

Character Zone Assessment 2

Medieval and Commercial Core

Oxford Central (City & University) Conservation Area

Zone includes:

- High Street/Queen Street and Cornmarket/St Aldates
- Longwall Street, Holywell Street and Broad Street
- Turl Street, Market Street and Ship Street
- George Street, St Michael's Street and New Inn Hall Street
- Blue Boar Street, Bear Lane, King Edward Street, Oriel Street and Magpie Lane



Medieval and Commercial Core Character Zone Oxford Central (City & University) Conservation Area

The Conservation Area Appraisal divides the Conservation Area into nine character zones. This chapter contains a detailed analysis of one of these: the Medieval and Commercial Core Character Zone. It can be used to understand the history, character and appearance of this part of the Conservation Area, and to inform planning application and development proposals.

This Conservation Area Appraisal aims to promote and support developments that are in keeping with, or enhance, the character of the Central (City & University) Conservation Area. This section is concerned with the reasons for designation, defining the qualities that make up its special interest, character and appearance. It is not possible to describe every facet of the area that contributes positively to its character. The omission of any reference to a particular building, feature, space or positive contributor should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest. Additional positive contributors will be identified through the development management process.

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2.1	An overview of character and special interest
2.2	A brief history
2.3	An analysis of character (considering use, street and townscape, green space, buildings, roofscape, landmarks and views, movement and activity, archaeology)
2.4	Further useful information

Icons

Throughout, icons direct you to relevant sections of the Conservation Area Appraisal and links to other relevant documents.

-  relevant layers of the conservation area map / GIS mapping
-  relevant character themes in the appraisal
-  relevant sections in the appraisal
-  suggestions for further reading
-  information relevant for planning
-  sources of further information

Maps

The maps below are extracts from the Conservation Area mapping set, which consists of layers of useful information ranging from archaeology and historic maps to green space, listed buildings and street materials. Please note that maps may not show the full extent of listed buildings and do not show curtilage-listed structures. If you are unsure if your building is listed check the National Heritage List for England and seek the advice of the City Council's Urban Design and Heritage Team.

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2.1 Overview of character and significance

This character zone comprises areas of Oxford that lie within the boundaries of the Saxon burh and its expansion beyond the walls in the Middle Ages. The zone largely retains its historically residential and commercial character, and the central area around Carfax still constitutes Oxford's commercial core.

The following aspects of the zone are of considerable historical, architectural, townscape or social significance and contribute positively to the character and appearance of the conservation area:

- Oxford's Saxon and medieval past are discernible throughout the zone, in the presence of early landmarks, street and plot layout, and alleyways that indicate the division of medieval tenement plots.
- Though few medieval structures are visible, significant elements of medieval fabric remain in the city centre behind later facades including 107 High Street (Tackley's Inn) and the building containing the Elizabethan 'Painted Room' at 3 Cornmarket Street, and medieval vaults under Frewin Hall, the Mitre, and the Town Hall.
- The zone is characterised by its quantity of attractive seventeenth- and eighteenth-century town houses which correspond in scale to the medieval plot divisions. These are found in particular concentration on Holywell Street, Pembroke Street, Turl Street and Ship Street. Their form, colour and historic detail is fundamental to the famed picturesque townscape of these streets.
- Elsewhere, commercial buildings vary significantly in scale, from small shops in Georgian buildings and the single-storey Covered Market, to larger Victorian and twentieth-century premises.
- The areas which offer the strongest sense of the city's historic character are those where the scale and materials of later developments, both modern and historic, are in keeping with those of the original medieval buildings, and retain humane rear spaces.

- Limitations on vehicle use in streets, in particular Holywell Street, which has reduced the harmful impact of vehicles on setting and character.

The principal aspects of the zone that harm character and appearance are:

- Twentieth-century commercial buildings occupying large plots with frontages out of scale with their surroundings and inappropriate materials, which has resulted in the loss of historic plot boundaries, gardens and yards.
- The weight of traffic and poor quality of the urban realm in some locations.
- Loss of commercial or residential character where town buildings have been taken over by colleges or university.
- The absence of activity in some streets (e.g. Holywell Street and Pembroke Street) caused by the use of historic town houses as student accommodation with access provided from the rear, and the front doors unused.

