

# **OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT 2011**

## **THE MODERN PERIOD (1800-1950)**

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### Abbreviations

LAA	Oxford Local Authority Area
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 (UAD 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 (ed H E Salter and M D Lobel), 1954, The Victoria History of the Counties of England
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 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

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## Introduction

This report summarises the available archaeological evidence for the Modern Period (1800-1950) 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 compliment the county and regional level resource assessments for the post medieval to modern periods produced as part of the Solent Thames Research Frameworks (Rhodes 2006; Hind 2010). This assessment is based on a review of limited modern data held in the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER) and the Oxford Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) as well as unpublished contractors reports and published articles in the journal of the Oxfordshire Archaeological and Historical Society *Oxoniensia* and the Council for British Archaeology's regional newsletter *South Midlands Archaeology*.

Because of the lack of modern archaeological data on the OHER and UAD this report draws heavily on the Victoria County History, historic maps and published summaries of Oxford buildings to create a summary framework that may aid the development of a more detailed assessment in the future based on additional fieldwork.

### The nature of the evidence base

The archaeological evidence base for the modern period in Oxford is fragmentary. The Urban Archaeological Database compiled in 2002 imposed a cut off date of 1714 for the inclusion of archaeological data, although a few selected later records were added. Further information on modern period structures is held in planning files in the form of Design and Access Statements, Conservation Plans and Heritage Statements, but this information has yet to be extracted and catalogued. A further extensive photographic record exists of modern structures in various archives, however to date this has yet to be quantified and assessed for inclusion on the Urban Archaeological Database.

Archaeological evidence for the modern period frequently arises as a by-product of investigations aimed at other periods and evidence for modern quarrying, walls, cellars and vaults are commonly noted. Although material culture from this age of mass production is abundant it is rarely analysed in great depth and only small samples are retained. There are notable exceptions, for example the landmark excavation in St Ebbe's 1967-1976 which led to the first comprehensive publication of early modern pottery recovered from rubbish pits (c1800-50) (Hassall and Halpin *et al.* 1984) distinctive pottery assemblage recovered from the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary (Braybrooke 2010). Another area of early modern archaeology receiving increasing attention is the study of burial assemblages over 100 years old which can reveal data about 19<sup>th</sup> century populations not recorded in period literature. A number of small investigations have investigated churchyards and burial grounds at St Peter le Bailey, Littlemore Baptist Chapel, Radcliffe Infirmary and the Wellington Square Workhouse.

In the main detailed archaeological recording of late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century heritage assets takes the form of building surveys undertaken prior to alteration, demolition or relocation. The scope of this recording is constantly evolving as ongoing data collection and academic study highlights components of the modern built heritage that are poorly understood and vulnerable to change.

Unsurprisingly the buildings of the university and colleges have been the subject of extensive literature. The buildings were described in summary in the Royal Commission Inventory of 1939 (RCHM 1939) and subject to later surveys by the Ministry of Local Government and Planning in the 1950s (MHLG). Further summaries are provided by the University volume of the Victoria County History (VCH iii), the architectural sections of the History of the University (Catto *et al.*, ed. 1984-2000), Sherwood and Pevsner (1974; 2000) and Tyack (1998). Notable Oxford building firms have been studied and histories published (Sturdy 1997; Law 1998). Details of new buildings erected in the city are described in Jackson's Oxford Journal (See appendix for web link).

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The largest collection of modern material culture is derived from the Westgate Redevelopment excavations in the 1960s and 1970s and published by Hassall in 1984 producing a range of pottery from the 16<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Documentary evidence for the modern period is far more substantial than any previous period while cartographic sources from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century include Tithe and Enclosure awards as well as the OS series of maps from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present and building estate maps. The social history of modern Oxford is summarised in the Victoria County History volume on Oxford (VCH iv). Another notable resource are the Local Authority Area (LAA) valuation maps and books, 1910-1915, compiled following the Finance Act of 1910 (sometimes called Lloyd George's Domesday Tax; these are large-scale maps with every property marked and its dimensions, owner, tenant and an assessment of its rateable value in the accompanying book). Stored at Oxfordshire History Centre, St Luke's Church, Cowley.

#### Designated modern structures

##### *Heritage List Search (Using Heritage List Categories)*

- 1191 Total number Listed structures in Oxford Local Authority Area
- 306 Hanoverian Structures (1714-1837)
- 282 Victorian Structures
- 293 20<sup>th</sup> century Structures
  - c1800-1950 Registered Parks and Gardens (excluding earlier parks with modern elements).*
- High Wall Headington c1912 (Grade II)
- Park Town mid 19<sup>th</sup> c pleasure grounds of suburban development (Grade II)
- St Catherine's College Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century contemporary gardens (Grade II)
- St Sepulchre's Cemetery mid 19<sup>th</sup> century cemetery (Grade II)
- University Parks Mid 1960's suburban park (Grade II)

##### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

- The LMS Railway swing bridge across the Sheepwash Channel is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County SAM No 175).

##### *Conservation Areas*

17 Conservation Areas have now been designated in the Oxford area, defined as areas of special architectural or historical interest they include several areas of predominantly Victorian and Edwardian suburban development; the North Oxford, Headington Hill, Walton Manor, Osney Town, St Clements, Iffley Road and Jericho.

#### Key themes in the development of Oxford

##### *Some key themes in the development of modern Oxford are summarised below;*

- Expansion of the colleges in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and distinctive architectural influence in both old and new colleges (Neo Gothic)
- Expansion of distinctive Victorian and Edwardian suburbs, notably North Oxford.
- An end to the open field landscape but retention of extensive open space in the form of parks and meadowland.
- The late and limited development of rail and light industry with the vestiges of this much affected by later development, with notable examples.

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- The development of college sports infrastructure, including bowling, skating, rowing, cricket, tennis and running.
  - The development of exceptional University architecture, notably the museums, libraries and the Radcliffe Observatory.
  - The development of utilities, drains, gas, electricity and water, some elements of which are retained.
  - The development of hospitals and workhouse complexes, linked to philanthropy and early University medical study. Limited examination of burials associated with specific institutions has been undertaken.
  - The development of the car industry in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century which transformed the east of Oxford and the social balance within the City.
  - The dramatic reduction in the number of working farms and commercial and social housing has occupied the land above the floodplain.
  - The building of new schools, partly as a result of the introduction of compulsory primary education in 1870.
  - The building of new churches and chapels following the religious census of 1850.
  - The development of leisure and entertainment in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Notable fieldwork undertaken on modern era structures and sites*

- Radcliffe Infirmary- outbuildings and assemblage of specialist pottery (Excavation)
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery assemblages from domestic rubbish pits in St Ebbe's (Excavation)
- St Aldates Church graveyard- mid18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> inhumations (Watching Brief)
- The Binsey Boat- large late post-medieval or early modern punt or barge (Excavation)
- The Baker and Co 1881 warehouse in Ship Street (Building Recording)
- 316 Woodstock Road -1887 Domestic House (Building Recording)
- Former Nuffield Press (Part of the early Morris Car Plant) (Building and Photographic Survey)
- LandNWR subsequently LMS 1851 Railway Station (Building Recording)
- LMS Railway Swing bridge (Conservation Plan)
- WWII air raid shelters Milham Ford Upper School and St Christopher's First School (Building Surveys).

Inheritance

At the end of the post medieval period Oxford remained a provincial town distinctive primarily for its university. At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there had not been significant suburban expansion. The density of occupation in the poorer areas was a significant contributing factor to the recurrence of epidemics, notably cholera epidemics in the poorer St Ebbe's, St Thomas' and St Clement's parishes.

The establishment of the Paving Commission in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the arrival of the Canal and the turnpiking of the road network significantly improved the city's infrastructure, laying the basis for population and suburban expansion in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Chronology

Oxford's population increased fourfold between 1801 (11,921) and 1901 (49,285), the most rapid growth (50 per cent) occurring in the three decades to 1831 (VCH iv). The floodplain south and

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south west of the city was developed to provide low quality urban housing located close to the town in St Ebbe's and St Thomas's parishes. Further expansion took place at Jericho, these areas typically providing accommodation for college servants and for workers employed at the wharves, on the railway, at the University Press, the gasworks or the breweries. These were the areas worst affected by recurring cholera epidemics.

Enclosure through Act of Parliament continued throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Awards for the parishes of Cowley, Littlemore, Iffley, Headington, St Clements, St Giles and Wolvercote date to between 1801 to 1853 although some parishes were enclosed through early private arrangement in the medieval and post medieval period and therefore did not require an award (e.g. Binsey).

Beaumont Street St John Street, Beaumont Buildings and the western side of Walton Street from 4 to 28 were laid out from the 1820s. Apart from these there was little new housing for the better-off until enclosure increased the availability of freehold land and facilitated the development of exclusive estates at Park Town and Norham Manor from the 1850's. The decision of St John's College to permit controlled development of its land there and further north to the north of Oxford led to the creation of the Victorian suburb of North Oxford, occupied by successful tradesman, professionals and eventually college dons after they were permitted to marry in 1877. Occupying a social status between that of North Oxford and the poorer suburbs were the new developments along Cowley, Iffley, Abingdon and Botley Roads. Rapid growth also took place in St Clement's and Headington, brought within the city boundary in 1837.

Apart from the University Press, the 19<sup>th</sup> century industries of significance included the railway, Lucy's Ironworks, Hall's and Morrells breweries, two clothing factories, Salter's Brothers boat yard (founded 1858), The John Allen Steam Ploughing Co (founded 1868) and a number of building firms (E.g. Symm, Knowles and Sons, Kingerlee). In 1851 over 25% of the working population were employed in domestic service, well above the national average. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the pioneering of the mass-production of cars by William Morris transformed the industrial composition of the workforce and led to the dynamic expansion of south-east Oxford. In the 1930s houses were built at Florence Park, Cowley, to provide cheap accommodation for families who had left depressed areas like South Wales and the North East. Most worked at Morris Motors, Pressed Steel, or Osberton Radiators, all linked to the car manufacturing process. Eight thousand new houses were built in Oxford during the 1920s and 1930s, many of them in Cowley. By 1938 the population living east of the River Cherwell overtook that of the old city to the west. The city's boundaries were extended again in 1929. By 1951 the population was c98,000 making Oxford one of the larger urban areas of southern England (VCH iv).

The University, which had been moribund, was subject to reforms imposed by parliamentary commission in the 1850s and 1870s, opening the way to significant expansion. From the mid-nineteenth century, as increasing numbers of students enrolled a sustained period of college building began. New Colleges were founded and most colleges undertook some building work. Some, such as Balliol and Exeter, were extensively rebuilt. Neo-Gothic was the predominant architectural style. The university also undertook some major projects, notably the Ashmolean Museum (opened 1845), the University Museum (1860) and the Examination Schools in High Street (1882).

In terms of City Governance the Oxford Local Board replaced the Paving Commission in 1865. The University vice-chancellor's court retained civil and criminal jurisdiction, in cases where one party was a member of the university, into the later twentieth century. Many of the anomalies were resolved in 1889 when Oxford became a county borough and the university was given representation on a strengthened corporation (VCH iii).

#### Key characteristics of the landscape

Oxford entered the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a constrained historic core, the outlying parts predominant rural, retaining the open field, meadowlands and with the hinterland villages little expanded from their historic cores Even by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century , post enclosure there were at least 32 working farms within the Oxford Local Authority Area, but by 1950 the north Oxford gravel terrace and the

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parishes east of the Cherwell were extensively developed into residential and industrial suburbs. Although extensive parkland and the meadows of the Thames and Cherwell protected the historic core from over development and villages such as Iffley and Marston were able to retain a semi rural character.

River use and management also changed significantly from the post medieval period with a distinct shift away from commercial use to leisure pursuits. The systems of river channels and meadow drainage around and within Oxford also changed quite considerably with increased canalisation, straightening and culverting.



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## Social organisation

### Government and civic services

#### *The Town Hall*

The present Town Hall was built between 1892 and 1897 to a design by Henry Hare in the Jacobean style and is a Grade II\* listed building (LB Ref 06/00283). The Town Hall was built on the site of the earlier municipal building of 1751 but also resulted in the demolition of the Corn Exchange, Nixon's School, Knapp Hall and several other buildings in Blue Boar Street, St Aldates' and Wheatsheaf Passage (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 302). The 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century stone vaulted cellars of Knapp Hall survive beneath the Town Hall and are used to store the city plate. A Conservation Plan for the Town Hall has been produced summarising its history, architecture and archaeology (UAD 1747; Keevill undated).

#### *Circulating Libraries*

A number of circulating libraries are recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century street directories, e.g. *Hunts Oxford Directory 1846* (4), *the Oxford Directory 1861* (3) and *Kelly's Directory of Oxford and Neighbourhood 1890-91* (1)

#### *St Aldate's Public Library*

A free public library was opened in the old town hall in 1854 located on St Aldates (recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:500 OS map). This was replaced when the current Town Hall was built in the 1890's. The south west corner of the Town Hall on St Aldates initially housed a replacement public library (1895), but is now the Museum of Oxford. For the history of reading room and library provision See Graham (1978).

#### *Public Library, Summertown (SP50650943)*

A branch library was opened in Summertown in 1895 (VCH iv: 440). The building survives as the Oxford Christian Spiritual Church (Graham, 1974-88, No 8, 6). Previously a Public Library and Reading Room is recorded on the 1876 Ordnance Map at 311 Banbury Road, north of Russel Place (Fasnacht 1977: 97). Now demolished.

#### *The County Hall*

The County Hall on New Road was built in 1840 and designed by John Plowman and is a Grade II\* listed building (LB Ref 06/00328). The design reflects its setting within the precinct of the castle and later prison. The Probate Registry and former Court House was built in 1863 and designed by Buckeridge (Grade II listed; LB Ref 08/782). The adjacent modern County Hall is multi-storied concrete building was designed by Albert Smith in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 302).

#### *Other Civic Buildings*

The Crown Court on St Aldate's was originally built in 1932 (Tyack 1998: 297) as the Morris Car Showroom but converted to the Crown Court complex in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The current Magistrate's Court on Speedwell Street was built in 1966 and designed by Douglas Murray, the city architect (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 303). Previously the Magistrates Court was held in the Town Hall, where the courtroom and related judges and jury rooms are preserved. Rhodes notes that the well-preserved County and City courtrooms and fittings merit more extensive investigation and recording (Rhodes 2006).

#### *The Police Station*

A municipal police force was appointed in 1836 for the day watch although the university continued to control the night watch until 1864 (VCH iv: 357). In 1968 the Thames Valley Police Force was formed along with the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Reading.

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The Police Station on St Aldates' was constructed in 1936 and designed by H Hurcombe, the City Estates Surveyor (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 303).

### *The Fire Station*

The onus of fire protection in the medieval and post medieval period was largely a community system, parishes were required to maintain a supply of leather buckets and from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century the use of thatch was prohibited within the city (VCH iv: 357). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century the city owned three fire engines while the parishes also acquired their own engines. It was not until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that the first organised fire force was introduced by the university, staffed by trained part time firemen it remained active until the 1880s (*ibid.*: 358).

After the death of two people by fire in 1870 it was decided at a public meeting to set up a volunteer fire brigade and to buy an engine by public subscription. The Volunteer Brigade built a headquarters and engine house in New Inn Hall Street in 1873-04. A new station was opened in George Street in 1896 with later substations opened in Summertown in 1881 and Grandpont 1895 (VCH iv: 358). The Old Fire Station on George Street (by architect H. W. Moore) has been adapted for modern use.

### The penal system

The Bocardo gaol was demolished in 1771 along with the Northgate and the detention of prisoners was transferred to the Castle gaol for some years until a new facility on Gloucester Green was built. Despite poor conditions at the new prison it continued to function until 1878 when it was finally demolished (Day 1979: 335).

Walls of 19<sup>th</sup> century Castle Gaol were recorded during an archaeological field evaluation at Oxford Castle in 1999 (Booth and Hiller 1999). At Gloucester Green a watching brief in 1987 recorded the foundations of the substantial curtain wall of the Gaol along with some interior features, but little else is known about the work (UAD 496).

A 'Female Penitentiary' is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map at Holywell Manor.

### Utilities

#### *St Ebbe's Gas Works (SP51090567)*

The gasworks, established in 1818 by the Oxford and LAA Gas Light and Coke Company, was the first large scale industrial complex in the city (Woolley 2010: 69-71). The works began serving the town in 1819 and continued to operate until 1960, the last gas holder was demolished in 1968. Located on the north bank of the Thames at St Ebbe's the complex covered some two acres and included a retort house built in 1871 by one of Oxford best known local architects F Codd. The works expanded to the south of the river in 1882, necessitating the construction of a new section of the railway in 1886 that remained until the construction of new housing on the south bank in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The railway extension also required the construction of a bridge in 1886 over the river designed by T Hawksley (County HER No 6377). This and a later pipe bridge (1927) both survive as footbridges. The gas works were closed in 1960 and the buildings were demolished by 1968.

#### *Wolvercote Gas Works (SP48700978)*

A small gas works is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1:2500 OS map north of Wolvercote Paper Mill. Now demolished

### *Electricity*

From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century electric power became increasingly common and in Oxford several private generators were built including one at the Oxford Union in 1883 (Woolley 2010: 73). In 1892 the Oxford Electric Light Company opened as the first public generation plant with its main station at Cannon Wharf, Osney, two sub-stations on Merton Street and Carfax and a central switch station in Broad Street (*ibid.*). The Cannon Wharf station used coal, delivered along the river

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alongside the building. The works continued to supply electricity until 1969 (VCH iv: 357). The buildings at Cannons Wharf survive.

#### *Communications*

The Telephone Exchange on Speedwell Street was constructed in 1954 by the Ministry of Works (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 303) and Telephone House on Paradise Street was constructed in 1965 by Donald Rowswell and Partners (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 303).

#### *Health and welfare*

The first cholera epidemic affected Oxford in 1832 and resulted in the temporary creation of a small hospital north of Walton Well Road and a house of observation in St Aldates while St Bartholomew's Almshouses were converted into a convalescent home (Day 1979: 237).

A public health inquest of sanitary conditions carried out in 1848 revealed a significant disparity between the city and the suburbs with areas of particular squalor in the older parts of St Thomas', St Ebbe's and around the Red Lion Square near Gloucester Green. Some areas of the new suburbs did not provide even basic drainage (Day 1979: 236). Despite the findings of the inquest the sanitation system was not improved until 1877 when the sewage works at Sandford was opened (*ibid.*: 239). By 1885 all the houses in the city were on the mains drainage replacing cess pools and privies with water closets.

#### *The Isis Street Waterworks*

A waterworks was present on the banks of the River Thames at Folly Bridge from 1694 although it was never a successful enterprise with the corporation failing to find sufficient consumers. When Folly Bridge was rebuilt in 1825 the waterworks was relocated to a newly cut channel on Isis Street. The wooden pipes were replaced with iron and new water wheels and pumps were added in 1849. However the presence of five sewage outfalls upstream and the lack of filtering meant the waterworks was never a success and the site closed in 1854, later becoming a flock mill (VCH iv: 355).

#### *Oxford Water Works (SP51410475) and reservoir (SP51330486)*

In 1854 the city bought the artificial lake at South Hinksey formed following gravel extraction in the area and a new pumping station was built at Lake Street (VCH iv: 355). By the end of the century, nearly half the city was supplied by the Hinksey waterworks until it closed in 1934. Today much of the site is preserved as Hinksey Park comprising a swimming pool, originally designed as filtering bed and a boating lake, originally the cooling pond. The water works building survives as the South Oxford Community Centre (Woolley 2010).

#### *Other reservoirs*

In 1878 a new reservoir was added at Headington and fed from the Hinksey reservoir. The water supply from this gradually replaced the spring water system that originally supplied the parish and St Clements. Additional reservoirs were added at Headington, Shotover and Beacon Hill by 1932. The present reservoir at Farmoor was built to supply the area in 1976.

