

Annual Monitoring Statement for Archaeological Assets 2018



Oxford City Council, Urban Design and Heritage Annual Monitoring Statement for Archaeological Assets 2018



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Cover photograph- View of the excavations at the former Cooper Callas site on Paradise Street (left) and excavations at Balliol College Sports Field (right). (Image to left reproduced courtesy of 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 2018.

This year saw a number of modest excavations and evaluations related to college developments at Balliol Sports Field, Wadham College and Trinity College and a substantial excavation in the medieval suburb of St Thomas at the former Cooper Callas site on Paradise Street. The latter represents the first of a number of hotel developments that are programmed and reflect a market adjustment to address the shortage of hotel capacity in the city. The college schemes, in contrast to the broad pattern of the last 10 years, had modest impacts on the historic environment with the most significant impact being the excavation of a section of Civil War ditch at Balliol Sports field and also pits related to the medieval suburb at Holywell.

The historic core of the city was subject to a number of evaluations and small recording projects including a distinctive spike in building recording projects relating to forthcoming major projects at Saville Road, at Trinity College and elsewhere. The trend highlighted in previous reports of cumulative impact on archaeological remains (relating to domestic tenements and institutional plots) belonging to the Late Saxon and medieval town looks set to continue in future years. There also continues to be a steady trend of small scale development impacts on parts of the infilled Royalist Civil War defensives.

A number of evaluations investigated plots in the hinterland of the medieval city revealing fragmentary evidence for Iron Age activity at the heavily disturbed Wolvercote Paper Mill site and also a previously unrecorded and significant of Middle Iron Age to Roman rural settlement and Roman pottery manufacturing activity at the Swan School site in New Marston.

This report highlights the development pressure being faced by assets across Oxford, notably ongoing pressure on assets within the historic core through college and commercial development and pressure for infilling development on the periphery of the city.

This report also summarises the public outreach work undertaken this year.

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 2018. 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 relates to the number of buildings rather than designations as these can encompass multiple buildings. At the end of 2018 the National Heritage List recorded 1182 listed building designations for Oxford) The list includes:
 - 12% grade I listed buildings (the national average is 2%)
 - 8% grade II* listed buildings (the national average is 4%)
- 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 Godstow 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 **3228 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 2018. Additional data is provided on the number of Scheduled Monument Consent notices issued by Historic England over the course of the year.

Table 1: Planning applications to Oxford City Council	
Number of applications assessed for heritage interest (excluding renewals and amended schemes):	1859 (including full, outline, pre-applications including major applications, listed building applications)
Number of applications with archaeological implications in 2018:	59
Number of applications with archaeological implications as a % of planning applications	2014 (for comparison) 5.3% 2015 3.3% 2016 4% 2017 4.5% 2018 3.1%

Table 2: Archaeological fieldwork undertaken in 2018 by type					
	2014 (for comparison)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Evaluation trenching	4	12	8	15	8
Trial trenching (key hole investigation secured through a planning condition, usually because of pre-existing site constraints)	6	6	8	6	8
Archaeological excavations	4	7	8	5	6
Archaeological watching briefs (observation of ground works by a qualified archaeologist)	14	23	26	17	19
Historic building recording	9	10	11	4	11
Geophysical survey	3	3	2	2	1
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	0	1

Table 3 Impacts on Scheduled Monuments within the Local Authority Area					
	2014 (for compari son)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of cases requiring Scheduled Monument Consent in 2018	1	2	1	4	0
Number of Scheduled Monument consents for complete or partial loss of fabric or character requiring mitigation of damage	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Scheduled Monument consents for minor works without significant implications	1	2	1	1	0
Number of Scheduled Monument consents for repair and restoration of monuments	0	0	0	3	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 compari son)	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of significant breaches of planning condition or damage cases recorded over the year	0	1	0	0	2
Non-compliance with an archaeological condition with unknown impact on asset/s	1	1	1	0	2
Non-compliance with archaeological condition with subsequent mitigation undertaken	0	0	0	0	0
Number of appeals allowed where archaeological policies are cited as a reason for refusal	0	0	0	0	0
Number of developments in 2018 within the City Centre Archaeological Area (defined in the Local Plan) that required a full excavation more than 25m ²	3	5	4	2	3
Number of developments in 2018 outside the City Centre Archaeological Area (defined in the Local Plan) that required an excavation more than 100m ²	3	1	3	2	0
Number of major archaeological excavations awaiting publication more than two years after the completion of fieldwork	7	7	6	10	13

