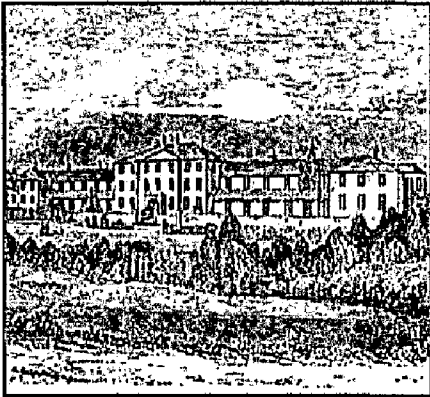


Archaeological Assessment

Please note that this survey was completed in 2009 and has been reassessed. There have been no alterations to site which will impact on the content or outcomes of the surveys since they were completed.

Warneford Hospital Headington Oxford



Desk-based Assessment

oxfordarchaeology



August 2009

Client: GBS Consulting

Issue No: 1

OA Job No: 4471

NGR: SP 538 059

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Client Ref No: N/A
Document Title: Warneford Hospital, Headington, Oxford

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**Warneford Hospital, Warneford Lane, Oxford
Archaeological desk-based assessment for GBS Consulting**

Summary

GBS Consulting commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) in August 2009 to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment examining the archaeological resource at land at Warneford Hospital in Oxford. Warneford Hospital is located within the Headington area of Oxford, and is centred on NGR SP 538 059. The Site is within the administrative area of Oxford City Council.

This desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the Site contains one identified feature, a pair of undated linear earthworks. The Site also has the potential to contain hitherto undetected archaeological deposits, especially of the Roman period.

The Site has an uncertain but low to moderate potential to include archaeological features or artefacts from the prehistoric periods. Although there have been no recorded archaeological remains within the Site, a number of artefacts from the prehistoric periods have been recovered from the Study Area.

The Site was undeveloped until 2006, and there is no evidence to suggest settlement on the Site throughout the medieval periods. The Site was most likely used as farmland during the medieval periods, and as such does not have great potential for significant archaeological remains of these periods.

Development plans include the construction of a new hospital building. The construction is likely to impact on any archaeological remains within the Site.

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WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, WARNEFORD LANE, OXFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

FOR
GBS CONSULTING

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) have been commissioned by GBS Consulting to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for an area of land at Warneford Hospital, Oxford, henceforth referred to as the 'Site'. The Site is centred on NGR SP 538 059 and its location is shown on Figure 1.
- 1.1.2 The Site is situated in the Headington area of Oxford, within the grounds of Warneford Hospital. It occupies *c* 1.5 hectares and presently consists of a sports recreation ground and a University research building.
- 1.1.3 The general aims of this project were
- to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area of potential development
 - to assess the impacts of previous developments on the area of proposed development in terms of archaeological survival.
 - to present proposals for the most likely strategy for the mitigation of any such impacts defined.
- 1.1.4 For the purposes of this report a variety of archaeological sources were consulted to investigate the history of the area of proposed development, including the results of previous archaeological investigations, carried out for an area of 1km radius around the Site (the Study Area). A walkover of the Site was also carried out on 20th August 2009.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1 The Site is located to the south of the London Road in the New Headington area of Oxford, to the east of the historic core of the city. The Site is part of Warneford Hospital grounds, and lies to the south east of the main building. It lies within the Parish of Headington and within the County of Oxfordshire. It is within the administrative area of Oxford City Council.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies on a Corallian formation of Beckley Sand Member (Sand and calcareous sandstone) (BGS Sheet 237, Solid and Drift 1:50,000). The ground level of the Site is approximately 90m OD.

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

- 3.1.1 The National Monuments Record (NMR; as held by English Heritage in Swindon) and the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER; as held by Oxford County Council) are the main repositories of archaeological data for the Site. They were

contacted and supplied printouts of known sites and events within the Site and for a surrounding 1km radius. The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies and the Oxfordshire Health Archives were both visited to view historical maps and sources of the Site.

- 3.1.2 Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the Study Area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, added to the gazetteer (Appendix 1), referred to in the text and marked on Figure 2. A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix Two.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains. It acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and states that the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18). PPG 16 provides that there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains (para. 8), and that where preservation *in situ* is not justified it is reasonable for planning authorities to require the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for excavation and recording of remains (para. 25).

- 4.1.2 Paragraph 22 adds: '*Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ... as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance*'.

- 4.1.3 The underlying principle of this guidance is that the cultural heritage resource represents a finite and non-renewable resource and that its conservation should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management.

Where the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not appropriate, the Council will require that no development takes place on a site until archaeological investigations have been carried out by an investigating body to be nominated or approved by the Council and such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the Council.'

Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016

- 4.1.4 The Oxfordshire County Structure Plan (adopted 21 October 2005) recognises the importance of archaeological sites whether scheduled or not (Policy EN6), and conforms to the guidance offered in PPG 16. Policy EN6 states:

'There will be a presumption in favour of preserving in situ nationally and internationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings. Development affecting other archaeological remains should include measures to secure their preservation in situ or where this is not feasible, their recording or removal to another site.'

Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016

- 4.1.5 The Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 (adopted November 2005) also recognises the importance of archaeological sites whether scheduled or not (Policy HE2), and conforms to the guidance offered in PPG 16. Policy HE2 states:

'Where archaeological deposits that are potentially significant to the historic environment of Oxford are known or suspected to exist anywhere in Oxford but in particular the City centre Archaeological Area, planning applications should incorporate sufficient information to define the character and extent of such deposits as far as reasonably practicable, including, where appropriate:

a. the results of an evaluation by fieldwork; and

b. an assessment of the effect of the proposals on the deposits or their setting.

If the existence and significance of deposits is confirmed, planning permission will only be granted where the proposal includes:

c. provision to preserve the archaeological remains in situ, so far as reasonably practicable, by sensitive layout and design (particularly foundations, drainage and hard landscaping); and

d. provision for the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains that cannot be preserved, including the publication of results, in accordance with a detailed scheme approved before the start of the development'

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens, or Historic Battlefields within the Site or Study Area. Neither the NMR nor the HER record any archaeological entities within the Site.

5.1.2 Immediately to the north west of the Site are the Warneford Hospital buildings, a group of five Grade II Listed Buildings (OA 1-5). The earliest building, the main Warneford Hospital building, was built in 1821-6 as the Oxford Lunatic Asylum, and was extended in 1852, 1877 and 1887. The other Listed Buildings were built between 1841 and 1914.

5.2 Previous archaeological work.

5.2.1 There has been no previous archaeological work carried out within the Site.

5.2.2 Within the Study Area there have been 27 recorded investigations (OA 22-46 and 60-61). Nine of these investigations recorded no significant archaeological remains (OA 24-25, 28, 30-31, 35-36, 39 and 46), three revealed undated features (OA 22, 41 and 60), two recorded prehistoric activity (OA 38 and 55), ten recorded Roman activity (OA 23, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37-38, 44-45 and 61) and seven recorded medieval activity (OA 26, 27, 33, 40, and 42-44).

5.2.3 The closest investigations to the Site have been an evaluation carried out in Warneford Meadow to the south of the Site (OA 61) which recorded Roman linear features in an approximate north-south alignment at the western extent of the evaluation area. These appear to be continuing into the western area of the Site. A geophysical survey was carried out in the hospital grounds to the north east of the Site (OA 60), and recorded two parallel negative linears (probably ditches) flanking an area of positive resistance (possibly a bank), on a NE – SW alignment. These appear to continue into the eastern area of the Site.