#### *Sewers and cess pits*

The ancient system of drainage and sewage disposal – using drains in the middle of the street and collections from domestic cess pits – was gradually replaced in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century through the efforts of the Paving Commission and from 1778 a system of underground sewers were built throughout the city (VCH iv: 353). In 1854 the Commission recommended the Trill Mill stream be covered over and made into a sewer although this was not completed until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

As noted above a new sewerage system was completed in the 1880's comprising 33 miles of sewers and surface drain underlying the city. A pumping station at Littlemore connected the network to a sewage farm between Sandford and Littlemore (VCH iv: 354). The sewerage system was replaced in 1954 by a new system and purification plant at Minchery Farm.

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Further work is required to collate the evidence for modern era drains and cess pits recorded during archaeological work around the city.

### Baths

#### *St Clements Baths (SP52500616)*

A Bath House containing plunging baths, dressing rooms, warm baths and showers, a saloon complete with periodicals and newspapers, and a swimming school, was opened in the later Bath Street in 1825. (Graham 1974-88: Vol 10) The baths were not commercially successful and were demolished in 1881 (Salmon 2010: 21). The Baths are shown Hoggar's 1850 Oxford Map and the architectural scheme was published in Nathaniel Whittock's illustrated book of Oxford buildings 1828. The site is now redeveloped.

#### *Other Baths*

A swimming Bath illustrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map at Merton Street are now demolished (SP51800615). *Other public baths are recorded in Hunts Oxford Directory 1846 (2), the Oxford Directory 1861 (3), 1871 (3), Valters Oxford Post Office Directory 1882-3 (9), Kelly's Directory of Oxford and Neighbourhood 1890-91(2) and Kelly's Oxford Directory 1901 (1).*

### Workhouses

The first legislature for the organised provision for the poor was passed in 1601 and made parishes legally responsible for caring for their poor. This was followed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### *Wellington Square Workhouse*

In 1771 eleven parishes were incorporated by 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 300 inmates, the buildings were usually overcrowded and the facilities much criticised (VCH iv; See [www.workhouses.org.uk/oxford](http://www.workhouses.org.uk/oxford)). 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 at Wellington Square in 1983 failed to identify any significant remains of the work house (UAD 480). In 1994 salvage excavations in the garden of Rewley House recorded a significant number of burials that probably related to the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 but the extent of modern disturbance made any further investigation into the site impossible.

#### *Headington Union Workhouse (SP55250731)*

The Headington Union Workhouse in Headington Quarry opened in 1836 and catered for 250 inmates. The building was designed by George Wilkinson in the typical Y shaped design surrounded by a substantial wall. It was demolished in 1968 and replaced with a new housing development (Bloxham and Shatford, 1996b, 76). A stone pillar and a portion of wall in a Gladstone Road garden are the only remaining signs of the workhouse. (See <http://www.headington.org.uk/history/buildings/workhouse.htm>).

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*Cowley Hospital (Workhouse) (SP 53250574).*

The Cowley Road workhouse opened in 1866 to replace the Wellington Square workhouse (Shatford and Williams 1998: 73). The complex included a workhouse, infirmary and chapel. The chapel of the hospital is all that remains and been converted into the Asian Cultural Centre. For a plan and photographs of the site see Shatford and Williams (1998: 71-6). (See [www.workhouses.org/oxford](http://www.workhouses.org/oxford)).

Almshouses and Dispensaries

Four almshouses are recorded on the OS Town Plan of Oxford including Stone's almshouse and the Cutler Boulter's almshouses in St Clements, Tawney's in St Thomas' and Parson's on Kybald Street. Stone's Almshouses was established in 1700, it was later redeveloped to include Parson's new almshouse in 1960 and the Mary Duncan almshouse in 1964. The former Parson's Almshouses, 4-5 Kybald Street, were built in 1816 and were transferred to University College in 1959, when new almshouses were constructed in St Clement's. The former Parsons Almshouses were subject to a building survey in 1993 (RCHME 1993).

*The Provident Dispensary No 8 Marston Street*

The dispensary is an unusual survival located in East Oxford. The building was erected in 1892 as a purpose built dispensary for the sick and poor. It continued in use until the foundation of the National Health Service in 1948 (*pers. Comm.* Annie Skinner).

Hospitals

*The Radcliffe Infirmary*

The Radcliffe Infirmary in Woodstock Road was founded from a bequest by John Radcliffe, as a voluntary philanthropic institution paid for by subscription subsequently taken over by the University as a teaching hospital and later becoming part of the NHS. The main Infirmary building was completed in 1770. This and three subsequent structures, the Triton Fountain (1858), St Luke's Chapel (1865) and the Outpatients' building (1913) are listed structures and have been retained within the new Radcliffe Observatory Quarter Development. Many additional buildings were added during the 19th and 20th centuries. Including the Accident Ward, Fever Ward, Laundry and Boiler House, Children's War, New Fever Wards, Men's Ward and New Operating Theatre were subject to a photographic survey before demolition in 2008 (Purcell Miller Tritton 2008). A Conservation Plan for the hospital summarising its development was produced by Purcell Miller Tritton (2008). A history has also been published by Selby-Green (1990).

An extensive open area excavation was undertaken in 2009 within the grounds of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Infirmary. This recorded evidence for demolished Infirmary structures including the 18<sup>th</sup> century Brewhouse and a Conservatory, along with the boundary wall and extensive garden features including tree pits, regular rectangular ornamental bedding and other bedding trenches of various shapes and sizes. The 18th century Brewhouse cellar demolition deposit contained a large quantity of pottery dating to 1807-1820 (Braybrooke 2010). The Infirmary cemetery on Walton Street was in use between 1770 and 1855 and has been subject to archaeological evaluation (Braybrooke 2009).

*Oxford Eye Hospital, Wellington Square*

Founded in Wellington Square in 1886 by Robert Doyne (1857-1916), a G.P. with a special interest in eye diseases. In 1894 the hospital took a lease on the former fever block of the Radcliffe Infirmary.

*The Acland Hospital (Acland Nursing Home) (SP 51090718).*

The Acland Hospital (also previously known as the Acland Nursing Home, Acland Home and the Sarah Acland Home for Nurses) was a private nursing home and hospital. It was founded in memory of Sarah Acland (wife of the Oxford academic and physician Sir Henry Acland). The home was opened in 1882, with a new wing containing operating room opened in 1906. Part of the

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Acland Home building built in 1896 is a grade II listed building. A detailed Heritage Statement summarising the evolution of the site has been produced by Montague Evans LLP (2009)

*The Warneford Hospital (Asylum) ( SP53780608)*

The Warneford hospital at Headington Hill was opened in 1830 as a private lunatic asylum attached to the Radcliffe Hospital. The hospital block, mortuary, lodge and chapel remain as listed structures. The hospital also included a large pleasure ground for patients, elements of which survive (Bloxham and Shatford 1996b: 8).

*Littlemore Hospital (SP53570238).*

Littlemore Hospital was built in 1846 as the county Lunatic Asylum (Arnatt 1996: 43). The hospital required extensions in 1852 to accommodate the influx of inmates and it is known to have had its own gas plant, fire station, mortuary, chapel and burial ground (*ibid.*: 44). While the hospital initially supplied its own water this proved insufficient and in 1898 it was connected to the City Water Works. The main hospital complex, now converted to residential flats, survive as a Grade II listed building. Archaeological investigations at the Hospital in 1995 noted modern hospital remains (Hiller and Booth 1995: 1). Planting beds associated with the Asylum were noted during archaeological trenching in 2007 (Williams 2007)

*The Wingfield (Headington) Convalescent Home (SP54810639).*

The Wingfield Home was opened in 1872 and originally formed part of the Radcliffe Hospital. It was enlarged during WWI and later became the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre. The original Wingfield Home site has now been redeveloped.

*Oxford Isolation Hospital (Cold Arbour) (SP 52060398)*

The Oxford Isolation Hospital (later the Rivermead Rehabilitation centre) on Abingdon Road was built 1885. It was built to accommodate infectious and fever cases previously housed in the fever wards at the Radcliffe Infirmary. The Slade Hospital, opened in 1939, was intended to replace Cold Arbour, but the outbreak of war made this impracticable and Cold Arbour continued in use until 1954, mostly as an additional tuberculosis hospital, the buildings, except the gate, were demolished for residential development in 2004.

The Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside Convalescent Home (John Radcliffe Hospital) (SP 54090756)

A new site for the John Radcliffe Hospital in Headington was purchased in 1919, but construction was slow and the site remained small until the Post War period. The Osler Pavilion for the treatment of tuberculosis was opened in 1927, although patients had been admitted in 1926. In 1954 it was combined with Sunnyside Convalescent Home as the Osler Hospital, and it closed in 1969. The site was subsequently cleared for the development of the John Radcliffe Hospital

*The Churchill Hospital (SP 54410585)*

The Churchill Hospital was founded in 1940 by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of casualties from air raids, but on its completion in 1942 it was instead leased to the United States Army. After the War the Hospital was taken over by Oxford City Council and in 1993 it was combined with the John Radcliffe Hospital. The refurbished core of the 1940's hospital remains at the heart of the extensive hospital campus.

*The Slade Hospital (SP 55470524)*

The Slade Hospital was built by the Oxford Corporation as a replacement for Cold Arbour in 1939. As the demand for isolation facilities decreased the Slade began to take on other specialities like dermatology. The Ridgeway Partnership, is still based on the site and some of the original buildings remain.

*St John's Hospital (Incurables)*

Opened as St John's Hospital for Incurables in 1874 on part of the land purchased by for a new church and churchyard by the Anglican priest Father Benson. The administration of this Hospital

was taken over by All Saints Sisters of the Poor in 1881. The hospital buildings service as listed structure. (A detailed local history website is maintained by the local Parish Church of St Mary and John, see appendix for web link)

#### *Post 1948 Hospital Organisation*

Following the creation of the National Health Service in 1948, the hospitals and workhouses of the Oxford area were combined into four groups; the first comprised the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Churchill Hospital, the Slade Hospital and the Cowley Road Hospital as well as several smaller institutions including the Oxford Eye Hospital (founded 1886 in Wellington Square), the Osler Pavilion (Tuberculosis Hospital, Headington, 1954), the Sunnyside Recovery Home (established 1921, Cowley) and the Garsington Smallpox Hospital to form the United Oxford Hospital (VCH iv: 360). A second group comprised the Warneford and Park Hospitals, later combined with another group comprising the Littlemore and Longworth Hospitals (Berks). A fourth group comprised the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital (VCH iv: 360).

#### Education

By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century there were 81 day schools in the LAA, the majority of which were private. The introduction of compulsory primary education in 1870 was a significant impetus for school building projects (often associated with nonconformist or Anglican Church foundations). The later 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the gradual replacement of large numbers of small schools with state run schools (Day 1979: 443). Further work is required to establish the character and extent of surviving school structures from this period.

*Working list of schools noted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1:500 and 1:2500 maps of Oxford.*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1:500 Map		
St Clements School George Street	SP 52590617	DEMOLISHED
Cowley St John School	SP 52730577	Now East Oxford Community Centre.
Cowley St John's School Cowley Road	SP52830572	DEMOLISHED
St Aldates School	SP51460565	DEMOLISHED
St Ebbe's School Paradise Square	SP50990599	DEMOLISHED
School Boys and Girls Penson's Gardens	SP51100600	DEMOLISHED
St Thomas School (Boys)	) SP50630612	Survives unlisted
St Thomas's School (Girls), Hollybush Row	SP50660617	DEMOLISHED
St Peter le Bailey School (Boys and Girls)	SP50900625	Listed as part of Brasenose student block
St Frideswides School Osney South Street	SP50230598	Founded 1854, now DEMOLISHED
School (Girls and Boys) Bridge Street Osney	SP50220614	DEMOLISHED
Wesleyan School Bulwards Lane	SP51050625	DEMOLISHED
St Peter le Baily School (Infants) New Inn Hall Street	SP51170625	Survives unlisted (HER No 6319)
St Barnabas's School's (Boy, Infant, Girls) , Great Clarendon Street, Jericho	SP50570684	By G E Street 1855-6, survives in converted form
St Pauls School (Girls) Walton St		Listed Building
School (Boys) Walton Street. Bedford House School.	SP50930687	Survives as No 122
Survives St Philips and St James Primary School	SP50690743	Expanded school still open but in new buildings (LL)
Wesleyan School (Girls and Boys) Cranham Street	SP50530696	Not clear from the map if it survives.

St Paul's School (Boys) Juxton Street	SP50610713	DEMOLISHED
Blue Coat School (Boys) Church Street	SP51130605	DEMOLISHED
Holywell School		Survives a part of St Cross College, Listed Building
St Giles Girls Boys and Infants School St Giles	SP51180710	DEMOLISHED
St Peter's in the East School Rose Lane	51930608	DEMOLISHED
1:2500 OS Map		
St Edwards School		Survives, one building listed.
St John's School Boys and Girls Church Street	SP50630924	DEMOLISHED
Littlemore School	SP53700276	Now Immanuel Christian School, level of survival unclear.
Industrial School (Boys and Girls) COWLEY	SP55470413	DEMOLISHED
Iffley School for Boys and Girls		Survives as Listed Building, 15 <sup>th</sup> barn and mid 19 <sup>th</sup> building.
New Hinksey School for Boys and Girls	SP51490466	Survives unlisted
New Headington- School (Girls and Boys)	SP54760716	Now St Andrews School London Road. Buildings demolished unless part of rear wing? site
Upper Wolvercote School (Girls and Boys)		Location of the building not clear on map
Quarry School for Boys and Girls		Listed Building
Quarry Wesleyan Methodist School	SP55330695	Map unclear, both remain?
St John School (Boys and Girls) St Mary's Road	SP53040527	Survives, near corner of Magdalen Road, used by convent as "Porch Centre"
Cowley School Beauchamp Lane	SP53980383	Unclear if 19 <sup>th</sup> school elements remain
Marston School (Boys and Girls)	SP52760884	Map unclear, elements may survive
Temple Cowley Chapel of Ease and School Boys and Girls Temple Road	SP54440463	DEMOLISHED
St Nicholas School 42a Hythe Bridge Street	SP50770634	Survives unlisted
Oxford Industrial School 24 St John Street and later St Mary's Home, Woodstock Road	SP51040668 and SP50950738	Oxford Industrial School started 1852 by Mother Marion Hughes, foundress of the Society of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, at 24 St John Street; by 1868 moved to new convent site on Woodstock Road [VCH Oxon IV p.454] (now site of St Anthony's College).

*Working list of schools pre dating and not recorded on 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps*

- Wolvercote National School, founded 1817, moved to building immediately west of church, 1856, building survives (later occupied by a booksellers).
- Boatman's floating chapel and schoolroom, moored just north of Hythe Bridge, built 1839, sank



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1868.

*Working list of Schools post dating 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps*

- Headington Infants' School (1874), corner of Windsor and Perrin Streets, building survives (not on 1<sup>st</sup> edition?)
- St Thomas' Parochial School (boys and girls), Osney Lane (1904), survives unlisted.
- East Oxford School, Union Street, (1900), still a school.
- School of SS Mary and John, Hertford Street (1895-9) and Comper (infants, 1903), still a school.
- St Frideswide's School, Binsey Lane (1904), demolished 2002.
- West Oxford School (originally girls and infants only), Ferry Hinksey Road, (1914), still a school.
- St Joseph's (formerly St Ignatius') Roman Catholic School, St Clement's High Street, (1909), building survives.
- St Peter in the East - National School until 1898, then a boys' school.
- Upper Wolvercote (infants) School (1897), First Turn, still a school.
- Girls' High School, 21 Banbury Road (1879), building survives as university science faculty.

*Working list of schools converted for other uses (needs cross referencing with above)  
(pers comm. E Gollnast)*

- Summerfields, Summertown, founded 1863, still a school.
- 103 Church Way, Iffley. Sarah Nowell's School, Historic Conversion to house (Listed)
- St Barnabas CofE School Great Clarendon Street Conversion to 5 houses (Listed)
- St Christopher's School Temple Road, Temple Cowley, Housing
- South Oxford Middle School, Speedwell Street, Flats
- East Oxford School, Collins St, Community Centre
- Old High School for Boys George Street, University Faculty (Listed)
- Old School former Boy's central school, Gloucester Green originally restaurant PH and Tourist Information Centre
- Salesian College and St Francis of Assisi Ch Junction Road and Crescent Road Residential Temple Cowley
- Central School for Girls, New Inn Hall Street, part of Further Education then purchased by St Peter's College
- Milham Ford School (Girl's) Marston Road. Bought by Brookes University.
- St Edwards School, Woodstock Road, former 5 courts/swimming (listed) pool converted to part of 'North Wall' Performance Area.

*Cowley Industrial School (SP 55450413)*

The Cowley Industrial School was opened in 1854 by the Guardians of the Poor and was intended as a practical school for the poor (Newbigging, 1994, 109). The buildings were later incorporated into the Pressed Steel Factory and were demolished in 1988.

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### *Oxford Brooks University*

The second university in Oxford opened in 1865 as the Oxford School of Art run by the Taylor Institution (Bloxham and Shatford 1996b: 80). The School became a college in 1954 and a polytechnic in 1970 before achieving university status in 1992. The current Oxford Brookes site on Headington Hill was established in the 1960's.

### *Ruskin College SP50920665)*

Ruskin College was founded in 1899 by two philanthropic American Oxford graduates to provide educational opportunities for adults with few or no qualifications. The 19th century College building on Walton Street is not listed.

### *Oxford College of Further Education*

The Oxford College of further Education was founded in 1960 and comprised two campuses, the first in St Thomas' parish and the second at Blackbird Leys. It merged with several other colleges in 2003 to become the Oxford and Cherwell Valley College (QAA 2001 – online resource).

The campus included the former Central School for Girls on New Inn Hall Street, designed by Leonard Stokes and constructed between 1899 and 1901 (A Grade II Listed Building). The College took the building over before transferring it to St Peter's College in the 1980s. A building survey was carried out by the RCHME in 1985 but no further details are currently available (UAD No 809).

### Leisure, tourism and entertainment

Tourism and leisure pursuits have long been a significant factor in Oxford from the use of bathing places and rowing houses along the rivers to the creation of leisure facilities in the city. The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps (1880s) record ten public bathing points, 27 boathouses (largely associated with the colleges) as well as at least 16 billiard rooms, also music halls, a skating rink, tennis courts and theatres. A number of tennis and/or racquet courts are recorded in street directories, e.g. *Hunts Oxford Directory 1846* (2), *the Oxford Directory 1861* (4), *1871* (3) and *Valters Oxford Post Office Directory 1882-3* (2) (See post medieval assessment for early tennis courts). A number of billiard rooms are recorded in the street directories e.g. *Hunts Oxford Directory 1846* (6), *the Oxford Directory 1861* (10), *1871* (11) *Valters Oxford Post Office Directory 1882-3* (9), *Kelly's Directory of Oxford and Neighbourhood 1890-91* (4) and *Kelly's Oxford Directory 1901* (5). A number of 19<sup>th</sup> century Coffee Rooms are also recorded in the street directories e.g. *Hunts Oxford Directory 1846* (2), *the Oxford Directory 1861* (11), *1871* (6) *Valters Oxford Post Office Directory 1882-3* (8), *Kelly's Directory of Oxford and Neighbourhood 1890-91* (1) and *Kelly's Oxford Directory 1901* (1).

### *Hotels*

Further work is required to assess the survival of early hotels in Oxford. A cluster of hotels grew up in St Thomas' following the arrival of the railway, surviving hotels from this period include the Castle Temperance Hotel (Park End Street), Florey's Commercial Hotel (Becket Street), Dodson's Temperance Hotel (Botley Road) and Willberforce Temperance Hotel (Queen Street).

Leisure and tourism are an integral part of the modern city. More work needs to be done to collate information regarding 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century leisure infrastructure (skittle alleys, games rooms, racket courts etc).