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	16	7
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 significant preservation in situ of archaeological assets	2	3	2	3	2
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	1	1

Table 5: Summary of archaeological assets impacted by development in 2018.

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
Balliol College Masters Field	Medieval waste pits from the suburb of Holywell and Royalist Civil War defences						●			A phased strip and record excavation and watching brief recorded medieval and post-medieval waste and quarry pits and a large ditch that formed part of the Royalist Civil War defences.
The Royal Oak, Walton Street	18 th century wall						●			A photographic record was undertaken on the post-medieval boundary wall to the rear of the Royal Oak public house on Woodstock Road prior to its dismantling and re-construction.
Cooper Callas Warehouse site, Paradise Street	Medieval buildings and kiln, Holocene channel						●			Archaeological excavation of part of the 19 th century Swan Brewery including the remains of walls and yards. Also medieval structures and cobbled yard or street surfaces on top of 12 th -13 th century reclamation deposits and a late medieval kiln. Notable finds included part a redeposited Norman stone window arch. A borehole survey suggested a pre-existing palaeo-channel in this area with dumping and land reclamation from the post-Conquest period.
Somerville College, Catherine Hughes Building,	Early modern waste pits						●			Post-medieval and early-modern pits were recorded relating to settlement along Walton Street and Little Clarendon Street.

<i>Phase 1, Walton Street and Little Clarendon Street</i>										
Brasenose Farmhouse	17 th c farm complex						●			Historic building recording and a watching brief was undertaken on the 17 th century and later Brasenose Farmhouse complex prior to and during development works.
Wadham College, Goddard Building	1950s building		●							Building recording was undertaken on the 1951-4 Goddard Building at Wadham College prior to its demolition.
<i>Wolvercote Paper Mill, Lower Wolvercote</i>	Iron Age activity						●			A gully containing a sherd of late prehistoric pottery was identified along with a small number of undated features on the higher gravel in the eastern part of the site. A trench on the Mill Street frontage revealed that a stone building, of presumed pre 19 th century date, had occupied the site. A single ditch containing an 11 th -13 th century sherd of pottery was also recorded.
<i>No 10 Walton Street</i>	19 th C Town House							●		A watching brief and building recording was undertaken during renovation and extension works to No 10 Walton Street, a Grade II listed 19th century Town House.
<i>Staircases 1 & 2 and precinct wall, Worcester College</i>	19 th c Fives Court, post-medieval wall.							●		A wall belonging to part of the 19 th century Fives Court was recorded before being reduced in height for safety reasons. A returning wall forming the side wall of the court was exposed in the foundation trench for a new dwarf wall.
<i>Proposed Garden Building, Trinity College</i>	18 th century formal garden						●			Residual medieval pottery and a boundary ditch indicating limited activity from the late 12 th century was recorded along with traces of formal