5.3 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - 43 AD)

- 5.3.1 During the early Bronze Age, and possibly earlier, it is clear that a ritual focus developed at Oxford. Since 1976, a series of linear features and barrows across the city, have been identified through parchmarks, aerial photography and archaeological investigations. Barrow cemeteries are known at Port Meadow and in central Oxford. The concentration of barrow cemeteries on the Thames gravels is well known, that at Oxford being part of a series of at least ten in the region (Dodd, 2003, 11). There are no known major ceremonial sites in the 1km Study Area, although a possible henge has been tentatively identified at Kendrew Quadrangle, in central Oxford (<http://www.tvas.co.uk/news/oxford-2.html>).
- 5.3.2 Information about the Iron Age period in the Oxford area is limited, but aerial survey and limited excavation has identified three middle Iron Age farmsteads at Port Meadow and a concentration of enclosures in the University Parks (Dodd, 2003, 11), and an excavation by OA in 2000 reviewed evidence of a Middle Iron Age settlement on a gravel island next to the Abingdon Road.
- 5.3.3 There have been no recorded archaeological artefacts or deposits of any of the prehistoric periods from within the Site, and only two from within the Study Area, an Iron Age enclosure recorded during archaeological work at Churchill Hospital (OA 38, c 720m to the south east of the Site) and a Bronze Age hoard of palstaves (OA 55, c 900m to the south west of the Site).

5.4 Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)

- 5.4.1 During the Roman period, east Oxford was the centre of a major pottery industry, that ran from the 1st till the early 5th century AD (Dodd, 2003, 11). Numerous kilns sites have been found in the vicinity of the north-south Roman Road which ran between Alchester and Dorchester, to the east of Headington. The industry supplied local demand but Oxford types associated with the kilns has been recovered from a widespread area from Devon to Humberside, Kent and Wales, suggesting a well developed market system and good communications (Cook and Taylor, 1987, 12). The concentration of kilns has been attributed to the proximity of the Roman road for good communication access, sources of clay from the Oxford and Kimmeridge clay geology, sources of fuel to fire the kilns (with the medieval forest of Shotover potentially representing the remains of a forest covering the area in the Romano-British period) and a good source of water (Young, 1977, 10, 12).
- 5.4.2 Although there have been no recorded Roman archaeological finds from within the Site, there have been numerous recorded discoveries within the Study Area. The lack of recorded Roman archaeology within the Site may simply be due to the absence of building work within the Site, as archaeological work to the south of the Site (OA 61) recorded Roman linear ditches which appear to be continuing into the western extent of the Site.
- 5.4.3 Ten archaeological investigations have been carried out at the Churchill Hospital between 1955 and 2002, three of which recorded a Roman kiln site (OA 32, 34, and 38, between c 500m and c 700m to the south east of the Site). The excavations recorded a number of well preserved kilns, some dating to the first century, but the majority dating to the second half of the third century (Young, 1977, 49). Two

further watching briefs recovered Roman pottery sherds but no associated features (OA 27 and 37, c 650m to the south east of the Site).

- 5.4.4 A 2nd to 4th century pottery production site was also recorded at Oxford School (OA 44, c 550m to the south of the Site), and possible pottery kilns were found to the south of Harry Bear's Pit (OA 50, c 880m to the east of the Site). A Roman ditch and gully have also been recorded at Oxford Community School (OA 45, c 600m to the south of the Site).
- 5.4.5 Roman pottery has also been found at Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre (OA 23, c 910m to the north east of the Site), Old Road (OA 27, c 660m to the north east of the Site), Headington reservoir (OA 47, c 675m to the north west of the Site), Oxford Brookes (OA 48, c 600m to the north west of the Site), Southfield golf course (OA 58, c 745m to the south east of the Site) and off the Cowley Road (OA 53 and 54, between c 700m and c 850m to the south west of the Site).

5.5 *The Medieval Period (AD 410-1550)*

The Later Medieval Period (AD 410 - 1066)

- 5.5.1 The origins of Oxford as an urban settlement almost certainly date to the Anglo Saxon period. Oxford developed as a fortified *burh* around the turn of the tenth century, and is first mentioned by name in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 911-912. Archaeological evidence makes it clear that the *burh* was not built on unoccupied land, there being ample evidence for earlier occupation (Dodd, 2003, 7).
- 5.5.2 Oxford *burh* is located c 2.5km to the west of the Site. The place name Headington is derived from a Saxon personal name 'Hedena' and 'dun' or hill (Bloxham and Shatford, 1996, 9). Headington was at its most important in the late Saxon and Norman periods. It formed the nucleus of a great royal manor in the late Saxon period and it is possible that St Frideswide built her church in what was to become Oxford in the early part of the 8th century, on land granted from the manor's estates (Cook and Taylor, 1987, 12).
- 5.5.3 Despite the significant documentary references there has been little archaeological evidence for early medieval Headington, and the only recorded archaeological find of this period from within the Study Area is an Anglo Saxon occupation site at the Churchill Hospital (OA 33, c 800m to the east of the Site).

The Later Medieval Period (AD 1066-1540)

- 5.5.4 At Domesday (1086) Headington manor was held by the King and it remained crown property until after the death of Henry I (1135). By this time Woodstock had become the principal royal residence in the county and Headington may have lost some of its importance (VCH, 1957, 157-168).
- 5.5.5 There has been little recorded archaeology of the medieval period from within the Study Area. The majority of known medieval features are buildings such as the St Bartholomew Hospital buildings on Cowley Road (OA 18-20, c 350m to the south west of the Site), all Listed Buildings dating from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The only archaeological material found within the study area has been a medieval boundary ditch found at Bartlemas House (OA 42, c 375m to the south west of the Site) and pottery found at Oxford School (OA 44, c 540m to the south of the Site).

5.6 Post-Medieval Period (AD1550+)

- 5.6.1 The most significant post-medieval archaeological remains recorded within the Study Area may be evidence associated with the Parliamentary siege lines (OA 49, c 800m to the north west of the Site) established during the Civil War. These lines were constructed by the army of Thomas Fairfax to close the city approaches from the east. In 1644, these lines were mapped by Bernard de Gomme who was Engineer and Quartermaster General of the besieged Royalist forces in Oxford.
- 5.6.2 Davis' 1797 map of Oxfordshire (Figure 3) shows the Site to lie within an undeveloped rural landscape. The 1802 Enclosure Map (Figure 4) is the earliest detailed map of the Site to have been viewed, and it shows the Site to lie within the Rectorial Tithe Land of Headington Parish. Rectorial tithes (normally known as Great Tithes) consisted of corn, other grains, hay and wood, and were payable to the Rector of a parish. This large area in which the Site was located is therefore likely to have been arable land.
- 5.6.3 Warneford Hospital (OA 1) was built between 1821 and 1826 as the Oxford Lunatic Asylum. It became the Warneford Lunatic Asylum in 1843, and was intended for non-pauper patients (Hibbert, 1988, 491). A number of associated buildings were built throughout the remainder of the 19th century. The chapel (OA 2) was built between 1841 and 1851 and the mortuary (OA 3) was constructed in 1891. These are all first shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876-9 (Figure 5), which shows the original boundary of the hospital to lie at the northern boundary of the Site. The Site, and the rugby pitch to the east, were acquired by the Warneford Estate in 1876 (Oxfordshire Health Archives WD 140(iii)).
- 5.6.4 The Site is currently a cricket pitch. Cricket was considered an important recreational activity for hospital patients in the Victorian period, and there are records of asylums throughout the country renting land for cricket pitches before 1850 (Cherry & Munting, 2005, 48), suggesting that the hospital is likely to have had a cricket pitch since its construction, most likely in the Front Field (now the main drive to the hospital), as the 1st Edition Map clearly shows a pavilion in this field (which is still present) and historical photographs (such as Plate 1) show cricket matches in this area until at least 1928.
- 5.6.5 The date that the current cricket pitch on the proposed development site was established in its current location is unclear, but cricket was played on the Site on a regular basis until approximately 2003. In approximately 2007 a new wicket was laid, and cricket matches resumed on the Site.
- 5.6.6 In 2006 a new building was built by Oxford University in the south western corner of the Site.