### *Cinemas*

Oxford's first cinema was the Electric which opened in 1910 in an old public wash-house in Castle Street. The Electric was quickly followed in 1911 by the Oxford Picture Palace on Cowley Road (closed in 1920 but was reopened and restored in the 1970s as the Penultimate Picture Palace), the Electra Palace on Queen Street (1911-1958), the Palace Picture House at 86-90 Cowley Road (this 1890 building closed as a cinema in 1938, the building remains), the North Oxford Kinema in Walton Street (1913 and present as the Phoenix Picture house), George Street Picture Palace or "the Oxford" (1912-1935), Headington New Cinema (1923-1991, now demolished) and The Regal on Cowley Road (built in 1936-7, a grade II listed building). Day notes that five cinemas were

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opened in the 1920s and 1930s but further work is required to clarify the names and dates (Day 1979: 434). For more information see Marriot (1978). Two working men's clubs are recorded in the Oxford City Directory 1871 at Cranham Street and Pembroke Street. A YMCA is recorded at 22a New Inn Hall Street and a YWCA at 31 New Inn Hall Street in 1890-91 (Kelly's Directory of Oxford and Neighbourhood 1890-91).

#### *Cowley Cricket Pavilions*

In the late 19th century Cowley Marsh was used as a cricket ground by the University Colleges. Twelve College cricket pavilions are marked on the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map, none survive. Further work is required to summarise the cricket infrastructure from this period.

#### *University Running Track, Iffley Road*

In 1867, Oxford University built a grass running track at Marston Road Sports Grounds. The University later decided to build a new running track at Iffley Road in 1876. The modernised track was where Sir Roger Bannister broke the four minute mile in 1954.

#### *Other buildings that were once places of entertainment and leisure:*

- Archibald McLaren's Gymnasium, corner of Alfred Street and Blue Boar Lane, 1858, survives as offices.
- YMCA, George Street, 1891, contained lecture theatre, classrooms, meeting rooms, gymnasium, survives.
- Theatres: East Oxford Theatre (formerly the Empire), 106-8 Cowley Road, 1890, survives as offices. New Theatre, George Street, 1933, survives as a theatre, replaced former New Theatre built 1886. Playhouse, Beaumont Street, 1938, survives as a theatre.
- Roller skating rinks: Osberton Road (1909, demolished); Cowley Road (in former Wiggin's cycle riding school), demolished, where Tesco's is now.
- Museums: Big Game Museum, 12 Woodstock Road, 1906, first home of the Oxford Playhouse in 1923, turned into one of first miniature golf-courses in the country later in 1920s (VCH iv: 432), survives as University Language Faculty. Also the Ashmolean (built as the Randolph Galleries, 1845).

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## Ceremony and religion

### Churches and chapels

Extensive church building and repair was undertaken during the modern era, further work is required to summarise the extent of building and demolition from this period. For a summary of notable 19th and early 20th century ecclesiastical architecture in the LAA see Sherwood and Pevsner (1994) and for changing traditions of stained glass use see Archer, Crewe and Cormack (1988). The religious census of 1850 suggests that half the population did not attend any religious services at all and of those who did half went to non-conformist chapels or churches (pers. comm. Liz Woolley). See below for a working list of places of worship built between 1850 and 1914. For an overview of churches see Sherwood (1989).

#### *Archaeological investigations of modern era church features*

An archaeological watching brief at St Andrew's Church in Headington recorded three brick vaults dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century and the foundations of the 19<sup>th</sup> century north aisle extension (Hiller 1997: 4). Archaeological investigations at St Aldates Church in 1999 recorded evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the church including wall foundations, former floor surfaces and a stone built font base. Work carried out within the church also revealed evidence of 48 brick lined graves and a brick barrel vault of an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, the majority of which were located within the nave (Tyler 2001: 370). At Iffley Church brick built vaults of likely Victorian date were subject to partial examination in 1995 (Hiller 1995), furthermore an article by Tyack highlights the Victorian repairs to this important Romanesque church (2003). Brick vaults of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> date have also been partially investigated at St Andrews Church, Headington (Hiller, 1997). Remains of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Convent of the Sisterhood of St Thomas complex and chapel in Becket Street were encountered during archaeological trenching in 1998 (AOC 1999). A brick archway with stone carvings survives, just off Church Lane, St Thomas Street.

#### *Non-Conformity*

The impact of the Non-conformist movement in Oxford was arguably limited compared to other areas and by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century only 19 chapels were recorded and even by the end of the century the number had risen to just 26.

Below is a working list of chapels and meeting houses on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1:500 and 1:2500 map, Excluding prison, hospital, military, convent and college chapels

NAME	LOCATION	NOTES
Friends Meeting House Pusey Lane	SP51100666	DEMOLISHED
Free Methodist Chapel St Michaels Street	SP51200634	Listed Building
Independent Chapel George Street	SP51100638	DEMOLISHED
1903-4 Cowley Road Methodist Church		Listed Building
Independent Chapel Cowley Road	SP 52720573	DEMOLISHED
Pembroke Street Primitive Methodist Chapel	SP 52640591	DEMOLISHED 1953
Methodist Chapel New Inn hall Street	SP 51050625	DEMOLISHED
General Baptist Chapel Littelegate	SP51200854	Part listed as The Centre for the Deaf, part unlisted?

Primitive Methodist Chapel New Street	SP51040585	DEMOLISHED
Summertown Independent Chapel	SP50610916	Survives unlisted (HER6724)
St John's Baptist Church Summertown Church Street	SP50600923	DEMOLISHED
Quarry Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and School	SP55330695	Map unclear, (HER1010)
Littlemore Baptist Chapel (General)	SP5349 0274	Consented for Dem (HER10353)
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Rose Hill	SP53500388	Local list
Non Conformist Meeting House in Summertown	SP50590913	Appears to have been demolished (HER11445)
Temple Cowley Chapel of Ease and School Boys and Girls Temple Road	SP54440463	DEMOLISHED
Old Headington Baptist Chapel General	SP54480750	Now Sunday School Listed Building
New Headington Mission Hall Perin Street	SP 54520671	Survives unlisted

*Working list of places of worship built in Oxford between 1850 and 1914*

(Pers Comm Liz Woolley; Info mainly from street directories, OS maps, city council planning application documentation, and Graham 1985).

**Anglican**

Name	Address	Date
St George the Martyr	George Street	1850 (demolished 1935 for the Ritz cinema)
Bridge Street school and chapel	Osney Island (corner of Bridge and South Streets)	1854 (demolished 1970s)
St John the Evangelist (The iron church)	Stockmore Street, East Oxford	1859 (demolished 1896)
SS Philip and James	Woodstock Road (corner of Church Walk)	1862 (now the Oxford Centre for Mission Studies)
St Luke's chapel, Radcliffe Infirmary	Woodstock Road	A Blomfield 1864
St Barnabas	Cardigan Street, Jericho	1869
St John the Evangelist	Vicarage Road, New Hinksey	1870 (demolished 1905)
Boatmen's chapel (replaced a nearby floating chapel, which was built in 1839 and sank in 1868)	Hythe Bridge Street	1870

St Frideswide	Botley Road (corner of Bridge Street)	1872
St Peter le Bailey	New Inn Hall Street	1874 (now the chapel of St Peter's College)
SS Mary and John	Cowley Road (corner of Leopold Street)	1876
St Margaret	St Margaret's Road, North Oxford	1884
St Alban	Charles Street, East Oxford	1889 (demolished and replaced by current building 1933)
St Matthew	Marlborough Road, Grandpont	1890
St Clement's Mission Hall	St Clement's High Street	1891
St John the Evangelist (replaced the Iron Church)	Iffley Road (corner of Marston Street)	1896
St John the Evangelist (replaced the church on Vicarage Road)	Wytham Street, New Hinksey	1900
Railway Mission Hall	Botley Road (corner of Helen Road)	1904 (since 1953 the Elim Pentecostal Church)
St Andrew	Linton Road, North Oxford	1908
St Michael and All Angels	Lonsdale Road, Summertown	1909

### Non-conformist - Methodist

Name	Address	Date
Wesleyan Chapel	Cranham Street, Jericho	1871
North Gate Hall - United Methodist Free Church Chapel and Schoolroom	St Michael's Street	1872
Primitive Methodist Chapel and School	Rectory East Oxford Road,	1875 (demolished 1953)
Wesley Memorial Methodist Church	New Inn Hall Street	1878
Wesleyan Chapel	Gordon New Hinksey Street,	1882
St Clements Wesleyan Mission Chapel	Tyndale Road (formerly William Street), East Oxford	1883 (taken over by the Christadelphian)

		community in 1905)
Primitive Methodist Mission Room	Walton Street	1883 (demolished)
Methodist Free Church Mission Hall	Brook Street, Grandpont	1890 (demolished)
Cowley Road Methodist Church (Wesley Hall)	Cowley Road (corner of Jeune Street)	1904
Wesleyan Chapel	95 Walton Street	1883 (closed 1946, now demolished)

#### Non-conformist - Baptist

Name	Address	Date
Particular Baptist Chapel	Chapel Street, East Oxford	1868 (demolished)
Strict Baptist Chapel	Albert Street, Jericho	1881
Victoria Hall Baptist Free Church	Woodstock Road (corner of Beechcroft Road)	1897

#### Non-conformist - Congregationalist

Name	Address	Date
Cowley Road (or Tyndale) Congregational Church	Corner of James Street, East Oxford	1880 (demolished 1963)
United Reformed (Congregational) Church	Banbury Road, (corner of Lonsdale Road) Summertown	1894

#### Non-conformist - other

Name	Address	Date
Temperance Hall	Middle Way, Summertown	1876 (became the first branch reading room of Oxford City Public Library, 1895. Now the Oxford Christian Spiritualist Church)
Workmen's Mission Hall	Magdalen Road, East Oxford	1879 (demolished 1900)
Salvation Army Citadel	Castle Street	1888 (demolished 1972)
Unitarian Church of the Divine Love and Mission House	Percy Street, East Oxford	1898
Church of Scotland Chapel	Nelson Street, Jericho	1879 (taken over by Society of Friends, 1888, demolished 1976)

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Evangelical Free Church (replaced the Workmen's Mission Hall)	Magdalen Road, East Oxford	1901
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### **Roman Catholic**

Name	Address	Date
St Aloysius (The Oxford Oratory)	Woodstock Road (adjacent to Radcliffe Infirmary)	1875
St Gregory and St Augustine	Woodstock Road (corner of Field House Drive)	1911
St Edmund and St Frideswide	Iffley Road (corner of Jackdaw Lane)	1911 (later taken over by Greyfriars)

### **Jewish**

Name	Address	Date
Jewish Synagogue	Richmond Road, Jericho	1893 (demolished 1973, replacement built on same site)



Working list of churches and chapels converted to other use

- St Paul's, Walton Street (Listed) Converted to an Arts Centre and restaurant.
- St Philips and James Woodstock Road (North of Church Walk) (Listed) Oxford Centre for Mission Studies.
- St Martin and All Saints High Street. Now housing Lincoln College Library (Listed).
- St Luke's Church Cowley. Now the County Records Office.
- St Cross Church St Cross. Now housing Balliol College Archives.
- Cowley Road Workhouse Chapel, Manzil Way. Now the Asian Cultural Centre.
- Littlemore Hospital Chapel. Now an Architects Office? Sandford Road.
- Croft Baptist Church, Old Headington. Now in residential use.
- Methodist Church Hall R/O Church Cowley Road. Now in residential use.
- Bury Knowle Stable Block, North Place, Old Headington. Converted to architects office (Listed with Bury Knowle House).

Churchyards and burial grounds

The parish churchyards in the city were officially closed in 1843 after it was determined that they were full leading to the consecration of new cemeteries in Osney (1848), Jericho (1849) and Holywell (1847). In 1855 the churchyards of many non-conformist chapels, the workhouse, the Radcliffe Infirmary and the castle gaol were also closed (VCH iv, 364). Additional cemeteries were later opened at Cutteslowe in 1889 and Rose Hill in 1894. The Oxford Crematorium and Garden of Remembrance in Bayswater Road were opened in May 1939 by the Oxford Crematorium Company.

*Anglican Cemetery Chapels on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map*

St Sepulchres Cemetery Episcopal Chapel, Jericho	SP50520719	DEMOLISHED
St Cross Cemetery Episcopal Chapel, Holywell	SP52030661	DEMOLISHED

Work carried out at existing and former churches and churchyards regularly reveals evidence of modern inhumations. Current guidance treats burials under 100 years old as beyond the scope of archaeological investigation (English Heritage 2005). However interest in older early modern burials is rapidly developing reflecting a growing awareness that the study of such burials can add considerably to our understanding of living conditions, medical practices and public health issues, especially where the burials belong to distinct social groups that may not be well documented.

*Churchyard burials*

In 2004 the remodelling of St Aldates church revealed several mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century graves. Seven inhumations were subject to on site osteological and palaeopathological assessment (Witkin 2004). Also in 2004 work at St Ebbe's Church where the inhumations indicated a long history of use from the 12<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, 24 inhumations of late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date were planed and four 19<sup>th</sup> century brick burial vaults were encountered, one contained small traces of mercury suggesting that one or more of the internees had been given mercury for the treatment of syphilis (Parsons 2004).

In 2007 a watching brief at The Plain Roundabout in 2007 revealed part of the churchyard of St Clement's Church, which stood on the site until 1828. Sixteen earth-cut graves and one brick shaft grave were revealed. The burials, all roughly west-east aligned, are thought to

date to the later 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The quality of the coffin remains and coffin fittings are consistent with the historical information that described the population of St Clement's parish as poor and of low status (Webb 2009).

In 2008 an 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century skeletal assemblage was excavated at Bonn Square, the former churchyard of St Peter Le Bailey. One hundred and seventy one inhumations were recovered and assigned a broad 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date and were subject to a assessment and study before re-internment (Webb 2009). A total of 53 memorial stones and 19<sup>th</sup> century brick shaft graves were also revealed during the excavation (Webb and Norton 2010).

*Wellington Square Workhouse and Radcliffe Infirmary burial ground*

In 1994 salvage excavations in the garden of Rewley House recorded a significant number of burials that probably related to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century Wellington Square 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. Associated artefactual material included burial paraphernalia such as coffin handles, nails and pins and some evidence for shrouds but the extent of modern disturbance made any further investigation into the site impossible (UAD 513; Boyle 1994). The 1770-1855 century burial ground at the Radcliffe Infirmary was located on Walton Street. A number of 18<sup>th</sup> century burials from the Infirmary Burial ground were excavated during unspecified building works at the Hospital, the circumstances and cranial measurements of the these burials are discussed by (Dudley-Buxton 1937). The site has been subject to a desk based assessment and evaluation (Museum of London Archaeology 2009 and 2010).

*Littlemore Baptist Chapel burial ground*

In 2009 the cemetery associated with Littlemore Baptist Chapel was excavated prior to redevelopment revealing a total of 31 coffined graves dating to the second half of the 19th century. The remains of 30 individuals survived. Coffin fittings were not plain as expected but rather followed the Anglican tradition of the time. The skeletal evidence indicated a population which suffered nutritional deficiencies in childhood yet longevity in adulthood with the majority of conditions being linked to old age. Evidence of trauma and degenerative change linked to manual labour were largely absent. Two examples of neoplastic disease were identified and discussed in detail in the report. (McCarthy *et al.* forthcoming).

## Settlement and the built environment

In the second half of the 19th century suburban expansion began to accelerate, Initial expansion took place close to the town, at Jericho, St Ebbe's, Beaumonts and St John's Streets and in Summertown (1820s). The growth of the distinctive Victorian suburbs north, south, east and west. Extensive expansion of the built-up areas with industrialisation in the 1930s joined Oxford to its surrounding villages of Headington, Iffley, Cowley, Littlemore and Hinksey.

For a detailed history of the modern expansion of the suburbs see Day (1979) and Graham (1985). For a summary of the development of Beaumont Street see Osmond (1984). For the development of Summertown see Fasnacht (1969). For a summary of the works of notable architects in North Oxford see Saint (1970) and for an overview of North Oxford suburb see Hinchcliffe (1992). Housing development on the urban fringe of Oxford 1850-1914 is further discussed by Graham (1990). The suburbanisation of Cowley 1851-91 is addressed by Nash (1998). Oxford building firms have been the subject of a number of studies, Knowles and Son by Sturdy (1997), Symm and Company by Law (1998) and for Kinglerlee See Victoria County History (VCH iv: 215-6; See also web links in appendix).

### Oxford City

Modern domestic architecture in the city has not generally been subject to detailed measured building survey, although extensive information is held on such buildings in Design and Access Statements, Heritage Statements, Photographic Archives, College and Architectural Firm archives. This data is currently un-synthesized and not included on the UAD. Details of modern alterations to earlier structures will also be held in published and unpublished reports but requires further synthesis.

In the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century college extensions removed Inns such as the Three Tuns and the Greyhound. Market Street was widened and ranges of shops were added to the north-west and south-west sides of the street. In the later 19th century notable commercial developments included Randolph hotel (1863–6). Cornmarket Street was drastically altered by a process of demolition, rebuilding, and re-fronting. Significant demolitions and rebuilding was undertaken in parts of Magdalen Street, George Street and High Street. Queen Street was almost entirely rebuilt in the 19th century. It was widened at its west end in 1874 when the church of St. Peter-le-Bailey was demolished. The problem of congestion at Carfax was met in 1896 by demolishing St. Martin's church except for the tower, which was left to form the focal point of a spacious paved area. In St. Aldate's the most important developments were the building of the new Post Office in 1880–1 and the opening of the new town hall in 1897. Other notable developments included the extension of New Inn hall Street into George Street and the creation of a new Street, King Edward Street, built as a single development in 1873. In the city centre there was continued re-fronting in stucco of older buildings, often combined with heightening and addition of canted bays.

In the early 19th century there was a prolonged period of working-class house building in the parishes of St. Clement, St. Ebbe's, St. Giles, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Thomas, so that between 1811 and 1851 the number of houses in the city, including St. Clement's, more than doubled to 5,100 (VCH iv). The new houses were two- and three-storey brick cottages, occasionally varied by polychrome brick-work, More unusual back to back labourer's houses built between the 1880's-1890's have been recorded at 49-63 Godstow Road, Wolvercote, for a history and drawn record see Pacey (1996).

### North Oxford

#### *Beaumont Street, Beaumont Buildings and St John Street*

To the north of the City a new Streets, Beaumont Street and St John Street, were laid out from 1828 to 1837, comprising elegant terraced houses in the Regency Style. Further less

grand buildings were built at Beaumont Buildings and between 4 and 28 Walton Street in the 1820s.

#### *Summertown*

Suburban development in Summertown dates from the 1820s, experiencing rapid early growth to the east of Banbury Road before a general lull in development in the 1850s. Documentary evidence of the early layout of the suburb is recorded in a manuscript of 1832 at a point when it comprised just ninety houses (Minn 1946-7 152). The suburb officially became part of Oxford in 1889 as development continued north.

A rare example of the detailed recording of 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic house in Oxford is provided by the example of No 316 Woodstock Road, built in 1887, which was subject to a Level 3 building record before its demolition in 2003 (Henderson, 2004b).

#### *Park Town*

Built between 1854 and 1857 by the Board of Guardians at New College, Park Town is a discrete planned development to the north of University Parks. It is located within the North Oxford Conservation Area and is also a Registered Park and Garden. Designed by Samuel L Seckham it has largely retained its 19<sup>th</sup> century character and established one of the defining architectural styles of suburban Oxford. The built character of the estate is of large Italianate style Victorian villas set within substantial plots, there are also several rows of three storey terraces. The individual plots are fairly regular with dwellings set back from the road with substantial spaces between them and the appearance of privacy and seclusion is heightened by mature trees and hedgerows. The estate is accessed via an avenue containing central communal garden spaces further heightening the sense of tranquillity.