Opportunities for enhancement are:

- Improvements to the public realm on Market Street, which is currently dominated by servicing and motor vehicles and provides an unwelcoming entrance to the covered market.
- Replacement of the cementitious render that has been applied to many of the 17th and 18th century timber-framed townhouses in this character zone with breathable lime render would help to preserve the fabric of these important buildings.
- Reinstating the legibility of the narrow medieval plot widths where plots have been combined in the twentieth century, if and when sites come forward for development.
- Reinstating historic shopfronts where these have been lost or unsympathetically altered.



Notes for use:

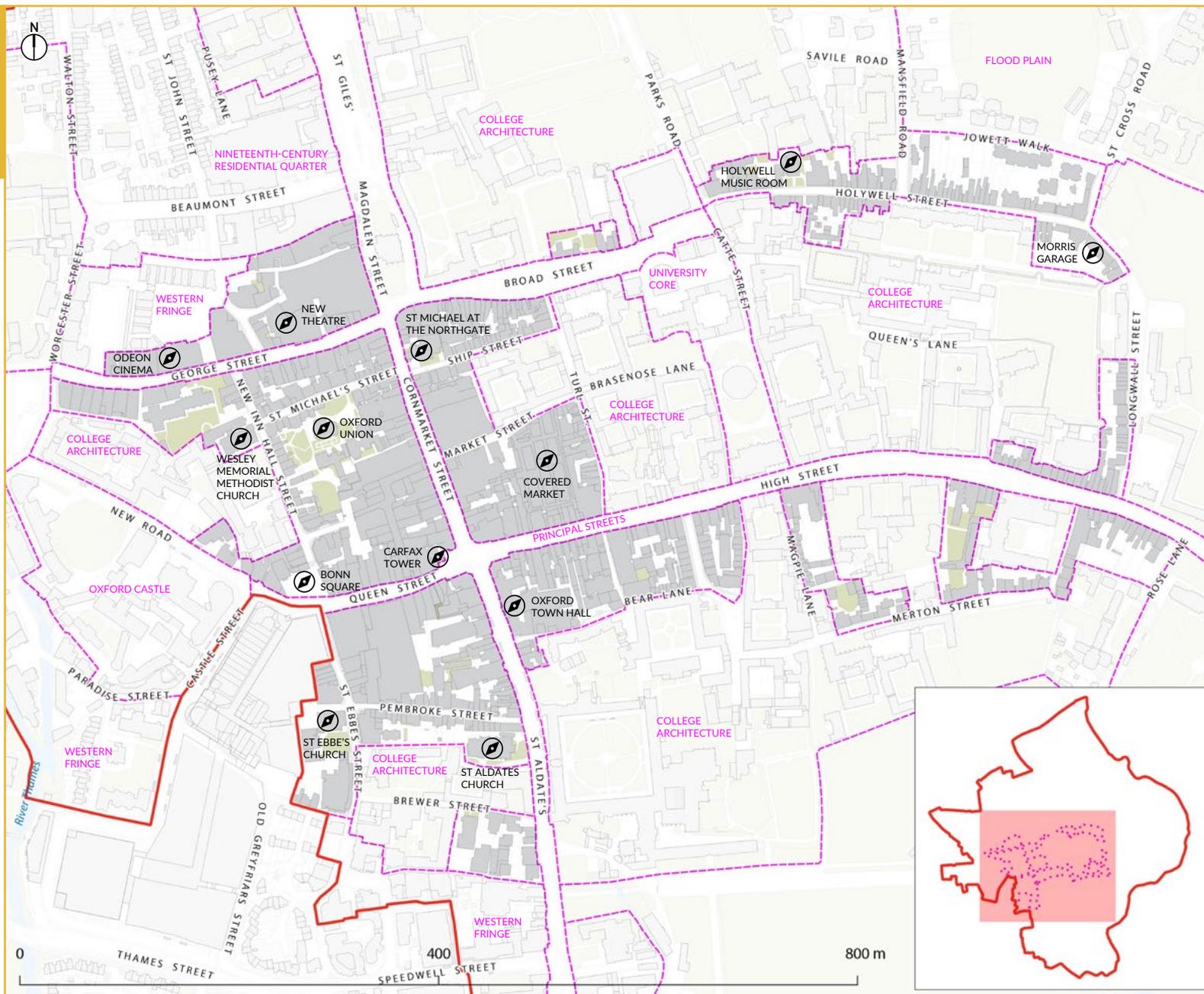
Colleges, University properties and the principal streets are addressed as separate character zones (see character zone map).