6 RESULTS OF WALKOVER SURVEY

- 6.1.1 The walkover was carried out on 20th August 2009 in light rain. The whole Site was accessible.
- 6.1.2 The natural slope of the Site is from north to south, and the Site has been slightly levelled to create a level playing field. The northern area has been lowered by

approximately 1m, whilst the southern extent has been raised by approximately the same. The majority of the central area of the Site appears to be the natural level.

- 6.1.3 One new feature was identified during the walkover, two parallel linear earthworks (OA 62) running in a NE – SW alignment from the north eastern boundary of the Site. It is likely that these are the same feature as those seen on the geophysical survey.
- 6.1.4 The only Listed Building visible from the Site is the main Warneford Hospital block (OA 1), but the view to this building is partially blocked by the numerous newer developments within the Site.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SURVIVAL

7.1 *Previous Impacts and Survival*

- 7.1.1 There is no evidence of any structure within the Site throughout the post-medieval period, and it is unlikely that there was development within the Site during the medieval period either. The only impacts upon the Site are the levelling at the northern and southern extents of the Site, and from the construction of the new Oxford University building, built in 2006. This suggests that any archaeological deposits within the Site are likely to be in a good state of preservation.
- 7.1.2 20th century development within the hospital complex and adjoining residential development has impacted on the setting of the Listed Buildings within the hospital grounds.

7.2 *The Archaeological Potential of the Site*

- 7.2.1 There is an uncertain but low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of the prehistoric periods to be located within the Site. There have been only two recorded archaeological discoveries of the prehistoric periods from the entire Study Area, and none from the Site.
- 7.2.2 There is a high potential for the Site to contain archaeological evidence of the Roman period. The Site is located within an area known to contain evidence of the pottery production industry, and archaeological investigations within the study area have recorded numerous finds of Roman pottery. Previous archaeological work to the south of the Site recorded Roman ditches which appear to be continuing into the western extent of the Site, into the area where the proposed new building will be located.
- 7.2.3 During the medieval period the Site was located between the main settlements of Oxford and Headington. The Site is likely to have been used as farmland during this period. There is therefore an uncertain but low potential for archaeological remains of the medieval periods to be present within the Site.
- 7.2.4 Historic maps viewed of the Site show the Site to lie within an open field during the post-medieval period. There is no evidence of development on the Site which suggests there to be an uncertain but low potential for significant archaeological remains of the post-medieval period to be present within the Site.

7.2.5 Two parallel linear earthworks were recorded within the Site during the walkover survey. It is not clear whether these are archaeological or modern, but are likely to be the same features as those seen as linear anomalies in the geophysical survey to the east of the Site.

8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 8.1.1 A new building is proposed for the eastern half of the Site, along with an access road and associated services. The construction of all of these will impact on the archaeological horizon, although the proposed building will impact to a greater depth, and thus has the potential to disturb a greater quantity of potential archaeological deposits.
- 8.1.2 The proposed new buildings will be located within an area which has not previously been developed. This means that there is a good potential for the proposed construction to impact on *in situ* archaeological deposits.
- 8.1.3 The proposed building will slightly impact on the setting of the Warneford Hospital, a Grade II Listed Building. It is unlikely to impact on the other Listed Buildings within the hospital grounds.

9 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK

- 9.1.1 The Site has the potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits and artefacts, especially of the Roman period. The location, significance and preservation of such remains is unclear and will therefore need to be established through a programme of archaeological investigation.
- 9.1.2 The scale and nature of any archaeological evaluation would need to be agreed with David Radford at Oxford City Council, but is likely to comprise a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenches within the footprint of the proposed new development. This would inform on the presence and quality of any potential archaeology in this area to inform a decision on whether any further mitigation is required

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1.1 This desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the Site is located within an area known to contain evidence of the Roman pottery production industry. The apparent lack of development within the Site in the medieval and post-medieval periods suggests that any archaeological deposits will be in a good state of preservation.
- 10.1.2 Development plans include the construction of a new hospital building. The proposals have the potential to impact on *in situ* archaeological remains.
- 10.1.3 This report has further suggested that the nature of the potential remains on the site requires further clarification and that this could be most efficiently done through the implementation of programme of archaeological evaluation trenching. The nature

and scale of such works, and the nature of any potential mitigation for significant remains, will need to be agreed with David Radford at Oxford City Council.

Oxford Archaeology

August 2009

Appendix One

Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

OA = Oxford Archaeology
NMR = National Monuments Record
HER = Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record
WS = Walkover Survey
HS = Historic Sources

<i>New OA Ref. No</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Listed Building	The Warneford Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington. Grade II Listed Building. Built between 1821 and 1826. Extended in 1852, 1877 and 1887.	NMR 468687, HER MOX15503
2	Listed Building	The Warneford Hospital Chapel, Warneford Lane. Grade II Listed Building. Built between 1841 and 1851.	HER MOX15504
3	Listed Building	The Warneford Hospital mortuary, Warneford Lane, Headington. Grade II Listed Building. Built in 1891.	NMR 468689, HER MOX15500
4	Listed Building	The Warneford Hospital Nurses Home, Warneford Lane, Grade II Listed Building. Built in 1913-4, extended in the later 20 th century.	HER MOX15501
5	Listed Building	The lodge and front garden area wall and gate piers, Warneford Lane, Headington. Grade II Listed Building. dated 1910.	HER MOX15502
6	Listed Building	Headington Hill Hall and attached forecourt wall, Headington Hill. Grade II* Listed Building. Built in 1872.	NMR 245989, HER MOX14974
7	Listed Building	Headington Hill Hall Lodge House, Headington Hill. Grade II Listed Building. Mid 19 th century.	NMR 245990, HER MOX15491
8	Listed Building	Gatepiers at Hilltop, Headington Road. Grade II Listed Building. Late 18 th to early 19 th century.	NMR 245464, HER MOX15546

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	Source
9	Listed Building	Turnpike Milestone, Stone on South Side of Headington Road, 50 yards East of Hilltop. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 245257, HER MOX10042
10	Listed Building	Headington Hill Bridge, Headington Road. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 245461, HER MOX10063
11	Listed Building	Stone on the north side of Headington Hill 20 yards to the east of the bridge. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 245252, HER MOX15460
12	Listed Building	Hilltop, Headington Road. Grade II Listed Building. Late 18 th to early 19 th century.	NMR 245463, HER MOX15263
13	Listed Building	The Farm, Highfield Avenue. Grade II Listed Building. Mid 19 th century.	NMR 245544, HER MOX15615
14	Listed Building	Highway Stones, Stone in Warneford Lane Opposite Entrance to Warneford Hospital. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 245253, HER MOX10043
15	Listed Building	Barn at Cheney Farm, Cheney Lane. Grade II Listed Building. 18 th century.	NMR 245375, HER MOX13046
16	Listed Building	Church of St Mary and St John, Cowley Road. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 245420, HER MOX15591
17	Listed Building	Church hall of the Church of St Mary and St John. Grade II Listed Building	HENMR 245421, HER MOX15280
18	Listed Building	St Bartholomew's House. Grade II* Listed Building. To the north of St Bartholomew's Chapel. Part of St Bartholomew's Hospital, rebuilt by Ortel College in 1649. 2-storeyed rubble in a long rectangular plan originally giving 4 tenements, now one house.	NMR 245418
19	Listed Building	Chapel of St Bartholomew. Grade I Listed Building. Chapel of the hospital for lepers founded by Henry I it was rebuilt early in the 14 th century by Ortel College who received it from their founder Adam de Brome The west doorway is of late 14 th century date. The low pitched roof-timbers date to 1524-5. Restored in C17	HER MOX11531, MOX11532, NMR245419, 338394

