment of the scheme at St Aldates and Queen Street to raise the impact of a proposed basement over anticipated archaeological remains. This resulted in the preservation in situ of an area of high potential but also allowed targeted excavation of unavoidable impacts (lift pit, attenuations tank and small peripheral areas) that provided good quality archaeological data. Despite being a gravel site there was some evidence of the preservation of leather and wood in moist? rather than waterlogged conditions below the slab so an unresolved question is what impacts the redevelopment might have on such remains. However on balance the results from the localised excavations did not suggest that the sight warranted further monitoring in this respect.

The work undertaken at Saville House and St John’s which appear to confirm David Sturdy’s idea of an east –west defensive ‘dyke’ or barrier running across the gravel terrace demonstrate the potential for Oxford to preserve significant undiscovered assets of considerable significance.

The pattern of development was one of the slow but perceptible increase in the development footprint within college grounds across the Oxford gravel terrace with new structures built at Mansfield, Kellogg, Keble (Acland), New College (Saville House) and within the historic core at St John’s College. The year also saw the first

major development within the central historic commercial and retail area of Oxford at Nos 114–119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street.

Assessing the impacts of the above developments two distinctive trends can be identified in this year's data 1) The return of commercial development within central Oxford in the case of the Westgate Centre and St Aldates developments and 2) a continuing pattern of college and University infrastructure development which is having a cumulative impact on late Saxon, medieval and Civil War remains, specifically this year the late-Saxon defences and the Royalist defences.

Other small scale developments, extensions and building renovation projects have led to a moderate amount of evaluations, watching briefs and historic building recording work across the city. Whilst both broad and localised patterns can be identified in terms of the type and scale of these developments no further discernible cumulative impact on specific asset types can be identified from this year's results.

6) Public engagement with archaeological heritage

The Oxford Archaeological Action Plan 2013-2018 sets out the aspiration of the Urban Design, Heritage and Trees Team to maintain a programme of public outreach including talks, walks and media engagement. Below a selection of outcomes related to archaeological outreach work in 2016 are highlighted:

Westgate

- Outreach work for the Westgate project was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2016 including a five week project with Northfield School. This involved seven pupils undertaking classroom work and several site visits. The pupils produced PowerPoint presentations that were then hosted on the OA website.
- Another very successful pop-up museum exhibition 'Westgate- the story so far', with artefacts from the 2015-2016 dig, was hosted by the Museum of Oxford between March and April. Thanks are due to the army of volunteers who helped staff the exhibit and contributed greatly to its success. The exhibit was concluded with a public talk on the results of the excavation by project director Ben Ford in the Town Hall.
- In August the Land Securities funded [excavation](#) by Oxford Archaeology at the Westgate was presented the award for Best Archaeological Project at the British Archaeological Awards. Thanks are again due to all the staff at OA and all the volunteers that worked so hard to make this such an exciting and rewarding dig and outreach project.
- Further outreach work around the Westgate project over this period has included a talk to the friends of Oxfordshire Museum at Woodstock on the results of the excavation by the City Council Archaeologist and another outing for the Westgate pop-up museum at the Oxford Castle Education Resource Centre during Oxford Open Doors in September.

The Westgate Archaeological Talks Series- the talks are now available as podcasts:

- Talk No 1- St Ebbe's: Oxford's Lost 19th century suburb by Malcom Graham
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26pzVvbPF4k>
- Talk No 2 "Previous excavations on the site of the Westgate Centre." by Tom Hassall OBE
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S44m1254fIU>
- *Talk No 3* "The Blackfriars and their neighbours in Medieval Oxford." by George Lambrick
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFKZHnz-H3c>
- Talk No 4- *Uncovering medieval science: An interdisciplinary exploration of the work of Robert Grosseteste.* by Dr. Giles Casper, Durham University and Prof. Hannah Smithson, Oxford University. (Ordered Universe Project).
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Clk8CnSq9A&feature=youtu.be>
- Talk No 5 *Friars and Towns* by Deidre O'Sullivan (Leicester University)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bWlxfBfpPLA&feature=youtu.be>
- Talk No 6 *The Archaeology of the Westgate Excavations 2015* by Ben Ford, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xUXI74GEvc>