	features, post medieval quarries, medieval boundary ditches.									pathways belonging to post-medieval garden designs.
<i>The Swan School, Marston</i>	Iron Age and Roman rural; settlement							●		Evaluation trenching identified evidence for previously unrecorded Iron Age and Roman rural settlement. A series of ditches, ditch terminals and pits containing Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and 2 nd -4 th century Roman pottery and bone indicate the presence of long term rural settlement activity of perhaps intermittent character in this area.
<i>The Bear Inn, Blue Boar Street</i>	Burials from the cemetery of St Edward's Church							●		Human remains were recorded in a sump pit dug in the cellar of the Bear Inn on Blue Boar Street. The human remains are thought to relate to the burial ground of the church of St Edward (dated to the 12 th -14 th century) which is no longer extant. The remains were of at least three separate individuals, determined by the recovery of three different tibiae.
<i>Oxford Story Museum, Pembroke Street</i>	Medieval building remains and waste pits							●		An evaluation identified a sequence of deposits dating from the early 13 th -mid-16 th century sealed by 18 th -19 th material. The earliest remains comprised a section of wall that may be from a semi-basement or stone lined pit and was overlain by 13 th 14 th century pits and dumps of material that included cessy waste. Located over the 13 th early 14 th deposits were the remains of a possible mortared floor, gravel surface and drain along with tip

										layers containing late 14 th early 16 th century waste.
Osney Power Station	19 th century power station							●		Historic building recording was undertaken at Osney Power Station. The building was constructed in 1892 and is a relatively early example of power station intended to generate electric power for public consumption.
Undergraduate and Access Centre, Wadham College	Burial and features associate with the Austin Friary.							●		Isolated walls, pits and a burial (left in-situ) likely associated with the medieval Austin Friary were recorded.
The Martin Building, St Cross Road	20 th c Post-war building		●							Building recording of the Martin Building, constructed in 1966-67 to designs by Leslie Martin, prior to its demolition.
No 26 Mill Lane Iffley	19 th c house							●		Building record of 26 Mill Lane, Iffley, was undertaken in advance of alteration and extension of the Grade II listed house. The earliest part of the building appears to be of mid-19th-century date (the list description suggests that it is 18th century).
The Cumberbatch Building (North, Staircase 4), Trinity College	1960s building		●							Building recording was undertaken on the Cumberbatch Building (North, Staircase 4), part of a complex constructed in 1964-68 to designs by Maguire & Murray, prior to its demolition.
Savile House extension, Mansfield Road	1930s building		●							Building recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of the Savile House extension on Mansfield Road. The building was constructed in 1935 as a large extension to the late Victorian Savile House which faces Mansfield Road.

Warham House, Savile Road	1920s building		●							Building recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of Warham House. The house was constructed in c.1922 by the New College bursar as a private house.
No 53 Woodstock Road	19 th c terrace house						●			Historic building recording was carried out in advance of refurbishment and extension of the Grade II listed No 53 Woodstock Road. The property is part of an early 19th-century terrace of houses (Nos 45-55), all of three storeys raised on basements.
Front of College Buildings, St Hilda's College	Post medieval stoned limned rubbish pit and other walls						●			Targeted excavation revealed a boundary wall and ditch associated with the post-medieval orchard and a stone lined rubbish pit associated with the nearby post-medieval house. In the vicinity of the 19th century cottages were a series of features including a stone line cess pit.
TOTAL			5	0	0	0	11	6		