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	Source
20	Listed Building	St Bartholomew's Farmhouse, Cowley Road, Grade II* Listed Building. The main block is 16 th century. There is an early 19 th century trellis porch, above which and on the south side is a 17 th century 3-light wood mullioned window. The back has 2 modern dormers and a modern porch. The building, with the house to the north of St Bartholomew's Chapel, probably formed part of St Bartholomew's Hospital, originally founded by Henry I.	NMR 245417, HER MOX11533
21	Listed Building	Regal Cinema, Cowley Road. Grade II Listed Building.	NMR 491889
22	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by TVAS in 2008 at the New Music Building, Headington School. Four ditches were recorded.	HER MOX2356, EOX2246
23	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by OAU in 2001 at the proposed Musculo-skeletal Science Centre, Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre. Little archaeology was revealed: a single sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved from a possible buried ploughsoil, and a small pit or post hole was also found.	NMR 1353954
24	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by TVAS in 2002 at the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Headington. No significant archaeology was recorded.	NMR 1373456
25	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2000 at the proposed DEM centre, Churchill hospital recorded no significant archaeological deposits.	NMR 135970, HER EOX437
26	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by Pre Construct Archaeology in 2001 at Cheney Hall, Oxford Brooks University, recording post-medieval activity only.	NMR 1398417
27	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation and Watching Brief carried out by John Moore Heritage Services in 2004 at 72-74 Old Road, Headington. The evaluation recorded a ditch containing a small abraded piece of Roman pottery. The watching brief recorded post-medieval ditches.	NMR 1484704, 1484539, HER EOX1372, EOX1702, MOX12780
28	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by OAU in 1999 at Roosevelt Drive, Headington. No significant archaeology was recorded.	NMR 1336333
29	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation and watching brief carried out by OAU in 1999-2000 at the new vaccine centre, Churchill hospital recorded a Roman site.	NMR 1314757
30	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by OAU in 2000 at the Institute of Vaccinology & Tropical Medicine, Churchill hospital recorded modern foundations only.	NMR 1379142

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	Source
31	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2000 at Churchill Hospital recorded no significant archaeological activity.	NMR 135653, HER EOX441
32	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by OAU in 1976 at Churchill Hospital recorded a Roman pottery kiln.	NMR 655825, 653363, 633096
33	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by OAU at the Churchill hospital Aseptic Services Unit. An early medieval site and 20 th century refuse disposal site were recorded.	NMR 1322333
34	Archaeological Investigation	Excavation carried out in 1955 at Churchill Hospital recorded a Roman kiln site	NMR 633095, HER MOX11525
35	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by OAU in 2001 at Michael Sobell House Hospice, Churchill Hospital recorded only a possible ploughsoil of indeterminate date.	NMR 1343859, HER EOX1691
36	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust in 2002 at the DEM centre, Churchill Hospital recorded no significant archaeological activity.	NMR 1434974
37	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by OAU in 1994 at the Churchill Hospital Ambulance Service recorded Roman pottery sherds but no associated features.	NMR 1053238
38	Archaeological Investigation	Excavation carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee between 1971 and 1973 at Churchill Hospital recorded an Iron Age enclosure and a Roman pottery kiln.	NMR 338398, 633097
39	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by OA in 2005 at Manzil Way health centre recorded no significant archaeological activity.	NMR 1409880
40	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by Tempus Reparatum in 1996 at Manzil Way on the proposed site of a mosque. A line of Parliamentary defences was thought to have crossed the evaluation area, and a workhouse and chapel (later a hospital) had been built on the site by 1876. No deposits dating to before the post-medieval period were located.	NMR 1326892, HER EOX1695
41	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by TVAS in 2002 at 10 Southfield Road recorded a spread of stones that may represent a collapsed dry stone wall.	NMR 1459345, HER MOX12781, EOX1703
42	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by OAU in 1990 at Bartlemas House and Leper Hospital Chapel recorded a medieval boundary ditch and wall.	NMR 655628

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	Source
43	Archaeological Investigation	Watching Brief carried out by John Moore Heritage Services in 2001 at Cowley St John Vicarage. Only a post-medieval pit was recorded.	NMR 1395780, HER EOX1697
44	Archaeological Investigation	A 2nd to 4th century pottery production site was found during the digging of a waterpipe trench. Two circular huts with pits, ditches and three infant burials indicates the houses of the potters. A potter's workshop and a massive dump of wasters were found. Medieval pottery was also found. An excavation on the site in 1969 recorded Roman and medieval pottery.	NMR 338397, 633102, HER MOX11530
45	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by OA in 2008 at Oxford Community School recorded a Roman ditch and gully.	HER MOX23609, EOX2358
46	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by TVAS in 2004 at the Oxford Bus Company depot, Cowley Road recorded no significant archaeological activity.	NMR 1434955, 1404758, HER EOX1696
47	Findspot	Clay rings found at Headington Reservoir. Suggestions for purpose include Roman amphora support, Post Roman net-sinkers or pot-boilers.	NMR 338383, MOX11529
48	Findspot	A Roman urn and possible other Roman remains were found at Headington.	NMR 338420
49	Military Site	Civil War Siege Works on Headington Hill	HER MOX9980
50	Industrial Site	Remains of possible pottery kilns located south of Harry Bear's Pit. Coins were also found.	NMR 338399
51	Industrial Site	Post-medieval brickworks, Cowley Road	HER MOX11799
52	Industrial Site	Post-medieval stone quarry, St Clements	HER MOX11562
53	Findspot	Roman pottery	NMR 338402
54	Findspot	Roman coins	NMR 338393, HER MOX11528
55	Findspot	Bronze Age hoard of palstaves	HER MOX11523
56	Site of Building	Site of a post-medieval barn, Southfield	HER MOX11561

New OA Ref. No	Feature Type	Description	Source
57	Military Feature	Site of Second World War heavy anti aircraft battery at Southfield Golf Course. It was listed as unarmoured in 1942.	NMR 1473176, HER MOX12413
58	Findspot	Romano-British Pottery	HER 338434
59	Industrial Site	Site of post-medieval clay pit and stone quarry on Cowley Road	HER MOX9975
60	Archaeological Investigation	A geophysical survey was carried out by Archaeological Surveys at Warneford Hospital sports field. A pair of negative linear anomalies on a NW – SE alignment flank a low magnitude positive anomaly. Although these anomalies may relate to a former trackway or boundary they are parallel to the modern boundaries and services and so may also be relatively modern in origin.	Archaeological Surveys
61	Archaeological Investigation	Evaluation carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services in 2006 at Warneford Meadow, Headington. The majority of identified features relate to post-medieval agricultural land use and drainage, although several Roman ditches were recorded on the western side of the meadow. It is unclear whether the ditches mark the edge of a field system, define an area of pottery production or are the boundaries of settlement compounds.	Berkshire Archaeological Services
62	Earthworks	Two parallel linear slight earthworks seen during the walkover survey. Potentially the same as the linears seen on the geophysical survey.	WS