#### *Norham Manor*

Immediately to the north of University Parks, Norham Gardens was designed and built in the 1860s on land owned by St John's College. Unlike Park Town it was not exclusively designed by one architect but rather developers were required to submit designs to the governing board of St John's College for approval before individual plots of land could be built (Day 1979: 197). The architect most heavily involved with the estate was the firm of William Wilkinson. The built character of the estate was of large Victorian villas in the Italianate style similar to those at Park Town although there are no terraces. The plots are large and regular with mature trees and hedgerows enhancing the privacy and seclusion of the individual properties.

#### *Jericho*

Victorian growth in Jericho was largely the result of the construction of the University Press on Great Clarendon Street in 1830. The name is derived from the 17<sup>th</sup> century Jericho Gardens and Jericho Arms (Kennedy 1997: 8). Slum clearance was required in 1937 to remove the unsanitary back to back houses in Jericho Gardens (*ibid.*: 17). Significant industries in Jericho included the Oxford University Press and Eagle Iron works (Lucy and Co. Ltd). Other employers included F J Payne and Son Ltd engineering workshop operating in Worcester Place between 1921 and 1971 when it moved to Mill Street, Osney (Kennedy 1997: 31). The timber merchants, R J Johnson and Co. is first mentioned in Jericho in 1846, it too occupied at site in Worcester Place before it moved to Cowley in 1965 (*ibid.*: 32). Other employers include furniture dealers, a woodworking plant and a coal and builders merchants. There was also a tallow (solid animal fat that has been separated by heating) factory at the end of Mount Street and Canal Street (OS 1:2,500 1876). For more information on Jericho see also <http://www.yourhouse-myhouse.org>.

### *North Oxford railings*

There were two foundries largely responsible for the manufacture of railings in North Oxford –W. Lucy and Co Ltd and Dean and Son, Oxford. Dean and Son became the Cowley Iron works which closed in the 1980s. Lucy's still exists as Sandawana Castings in Witney. Foundry marks can usually be found on the standards or top rails of railings.

The residential suburb of North Oxford was built in four distinct building phases between 1850 and 1914 and the railing design evolved at each stage of development. Whilst the designs in the four phases are distinctive, there is no clear dividing line between the beginning and end of each phase. The use of railings on front garden walls was deliberate design intent to allow views into landscaped areas behind. Traditionally railings were painted in muted colours. Following the death of Prince Albert in December 1861, it became fashionable to paint railings black as a sign of respect. Black has remained popular ever since (Oxford City Council and Oxford Preservation Trust 2010).

### *City Corporation housing*

By 1939 the corporation had built more than 2,000 new houses, mostly at Rose Hill (449), Freelands (365 by 1927), Gipsy Lane (314 by 1930), Cutteslowe (300 by 1934), South Park (241 c. 1931), Weirs Lane (188 by 1937), New Marston (165 by 1938), Wolvercote (119 by 1938), and Headington (101 c. 1925).

### *The Cutteslowe Walls*

The Cutteslowe Walls, built in 1934, divided the City Council's Cutteslowe estate in North Oxford from private housing to the west which was developed by Clive Saxton of the Urban Housing Company. In 1938 the City Council demolished the walls but was forced by legal challenge to allow their re-erection. The walls were finally demolished following compulsory purchase in 1959. A blue plaque on a former Council House in Aldrich Road marks where a wall once stood.

## East Oxford

### *St Clements*

The parish of St Clements saw residential development expand in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was largely lower class terraced housing built in a piecemeal fashion, rather than through planned estates. Expansion eastwards followed the enclosure of Cowley parish in 1853. The pattern of distribution of the land at enclosure became the basis for the subsequent layout of the streets.

A photographic record of early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottages in St Clements is, at present, a rare example of recording of early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures prior to demolition (Ford 2006).

### *Headington*

Victorian development in Headington parish began with the creation of New Headington from a 22 acre plot of land south of London Road by William Mead Warner (Graham 1990: 153). The housing here retained a uniform style of Victorian terraced housing built in short blocks, a building line was also introduced here by Rev. John Taylor for new developments after 1880 in an effort to regulate development and maintain standards for the housing stock (*ibid.*:155). In contrast to the terraces south of London Road a new estate developed to the north around Pullens Lane comprising significantly larger plots with winding streets bordered by trees and hedges emphasising the exclusivity of the area (Graham 1990: 156).

Headington Quarry has evolved gradually. Stone workers probably lived around the quarries since the medieval period and even in the 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic settlement was continued around old quarries creating a unique character area. At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the enclosure of Headington parish created further divisions between the old village and the quarry and finally in 1851 a new ecclesiastical LAA was created for the quarry area (*ibid.*: 364).

The primary employment in Headington historically centred on the quarrying industry. The 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the foundation of several hospitals as well as Oxford Brookes University as notable employers. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, market gardening continued to be an important occupation.

For a detailed overview of the historic environment of Headington village see Cook and Taylor (eds. 1987).

#### *New Marston*

New Marston was largely developed by the Oxford Industrial and Provident Land and Building Society from 1860 (Graham 1990: 158). Development in these areas was largely confined to uniform styles of Victorian and Edwardian terracing. Local industries included the brickworks and Vardocs Fabrics on Church Lane, Old Marston which operated until 1987 (Newbigging and Woods 1997: 21).

#### *Risinghurst*

During the 1930s some 600 homes were built in sets of semi-detached units at Risinghurst.

#### *Cowley Road and Cowley*

Early development in the Cowley area was led by the British Land Company between 1852-1861 (Graham 1990: 156). North of Cowley Road, in the Divinity Road-Southfield Road area, was laid out by the Oxford Industrial and Provident Building Society in 1891. By 1898 virtually all the privately owned land between the Cowley and Iffley roads had been developed.

#### *Florence Park*

The Florence Park estate in Cowley was built in the early 1930s as a single estate by N Moss and Son of Cardiff on a plot of land c73 acres in size (Tree 2001: 7). The estate comprised two basic domestic plan forms with an arcade of shops and a landscaped public park of around 21 acres donated to the City Council (*ibid.*: 31).

#### *Iffley*

The parish of Iffley was enclosed in 1830, then consisting of 23 'gentleman's households'. Lying immediately on the banks of the river the village is afforded some protection from development on its western edge however the Rose Hill and Iffley Road estates dominate to the south and west. The village conservation area is defined by the boundary of the historic village and despite significant suburban expansion it has largely retained its historic character (Oxford City Council 2009a: 28).

#### *Littlemore*

The village of Littlemore did not see significant modern development until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, its distance from the city meant it was not a priority area for housing and the village has retained much of its historic character (Oxford City Council 2008b: 1). The parish was not included in the LAA prior to the 1970s.

#### *Rose Hill*

Development began in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with almost 500 houses built by the Corporation before the War and a further 690 added from 1945 (Day 1979: 208).

### South Oxford

#### *New Hinksey*

The first streets to be laid out off Abingdon Road were in New Hinksey in the 1850's. Formerly within Berkshire New Hinksey was added to Oxford in 1899. Grandpont estate, further north, was laid out between 1880 and 1900. For more information on the development of South Oxford see Graham (1985).

West Oxford

The scope for suburban development directly south and west of the Thames was limited by the floodplain. The construction of the railway in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in St Thomas' parish led to some residential development in this area, but development has been largely industrial and commercial in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Osney and New Botley*

The Botley Road across the Thames floodplain was established in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The arrival of the railway west of Oxford in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century led to the development of islands within the floodplain. Osney Town was laid out in 1851 by George P Hester (Woolley 2008), New Osney was developed in the 1860's and Cripsey Estate in 1878. Further settlement along the road, New Botley, developed from the 1880s.

Farms in the local authority area

Further work is required to record the character and survival of farm buildings within the LAA. The 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS maps records the following farms.

FARMS	NGR	Notes
Medley Manor Farm	SP49700742	Listed 17th farmhouse remains, possibly other features.
Symonds Farm	SP49230751	Listed 17th farmhouse remains.
Manor Farm	Upper SP49541009	Listed 17th century farmhouse remains, otherwise redeveloped.
Wolvercote		
Water Eaton? Farm	SP50771000	Built over.
Sandhill Farm	SP56000768	Built over.
Wood Farm	SP55150586	Built over.
Brasenose Farm	SP55640497	Structures remain.
Sawpit Farm	SP55410268	Built over.
Blackbird Leys Farm	SP55520230	Partially demolished, barn used as a community centre.
Minchery Farm	SP54550231	Farm mostly demolished. Medieval range from Nunnery, later the farmhouse, remains.
Model Farm, Littlemore	SP53390261	One farm building remains.
Cold Harbour Farm	SP51910419	Built over.
Blackhall Farm	SP51280837	Farmhouse remains.
Headington Farm	SP53680624	Listed 18th century barn and yard remains.
Joe Pullen's Farm	SP53390680	Farm buildings remain.
Diamond Farm	SP50840862	Built over.
Hawkswell Farm	34 Portland Road	Structure remains
Cuttelowe Farm	SP51091054	Farm buildings remain within park.
Peartree Hill Farm	SP49681102	Working farm, some farm buildings remain?
Manor Farm Binsey	SP49190766	Farm buildings remain.
East Wyke Farm	SP51670933	Listed 17th century farmhouse, moat or ponds and later garden remains.
Iffley Farm	SP52750334	Built over.
Manor Farm Headington	SP54120778	17th century farm and related cottages remain?
Hammonds Farm Marston	SP52680880	Built over.
Cannons Farm Marston	SP52790881	18th century listed farmhouse survives, farm largely redeveloped.
Cross Farm Marston	SP52640881	Listed 17th century farmhouse remains.
Court Place Farm Marston	SP52800866	Listed 16th century farmhouse remains.

Boults Farm Marston	SP52840830	Farmhouse may survive?
Northern Meadow Farm	SP51600901	Remains a working farm, but buildings relocated.
Red Barn Farm	SP49391071	Farm buildings remain.
Headington Hill Farm	SP54090654	Listed 18th century farmhouse remains, otherwise redeveloped.
St Bartholomew's Farm	SP53450547	Listed 16th century farmhouse and other structures survive.
Southfield Farm	CHECK	Built over

#### Interwar Council housing in Oxford \*

*\*Reproduced from notes of a lecture given at "Housing for the Masses" weekend school at Rewley House, 31 Oct – 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov 2003 by Malcolm Graham, Centre for Oxfordshire Studies.*

In 1911 Oxford had a population of 52,979, working mainly at Oxford University Press, on the railways, in the brewing trade, the clothing industry and for the University. By 1931 it had increased to 62,679, partly due to the expansion of the borough boundary in 1929 that took in the outlying villages of Wolvercote, Old Headington, Headington Quarry, Cowley and Iffley. With the industrialization of Oxford in the 1920's and 30's, 5,500 workers were employed at Morris Motors and a further 5,500 at Pressed Steel. On a national basis, and at the end of the First World War, there was an acute shortage of housing for those returning from the front and the surviving families. The Addison Acts of 1919 required local authorities to assess housing needs and build houses for rent. "Bone fide houses for bone fide men". In Oxford it was, at first, thought that 100 new houses would be adequate. This increased to 400 and then 802. 3,500 council houses were, in fact, to be built in Oxford between the wars, out of which 215 were Addison houses.

Unlike many other local authorities, Oxford had no land of its own on which to build. There were to be many years of negotiation with other landowners for small-scale housing sites. There was also to be no limitation to the length of terrace in Oxford. Land in the Abingdon Road was looked at; land owned by Christ Church in Cowley Road, and land in Iffley Road owned by the Donnington Hospital Trust. 2 houses were built in Upper Fisher Row off Hythe Bridge Street and 6 houses in Stockmore Street between Cowley and Iffley Roads towards The Plain. Architects were used to design the council houses and, by 1920, the first of these were occupied in the aptly named Addison Crescent off the Iffley Road, just to the north of what was to become Donnington Bridge Road. Small, basic, houses were also built in Cumberland Avenue off, and on the northeast side, of Cowley Road just beyond Howard Street. J.E Wilkes, City Engineer, built an experimental house in the Botley Road using concrete (there was a shortage of materials and skilled brick layers). The government gave a subsidy for each house. It cost £1200 to build each house under the Addison scheme.

#### *Chamberlain Act : 1923*

- Weirs Lane Council Estate : 1923-5 110 houses off Abingdon Road. 18<sup>th</sup> century statesmen chosen for names of the streets on University College owned land.
- Nixon Road, off the Iffley Road; land owned by Donnington Hospital Trust.
- Gipsy Lane Estate: 1925-7. 212 council houses were built for sale on Magdalen College land tenanted by John Mattock.
- Gray's Road

#### *Wheatley Act : 1924*

- Morrell Avenue Estate : Some houses were built for sale, the others to let. A block of 6 was built as a Georgian Estate. There was much negotiation with the Morrell family (Oxford Brewers) to get a beautiful house design.



- Cutteslowe 1 and 2 : Wren Road to Cherwell Valley, North Oxford, 294 houses. Problems between private and council house residents. The Urban Land Company put up the Cutteslowe wall in 1934 to prevent council tenants from using its roads. The demolition of the walls took place in 1959.
- Wolsey Road : 28 houses.

*Greenwood Act : 1930:*

Slum replacement housing. Limited Local authority housing.

- Abingdon Road, Cleeves Estate: 1934-36 (near the Park and Ride) 54 brick houses.
- Rose Hill : Pure slum clearance and 406 residential units built.
- Marston : 1934-36. Catering for people from St Clements).
- Croft Road
- Ulfgar Road : Wolvercote. Duke of Marlborough's Estate.
- Barton : Started 1937
- The Slade : 1939 and part of Cumberland Avenue.

## The University of Oxford

### University buildings

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the proliferation of purpose built University Buildings particularly to the north east of the city around the University Parks with the development of the Science and Museums Area. The buildings of the university and colleges are described in summary in the Royal Commission Inventory of 1939 (RCHM 1939), in the University volume of the VCH (VCH iii) and in the History of the University (Catto *et al.*, ed. 1984-2000). Other general studies include Sherwood and Pevsner (1974) and Tyack (1998). The modern buildings of the university have been discussed by Plommer (1969); Hinton (1972) and Tyack (1998, 299-343). College chapels have also been summarised in RCHM volume (1939); Sherwood and Pevsner (1974) and Tyack (1998).

#### *The Ashmolean Museum*

The Ashmolean Museum was built in Beaumont Street in 1845 as the University Galleries to a design by C Cockerill. The Taylorian Institute formed the east wing of the building. Both institutions have extended northwards along St Giles since then. Recent excavation undertaken prior to the extension of the museum galleries recorded evidence for the construction of Cockerill's Hemicycle, part of the University Galleries built in 1841-5, to the south-east of the site. In 1892-5 the post-medieval buildings noted on site were demolished to allow the construction of an extension to the rear of the Taylor Institute and University Galleries (Dodd ed. 2009).

#### *The Examination Schools*

The Examinations Schools, designed by Sir Thomas Jackson, were constructed on the High Street site between 1877 and 1882, around three sides of a quadrangle, and used for the organisation and administration of university examinations. Buildings in High Street and Merton Street, then King Street, were demolished to make way for the Schools, including most of the historic Angel Inn, the coffee room survives at 84 High Street. During World War II the schools were used as a hospital. The Schools are a Grade II listed (LB Ref 09/411).

#### *The University Museum (Natural History and Pitt Rivers)*

The University Museum was constructed in 1855-60 to a Neo-Gothic design by Thomas Newenham Deane and Benjamin Woodward. The building was designed to house the natural history collections and to provide laboratories, lecture rooms and a library. The roof is glass supported on iron columns. The pillars of the interior colonnades are themselves geological exhibits. In 1882-5 an extension was built at the rear for the Pitt Rivers Museum and the Radcliffe Science library was added to the south west in 1901-3. This was extended along Parks Road in 1933.

#### *The Indian Institute (now History Faculty Library)*

The Indian Institute, intended to provide training to the Indian Civil Service, was built on the corner of Broad Street and Holywell Street in 1883-96 to a design by Basil Champneys. It is a Grade II listed building (LB Ref 07/00102).

#### *The History Faculty Library*

The History Library was built on Merton Street in 1954 and designed by Sir Hubert Worthington (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 267).

#### *New Bodleian Library*

The New Bodleian Library was added opposite the Clarendon Building in 1937-40 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. It is a Grade II listed building (LB Ref 0/10094). A Heritage Impact Assessment has been written for this site in relation to recent development proposals, detailing its architectural development (Purcell Miller Tritton 2010a).

*The Old Bodleian Underground Stacks*

The Old Bodleian Library was extended beneath Radcliffe Camera Square in 1910 and incorporates a rolling stack system of library shelving made by Lucy and Co in 1897. (Purcell Miller Tritton 2010b). A further extension of the underground library was undertaken into Broad Street in 1937.

*The Clarendon Laboratory, The University Science Area*

The Clarendon Laboratory was built in 1872 and is the oldest purpose built science laboratory in England.

*The Oxford University Press*

The Oxford University Press (OUP) moved to its present site in Walton Street in 1830. Previously it had been housed in the Sheldonian Theatre and then the Clarendon Building. There have been several subsequent alterations and extensions. The OUP was a major employer in the town and 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map labels a number of buildings within the OUP complex including a 'classical warehouse', boiler house, school, stables, fire engine shed, principles lodgings and store houses. The utilitarian buildings associated with the OUP have since been demolished but the main 1820's printing house is listed Grade II\*.

*The Oxford Union Society*

The Oxford Union Society was founded in 1825, moving its premises to St Michael's Street in 1857. The original buildings were designed by Alfred Waterhouse and opened in 1879. Additional buildings were subsequently added completed by the addition of the north wing, designed by Walter Mills and Thorpe, in 1910-11. A watching brief in 1983 recorded a brick sewer and a brick arch, associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century complex (UAD 609). The buildings are not formerly part of the University but run by a charitable trust.

*The Rural Economy Building*

The Department of Rural Economy building on Parks Road was built in 1907 by St John's College, designed by Basil Champneys. The building was later extended in 1913. Although it was subject to a building survey by the RCHME in 1991 (no details of the survey are currently available).

*The development of College Laboratories*

Science laboratories developed initially on individual college sites. Christ Church laboratory was erected in 1766 and survived until 1930. Balliol College opened a chemistry laboratory in 1853. Queens College laboratory began c1900. The Jesus College chemistry laboratory for Chemistry was built in 1906 and continued in active use until 1947. It is the last of the college laboratories to survive (Purcell Miller Tritton 2011: 2.4.2)

*The development of the University Science Area*

Below is a table summarising the development of University Science Area buildings:

Name	Architect	Built	Notes
Old Ashmolean		1683	The first building in England designed for the teaching and advancement of Science
Oxford University Museum of Physical Science	Deane and Woodward	1859	Central focus for departments of physical science following establishment of first science degree in 1850
Chemistry Laboratory	Woodward	C1860	Single room and offices. Adapted

			1901, 1920, 1928, 1929, 1952.
Anatomy Department			
Curator's House			Demolished in 1950's
Observatory	Charles Barry Jnr	1973-5 CHECK	Various 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> extensions.
Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory	TN Deane	1877-8	Extended 1954-60
Department of Physiology	TN Deane	1884	Neo-Jacobean Style. Enlarged in 1907.
Pitt Rivers Museum	T N Deane and Sons	1885	Extension to main museum. Enlarged 1907 and 2006.
Science Area Lodge	TN Deane	1888	
Department of Human Anatomy	H W Moore	1893-4	Gothic style. The interior retains a lecture theatre from the original design.
Electrical Laboratory	Either J A Souttar or Stevenson and Redfern	1898-99	Demolished in 2006
Pathological Department	Not known	1899	
Radcliffe Science Library and Hooke Library	T G Jackson	1901-3	
Second Electrical Laboratory	T G Jackson	1908-10	
Dyson Perrins Chemistry Laboratory	P Waterhouse	1913-16	
Biochemical Laboratory	P Waterhouse	1924-7	
Sir William Dunn School of Pathology	E P Warren	1926-7	Extended 1967-9
Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory	Lancaster and Lodge	1939-40	
Forestry and Botany Buildings	Sir Hubert Worthington	1947-50	
Geology and Mineralogy Building	Lancaster and Lodge	1946-8	
New Clarendon Laboratory	Lancaster and Lodge	1948	
Department of Physiology		1949-56	

Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory		1954-60	
Pharmacology Building	Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners	1961	

### Halls

Several private halls were founded during this period.