Nos 114–119 St Aldate's and 4-5 Queen Street

The excavations to the rear of St Aldates and Queen Street in 2016 offered an opportunity to maintain an archaeological display in the shopfront of the former Blacks Outdoor Clothing Store on St Aldates. The site was also visited by Oxford Preservation Trust staff, local academics and twice by the Oxford Jewish Heritage Committee and was also filmed by the BBC for a local programme on 'Underground Oxford'. A handling session, talk and public leaflet took place at Oxford Town Hall, hosted by the Museum of Oxford, on the 15th October.

Further information on the results of archaeological fieldwork in the City can be found in the regularly produced Oxford City and County Archaeological Forum reports which are posted onto the archaeological page of the council website: www.oxford.gov.uk/archaeology.

7) Developing an archaeological research agenda for Oxford

In 2012 the City Council completed an English Heritage funded project to produce a synthesis of the available archaeological information for Oxford and set out a research agenda to inform future investigations. These reports formed part of the Oxford Archaeological Plan and can be viewed on the council website: www.oxford.gov.uk/oap.

The archaeological investigations undertaken in 2016 have produced significant new data relevant to the 2012 research agenda and the table below seeks to illustrate how the various investigations fit into the agenda. It should be noted that many of the larger sites investigated in 2016 have not yet been subject to a detailed post-excavation study and therefore the full results are not yet known. The statements below are therefore provisional.

Site	Notes	Research Question	Period
Keble College Lift Pit	Possible eastern extent of the Oxford henge located (or alternatively an new internal feature discovered?).	2.3.2.2. The identification and scientific dating of further Neolithic monuments on the 2nd gravel terrace would contribute to the existing data set from a wide range of earlier Neolithic funerary monuments in the region.	Neolithic
Kellogg College New Social Hub	Site of possible BA inhumation further examined. Absence of any significant ring ditch noted.	2.8.9.9. Early Bronze Age barrows are proving to be more complex than previously thought in terms of their content, forms and the burial practices and other ritual activities associated with them, such as processions. Some of this evidence is found in the upper deposits of the barrows or beyond their physical extents and can be easily damaged if not recognised. Further analysis of their chronology and function is needed.	Bronze Age
Mansfield College	Further characterisation and mapping of the Roman settlement at Parks Road.	4.5.1 Can the South Parks Road settlement zone be further characterised? Was this a village settlement?	Roman
Former Acland Hospital site	Further characterisation and mapping of the Roman features west of University Parks.	4.5.1 Settlement Can the South Parks Road settlement zone be further characterised? Was this a village settlement?	
Saville House	Large cross terrace earthwork discovered of likely late-Saxon date.	5.3.2 Refining our understanding of the chronology and character of Mid-Saxon activity Oxford and subsequently the date and phasing of the Late Saxon burh and its extensions remain of great importance to our understanding of the origins and development of the town. 5.10.3 Warfare, defences and military installations. Can we learn more about the elements of the Saxon burh defences (Rampart, ditch and intra-mural road) and how these features were altered over time?	Late Saxon
St John's College	Large cross terrace earthwork discovered of likely late-Saxon date.	5.10.3 Warfare, defences and military installations. Can we learn more about the elements of the Saxon burh defences (Rampart, ditch and intra-mural road) and how these	