Appendix Two

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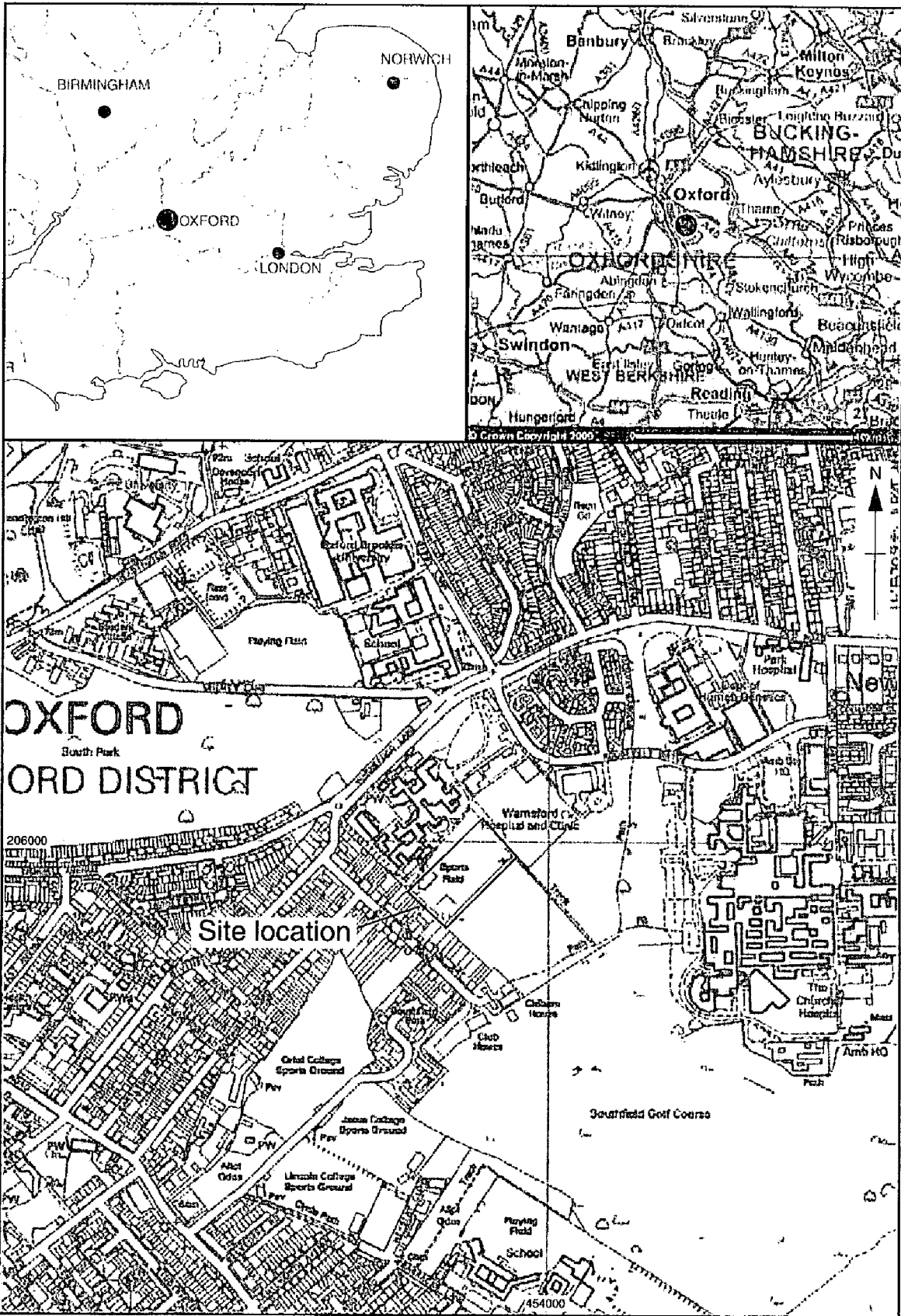
Davis' Map of Oxfordshire 1797

Enclosure Map of the Parish of Headington 1802

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map. Oxon. Sheet 33.16 1876
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map. Oxon. Sheet 38.4 1879
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" Map. Oxon. Sheet 33SE 1900
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" Map. Oxon. Sheet 39NE 1900
Ordnance Survey 6" Oxon Sheet 33SE Edition of 1922
Ordnance Survey 6" Oxon Sheet 39NE Edition of 1922
Ordnance Survey 6" Oxon Sheet 33SE Provisional Edition of 1938
Ordnance Survey 6" Oxon Sheet 39NE Provisional Edition of 1938
Ordnance Survey 6" Map SP50NW 1961

Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer 180 2006

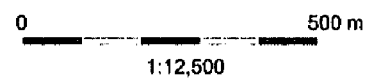
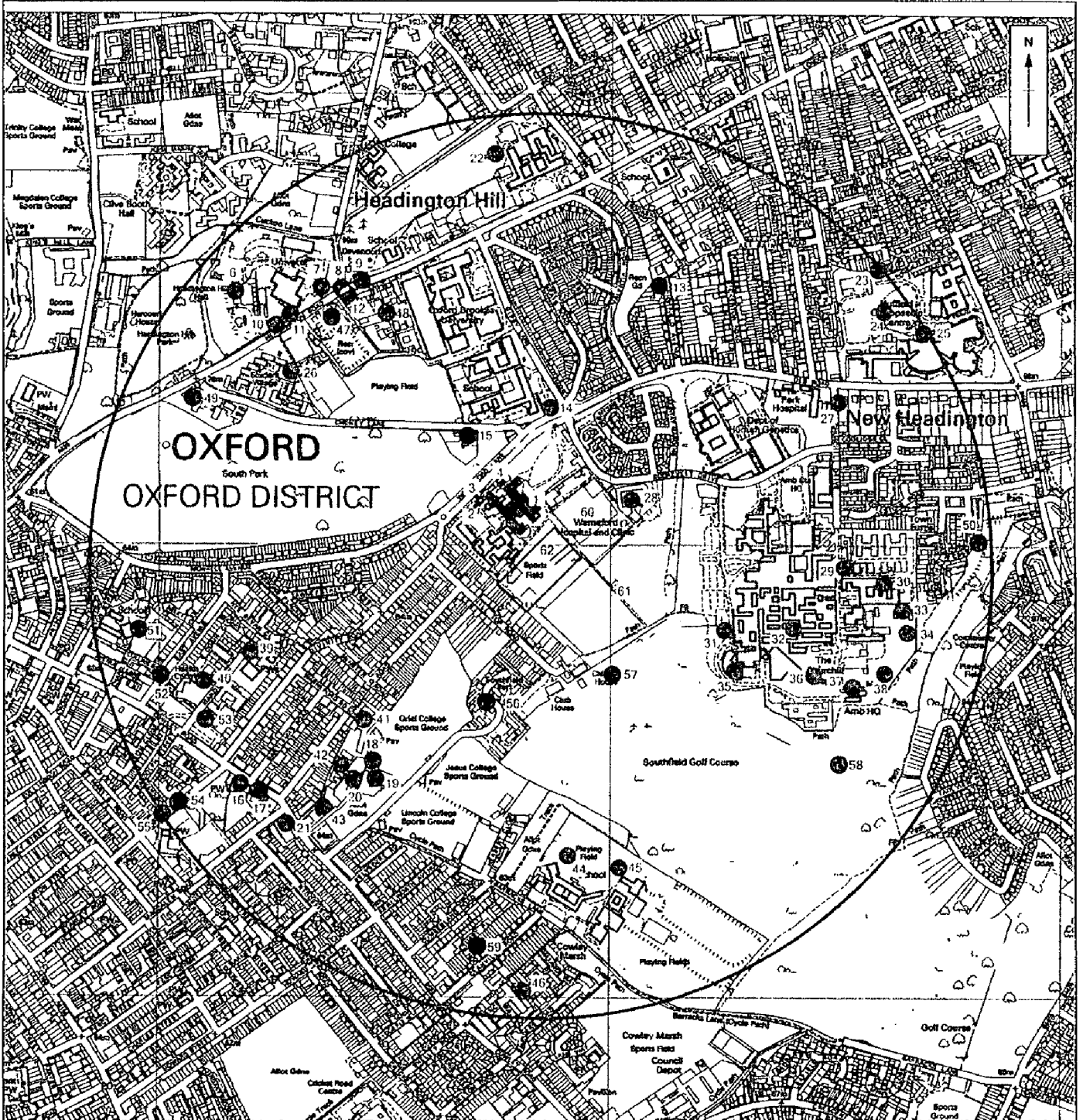
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Figure 1: Site location

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
-  Study area
-  Site location
-  Archaeological findspot
-  Archaeological investigation
-  Listed Buildings