Overview

Medieval and Commercial Core

Key

-  Oxford Central Conservation Area boundary
-  Neighbouring character zones
-  Reference point



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2.2 History

2.2.1 Saxon origins and Norman Conquest

- Whilst Oxford's first origins remain uncertain, its established history began with the development of a Saxon burh (defended settlement) by the tenth century. This settlement centred around Carfax and expanded in the tenth and eleventh centuries with the arrival of Viking and then Norman settlers.
- In the thirteenth century, the walls of the Saxon burh were reconstructed in stone and bastions were erected.
- Numerous parish churches were founded in the city, including St Aldates, St Ebbe's, St Michael at the Northgate and St Martin (demolished 1896, except for the tower at Carfax), making Oxford (along with York, Norwich and the City of London) one of the several towns in medieval England with multiple churches.

2.2.2 Medieval prosperity

- The twelfth and thirteenth centuries saw Oxford prosper as a commercial trading centre, with a particular focus on the cloth and leather industries, and it expanded with suburbs beyond the walls to the north and south.
- It was during this period that the Saxon plots were divided to form an arrangement of tenement plots, many of which still define the pattern of development today.



Golden Cross, one of Oxford's surviving medieval inns, set around a narrow courtyard off Cornmarket Street

2.2.3 Subsequent expansion

- After periods of decline and stagnation from the fourteenth century Oxford expanded again intermittently from the late sixteenth through to the eighteenth centuries. There was large-scale redevelopment and many medieval buildings were replaced by townhouses.
- The historic core was also a focus for entertainment and socialising, containing many historic inns and public houses including the Golden Cross and the Turf Tavern.
- The surviving elements of the medieval town were further damaged by the fire that spread from George Street to Queen Street in 1644.

2.2.4 Evolution and growth of the commercial core

- In 1771 the streetscape of Oxford's commercial core changed dramatically with the creation of a Paving Commission, which oversaw the removal much of its remaining medieval fabric, including the north and east gates, and the rebuilding of Magdalen Bridge with the present structure. The open markets in Carfax and surrounding streets were moved indoors: the Covered Market opened in 1774.
- The Oxford Union Society moved to new building in St Michael's Street in 1857 and provided a focus for university debating.
- Purpose-built entertainment venues were established, including the Holywell Music Room in 1748 (the oldest custom-built concert hall in Europe); the Oxford Town Hall, containing a large hall for concerts and public meetings, 1897; Magdalen Street cinema, 1924; the New Theatre on George Street, 1934; and the Odeon Cinema, George Street, 1936.
- Commercial expansion and redevelopment in the nineteenth century shifted the centre of retail gravity to the west, because the presence of the colleges prevented expansion to the east. This has particularly changed the character and appearance of streets such as George Street, Cornmarket Street and Queen Street, creating new building types on large amalgamated plots.
- At the beginning of the twenty-first century, Cornmarket Street was pedestrianised and in Queen Street only buses are permitted during daytime.

2.3 Character

2.3.1 Use and access



Historic urban characterisation



Theme 11: living

Theme 8: commerce and retail

This zone has a predominantly commercial and residential character, but also contains a number of religious buildings and entertainment venues. These uses correspond remarkably closely to the historic uses of the Saxon city and its medieval expansion.

- **Commercial:** buildings with frontages onto Oxford's principal streets are primarily commercial, corresponding to the city's medieval market area around Carfax. This has expanded to the west in the last 150 years.
- **Residential:** the areas of the zone to the east and south where development fronts onto secondary streets have a predominantly residential character today that reflects their history on medieval tenement plots. Many buildings on secondary streets previously had commercial uses at ground floor level, but in some streets, whole buildings have now been converted to student housing (e.g. Pembroke Street, Blue Boar Street and Holywell Street).
- **Spiritual:** the historic centre contains numerous churches, both medieval in origin (e.g. St Michael at the Northgate; St Ebbe's and St Aldates) and later foundations, often for other religious denominations (e.g. Wesley Memorial Church, New Inn Hall Street; St Columba's URC Church, Alfred Street). Some of these have been taken over into college use, e.g. All Saints, High Street (now Lincoln College library).
- **Entertainment:** the city centre is a focus for entertainment and recreation, including pubs, theatres, cinemas and concert halls.