		features were altered over time?	
St Aldates and Queen Street	Late-Saxon cellar pits sampled and finds recovered. Area of gravel metaling or yard surface recorded. Radio-carbon dating pending	5.3.2.2. Refining our understanding of the chronology and character of Mid-Saxon activity Oxford and subsequently the date and phasing of the Late Saxon burh and its extensions remain of great importance to our understanding of the origins and development of the town. 5.5.17. The evolving character and distribution of Late Saxon cellar pits off the major commercial frontages is of interest in plotting the urbanisation and commercial development of the settlement. Can we learn more about plot/structure density and form?	
Westgate Main Section	Identification of town wall (possibly Saxon section) left in situ.	5.10.3 What can we learn more about the elements of the Saxon burh defences (Rampart, wall, ditch and intra-mural road) and how these features were altered over time?	
Magdalen College Smoking Room	Human remains from burials of unknown date identified unusually close to the surface, presumed medieval.	7.5.8.8. Can we identify structural evidence or culture material that can be associated with the Jewish community? What was the character and extent of the Jewish cemetery?	Medieval
Westgate Main Phase	Conclusion of friary cloister excavation and recovered of tiled pavement of Stabbed Wessex tiles. Identification of burials within church (left in situ).	7.7.4. Do the early ecclesiastical sites preserve any material culture or structural elements that can be associated with the development of learning (styli, book clasps, lamps, libraries etc.)? Such features and objects would be of particular interest.	
Nos 114-119 St Aldates Queen Street	Medieval floors and pits recorded.	7.12.5 What can the patterning of waste disposal tell us about the wealth and specialisms of different urban and suburban areas?	
Magpie Lane, the Old Bank Hotel, The Old Barn'	Post-medieval stable block with re-used medieval roof and adjacent medieval floors? investigated	7.5.1 The archaeology of medieval Oxford has exceptional potential to clarify apparent patterns of economic expansion of the town in the 12th-early 13th century and the subsequent contraction and decline in the later 13th-15th centuries. To what extent can this pattern be refined with relation to geographical areas, trades and specific communities and institutions?	
Merton College New Lift	Norman pits investigated.	7.5.1 The archaeology of medieval Oxford has exceptional potential to clarify apparent patterns of economic expansion of the town in the 12th-early 13th century and the subsequent contraction and decline in the later 13th-15th centuries. To what extent can this pattern be refined with relation to geographical areas, trades and specific communities and institutions?	
Mansfield College	Civil War ditch investigated and character clarified. No sign of any late Saxon ditch in this location which is likely to have been excavated away by the Civil War works.	8.12.1 Warfare and Defence Can the line, phasing and character of the Royalist defences and Parliamentary siege works be further established?	Post medieval
Corpus Christi Cloister Quadrangle	Depth of burial vaults below the cloister established.	8.9.1 Detailed and comprehensive building surveys of college structures, including phased plans identifying extent of medieval and post medieval elements, are required. Inclusion of these surveys into a holistic conservation management plan enhancing the college's past would be highly desirable as would conservation plans for the Registered Parks and Gardens	

		where not in place.	
Tinbergen Building South Parks Road	Section of the Royalist Civil War defences and possible 'man trap' pits identified along with contemporary horse burial.	8.12.1 Can the line, phasing and character of the Royalist defences and Parliamentary siege works be further established? Earthwork surveys of the extant defences would be of great value. Can geophysics tell us more about the Parliamentary siege works?	
St John's temporary access road across the Great Lawn	Post medieval garden features and finds recorded.	8.9.3 The archaeology of post medieval college gardens is an area that has been subject to only limited study. Can non-intrusive surveys within the quads and gardens contribute to our understanding of the evolution of the colleges?	
Christ Church Tom Quad steps	Late medieval or post-medieval walkway investigated. The Great Quadrangle or Tom Quad was mostly constructed in the 1520s and completed in the 1660s. The RCHME Inventory for Oxford records that the present form of the walkway dates to 1842 but that it encompasses the base of the arcade walls of an intended cloister as initiated by Cardinal Wolsey in the 1520s on the south and east sides. The precise date of the formation of the walkway remains unclear, however it was absent in 1578 (as shown on Agas' 1578 map) present by the late 17th century (Loggan's map of 1675). Results pending.	8.8.1 A greater emphasis on the investigation and recording of post medieval structures within the district is required from domestic to civic to industrial structures because of the greater pressures on these structures. There is an increasing need to document in detail nationally important listed buildings as well as those structures of a more local interest.	
Nos 114-119 St Aldates	Stone lined waste pit and 'Tavern Waste' including glass stamped with Mermaid design.	8.13.3.3 The typology of glass bottles was established in Oxford (by E.T. Leeds) using extensive documentary records for taverns and college common rooms. Can a more detailed typological sequence of post medieval glass be developed, extending that known for bottle glass?	
Christ Church Thatched Barn	Hard standing and mortared floor perhaps relating to Royalist defensive line.	8.12.1 Can the line, phasing and character of the Royalist defences and Parliamentary siege works be further established?	
Saville House.	Character of Royalist Civil War rampart further clarified.	8.12.1 Can the line, phasing and character of the Royalist defences and Parliamentary siege works be further established?	
St John's College	College period waste pits recovered.	8.8, 1 A greater emphasis on the investigation and recording of post medieval structures within the district is required from domestic to civic to industrial structures because of the greater pressures on these structures. There is an increasing need to document in detail nationally important listed buildings as well as those structures of a more local interest.	
Magdalen College, SCR smoking room	New information of historic fabric recorded.	8.8, 1 A greater emphasis on the investigation and recording of post medieval structures within the district is required from domestic to civic to industrial structures because of the greater pressures on these structures. There is an	