#### *Campion Hall, Brewer Street.*

The Hall was built in 1935-7 by the Society of Jesus (founded 1896) (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 224). Campion Hall is a Permanent Private Hall for the Jesuit community. The architect was E. Lutyens.

#### *Regent's Park College, Pusey Street*

Originally founded in Stepney in 1810 for Baptists it moved to Regent's Park in 1856 and became a Permanent Private Hall in 1957 (Sherwood and Pevsner 2000: 236).

#### *St Benet's Hall, St Giles' Street*

The Hall was founded in 1897 as a Benedictine foundation and is now a Permanent Private Hall in the University.

#### *St Stephen's House, Marston Street*

The House was founded in 1876 by members of the Tractarian movement of the Anglian church. The House is one of the Permanent Private Halls of the University, housed in the former Mission House of the Cowley Fathers (Society of St John the Evangelist).

#### *Wycliffe Hall, Banbury Road*

The Hall is a Church of England College founded in 1877 and Permanent Private Hall of the University since 1996. A historic building survey of the hall (Level 2) was undertaken in 2007 (Cotswolds Archaeology 2007).

#### *Blackfriars, St Giles*

Blackfriars was re-established in 1921 on St Giles' as a religious institution and currently supports twenty Dominican monks. The site also became a Permanent Private Hall in 1996.

### New Colleges

Several new Colleges were founded during this period.

#### *Keble College, Parks Road.*

Keble was founded in 1870 to provide education for poorer students and was admitted in the University of Oxford in 1871 (VCH iii: 335). Keble comprises two large quadrangles and a number of ancillary buildings along Blackhall Road.

#### *Lady Margaret Hall, Norham Gardens*

Lady Margaret Hall was founded in 1878 to provide higher education for women initially for twenty five scholars, subsequent extensions in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century allowed this number to rise to 195 by 1954 (VCH iii: 342). Despite its name, Lady Margaret Hall is now a College of the University of Oxford.

*Linacre College, St Aldate's*

The college was founded in 1936 for the St Catherine Society and was incorporated in the University in 1965 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 233).

*Manchester College, Mansfield Road*

The college was originally founded in Manchester in 1786 for Unitarians and was moved to Oxford in 1889 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 233). The college was incorporated into the University in 1996 as the Harris Manchester College.

*Mansfield College, Mansfield Road*

The college was founded in 1838 as Spring Hill College in Birmingham and was transferred to Oxford in 1886 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 234). The College became a Permanent Private Hall in 1955 but received College status in 1995.

*Nuffield College, New Road.*

The College was founded by Lord Nuffield as a graduate college on the site of the old Canal basin in 1949 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 235).

*St Anne's College, Woodstock Road*

The college was initially founded in 1879 by the Society of Oxford Home Students but quickly became the Recognised Society of Women Students in 1910 before eventually becoming St Anne's Society in 1942 and was admitted into the University of Oxford in 1952 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 238).

*St Anthony's College, 62 Woodstock Road*

The college was founded in 1948 by a French magnate, M. Antonin Besse it was incorporated in the University in 1963. It occupies the former Holy Trinity Convent.

*St Catherine's College,*

St Catherine's owes its foundation to St Catherine's Society initially organised for students attending the University directly without being attached to any of the colleges or halls (VCH iii: 338). New premises for the 'non-collegiate' students were erected next to the Examination Schools by W. Jackson of Exeter College in 1883. In 1963 the college was formally adopted by the University. The college includes Grade I listed buildings designed by Architect Arne Jacobsen who is noted for developing the 'Danish Modern' style of architectural functionalism.

*St Cross College, St Cross Road.*

The college was founded in 1965 for graduates and has remained one of the smaller colleges of the University.

*St Hilda's College, Cowley Place*

The College was founded as St Hilda's Hall in 1893 by a Miss Beale and initially supported thirteen students. In 1901 the Hall was merged with St Hilda's College in Cheltenham and became known as St Hilda's Incorporated College (VCH iii: 349).

A building survey was carried out on the Garden Building of St Hilda's in 2000, noting the halls of residence were built between 1968 and 1970, but no details of the survey are available (UAD 814; RCHME, 2000).

*St Hugh's College, St Margaret's Road*

St Hugh's was founded in 1886 as a hall for women, in 1911 it became a college and in 1959 it was incorporated in the University (VCH iii, 1954, 347).

*St Peters College, New Inn Hall Street*

The college was founded in 1928 under the name St Peter's House as a Private Hall and was added to the University charter in 1961 (VCH iii: 336).

*Somerville College, Woodstock Road.*

The college was founded in 1879 and became a full college of the University in 1960 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 249).

*Wolfson College, Linton Road*

The college was originally founded by Lord Wolfson as Iffley College in 1965 and situated in the parish of Iffley (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974: 253). Wolfson College was added to the University charter in 1981.

Additions to the medieval and post medieval colleges

The detail of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the medieval and post medieval colleges is beyond the scope of this study. This report will restrict itself to summarising archaeological or historic building reports that have dealt with the modern fabric of these colleges.

*Christ Church*

Recording for a new access lift from the Buttery Cellar to the Ante Hall to the Great Hall built by Cardinal Wolsey in the 16<sup>th</sup> century at Christ Church recorded elements of John Wyats 19<sup>th</sup> century masonry additions to the hall stairs (Wolsey's Tower) (Keevill and Underwood, 2010).

*Undated boundary walls*

Undated stone built boundary walls have been subject to limited recording e.g. Pembroke College (Gill and Amadio 2008), St Peter's College (Mumford 2003: Fig 6), and The President's Lodging Wall, Magdalen Street (Forde 2010). A stone cellar of ashlar blocks and vaulted brick ceiling (probably part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Cowley Hall) was noted at St Hilda's College Library extension in St Clements (Norton 2005).

## Warfare and defences

### New Road Militia Drill Hall and Armoury

A Militia Drill Hall and Armoury was built on New Road in 1854 to a castellated design by J.C.Buckler, soon becoming also the first headquarters of the County Police. Behind it, alongside Tidmarsh Lane, was the Drill Ground where Macclesfield House itself now stands. The Drill Hall was demolished in 1866.

### *Cowley Barracks*

Jackson's Oxford Journal for 7th November 1874 reported on the building work for Bullingdon Barracks, later known as Cowley Barracks, at Hollow Way. The 20 acres site contained accommodation blocks, the officers' quarters, married soldiers' quarters, canteen, library and recreation rooms, sergeants' mess, orderly room, quartermaster's stores, workshops, straw and coal sheds, hospital, chapel, school, drill shed. A large stone keep housed the armoury, guard-house and prisoners' cells. The barracks ceased to be the headquarters of the regiment in 1959, and the site today is mainly occupied by residential homes. The keep and most of the other buildings have been demolished. Two accommodation blocks of the barracks remain, currently part of the British Telecom depot.

### *Oxford Military College*

In 1841 the old manor house of Temple Cowley (Hollow Way) became Cowley College, later known as Hurst's Grammar School. In 1852 it was extended with an L-shaped school-room at the junction with the Oxford Road, and in 1870 a chapel was added. The building was purchased in July 1876 for a military college, which opened on 7 September that year. T. G. Jackson designed the east wing, built in 1877. In 1882 the Drinkwater Building was built as a science laboratory to the rear of the adjacent church (Oxford Archaeology 2005). In 1899 the college became the Manor Works, where Alfred Breese Ltd made "Bee" braces and "North Road Cycles. In 1912 William Morris purchased the site and established a car production plant. The original buildings later became the Nuffield Press. The Manor House became structurally unsound and was demolished in 1957. The Oxford Military College Buildings designed by T G Jackson and H G W Drinkwater were subject to a photographic record prior to conversion into flats in the 1990's (Muir *et al.* 1999).

### *Bucks and Oxford Light Infantry headquarters*

The Bucks and Oxford Light Infantry headquarters was stationed to the north of Holywell in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century on land previously used as a racquet court and skating rink. The headquarters comprised the main building and a miniature rifle range to the rear, later redeveloped with a series of small buildings. The site was subsequently demolished in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced with the St Cross Buildings.

### WWI structures

#### *Littlemore Lunatic Asylum*

During World War I Littlemore Lunatic Asylum was used as a war hospital, re-opening in 1922 as Littlemore Hospital (Arnatt 1996: 44).

#### *WWI Airfield at Port Meadow*

During World War I a civilian airfield on Port Meadow was used for military training. Features relating to this complex were identified by a LiDAR survey by the Environment Agency reviewed in 2006 (Briscoe 2006: 22).

#### *Morris Motors, Hollow Way*

Morris Motors was employed during World War I for the manufacture of munitions. Archaeological investigations at the site of the former Nuffield Press, representing one of the earliest buildings of motor company noted that a light railway was added connecting the



factory to Cowley Station to facilitate transportation of the munitions in WWI (Muir *et al.* 1999, 300; Oxford Archaeology 2005).

#### Interwar structures

##### *Slade Park Barracks*

The Territorial Army barracks in the Slade opened in c.1938. The barracks closed in 2008 when the site was redeveloped for housing. The Territorial Army's 7 Rifles moved to Dalton Barracks in Abingdon, and with them went the regimental museum and the City of Oxford's Boer War Memorial.

##### *MAFF Government Buildings, Marston Road*

The Oxford divisional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food were constructed between 1939-58 on Marston Road were subject to incidental recording prior to demolition in 2001 (Chandler 2001).

#### Industry during the WWII

The Civilian Repair Organisation was established in Cowley during WWII by Lord Nuffield and tasked with carrying out the repair and salvage works for the RAF during the War.

Morris Motors was employed during WWII for aircraft and tanks returning to car manufacture between the wars (Day 1979: 217). An area stretching from the modern Roman Way along Garsington Road to Garsington itself was known as 'the Dump' during WWII, a scrap-yard for all un-salvageable material from damaged aircraft.

Many of the factories at Cowley were used during World War II for aircraft and tank manufacture and repair (Day 1979: 221). Archaeological evaluations at the Rover Pallet Park in 1998 (OHER 1603) recorded evidence of a substantial pit filled with modern debris including post 1940 aircraft air cylinders and hydraulic equipment (Matthews 1998: 3).

##### *Cowley Airfield*

During WWII an airfield was established at Cowley, associated with the aircraft repair works undertaken at the Cowley Plant. After the war the airfield was built over. A control tower is shown in a photograph in Newbigging *et al.* (1999), now demolished.

##### *Photographic Reconnaissance Laboratory, Jowett Walk*

An excavation at the Masters Field, Jowett Walk in 2003 encountered features associated with the war time photographic reconnaissance laboratory that occupied part of the site (Dodds 2003).

##### *WWII Defence*

Despite the use of Morris Motors to build and repaired aircraft during WWII the city escaped bombing by the Luftwaffe. An Air Raid Precautions Act was introduced in 1937 requiring local government to provide shelter and anti-gas precautions (Henderson, 2004c, 4). Private houses were often provided with Morrison shelters, a steel cage erected within the house to protect the inhabitants from falling debris (Tree 2001: 16). Public air raid shelters were also erected, for example in Jericho Gardens (Kennedy 1997: 17).

A detailed building survey was carried out on an air raid shelter at Milham Ford Upper School in 2001 (Preston 2002). The shelter was constructed in 1939 shortly after the school first opened and appeared to be a variant of the trench shelter type first published in 1936 and primarily aimed at temporary protection (*ibid.* 2). A detailed record was also made of the shelter at St Christopher's First School in Temple Cowley in 2004 (Henderson 2004c). This was similar to that at Milham Ford and was a single storey trench shelter type constructed in a zigzag style. Other air raid shelters have been recorded at Gloucester Green in 1985 (UAD 485) to the rear of Queens College in 1998 (UAD 307) and to the rear of No 255 Woodstock Road (Oxford Building Record, unpublished).

*The American-Canadian Camp at Slade Isolation Hospital (SP55700507)*

Traces hard standings and paths within Shotover Park are the remains of a WWII American-Canadian base that was located within the grounds of the Slade Hospital. The layout of the complex can be seen on post war OS maps.

Miscellaneous war memorials

Below is a working list of war memorials and monuments in the Local Authority Area . For a discussion of the Oxford War Memorial see Bruce (1991).

- Oxford Light Infantry Memorial Bonn Square 1898 (Grade II)
- South African War Memorial 1899-02 once the Plain now at Mascall Ave, Cowley
- World War Memorials at St Giles, Summertown, St Peters Church Wolvercote, St Clements Church, New Marston, St Margaret's Church, Kingston Road.
- Rose Hill, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Grade II)
- Airmen's Memorial Wolvercote
- Oxford War Memorial, St Giles

The Cold War

The Cold War period falls outside the scope of this study, however the interest of the City Council Cold War emergency bunker at 270 Woodstock Road (currently used by used by the Jack FM radio station) is of noted interest.

## Historic gardens

*Park Town (RPG 2315 Grade II)*

Park Town is a suburban development laid out in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century by Samuel Lipscomb Seckham with landscaping by William Baxter. The development comprises terraced town houses surrounding three communal gardens.

*The University Parks (RPG 5168 Grade II)*

The University Parks cover 30 hectares and were created in the 1860s to 1870s as a public park. The garden was laid out under the supervision of William Baxter and includes two lodges, a cricket pavilion, sports pitches, an arboretum of exotic trees and a pleasure walk.

*St Sepulchre's Cemetery (RPG 3593 Grade II)*

The cemetery, located in Jericho, was opened in 1848 and covers approximately one hectare. It is enclosed by stone and bricks walls and is now completely surrounded by residential development. The main entrance comprises a pair of large mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Iron Gate piers and drive extending 50m to a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic style stone gatehouse. The principal structure was a Gothic mortuary chapel, built in 1848. This was demolished in 1970 and replaced with a paved area. The cemetery was closed for burials in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The cemetery was one of three Victorian parochial cemeteries designed at the same time to accommodate a growing population and it contains elements designed by E G Bruton and H J Underwood. The cemetery is well preserved, containing a large number of 19<sup>th</sup> century funerary monuments within a largely intact layout.

*High Wall, Headington (RPG 4066 Grade II)*

High Wall is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban house designed by Walter Cave. The formal garden was added in around 1912 by Harold Peto with later work in the 1920s. Originally much larger, the current site is approximately one hectare.

*St Catherine's College (RPG 4046 Grade II)*

The gardens of St Catherine's College date to the 1960s, the entire college including the gardens were designed by Arne Jacobsen, although many of the original trees and shrubs have subsequently been replanted with subjects more suitable for the soil and situation.

*The Rookery Walled Garden, Old Headington (unlisted)*

The 18<sup>th</sup> century walled kitchen garden at the Rookery with its distinctive 'crinkle-crankle' enclosing wall has been subject to a walkover survey by Joanna Matthews of the Oxfordshire Gardens Trust (Mathews 2008). The wall of the garden is listed Grade II?

*Modern Gardens*

A review of Oxfordshire's parks and gardens in 1997 (Buckingham 1997) identified a number of modern garden currently not designated but which may benefit from future inclusion on English Heritage's register of parks and gardens. As a result of which, two were registered – University Parks and High Wall, Headington.

*Florence Park*

Florence Park was designed in the 1930s as part of the Florence Park Estate and presented to the City Council in 1934. A management plan for Florence Park was produced in 2007 (Oxford City Council 2009b).

*Bury Knowle Park, Headington*

Bury Knowle Park was designed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Walker 2007: 42). The park and its Grade II house were bought by the City Council in 1930 to provide a public open space and a Library. The gardens were developed by the original owner Joseph Lock in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in the landscape style and included a high stone enclosing wall and a ha-ha in front of the house. At some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the garden included an orchard but this element no longer survives.

*St Hugh's College Garden*

St Hugh's College was first created in 1886 by Elizabeth Wordsworth, the current garden design dates to the 1920s. The park was included on the Register of Park and Gardens, then later removed, but elements of the 1920s layout remain.

## Craft, trade and industries

### Markets and trade

The Paving Commission abolished the ancient street markets and established the covered market on the High Street in 1774 (Day 1979: 188). The indoor market remains in use and was subject to a number of alterations throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Graham 1979). The Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 meant the abolition of exclusive trading rights in the town allowing for a greater influx of new businesses and the number of those employed in trade rose quite significantly as the century progressed. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, contributions to the architecture of the covered market were made by G Wyatt in 1846 H Tolitt in 1875 and F Codd in 1881 (*ibid.*: 90). The City Architect E G Bruton constructed the present wooden roofs between 1886 and 1897 (Tyack 1998: 243). Further work is required to establish the extent and survival of modern period shop premises. For a summary of the development of the retail shopping and department stores in Oxford see Crossley, Day, and Cooper (1983).

### Inns, pubs and breweries

In the post medieval period, breweries and malt-houses were small industries usually operating at the rear of inns and taverns. Improvements to the manufacture of beer in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and a greater demand for goods led to the industrialisation of production and the development of larger sites (Woolley 2010: 77). The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the proliferation of pubs and breweries. The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps (1880s) records 128 pubs, 27 inns and at least nine breweries in the LAA (Figure 2). Four breweries are recorded in St Thomas' parish including Morrell's Lion Brewery and Halls' Swan Brewery on Paradise Street and Weaving's Eagle Brewery and Phillip's Tower Brewery on Park End Street as well as two malt-houses.

#### *City Brewery (Hanley's and Hall's)*

The City Brewery operated on the east side of St Ebbe's Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Originally run by Hanley it became part of Hall's brewery in 1896. The brewery closed in 1926 and the site is now part of the Museum of Modern Art (Modern Art Oxford). The Hall Brewery office façade also survives on Queen Street, now a retail outlet (Woolley 2010: Fig 14).

#### *St Clements' Brewery, later Hall's (SP526866210)*

St Clement's Brewery was opened in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and was taken over by Hall's in 1897. The site is now occupied by housing. In 1981 remains of a stone culvert were found along side the brewery site, which may have been associated with it (UAD 558).

#### *Eagle Steam Brewery (SP50740622)*

The Eagle Steam Brewery lay on the south side of Park End Street, east of Hollybush Row. It became part of Hall's Brewery in 1897, after which it was mainly used as a bottling plant. The site has now been redeveloped.

#### *Lion Brewery*

Located in St Thomas', Morrell's Lion Brewery was established in 1797 with later improvements were made from the 1870s by H Drinkwater including the addition of a large brewing shed in 1879, a new blacksmiths and engine house in 1880, more sheds and offices in 1882, 1889, 1892 and 1897 and a tun room in 1895 (Woolley 2010: 79). The brewery continued to operate until 2002 when the site was redeveloped for housing and only the façades of some of the buildings, the chimney and the waterwheel now remain (Woolley 2012: 7-9). The site has particular historic significance for Oxford as Morrell's Brewery was one the oldest surviving family-run business in the city (Knowles and sons were founded the same year) and is the longest established of the commercial breweries (Allen 1994: vii). Allen's book of the history of the family provides much detail and includes a summary plan of the development and use of the site (Allen 1994: xxii). The earliest use of the site for brewing

appears to be that of Robert Linke sometime after 1563 and the buildings of his brewhouse may be those depicted on Loggan's map of 1675.

Archaeological investigations at the site produced fragmentary evidence of the Lion Brewery. Dump or levelling layers contained large quantities of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass, clay pipe, brick and tile (Pine 2002; Hull 1999; Moore *et al.* 2006).