Narrow-fronted commercial buildings along the bustling High Street



St Ebbe's Church, twelfth century in origin and much restored in the Victorian period, is one of central Oxford's many churches

2.3.2 Streets and townscape

This zone preserves a discernible sense of its Saxon and medieval origins through its narrow streets, historic yards and dense development on narrow plots.

Topography



Topography



Theme 23: topography and geology

- The zone is generally flat, with a gentle incline towards the city centre east from Oxford Castle and north from St Aldate's.

Street pattern



Building lines and gaps; Saxon and medieval streets; Medieval plot boundaries



Theme 18: street layout

- Though there are some larger streets such as George Street, the zone is characterised by narrow streets and historic alleyways and yards stemming from the principal streets. Most of these are Saxon or medieval origin, such as the alleyway leading to 130A High Street (built 1637 as Kemp Hall in the back yard of 130 High Street). Golden Cross, Bath Place and Wheatsheaf Yard are examples of distinctive yards, alleyways and passages, which in many cases have existed for hundreds of years.
- Bulwarks Lane and George Street Mews is particularly atmospheric: a narrow, paved alley that curves and winds along the trace line of the former northern bailey of the Castle and retains a variety of historic surfaces including limestone flags and different types of stone setts.

Public spaces



Theme 5: religion

Theme 19: public space

- There is limited public space within the zone because of its dense early street pattern and the high value of land.
- The pedestrianisation of Cornmarket Street and semi-pedestrianised neighbouring streets have shifted the balance of these streets from primarily thoroughfares to more public spaces.
- There are small areas of public space comprising the churchyards or former churchyards of the churches within the zone: St Aldate's, St Michael at the Northgate, and St Ebbe's, although the yards of St Michael and St Ebbe's are only accessible through the church.
- The Covered Market forms a characterful internal space, of great historic and social value, though the present relationship with Market Street is of a poor quality (dominated by servicing and with poor quality surfaces, signage etc.).
- Bonn Square provides the main area of public space in this zone, shaded by trees and busy with people. It was formerly the graveyard of St Peter-le-Bailey church and was re-named in 1974.



Bonn Square, one of the few areas of public space in the city centre

Plots and building line



Medieval plot boundaries; Building lines and gaps



Theme 20: medieval plots

- The zone is characterised by the widespread survival of the regular medieval and post-medieval tenement plots, with narrow, typically two- or three-bay frontages and deep plans. Holywell Street is the finest and most evocative example of this.
- In the west, however, plots have been amalgamated into much larger footprints in the nineteenth and especially the twentieth century, for retail use. Typically, these occupy most of the full depth of the plots, resulting in the loss of historic gardens and yards. Blank rear and flank elevations and servicing arrangements combine to degrade the quality of some of these back streets, such as Pembroke Street.
- Entertainment buildings such as the late nineteenth and early twentieth century New Theatre and Odeon Cinema on George Street also occupy larger urban plots.
- The predominant building line is back of pavement. This creates intimate streetscapes, with variety and interest provided by occasional forecourts and boundary walls, but buildings of larger scale, such as the Odeon Cinema, can appear oppressive.



Stone setts in George Street Mews reflect the past industrial character of this area, nearby the former canal basin

Pavements and street materials



Street materials



Theme 14: materials

- Street materials are mainly new and largely appropriate, though in Cornmarket Street and Queen Street they are suffering from heavy wear, and in some places suffering from poor quality patching up and mismatched repairs.
- Some historic fabric remains in the alleyways and streets off the principal streets, such as Bulwarks Lane, which has some well-preserved historic street materials, including limestone paving slabs, polished limestone blocks, black basalt and red granite setts.
- Where industrial surfaces have been retained, such as in Gloucester Place, stone setts in George Street Mews and iron kerb edging along Oriol Lane and Market Street, these contribute positively to the historic character of these areas by reflecting the past industrial uses of these areas.
- Important historic river cobbles remain in Merton Street but have suffered greatly from poor quality repairs and disruption due to the large amount of construction traffic and continual works undertaken by utility companies
- Several of the streets in the zone have long sections of characteristic granite sett gutters.