Figure 2: Study area and archaeological features mapping

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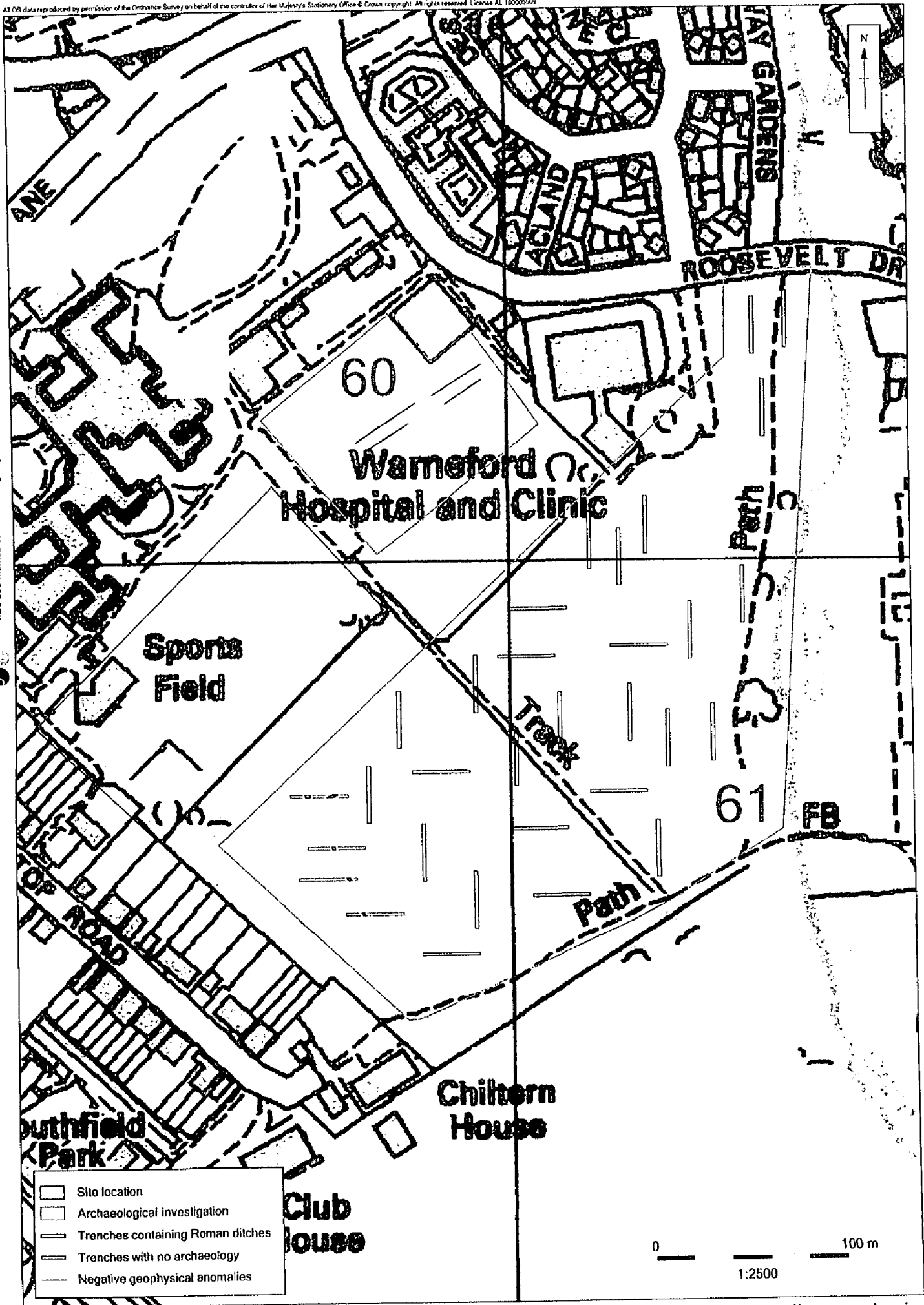