#### *The Swan Brewery (SP50920604)*

Although the brewery has been recorded in St Thomas' parish since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is not until the 19<sup>th</sup> century that it is confirmed on its site on Paradise Street. Excavations on part of the former site of the Swan Brewery in 2003 recorded evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings including a large masonry structure with a rectangular cellared core and later northern extension (Hart 2005: 26). An unusual curvilinear wall was designed to accommodate turning vehicles in the courtyard (*ibid.*: 43). Two further buildings and two cobbled courtyards were also dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century but the function of these were not discussed. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century two additional buildings, one a possible warehouse, and a new cobbled surface were added to the brewery complex (*ibid.*: 29).

The only surviving standing structure from the Swan Brewery is a former malthouse (c1830) located on Paradise Street (Woolley 2012:9).

#### *Philips Tower Brewery*

The Tower Brewery complex was established at Park End Wharf in 1885 by F Phillips. The buildings have now been demolished.

#### *The others*

- Flowers and Co, Cowley Road Brewery (SP52610582). Demolished except for the stables behind the UPP cinema, Juene Street, being currently used as a tyre depot.
- Hall's St Giles Brewery
- Le Mill's Brewery, St Ebbe's
- Simmonds Brewery, Queen Street

#### *Institutions with brew houses*

Institutions around the town would have often had their own brew house. Further work is required to summarise the available evidence. The Brew House at Radcliffe Infirmary has been subject to limited archaeological investigation (Braybrooke 2009 and 2010). A timber framed Brew House at the west end of the fellows garden at The Queen's College may be 16<sup>th</sup> century in origin, though heavily restored (RCHM 1939: 100). A book on Brewing by King (1947) records it as 'probably the oldest in the British Isles still operating' in his book. However the accuracy of this claim needs checking. The building is listed and no longer functions as a Brewery. A photograph of the copper fire in the brewhouse taken in the 1930's is published in Peaty (1997). The closure of the college brewhouses over the forty years from 1880 to 1920 is noted by Peaty (1997: 55), with the exception of The Queens College Brew House which lasted to 1939.

#### Malthouses and the horse hospital

Of the numerous 19<sup>th</sup> century malthouses only two related structures are known to survive. One in Tidmarsh Lane (now the University Surveyors Office) and the Swan Brewery Malthouse located off Paradise Street (as noted above). The remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century malthouse located near Rose Place were recorded during archaeological investigations in 2010-11 (Gill and Amadio 2008; pers. comm. D Radford).

A red brick former horse hospital servicing the horses that pulled the brewery 'drays' or carts stands on the corner of Paradise Street and St Thomas' St. It was built in 1887 to a design by H.G.W. Drinkwater (Woolley 2012: 9).

### Modern pubs and restaurants

For a summary of Oxford Inns see Honey (1998).

#### *The British Workman*

The British Workman movement started in the north of England in the 1860s with the aim of establishing alcohol-free public houses for working men. In 1880 to provide the land and money for the New British Workman building, at 67 Old High Street Headington (formerly 27 High Street).

#### *Early Indian Restaurant*

The 18th century town house at 16 Turl Street has been subject to building recording. The first known function of the house was for University Lodgings, it was also notable for later being used for one of the country's first Indian Restaurants, opened in 1947 (Henderson 2003a)

#### *Municipal Restaurants*

A municipal restaurant is recorded at 10 Woodstock Road in 1887, described as the St Giles Parish Room (OxS card catalogue, OXFO 647.9 MUN). The Municipal pre war Restaurant on Gloucester Green/George Street was demolished during redevelopment of Gloucester Green (pers. comm. E Gollnast). Other post war municipal restaurants were located in St Clement's and Headington, both now demolished. (Note: Another source says that during WWII the Coal Wharf was used to house the single-storey wartime Municipal Restaurant which remained into the post-War years?)

### Printing and the book trade

The Oxford University Press was founded in the city in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (see *Medieval Resource Assessment* for more information), moving to its present location on Walton Street in 1830. Until 1914 it was the largest single employer in the LAA (Day 1979: 184).

Blackwell Ltd began in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, initially operating out of St Clements, the book sellers and publishers had moved to Broad Street by 1879 and expanded significantly after the First World War (Day 1979: 222).

Another printing firm, Alden and Mowbray Ltd operated in the city, founded in 1832 the company moved to Osney Mead by 1978 (Day 1979: 222). The company subsequently moved to Witney in 2005 and later closed down. The Church Army Press moved to Cowley in 1903. Nuffield Press was set up in 1925 in the original Morris Motors factory buildings in Temple Cowley (Newbigging and Williams 1995: 77).

Wolvercote Mill made white paper for books as early as the 1680's and Hinksey mill was converted to paper production in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Oxford Archaeology 2006). The 20<sup>th</sup> century Hall's print works on Brewer Street was subject to photographic recording before demolition in 2011 (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming).

A medieval and post medieval building at 28-32 St Michael's Street was used as a Bookbinders from 1883 (Maltby's Bookbinders) and has been subject to a measured building survey (Yeates 2010).

### Light industry

A rapid survey of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition (1880s) and the OS Town Plans (1860s) recorded 89 factories, 72 warehouses and 45 yards ([Figure 3](#)). The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw an increasing number of ornate well designed factories and warehouses built by locally and nationally important architects and engineers such as T Hawksley (Water Pumping Station, Hinksey), F Codd (Gasworks railway bridge, Hyde's), H Drinkwater (Morrell's Brewery, Hanley's) H Tollit (Archer, Cowley and Company Warehouse, Morris Garage on Long Wall Street) and W Wilkinson responsible for much of the North Oxford suburb and the new smith shop and foundry for Lucy's in 1879 (pers. comm. L Woolley).

Below is working list of miscellaneous light industrial structures on 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:500 and 1:2500 maps, excluding brick kilns and stock yards.

NAME	LOCATION	NOTES
Victoria Saw Mill Stockmore Street	SP52500573	(not clear if elements survive without visit)
St Aldate's Steam Saw Mills	SP51470573	DEMOLISHED
Malthouse	SP51270590	DEMOLISHED
Tanners Yard, King Street	SP51870617	DEMOLISHED
Malthouse Wellington Street	SP50740682	DEMOLISHED
Tallow Factory, Mount Place	SP50440698	DEMOLISHED
Malthouse Paradise Street	SP50950604	Survives
Blenheim Foundry, Dean and Son (Iron and Brass) Temple Street	SP52460580	DEMOLISHED
St Clements Brewery, Cherwell Street	SP52680620	DEMOLISHED

#### *The Eagle Ironworks/ Eagle Foundry (SP50466721)*

The Eagle Ironworks was founded in 1812 in Summertown by William Carter before it was moved to Jericho in 1825 as the Jericho Iron and Brass Foundry (Day 1979, 213). Ownership of the foundry passed through several companies (although mostly the same individuals were involved), finally resting with W Lucy and Co., c. 1871. Specialist electrical manufacturing replaced casting as its chief output by the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By this time company was already exporting widely (e.g. to India). Agricultural machinery and street lighting and railings were important elements of the repertoire. After the First World War, electrical engineering became the company's main business. The company expanded again in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main development of the buildings on the site has been traced in detail by Warburton (2003, 61–125). An excavation in 2007 undertook limited recording of the industrial features (Preston, 2005; Wallis, 2006; Milbank, 2007). Of the extensive factory complex only the Arts and Craft style office building and two Iron gateways remain. An MA dissertation in Industrial Archaeology featuring the Lucy/Eagle Ironworks was completed in 2003 (Warburton 2003; UAD 1681). Ironwork from the foundry survives in a number of locations across the city, including drain covers, lamp posts and railings. A comprehensive survey of this ironwork has yet to be undertaken.

#### *Oxford Steam Ploughing Company*

The Oxfordshire Steam Ploughing Company was established in Cowley in 1868 by Walter Eddison and Richard Nodding, producing steam ploughs and cranes. By 1900 it was a significant employer in Oxford and was claimed to be the largest private firm of steam ploughs in the world (Day 1979: 217; VCH ii: 225-77). By 1924 the company had become John Allen and Sons clearing factory sites for Morris Motors (*ibid.*: 219). A relocated gable façade from factory survives adjacent to its original site, incorporating a 1900 plaque of steam plough.

#### Furniture making and storage

Cabinet making continued as a small but significant industry in Oxford in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The largest single company was owned by Norman Minty (c1886 and continues into the 21<sup>st</sup> century moving to a new site at Horspath in 1965 (Day 1979: 219).

Archer, Cowley and Co's Cantay Depositories Furniture Warehouse on Park End Street was built in 1901 to a design by H J Tollit. The warehouse survives as Cantay House (frontage shops maintain tiles and ironwork and etched window glass).

#### *Baker and Co Furniture Warehouse*

A Victorian warehouse built around Bastion 4 of the medieval city wall, Ship Street, was subject to a detailed building survey in 2010 prior to conversion to student accommodation for Jesus College. The warehouse was designed by William Codd in 1881 for Baker and Co.,

furnishers and built in 1882. Codd was of some significance as a local architect, mostly of domestic development in North Oxford, his other non domestic work includes Hydes's Clothing Warehouse (Queen Street) and a factory on Shoe Lane (pers. comm. L Woolley) The warehouse has polychromatic brickwork and is of irregular plan to fit the site and incorporates the surviving fabric of a town wall Bastion which was made a feature of the warehouse (Underdown 2010).

#### Processing of animal products

A number of tanneries are recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (see table above). A tannery is mentioned at Littlegate in 1846 (Day 1979: 213) and tannery on Littlegate adjacent to Trill Mill stream is shown in a drawing by Malchair in 1772 (Harrison 1998: Fig 40). Excavations on the site of the New Pembroke College Quad have encountered walls, pits and tanning waste associated with a tannery located next to the former Trill Mill Stream (now culverted under Rose Place) (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming).

Underhill's Hide and Skin Market was located at 14a Osney Lane, built in 1927 (City Engineer's Deposited Building Plan 3906 NS). During WWII it became the depot of South Eastern Wholesale Meat Supply Association Ltd and by 1954 the Meat Transport Organisation Ltd and AE Robson Ltd, meat cartilage manufacturers, were also occupying it. The building survives.

#### Cooper's Marmalade Factory

The Cooper family occupied 84 High Street from the 1850s and in 1874 began making marmalade. Frank Cooper Ltd, makers of the 'Oxford marmalade' moved to Park End Street in 1903. A new factory on the Botley Road was opened after WWII (Day 1979: 214). The Park End Street premises survive as 'The Jam Factory', a nightclub and offices. (See internet links below). For a history of Coopers Marmalade see Allen (1989).

#### Clothing factories

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the clothing industry began to move away from small workshops to small factories employing a mixture of outworkers and regular employees. In Oxford, the two largest factories were Hyde's of Queen Street and Lucas' of George Street.

Lucas' first site was in Gloucester Street but moved to George Street in 1892 following the redevelopment of the Gloucester Street area. The new premises were redesigned by H Drinkwater, the building survives as a restaurant (Woolley 2010: 88).

Hyde's was first established in 1839 moving to 32 Queen Street in 1842 with a new factory designed by F Codd built to the rear of the property in 1869 and a new warehouse fronting onto the road in 1877 (Woolley 2010: 90).

A boot and shoe factory was established on St Mary's Road in 1933. The building was converted into a furniture and workshop in 1975. The building remains (Riach Architects 2011).

#### The Motor Car Industry

William Morris built a motor garage on Longwall Street in 1910 (designed by Tollit and Lee) on the site of some disused livery stables in which Morris had been repairing cars and servicing cars since 1902 (Bardsley and Lang 1999: 20). Morris also had a 'cycle and motor repair business' at 48 High Street from 1906-1909. In 1912 Morris Motors moved to new premises on the site of the former Oxford military college, Cowley. It slowly expanded to cover a vast area in eastern Cowley by 1938. The development of the various factories led to a sharp increase in settlement in the parishes of Cowley, Iffley and Headington with over 2000 built by the City Corporation and a further 4700 by private developers (Day 1979: 206). The success of Morris Motors in the pre war period resulted in the creation of the other related industries such as the Pressed Steel Co. Ltd in 1926 with Morris as one of the company founders (*ibid.*: 218). In 1952 Morris Motors merged with the Austin Motor



Company forming the British Motor Corporation (late the British Leyland Motor Corporation). In 1984 it became part of the Rover Car group. The factory had its own light railway connected to the mainline for the transportation of goods.

The bulk of the infrastructure associated with the 1940s-50s Morris Plant and Pressed Steel Plant in Cowley was demolished without any structured record, although private photographic records survive ([http://www.cowleyhistory.org.uk/html/end\\_of\\_an\\_era.html](http://www.cowleyhistory.org.uk/html/end_of_an_era.html)) (Rhodes 2006).

#### *The Hollow Way Works, Cowley*

On Hollow Way, Cowley, a former school and military college built in 1852, extended in 1877-8 and altered and restored in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century was partially taken over by William Morris in 1912 who used the east wing as a car factory for the 'bullnose; Morris Oxfords and for the Nuffield Press which printed publicity for the Car Manufacturer (Stratton 1986; Sheppard 1985).

A building survey was carried out in 1997 on the site of the former Nuffield Press and Military College. The surviving structures from the Military College included the north and east ranges of the college (Grade II LB 26/733) as well as the Drinkwater Science Laboratory to the rear of the adjacent church (Muir 1999: 300). The Drinkwater building was a two storey late 19<sup>th</sup> century building which had initially been constructed as a Laboratory for the Military College, the building was re-used by Morris Motors as an electrical substation and practice room for the works band.

#### *The A Shop*

A large corrugated iron-clad steel framed single storey four aisled building built at Hollow Way c1914 is thought to be the first purpose built car production building at Cowley. A measured floor plan and photographic record was undertaken before its demolition in the 1990's (Muir 1999: 300). According to Briscoe the 'A shop' originally housed a munitions factory before being taken over first by Morris' expanding car manufacturing industry and later by Nuffield Press the printing firm founded by Morris to print 'The Morris Owner Magazine (Briscoe 2005; Oxford Archaeology 2005).

#### *The Morris Garage, Longwall Street*

In 1910 William Morris opened the first Morris Garage on Longwall Street, opposite the junction with Holywell Street. Initially the Garage serviced and repaired cars. The first Bullnose Morris car was assembled here in 1912. The façade of the showroom remains, with a New College accommodation block located behind (Woolley 2001: Plate 12).

#### *Osberton Radiator factory (SP50450922)*

The Osberton Radiator factory was established in 1919 on Osberton Road in north Oxford. W.R. Morris bought Osberton Radiators Ltd in 1923 and the factory was transferred in 1925 to a near-by site on the western side of Woodstock Road on the site of former brickworks, where it expanded considerably (SP50390855). Both factory sites have now been redeveloped. The abutments of the 'electric bridge' over the Oxford canal are the only surviving remains of the Radiator factory (later the Unipart factory).

### The extraction industry

#### *Stone Quarrying*

Headington parish has been an important source of local stone since at least the 14th century (see Medieval Resource Assessment for more information). A 'fulan pitte' (abandoned pit) is mentioned in Ethelred's Charter of 1004 (Bloxham and Shatford 1996a, 79). Medieval and post medieval quarrying followed a typical method of extraction from a shallow pit which was then abandoned as the difficulties of deep extraction outweighed the benefits, resulting in a fragmented landscape still visible today at Headington Quarry.

The main area of quarrying was taken from the eastern part of the parish, north of the old London Road, some distance from the village. At least some workers lived in the area from the 16<sup>th</sup> century when 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 undertaken in the colleges and several acts were passed to facilitate transport of the stone including the turnpiking the London Road and attempts to increase navigation on the rivers and later the canals. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century quarrying probably covered around ninety acres from London Road to Old Road.

The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of the quarry area shows a number of houses interspersed with stone quarries from the London Road to Shotover Hill area. The 19<sup>th</sup> century probably saw a significant decline in the quarrying industry as improvements to the transport network meant better access to the more durable Bath stone leading to the growth of the new village across the former worked out quarries (Oxford City Council 2008a: 6). Archaeological investigations at 12 Trinity Road indicate that the house was constructed over an abandoned quarry (Dalton and Hiller 2001: 3).

#### *Gravel extraction*

Localised gravel extraction was widely practiced and further work is required to map pattern of extraction. Notable gravel pits include those at Bevington Road (Graham 1974-88: No6, 4).

#### *Brickworks and clay extraction*

Although Headington is known for stone quarrying, 19<sup>th</sup> century maps also record a number of clay extraction pits and brickworks in the parish. The Brickworks at Headington were located to the east of Headington Quarry and operated until the 1930s (Bloxham and Shatford 1996b: 56).

Elsewhere the Brickworks at Marston included drying sheds and kilns capable of burning 42,000 bricks and likely served the local market (Newbigging and Wood 1996: 87). The extent of clay workings and activity on Cowley Road is also recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Clay extraction pits are also recorded at Wolvercote. For more information on Brick making see Bond, Gosling and Rhodes (1980).

A number of brick yards and kilns are recording on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 map:

NAME	LOCATION	NOTES
Brickyard and Quarry Old Road	SP 55390644	DEMOLISHED
Brick and Tile Works Old Road	SP 55620632	DEMOLISHED
Brick and Tile Works Old Road	SP 55670636	DEMOLISHED
Cowley Road Brick Field	SP52940579	DEMOLISHED
Brick Field and Kiln Jackstraw Lane	SP52980745	DEMOLISHED
Brickworks near –Lakeside, North Oxford	SP49781041	DEMOLISHED
Brick and Tile Works near Shotover Hill	SP55760688	DEMOLISHED
Brick and Tile Works near Shotover Hill	SP56040677	Some related buildings survive as residential houses in Risinghurst, Kiln Lane.
Clay pit and brick kiln Woodstock Road	SP50490857	Demolished
Kingerlee Brickworks, Lakeside Road		Demolished

## Mills

### *Holywell Mill*

Holywell Mill on the River Cherwell was held by Magdalen College by 1877 and is now used by the college as a residence.

### *Castle Mill- Demolished 1931*

Castle Mill on the Thames continued to operate as a corn mill until 1929 when it was converted into a waste paper factory. Poorly preserved elements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century mill structure were recorded during investigations near the Castle Mill Stream in 1997, although no internal workings were noted (Dalton and Booth 1998: 17). The main and side channels of the mill stream were also recorded, noting evidence of several phases of repair in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and 1930s.

### *Osney Mill*

Osney Mill was used as a saw mill and then as a flour mill until its closure in 1965. (Day 1979: 329). In 2008 a watching brief recorded the extensive 19<sup>th</sup> century brick foundations, a brick floor sealing an earlier stone cobble floor and details of the internal construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century mill building (Sims, 2008). The building survey was restricted by the collapsed character of the mill (Oxford Archaeology forthcoming).

### *Towles Mill (Hinksey Paper Mill) (SP51710392)*

The site of Towles Mill (variously known as Langford Mill, Hinksey Mill, New Hinksey Mill) recorded from the 12th century. It was converted to a paper mill in the 18th century. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the mill was associated with John Towle, who experimented with the use of card as a building material. He constructed Paisley House from cardboard produced at the mill which stood from 1844 until its demolition in 1996 (HER16134). The mill ceased production in the early 1920s and the structures were largely demolished by 1960. Parts of the mill sluice remain with the potential for other in-filled features to survive. The site has been subject to limited examination and assessment (Oxford Archaeology, 2006). In 2007 a watching brief observed the mill race (now the sluice channel) and an exposed revetment and wheel pit belonging to the 19<sup>th</sup> century mill (Oxford Archaeology 2007).