Street furniture

- The zone has relatively little street furniture owing to its characteristically narrow streets.
- There are some handsome examples of historic street lamps attached to buildings on Ship Street and St Michael's Street.
- Some historic cast iron manhole covers survive, bearing the names of local foundries. Examples include Eagle Ironworks in Beaumont Street and Dean & Co and Hutchins and Sons in Ship Street. These are of local historic interest.
- Other historic street furniture such as post boxes and telephone boxes (several of which are listed) contribute positively to the character of the zone.
- Surviving parish and boundary markers show historic parish divisions and contribute to the historic interest of the conservation area.

2.3.3 Green Space

 Public access to green spaces

 Theme 22: views in the conservation area

- There is limited green space within this zone owing to its narrow street pattern and dense development, therefore glimpses of trees and gardens are particularly important.
- The former churchyard at St Aldate's forms a small area of publicly accessible green space, while there is an area of paved public space by St Michael at the Northgate, softened by a mature lime tree and grassed area.
- Trees in Bonn Square are a welcome softening of the predominantly hard urban townscape.
- The green space surrounding the Oxford Union on the south side of St Michael Street is private but nonetheless important to the character of the street and the setting of the listed buildings.



St Aldates' churchyard provides a small area of public green space



Small cafe and seating space in the grounds of St Michael at the Northgate



The garden of Oxford Union Society provides an attractive setting for the listed buildings

2.3.4 Buildings



Designations



Theme 1: contrasts and complexity

Theme 14: materials

Theme 15: architectural details

Typology

Like most of the conservation area, this zone contains considerable architectural variety, but three building types are particularly characteristic:

- Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century town houses, often with timber frames – sometimes jettied – concealed behind painted render. This is demonstrated to memorable effect on Holywell Street and parts of the High Street.
- Large retail buildings such as those between east of Magdalen Street / Cornmarket Street / St Aldate's, built in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These go against the grain of earlier development by combining plots, building higher (up to five stories) and extending deeper. Some later examples consist of new construction behind retained historic façades.
- Medieval buildings which illustrate the origins of the zone. These are of particular significance as relatively few survive and many are listed. Examples include handsome houses in the Golden Cross yard and the reconstructed New Inn on the corner of Cornmarket Street and Ship Street. Medieval fabric can also survive behind later facades, important examples include the hall and cellars at 107 High Street (Tackley's Inn), the medieval vaulted cellars at the Town Hall, and the building housing the Elizabethan 'Painted Room' at 3 Cornmarket Street.
- Properties along Ship Street and St. Michaels Street incorporate sections of the medieval town wall bastions.

Details

- The majority of earlier historic buildings have rendered façades and timber sash windows. The coloured render, bay windows, jettied storeys, gabled dormers, doorcases, etc. forms a rich palette of recurring details. This creates the picturesque architectural and streetscape texture that is so much admired.
- Few early shopfronts remain, but the shop at the corner of Holywell Street and Mansfield Road is a rare surviving example in Oxford of an eighteenth-century shopfront. There are some good examples of traditional nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ground floor shops fronts in some of these streets.
- Nineteenth- and twentieth-century retail buildings are typically but not exclusively pale brick or Headington / Clipsham Stone ashlar, with timber sash or metal-framed windows such as Crittalls.
- The less successful modern insertions are generally those buildings whose scale, materials and details are insensitive to their historic surroundings.



Jettied town houses on Pembroke Street are characteristic of the medieval and commercial core