Figure 3: Previous archaeological investigations adjacent to the site

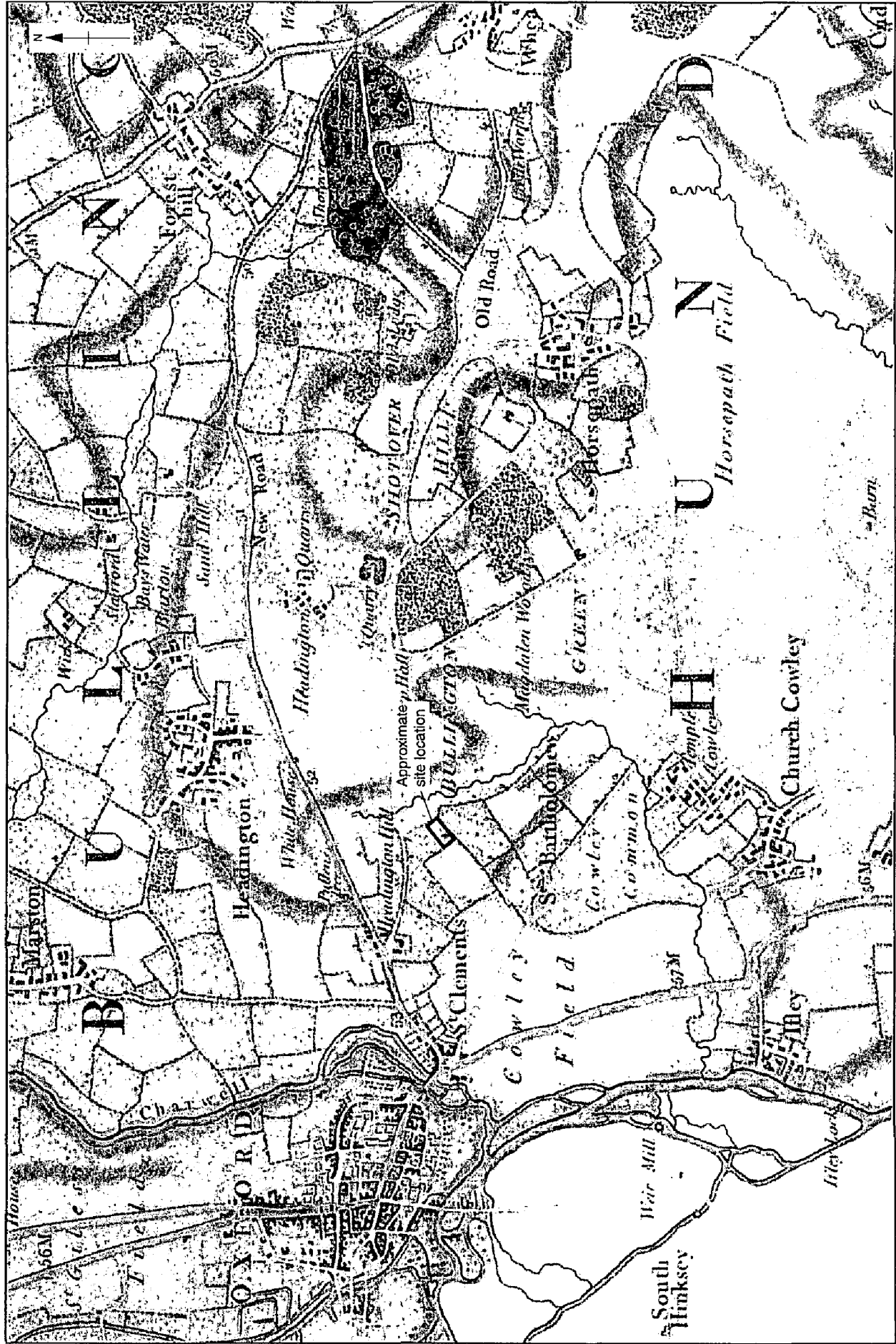


Figure 4: Davis' Map of Oxfordshire 1797

Not to scale

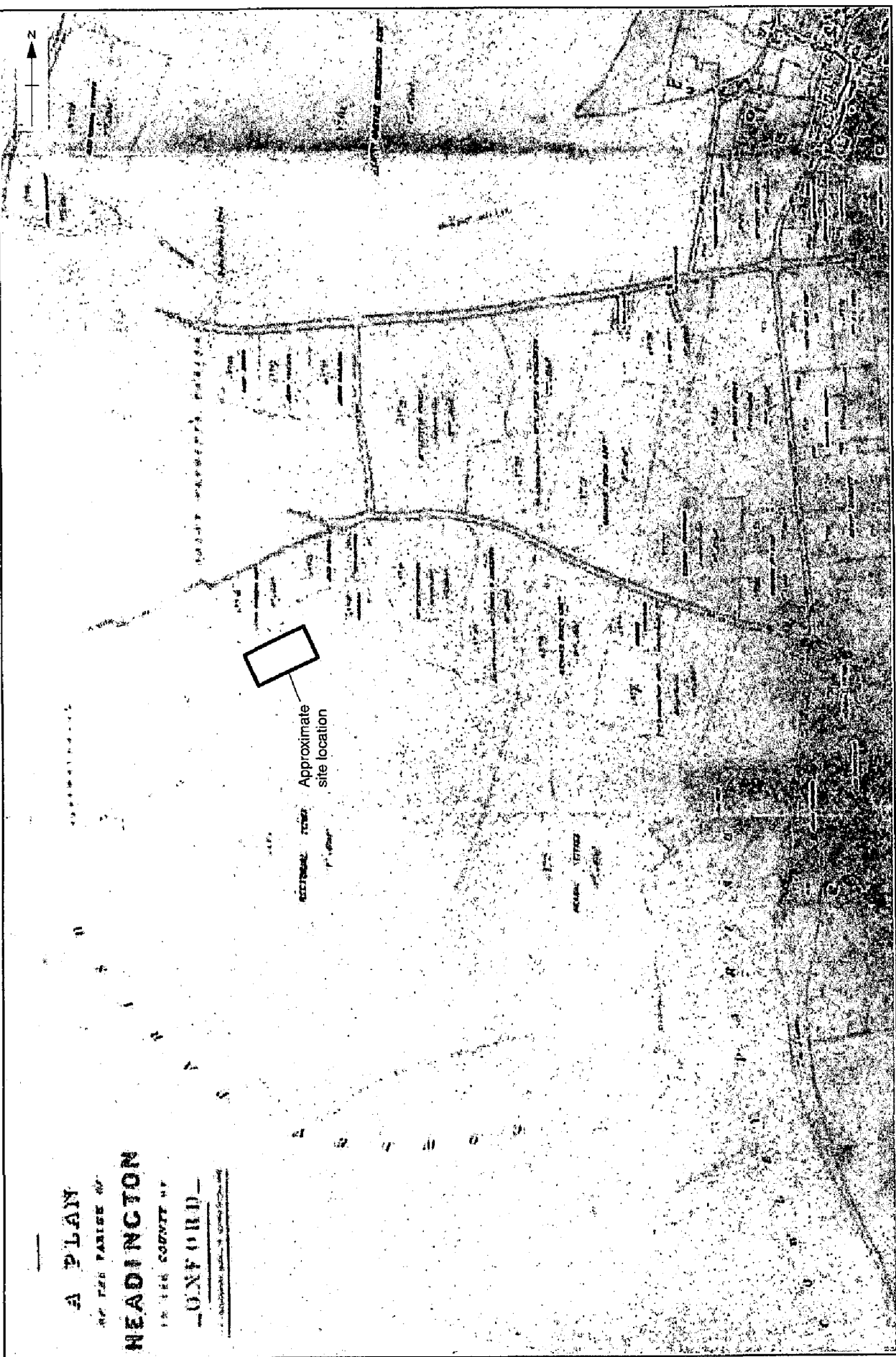


Figure 5: Enclosure Map of the Parish of Headington

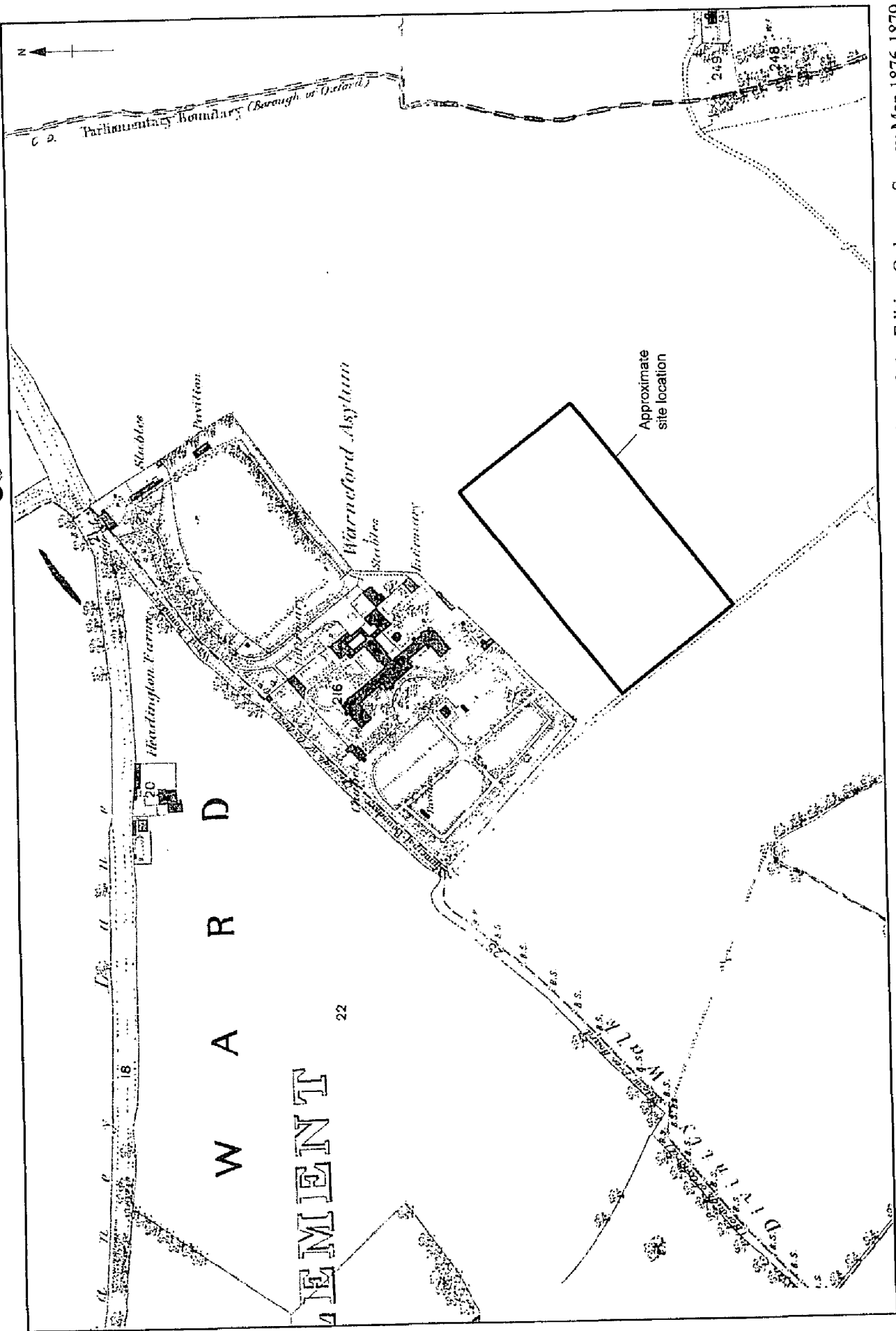


Figure 6: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1876-1879