### *The Weirs Paper Mill (SP52150424)*

Weirs Mill was formerly a corn mill but converted to paper making in 1824 (HER582). In 1885 the machines were removed and the building was made into board factory in conjunction with Hinksey Mill. The mill was bought in 1825 by John Towle the paper making entrepreneur. The mill has now been demolished

### *Wolvercote Paper Mill (SP48720971)*

The paper mill in Lower Wolvercote, supplied paper to the Oxford University Press and was once a major local employer. The mill was in existence by 1720 and was entirely water-powered until 1811, when a steam engine was installed to power the paper-making process. The mill was rebuilt in 1955 and finally demolished in 2004. For a history of Wolvercote paper mill and its significance to the British paper industry see (Foden 1996).

### *Headington Windmill (SP54870652)*

A windmill was located on Windmill Road in the 19th century and may be of earlier origin (County HER No 1007). A painting of a view of Oxford from Shotover Hill shows the windmill as it was in 1820 along with the miller's house. It was offered for sale in 1823 (VCH v: 157-168). The sales notice records two dressing mills, flour bins, dwelling House, cellar, wood hovel, piggeries, stables with large granary and 'a very excellent garden' (<http://www.headington.org.uk/history/misc/winmill.htm>). A miller is recorded in the 1871 census, but operations must have ceased soon afterwards as the 1876 OS map labels the mill 'Old Windmill' but an OS survey point on the windmill mound suggests that the mill had

gone by this time. By the 1881 census four new cottages were built on the site at right angles to the road and extending away from the miller's house. They were apparently built from the stone of the old mill. These along with the old mill house and two adjoining buildings were known as Windmill Cottages which survived until the 1950s, when they were deliberately destroyed by the Fire Brigade during a training exercise, and Windmill House was built on the site in 1957. An archaeological evaluation at the site in 2009 recorded the remains of a 19th century barn and a single post hole (JMHS 2009).

*Grandpont Flock Mill SP51340556*

Previously the water pumping station, built 1825, Grandpont Flock Mill on Thames is mapped on the 1:500 1st Edition OS map. The mill is now demolished.

## Transport infrastructure

### Canals and waterways

A rapid survey of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition (1880s) and the OS Town Plans (1870s) indicated at least 23 boathouses, eleven wharves, 5 ferry points and three weirs operating along the river and canal network in Oxford ([Figure 4](#)). The Oxford Canal was completed in 1790 and was intended to promote economic growth in the city through improved links between London and the midlands via Oxford, but the subsequent completion of the Grand Junction Canal at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century resulted in a significant loss of trade in Oxford (Day 1979: 209). For a history of bargemen and boatmen and the character of occupation at Fisher Row see Prior (1982).

#### *Canal House*

The Canal House, designed by Richard Tawney for the Oxford Canal Company, was completed in 1827–9 located at the canal basin. It was an important commercial building, built of stone in classical style, later became the master's lodgings of St. Peter's College.

#### *The Canal Basin and Wharf (SP50880631)*

The in filled 18<sup>th</sup> century canal wharf lies below Worcester Street Car Park Early 19th century plans demonstrate the existence of other buildings around the Y-shaped basin by 1840. The basin now lies under Nuffield College. The Goods Wharf and Coal Wharf contained warehouses and a weighbridge. A Wharfinger's House and office survived until c1939. The canal entered the basin under Hythe Bridge Street, which was widened on the north side around 1860. A bridge of iron girders and jack arches was built onto the original brick arched bridge, both bridges survive. By the late 1920s the Worcester Street Wharf was largely disused. In 1930s Lord Nuffield bought the site for a new College foundation. The construction of Nuffield College removed the eastern part of the basin, with the remaining area filled in a used as a car park. The site of the canal wharf at Worcester Street Car Park has been subject to a detailed Conservation Study (Oxford Archaeology 2008).

Notable surviving extant features of the Canal Basin:

- Wyaston House (Oxford Canal Company), 1790-95.
- Oxford Canal Company Offices (The Wharf House Pub), 1829.
- Boundary walls to Worcester Street Car Park, representing demolished warehouses, also one gate post (of dark blue engineering bricks) next to the Duke's Cut pub.
- Surviving elements of Canal Bridge 244 on Hythe Bridge Street Prison buildings (Entrance range; C and D wings), 1790- 1800.

Locks and other features of the canal:

- Isis Lock (SP50520662). The 18<sup>th</sup> century Roving Bridge at the lock is a grade II listed structure (LB No 4/793).
- Walton Bridge, Walton Well Road (SP50410731) Grade II 18<sup>th</sup> century canal bridge.
- Aristotle Bridge, Aristotle Lane (SP50480790) Grade II 18<sup>th</sup> century canal bridge.
- Canal Bridge 238 Wolvercote Green, (SP50160786) Grade II 18<sup>th</sup> century canal bridge.
- Canal Bridge 237 (SP49990903) Grade II 18<sup>th</sup> century canal bridge

See also the post medieval Assessment

River Locks:

- Osney Lock (SP50370587). The first lock was built of stone by Daniel Harris for the Thames Navigation Commision in 1790. The lock was re-built in 1905.

- Godstow Lock (SP 48510894). Godstow Lock is the 'highest' hydraulically-operated pound lock on the Thames. It was converted to hydraulic operation in 1970 when the original heavy wood beams were removed. Prior to 1790 there was a flash weir under Godstow Bridge.

#### *Weirs*

Iffley Weir is part of an exceptional historic group comprising of the 1920s lock, keepers house, boat slide and bridge together with the listed 1630's lock that contains a 1922 Stoney Roller weir gate (Trueman 2004: 29 and 40). To the north of Oxford, below Godstow Lock, was Medley Weir, the last operational flash weir on the Thames. It was finally removed in 1928 (SP 4983 0732).

A watching brief in 1998 and 1999 during improvements to Godstow Weir (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2000) recorded deposits and features associated with the construction of the existing weir, the creation of the navigation cut in 1780 and periodic dredging works were identified and recorded.

#### *Salter's Boatyard*

Salter's Boatyard, located on the Thames south of Folly Bridge, operated from 1858 until the 1990s. The company made a variety of boats for colleges, military craft during the two World Wars and, more recently, boats for canal pleasure trips. An evaluation undertaken in 1998 at Salter's Boatyard recorded the remains of a building of 19<sup>th</sup> century date not shown on the 1876 OS Map and associated with the use of the site as a timber wharf and boat yard (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1998). In 1999 a building survey of the boatyard buildings was undertaken prior to their demolition, including the 19<sup>th</sup> century lock house, workshops and office buildings (Dalton, Kinchin-Smith, Munby and Newell, 1999). For a history of the boatyard see Wenham (2006).

#### *Wharves*

There were Canal Company wharves stretching all the way along the eastern side of the canal from Juxton Street Wharf south of Worcester College. Several wharves are recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Mallham's Wharf or Lower Wharf had two wharves and a wet dock. It was established south east of the pound lock at Folly Bridge after the 1827 rebuilding. It was sold in 1844 and was later acquired by Salter for a boatyard. Isaac King's wharf (later Salter's boatyard) and the adjacent warehouse at Folly Bridge were converted into the Head of the River Public House. The warehouse is part listed. L and R Wyatt's Wharf was established south west of Folly Bridge island after the bridge had been rebuilt in 1827 and had closed by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Friars Wharf, also called Hopkin's Wharf was the largest wharf and wet dock in Oxford. Established after Folly Bridge was altered in 1827 it lay across the line of modern Thames Street. Of the 1830s buildings only Wharf House remains, now residential housing. Clay Cross Coal Wharf lay at the end of the earlier line of Thames Street and Plowman's Wharf off Isis Street were also established after Folly Bridge was altered in 1827. The remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century river frontages and a boat yard were found during 1980s development work (VCH iv).

Rewley Wharf was built 1851 to allow goods to be transferred between the canal and railway. Basson's Baltic Timber yard had a wharf on the southern bank of the Thames near the end of Malborough Road (now the site of Pembroke College student accommodation). For more information on Canal infrastructure see Davies and Robinson (1999).

#### *The Binsey Boat*

The erosion of the Thames river bank at Port Meadow revealed a boat of clench bolt construction, interpreted as a large punt or small barge of a late post medieval or early modern date (Durham 2006: 423). A subsequent archaeological investigation examined the boat and the development of the riverbank over the last 120 years. Geophysical survey indicated significant erosion of the riverbank in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*: 435).

The survey carried out by English Heritage, recorded two parallel linear anomalies associated with the buried boat with several amorphous areas of magnetic anomalies probably representing associated scattered debris (Linford 2004: 4). The investigation produced 19<sup>th</sup> century finds suggesting the date of deposition for the boat, but dendrochronological investigation failed to provide a date for the boat itself (*ibid.*: 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). Environmental sampling and geo-archaeological analysis suggested the presence of a wooden bank construction and evidence of burning in the vicinity (*ibid.*: 449).

#### *Water channel management*

More work is required to collate the archaeological information for 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century water channels that have been encountered during fieldwork. A channel or drain in St Thomas parish is shown on Ralph Agas map of 1578. This was known as the Red Ox Ditch in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was subject to limited investigation in 1998 and 2007 (JMHS 2005).

#### Railways

In the mid 19th Century, privately run railways operated across the country and rival bidders vied to be the one to provide a rail link to Oxford. A rivalry developed between the broad-gauge Great Western Railway (east-west) and the standard-gauge London (Euston) and Birmingham Railway (LBR) (north-south). LBR sought to block the Great Western Railway's northern expansion, and was partially successful. This led to the amalgamation of the LBR and a number of other concerns in 1847 forming the London and North Western Railway (LNWR) the largest railway company in Britain and the largest joint stock company in the world. It also provided an opportunity to prevent the further expansion of Brunel's broad-gauge railway, which, in part, led to the eventual demise of Brunel's broad-gauge railway in 1892.

The LNWR was amalgamated into the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS) as part of the 1922 railway grouping and in turn passed into the London Midland Region of British Railways upon nationalisation (1st January 1948). Until 1999 Oxford's two rival railway stations could still be seen standing side by side. For a history of Oxford's railways see Waters 2005).

#### *The Great Western Railway Line*

The GWR line reached Oxford from Didcot in 1844, when the station stood at the end of what was later Western Road. In 1850 the Banbury line opened with the new route following the modern railway tracks. A new station was opened on the Botley Road in 1852 (UAD Monument No 464; SP50090615), where the present station stands rebuilt in 1971.

#### *The London and North Western Railway Line*

The Oxford Rewley Road railway station was opened in 1851 serving the London and the North Western Railway (Day 1979: 215). The station was designed by Fox and Henderson who also designed Crystal Palace, although there were certain differences between the two structures (e.g. the station was much smaller), which may relate to the patents held by Paxton, the other architect of the Crystal Palace. The station experienced many changes, both during and after its use as a station. In 1923 the company merged with a number of other small railway lines to form the London, Midland and Scotland Railway Company. The Rewley Road station continued in use until 1969 for passengers although it continued for some time after for industrial use (Tyler 2007: 92). A considerable portion of the portecochere was removed in the 1950s and in 1999 the building was dismantled and moved to Quainton Railway Museum in Buckinghamshire. The station was subject to a detailed structural survey before being dismantled. Its listing was subsequently revised from Grade II\* to Grade II (Tyler 2007).

### *The LNWR/LMS Swing bridge*

The LMS / LNWR Swing Bridge is one of only two scheduled Swing Bridges in England and is the last significant hand-operated main-line rail Swing Bridge in existence in Britain. The bridge is a scheduled monument (SAM No 175) and sits on either side of the Sheepwash Channel. The Bridge was originally constructed to designs by Robert Stephenson in 1850-1, and appears to be the earliest moving-element railway bridge in Britain to retain its original mechanism and the only one designed by Stephenson to retain the majority of its original structure. It connected the LNWR passenger and goods station to the south (now at Quainton) with the LNWR locomotive depot and lines to Bicester and Bletchley, to its north, and once fulfilled an integral role of enabling this line to cross the Sheepwash Channel without compromising the continuing navigation of the waterway. Around 1890 the bridge was substantially reconstructed in steel and the majority of the surviving structure visible today dates from this period. Further modifications to the north and midstream abutments were made in 1941. From October 1951 all former LNWR passenger trains were diverted into the GWR Station, following the failure to implement a new lift bridge in 1944 and the Swing Bridge fell out of use. In 1984 the bridge permanently fixed in its 'open' position, allowing navigation of the Channel (RPS 2003). The chairs for the rails are marked 'L and NWR 1906'.

### *Miscellaneous infrastructure*

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1:2500 OS map records the location of a number of railway buildings, now demolished.

- Pump Room (SP50490617).
- Signal Box (SP50500617).
- Engineer Shed (SP 50470619).
- A GWR goods yard was developed south of Osney Lane in the 19th century. The GWR Goods Transfer Shed was recorded in 1983 and subsequently demolished (UAD Monument No 637; SP50560594; RCHME 1983).

### *Littlemore Station (SP53580251)*

A station at Littlemore was opened in 1864 on the Wycombe Line (Arnatt *et al.* 1996: 55). Littlemore Station (HER12445) is recorded on the later 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map as on the Great Western Railway Oxford Thame Aylesbury Branch Line. It is now demolished.

### *Cowley Works Station*

Railway sidings were constructed at Cowley in the 1930s, to accommodate the growing car plant. Evidence for the construction of the railway has been recorded at several locations including at the Rover Car Plant site (OHER 1603), a substantial ditch, probably a railway embankment ditch was recorded on the Rover Pallet Site (Matthews 1998: 5) whilst a railway construction layer was recorded at the Integrated Logistics Centre (Pugh 1998: 2).

### Trams

Horse drawn trams operated in Oxford from 1881 until 1914 when they were replaced by motor bus transport. Tram lines remained on Walton Street until WWII (Kennedy 1997: 9).

### Bridges

Notable modern era bridges include the 1886 Railway Bridge to the gas works and the nearby 1927 pipe bridge (both now foot bridges) which are the last physical vestiges of St Ebbe's Gasworks (Woolley 2010: 71).

Photographs of two Port Meadow Race Course Bridges and the Medley Bridge are held in the Conservation Team files (undated).



See above for Canal Bridges

New roads and streets

A number of new streets added to the city during this period have had a significant impact on the townscape.

In 1872 Oriel College created King Edward Street across their land running south from the High Street (VCH iv). The work involved demolition of a number of buildings, including some which originated as stone built halls in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Also in 1872 New Inn Hall Street was extended through to George Street and the section running east-west was renamed St Michael's Street.

Until 1894 Hollybush Row extended southwards as far as St Thomas' Street. A continuation to Osney Lane was then built, necessitating demolition of buildings in the medieval suburb, including the Red Ox Inn. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century Oxpens Road developed as a continuation to the south and east across the meadows. Mansfield Road was constructed in 1887-93, running north from Holywell Street to South Parks Road. It was to provide access to Mansfield and Manchester Colleges, then under construction (VCH iv). Several post medieval properties in Holywell Street were demolished to make way for the road. Beaumont Street was laid out from 1828 to 1837 comprised of elegant terraced houses in the Regency Style, linking Worcester Street with St Giles.

## Material culture

### Pottery

Modern pottery is frequently encountered in field investigations but often not discussed in great detail. Period fabric types include Staffordshire wares of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date (OXDQ; OXFM; OXBEW), cream wares of a late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date (OXCRM), late English stone wares of a post 1750 date (OXEST), pearl wares of a mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date (OXPW) and mass produced white earthen wares (OSWHEW). The later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century also saw the proliferation of imported mass produced wares such as Chinese porcelain (Mellor 1984: 218).

The first notable collection of modern era pottery to be published was an early 19<sup>th</sup> assemblage from the 1967-1976 excavations at St Ebbe's (Hassall and Halpin *et al.* 1984). The provided examples of coloured earthenware and pearl ware domestic vessels, also the appearance on the site of Staffordshire transfer wares reflected the arrival of the railway in 1844. The dating evidence from the 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of activity relied primarily on identified factory names on the crockery and of local clay pipe makers (Mellor 1984: 180).

Another notable early 19<sup>th</sup> century assemblage was recovered from the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary during the 2009 excavation. The site produced common later 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery fabrics, forms and decoration relating to factory made pearl ware, cream and refined white ware. These were recovered alongside locally and regionally made coarse red earthenwares (probably from Brill) and variously sourced stonewares. Three large assemblages of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century crockery were of particular interest. Two groups with a similar range of wares and forms, were clearly linked to the hospital, including a range of sanitary wares with plain white ware wash bowls, chamber pots, ointment pots and a gentleman's urine bottles, in addition to a smaller range of domestic tea and dining wares. A selection of willow pattern plates all made by John Meigh and Son were present. Also black-transfer printed white ware ointment pots, plates and rounded bowls all bearing the 'Radcliffe Infirmary' name in print. A third significant assemblage was retrieved from the backfill of a cellar, apparently discarded during the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, again associated with health and hygiene functions. Chamber pots, probably sourced from the Brill/Boarstall potteries and cream ware chamber pots with twisted rope handles were of a type that could be directly matched to the 1798 catalogue produced by Whitehead potteries of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. One painted ointment pot with WALKER OXFORD, appeared to be related to Richard Walker, an individual who held the appointment of Apothecary at the Radcliffe Infirmary between 1781 and 1805. Two Plain cream ware rounded bowls had the name of an Oxford college painted either on the base or side (St Johns College and Exeter College) (Jeffries 2010).

Other notable small assemblages include two phases associated with the continued use of the Oxford Castle site as the county gaol (Blinkhorn, 2006). A total of 424 sherds of modern pottery were recovered including several stamped as 'prison issue' (*ibid.*: 62). Elsewhere archaeological investigations at the Telecom House, Wareham Bank recorded a small sample of mass produced white earthen wares as well as some cream wares (Blinkhorn, 2005, 34) and modern pottery recovered from the Pembroke Quad Bursary included patterned earthenware and porcelain (Goris 1971).

### Clay pipes

Clay tobacco pipes were introduced in England in the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century 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).

Evidence for clay pipes have been recorded at numerous locations in the LAA and although a detailed analysis of the evidence is beyond the scope of this report. 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). At St Ebbe's four 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe manufacturers were identified in the assemblage indicating resurgence in local production at this time (Oswald 1984: 251).

At the Oxford Castle project the small assemblage included several fragments of post 1800 clay pipes including a bowl piece decorated with a Turk's Head dated to the period 1810-1850 (Higgins 2006: 75). A small assemblage of clay pipe from a watching brief at Albion Place (UAD 1766) included a substantially complete pipe bearing the initials 'BH' for Benjamin Huggins, known to have worked in Oxford between 1841-1875 (Cotter 2008: 11). Excavations at the Telecom House, Wareham Bank, produced a small assemblage of post medieval and modern clay pipes including a single makers mark dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hart 2005: 40).

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For war memorials : [www.headington.org.uk/history/war/index.html](http://www.headington.org.uk/history/war/index.html)

For Coopers Marmalade see: [www.headington.org.uk/oxon/high/tour/south/084.htm](http://www.headington.org.uk/oxon/high/tour/south/084.htm)

## Appendix 1 Miscellaneous demolished structures

A number of additional industrial, commercial, utilitarian structures of note from the modern period have been demolished, these are listed below (pers comm. E Gollnast and D. Clark ). Further work is required to check these sites and provide locations.