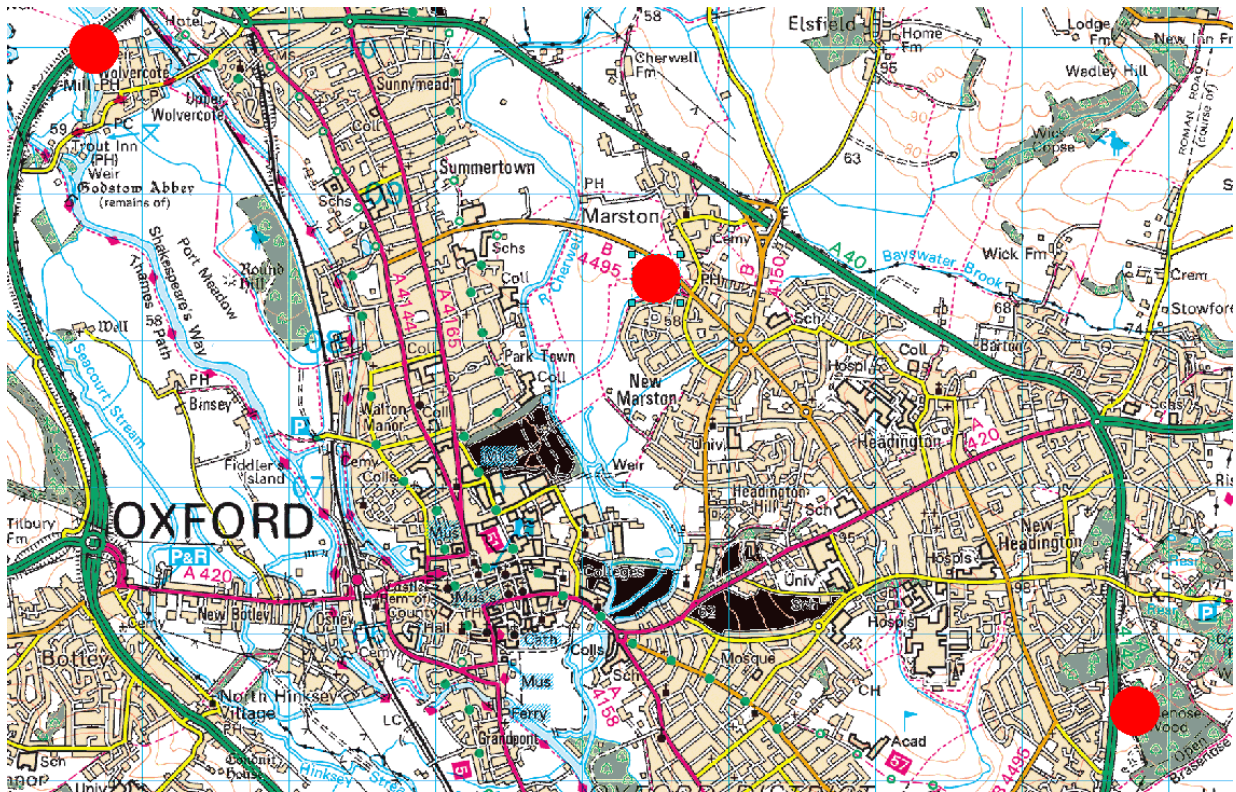
5) An overview of the patterns of archaeological fieldwork in 2016

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



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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 2018

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shortage of hotel capacity in the city. The college schemes, in contrast to the broad pattern of the last 10 years, had modest impacts on the historic environment with the most significant impact being the excavation of a section of Civil War ditch at Balliol Sports field and also pits related to the medieval suburb at Holywell.

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The trend highlighted in previous reports of cumulative impact on archaeological remains (relating to domestic tenements and institutional plots) belonging to the Late Saxon and medieval town was not a feature of this year's projects but looks set to continue in future years. There also continues to be a steady trend of small scale development impacts on parts of the infilled Royalist Civil War defensives.

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6) Public engagement with archaeological heritage

The Oxford Archaeological Action Plan 2013-2018 sets out the aspiration of the Urban Design and Heritage a 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 2018 are highlighted:

- The medieval tiled pavement on display at the Westgate centre was launched with Duncan Wilson, Chief Executive, Historic England.
- The City Council Archaeologist (CCA) took part in the Bayards School, Barton, 'Aspiration Day' speaking to four classes about archaeology as a career.
- The Westgate outreach handout and educational cartoon was finalised with Land Securities.
- A talk was given to St Anne's College alumni by CCA on 'Archaeology in the modern world'
- A talk given by the CCA to the Oxfordshire Past Conference on 'Recent archaeological work in Oxford'
- The CCA released a published book on the archaeology of Oxford through Amberley Publishing.

- The CCA produced a video diary of Cooper Callas excavation released via Communications Team (4,500 views).