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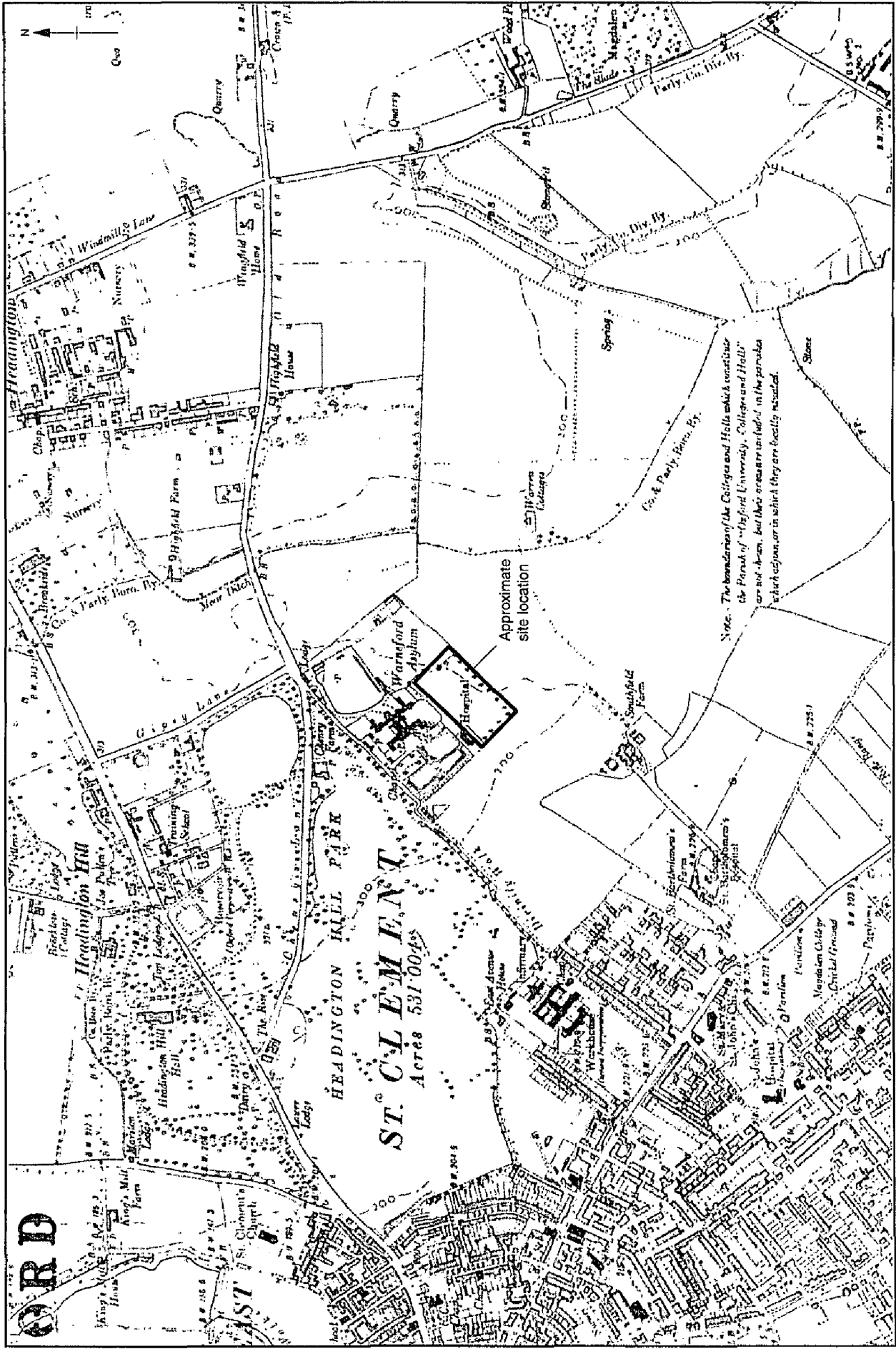


Figure 7: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900

Not to scale

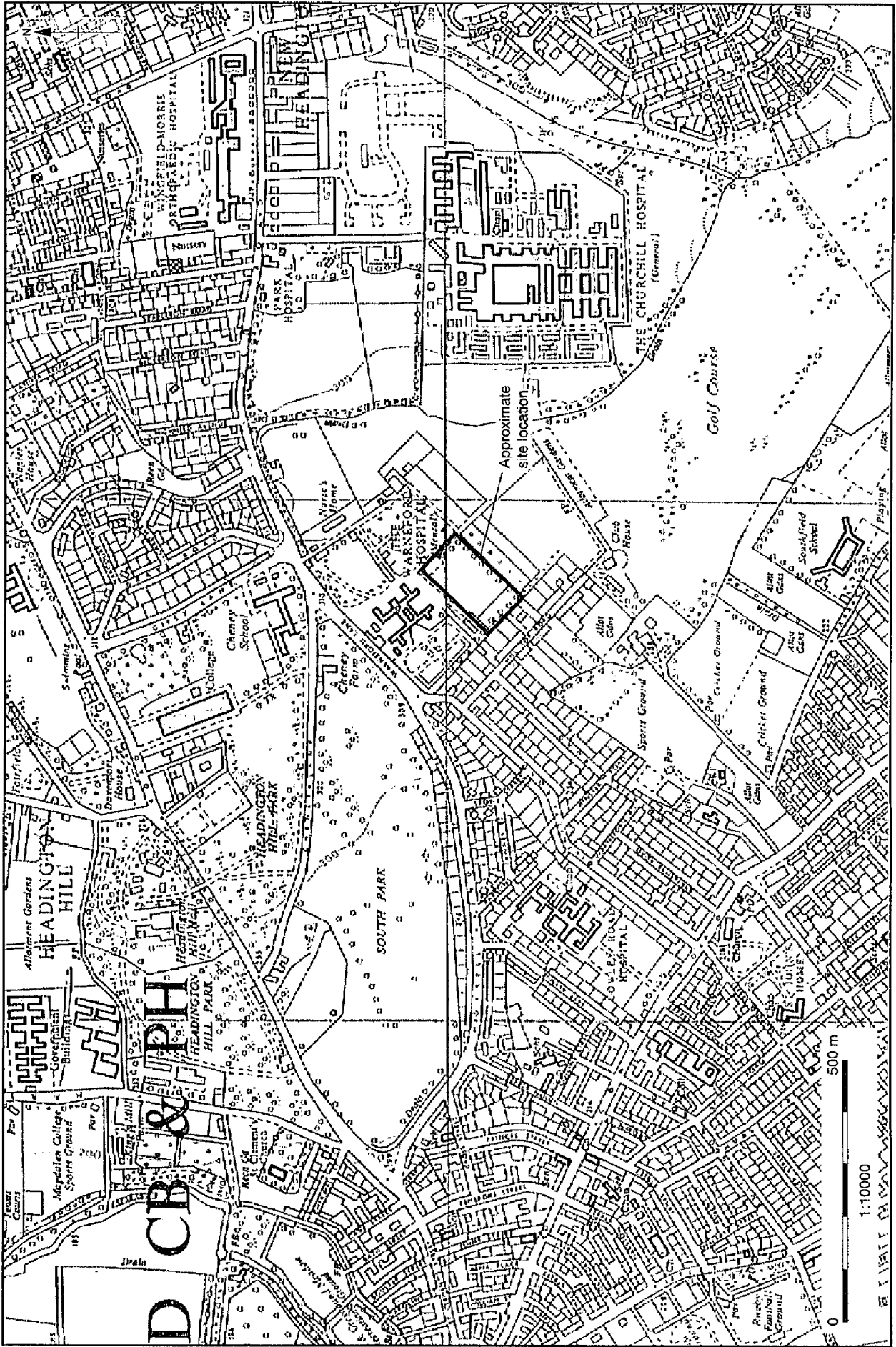
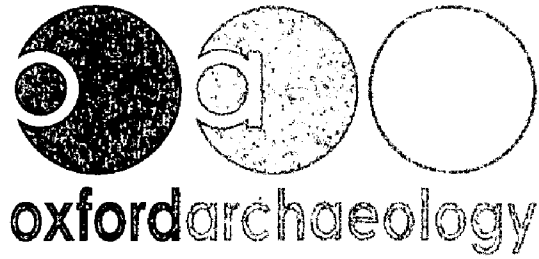


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Edition 1961



Plate 1: Cricket match at Warneford Hospital 1909 (English Heritage CC72/00727)



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