- Carfax Assembly Rooms, dance and entertainment centre to the rear of Queen Street and Cornmarket. Demolished for the Clarendon Centre.
- Ice Skating building Botley Road, later a cinema then cooper's marmalade factory. Demolished for commercial properties.
- Wadham College Barn in University Parks. Formerly Grade II.
- Wadham College Stables at Holywell demolished in 1970s.
- The Canal Workhouse?
- Settling Rooms (Used as café formerly for paying the transactions at the Gloucester Green Cattle Market) Gloucester Green demolished for Gloucester Green development .
- Brick Built Sorting Office for GPO Hollybush Row, demolished for residential development.
- Offices of Gas Board, Marlborough Road.
- University College Boathouse, Thames Towpath. Demolished after fire rebuilt in modern design (Listed).
- Elliston and Cavell funeral parlour, Bainton Road (demolished 2003)
- Row of shops in Castle Street (demolished 2003)
- 16B Worcester Place
- Lucy's iron foundry
- Morrell's brewery (part)
- Westgate geodesic sphere
- 41 Park End Street (Antiques warehouse)
- BT House, Paradise Street
- Salter's boatbuilding shop, Brook Street (demolished 2004)
- Autowork garage (formerly Ward coal company offices) Canal Street, Jericho. (demolished 2010/11)
- 44 – 46 Banbury Road
- Littlemore Baptist Chapel (demolished. 2008?)
- Maternity Hospital, Radcliffe Infirmary (demolished. 2009)
- 351 Woodstock Road (demolished 2005)
- Donnington Middle School (demolished. 2004)
- Pubs (Duke of York (Paradise Street), King of Prussia, 76 Rose Hill)

## Appendix 2: Modern Site Gazetteer

- 1. Queen Street 43-44 (UAD 9)**  
 Modern cellar  
 Source: UAD
- 2. Cornmarket Street (UAD 36)**  
 Modern grave slab, probably related to St Martin's Church  
 Source: UAD
- 3. Queen's College 1998 (UAD 407)**  
 1939 Anderson shelter was recorded.  
 Source: UAD
- 4. Evaluation at Osney Abbey. 1994 (UAD 374)**  
 19th century orchard.  
 Source: UAD
- 5. St Anthony's College. 1994 (UAD 375)**  
 19th century quarry  
 Source: UAD
- 6. St Cross Road. 1994 (UAD 276)**  
 19th century quarry  
 Source: UAD
- 7. St Giles Church. 1994 (UAD 377)**  
 19th century brick vault  
 Source: UAD
- 8. 53 George Street, Yates Wine Lodge., 1995 (UAD 381)**  
 19th century cellar and wall foundations  
 Source: UAD
- 9. Lock House, Salter's Boatyard. 1997 (UAD 442)**  
 Building survey of 19th century timber framed building  
 Source: UAD
- 10. LMS Station, Rewley Road (UAD 443)**  
 Building survey of 19th century station buildings  
 Source: UAD
- 11. University College. 1998 (UAD 444)**  
 Building survey of 19th century buttery  
 Source: UAD
- 12. Clark's Row. 1980 (UAD 467)**  
 19th century pottery and culvert  
 Source: UAD
- 13. Watching brief at GPO Sorting Office, Osney Lane. 1975 (UAD 536)**  
 19th century stone culvert  
 Source: UAD
- 14. Watching brief at 1 Beaumont Buildings. 1980 (UAD 547)**  
 19th century brick vault and cess pit, single sherd of Victorian pottery  
 Source: UAD
- 15. Watching brief at Folly Bridge court, Thames Street. 1983 (UAD 569)**  
 Probable 19th century cellar, wooden piles and river frontage  
 Source: UAD
- 16. Watching brief at Norfolk Street. 1986 (UAD 581)**  
 19th century house foundations at garden soils  
 Source: UAD
- 17. Excavations at Paradise Square. 1989 (UAD 589)**  
 Modern garden soils and make up layers  
 Source: UAD
- 18. Watching brief at Oxford Union, St Michael's Street. 1983 (UAD 609)**  
 19th century brick sewer and archway  
 Source: UAD
- 19. Watching brief at St Michael's Street, No 4. 1984 (UAD 610)**  
 Post medieval rubble foundations or cellar wall.  
 Post medieval pottery  
 Source: UAD
- 20. Watching brief at St Michael's Street, No 3a. 1989 (UAD 612)**  
 Post medieval cellar  
 Source: UAD
- 21. Recorded observations Magdalen College Meadows. 1996-97 (UAD 613)**  
 16th century field boundaries in meadow  
 Source: UAD
- 22. Excavations at Jowett Walk. 2003 (UAD 1610)**  
 Some 20th century features possibly associated with WWII reconnaissance laboratory  
 Source: UAD
- 23. Walkover survey at Milham Ford Upper School. 2002 (UAD 1698)**  
 Mapping includes the location of a crinkle-crankle plan air raid shelter southeast of the main school building
- 24. Evaluation at Holywell house, Osney Mead. 2007 (UAD 1700)**  
 Organic layer above the alluvial silt containing 20th century finds suggests that land reclamation was carried out in the post war period for the creation of the industrial estate  
 Source: UAD
- 25. Evaluation at Rover Pallet Park, Cowley, Oxford. 1998 (OHER 1603)**  
 Evaluation at Rover Site revealed large pit containing aircraft debris probably from WWII  
 Source: Unpublished report.

Appendix 2: Figures

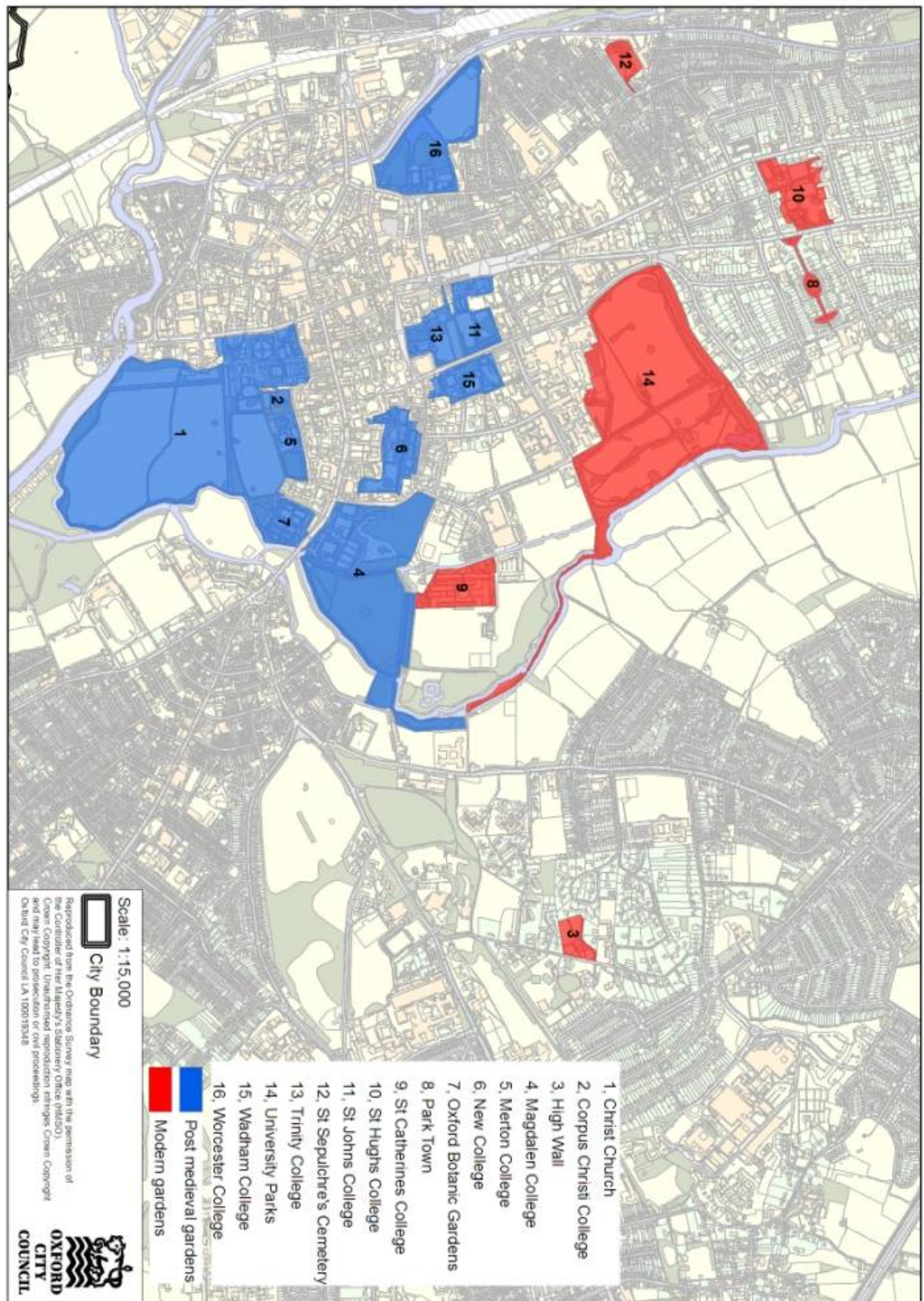


Figure 1: Post medieval and modern gardens in Oxford

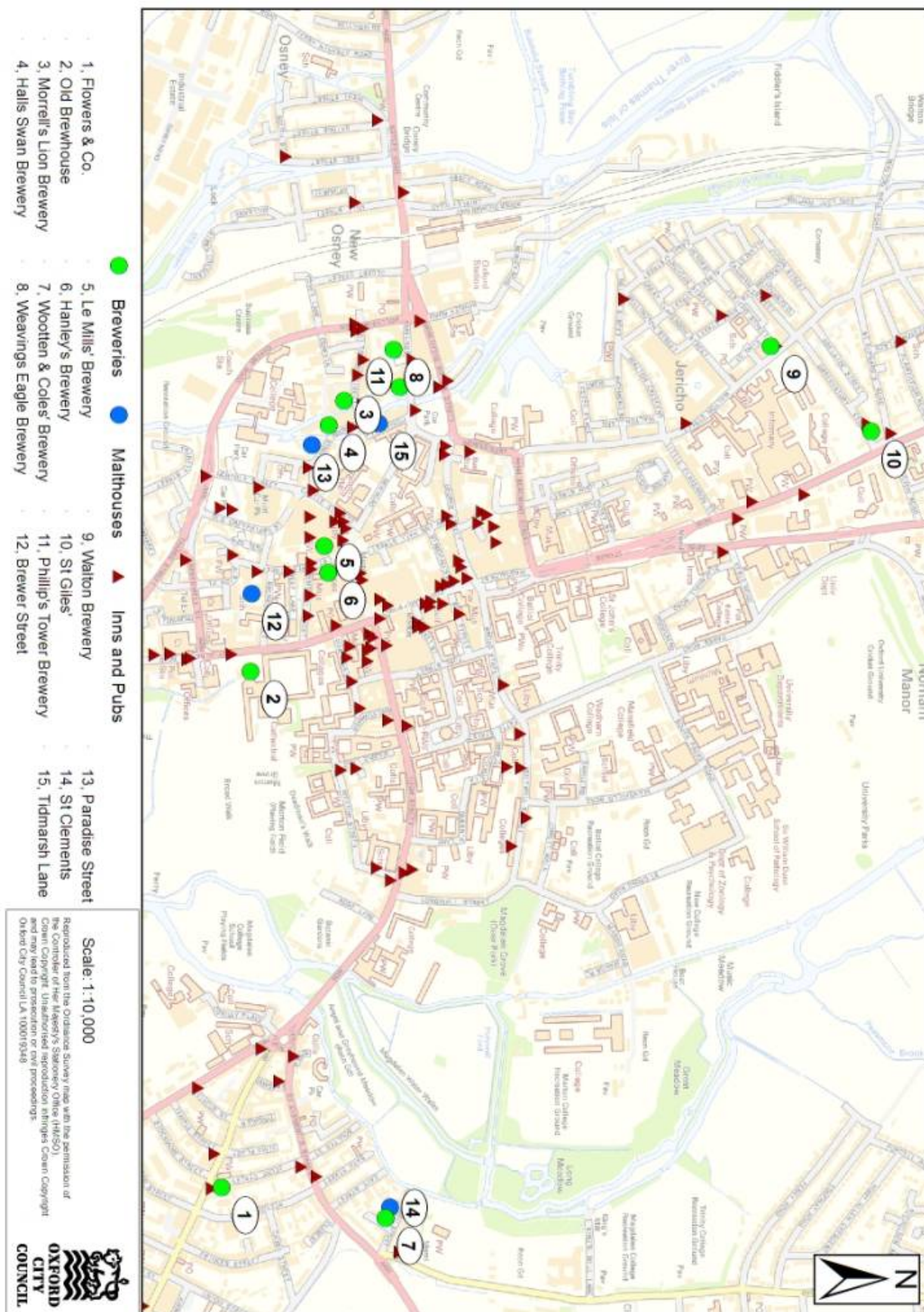


Figure 2: Breweries and Malt houses in Oxford



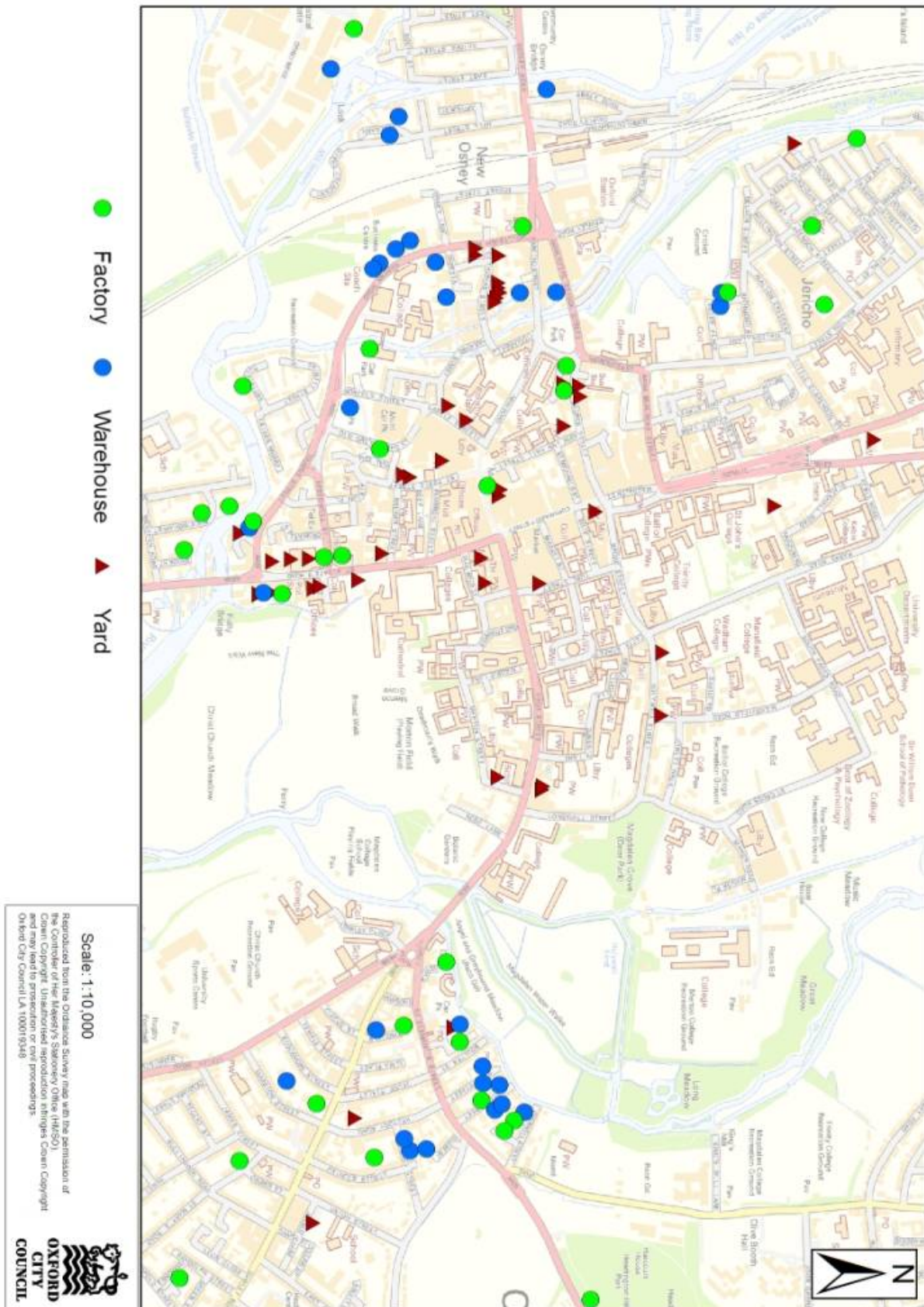


Figure 3: Factories and warehouses in Oxford

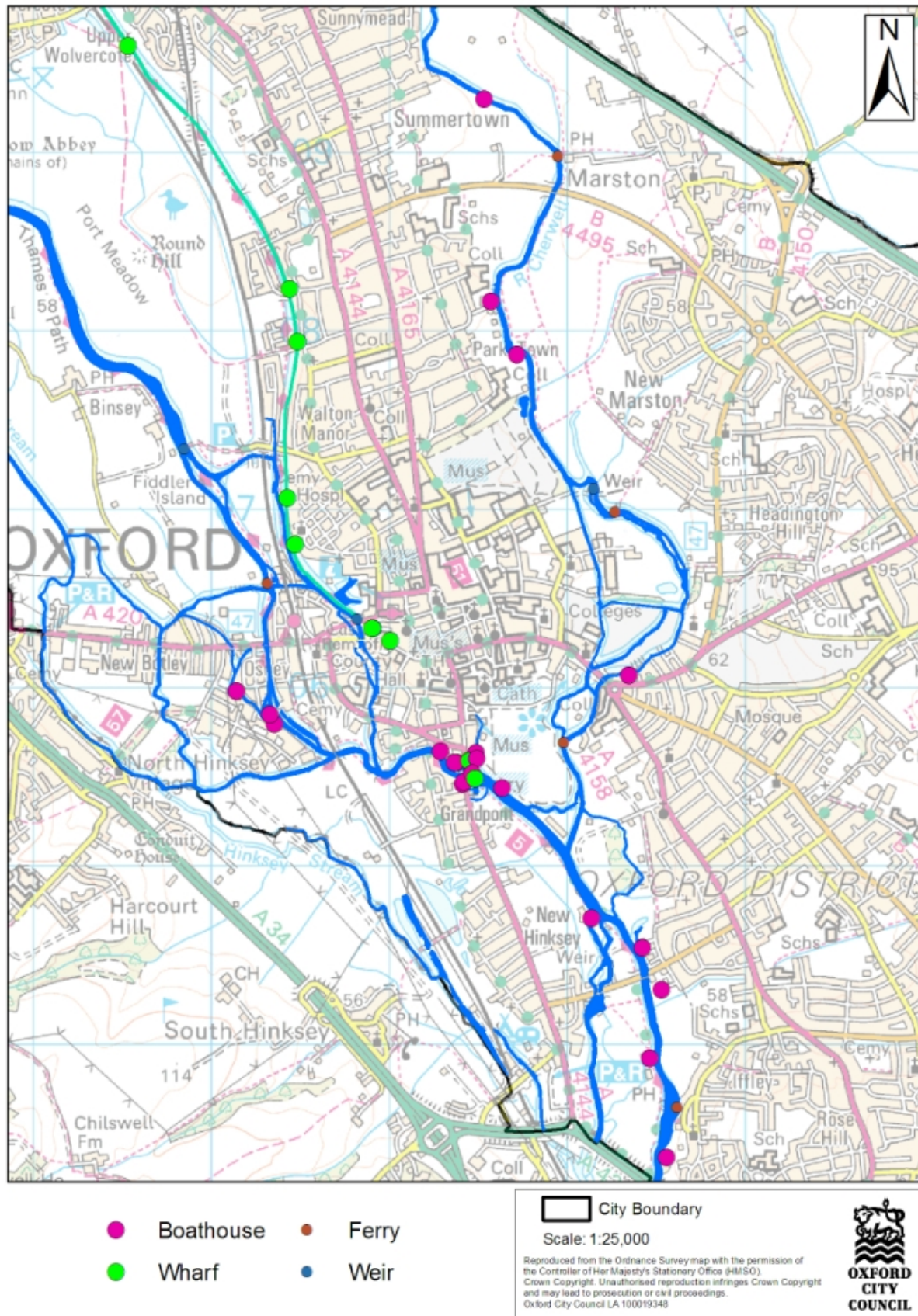


Figure 4: River use in Oxford LAA