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 2018 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 2018 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
Cooper Callas, Paradise Street	A borehole survey recorded a sediment sequence that represented the development of this part of the Oxford floodplain and, in particular, of the Castle Mill Stream and the Wareham Stream and Wareham Bank. The Oxford Clay bedrock early Holocene gravel were overlain by a peaty layer representing alder carr conditions within a former channel, dated by radiocarbon to the Mesolithic to middle Neolithic period. Patterns of transitional tree cover alongside the channel were identified.	1.4.5 Can we further identify and map palaeo-channels within or on the edge of the gravel terraces that may have attracted activity?	Mesolithic
Swan School	Previously unknown focus for Middle to Late Iron Age settlement activity identified in the form of parch-marks and excavated pits and ditches.	3.4.2 To what extent might changes in overall rural settlement density and hydrology explain the changing patterns of land-use on the 1st and 2nd gravel terrace? How do patterns of activity compare with similar Upper Thames complexes? 3.5.4 A general model for MIA settlement in the Upper Thames would be intensified occupation of the gravel terraces by the early 3rd century BC followed by a shift or abandonment in the 1st century BC possibly coinciding with the onset of clay alluviation. Can this model be confirmed and developed? How does this model for the gravel terraces contrast with activity on the Corallian Ridge?	Iron Age

Swan School	Previously unidentified focus of early Roman rural and perhaps settlement activity identified.	<p>4.4.3. Can the size and shape of identified Roman fields be related to agricultural regimes?</p> <p>4.5.3 What was the character of domestic settlement in the vicinity of the kilns?</p> <p>4.5.6 Can patterns of landscape re-organisation, migration of boundaries and patterns of disuse be further characterised?</p> <p>4.5.7 To what extent is the general regional pattern of 2nd century relocation and re-organisation of settlement patterns reflected within the LAA? There is some suggestion that Oxford was not as significantly affected as other areas. Why might this be?</p> <p>4.5.9 Is there a distinction between the material culture of settlements on the Dorchester-Alchester Road and rural settlement on the gravels?</p>	Roman
Balliol College Masters Field	Pits and ditches belonging to the poorly understood medieval suburb of Holywell identified.	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?	Medieval
Wadham College	Pits associated with the poorly understood Austin Friary.	<p>6.7.5 The character and extent of the early religious precincts are of considerable interest.</p> <p>7.7.1. Can the material culture and architecture of the friaries and abbeys tell us more about the relative wealth and functions of rival orders?</p>	
Proposed Garden Building, Trinity College	Medieval boundary feature identified (possible field boundary north of the town)	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?	
Oxford Story Museum Pembroke Street	Sequence of structural remains providing evidence for affluence, details of building appearance and occupants diet.	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?	
Proposed Garden Building, Trinity	Paths likely to belong to formal 'Dutch Style' garden at college.	8.9.3 2 The archaeology of post medieval college gardens is an area that has been subject to only limited study. Can non-	Post medieval

College		intrusive surveys within the quads and gardens contribute to our understanding of the evolution of the colleges?	
Balliol College Master's Field	Civil War defensive ditch line identified.	8.12.1 Can the line, phasing and character of the Royalist defences and Parliamentary siege works be further established?	
Somerville College	Material culture of post-medieval suburban settlement recorded in the form of waste pits.	8.7.5 Is the difference in relative wealth between the centre of the town and the suburbs and between the colleges and the town identifiable in the record? What markers might be identified (e.g. quality pottery, meat consumption etc.)? 8.7.11 What pattern of suburban growth and redevelopment in the late post medieval period can be identified in the archaeological record? 8.7.11	
St Hilda's College	A large deep 17th century pit and several undated features were recorded upslope of the post-medieval Cherwell river crossing point.	8.7.11 What pattern of suburban growth and redevelopment in the late post medieval period can be identified in the archaeological record?	

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 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.

www.oxford.gov.uk



Urban Design and Heritage Team

St Aldate's Chambers, St Aldate's, Oxford, OX1 1DS

E: heritage@oxford.gov.uk

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