		increasing need to document in detail nationally important listed buildings as well as those structures of a more local interest.	
Merton Street Cobbles	Makeup of listed street surface recorded.	8.8.1 A greater emphasis on the investigation and recording of post medieval structures within the district is required from domestic to civic to industrial structures because of the greater pressures on these structures.	
Worcester Garden Quad	Service trench the allowed investigation of earth bank in the college garden.	8.9.3 The archaeology of post medieval college gardens is an area that has been subject to only limited study. Can non-intrusive surveys within the quads and gardens contribute to our understanding of the evolution of the colleges?	
No 26 Mill Lane Iffley	18 th c date of listed building revised to 19 th c date	8.8.1 A greater emphasis on the investigation and recording of post medieval structures within the district is required from domestic to civic to industrial structures because of the greater pressures on these structures.	Modern

8) Other available monitoring data on the historic environment of Oxford

Additional monitoring indicators on the historic environment can be found in the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report April 2015-March 2016 available on the council website:

https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/download/420/annual_monitoring_report

This records the following:

- The number of heritage assets at risk in the Local Authority Area as assessed by Historic England. Target: a decrease in Heritage Assets at risk or no net increase in Heritage Assets at risk (target derived from the Oxford Core Strategy).
- The number of applications involving the total, substantial or partial demolition of a listed building. Target: 0% Listed Building Consents or planning permissions approved by the City Council (target derived from the Oxford Core Strategy).
- The number of applications involving the demolition of a building that contributes to the character and appearance of a conservation area. Target: 0% Conservation Area Consents approved by the City Council contrary to officers' and Historic England's recommendation (target derived from the Oxford Core Strategy)
- The number of appeals allowed where conservation policies are as a reason for refusal. Target: 80% of appeals dismissed (target derived from the Oxford Core Strategy).

Glossary and definitions

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.*

Conservation (for heritage policy): The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Evaluation: Archaeological trench or trenches excavated before the determination of a planning application in order to characterise and understand any archaeological remains that may be present rather than fully record them.

Evidential value: Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

Geophysical survey: Non-intrusive ground-based physical sensing techniques used for archaeological imaging or mapping.

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of Significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including through the local heritage asset register).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

Historic environment record: An information service that seeks to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.*

National Planning Policy Framework: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF states that Local planning authorities should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.

Mitigation: An archaeological mitigation strategy is a statement of proposals for reducing the overall effect of a development on archaeological remains within the site. The strategy will normally consist of one or more of the following: Preservation in-situ, modifications to the development design proposals and archaeological recording (excavation, watching brief etc.).

Research agenda: Research questions that we would like to answer by investigating archaeological remains.

Resource assessment: A summary of the information produced by previous archaeological fieldwork.

Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Substantial harm: The NPPF practice guidance states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm i.e. the scale of the works is not necessarily determinative of whether any harm caused is substantial or less than substantial. A

key factor in determining whether the works constitute substantial (i.e. serious) harm is if the adverse impact goes to the heart of why the place is worthy of designation – why it is important enough to justify special protection.

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Heritage and Specialist Services Team
St Aldate's Chambers, St Aldate's, Oxford, OX1 1DS
E: heritage@oxford.gov.uk
www.oxford.gov.uk