2.3.5 Positive contributors



Positive contributors

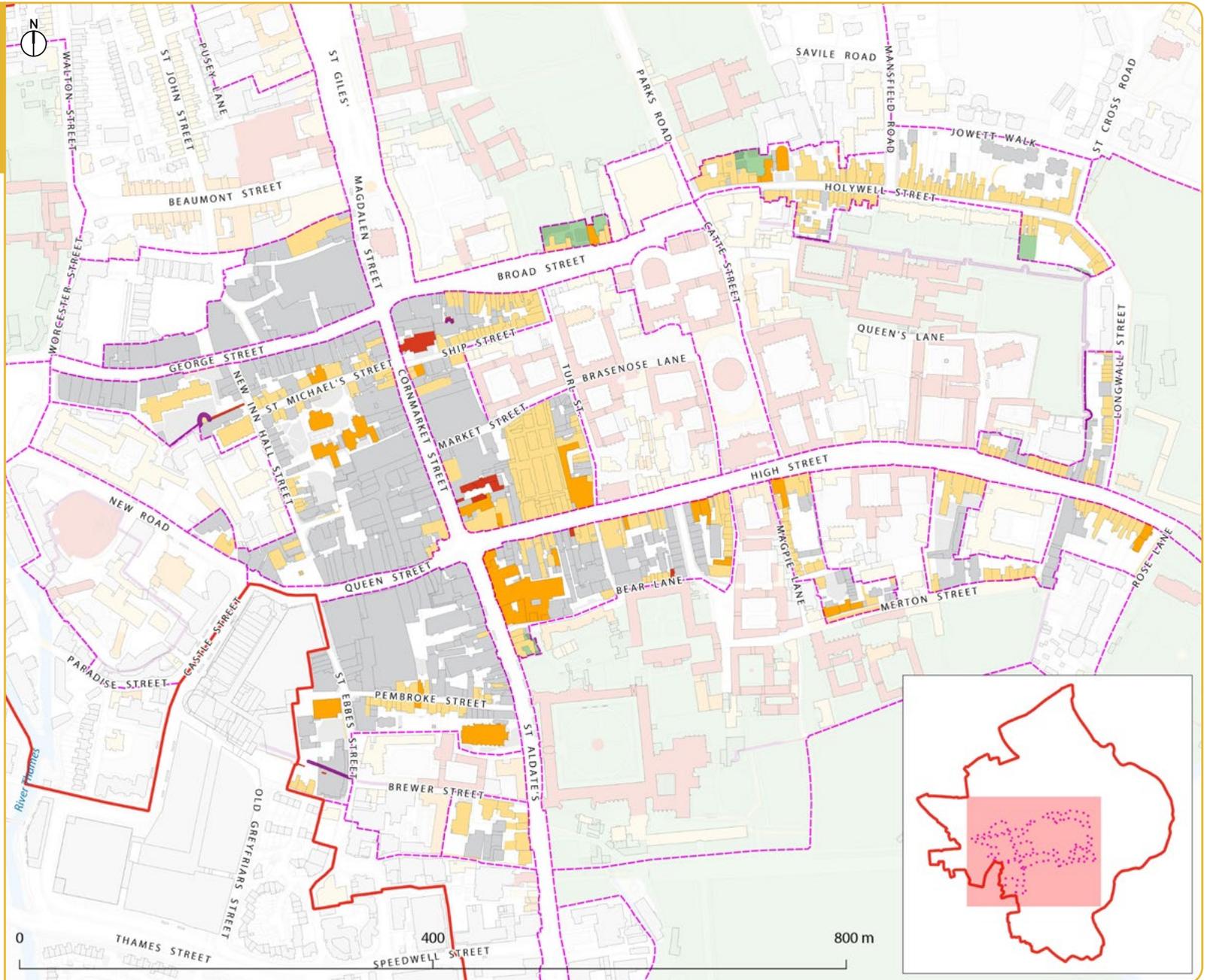
- The majority of the unlisted buildings that make a positive contribution to the zone's character are those which correspond to the typical building materials and modest scale of the medieval plot sizes.
- Many Victorian and twentieth-century buildings, for example on George Street, make a positive contribution as good examples of the evolution and styles of retail and commercial development. Other good examples of Victorian architecture can be found on King Edward Street and St. Aldates.
- Oxenford House (No.s 13-15 Magdalen Street) 1965, by Fitzroy Robinson & Partners has a simple and well ordered primary facade and contributes to the character and appearance of the zone as an excellent example of mid-20th century architecture.
- The post-box to the front of the post office on St. Aldates is an unusual item of street furniture, possibly dating from the 1920s and possibly unique in its design. It retains its original signage and remains unaltered. It makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and represents a significant component of the communication process in the pre-digital age.

Designations

Medieval and Commercial Core

Key

-  Oxford Central Conservation Area boundary
-  Grade I listed
-  Grade II* listed
-  Grade II listed
-  Scheduled monument
-  Registered parks and gardens

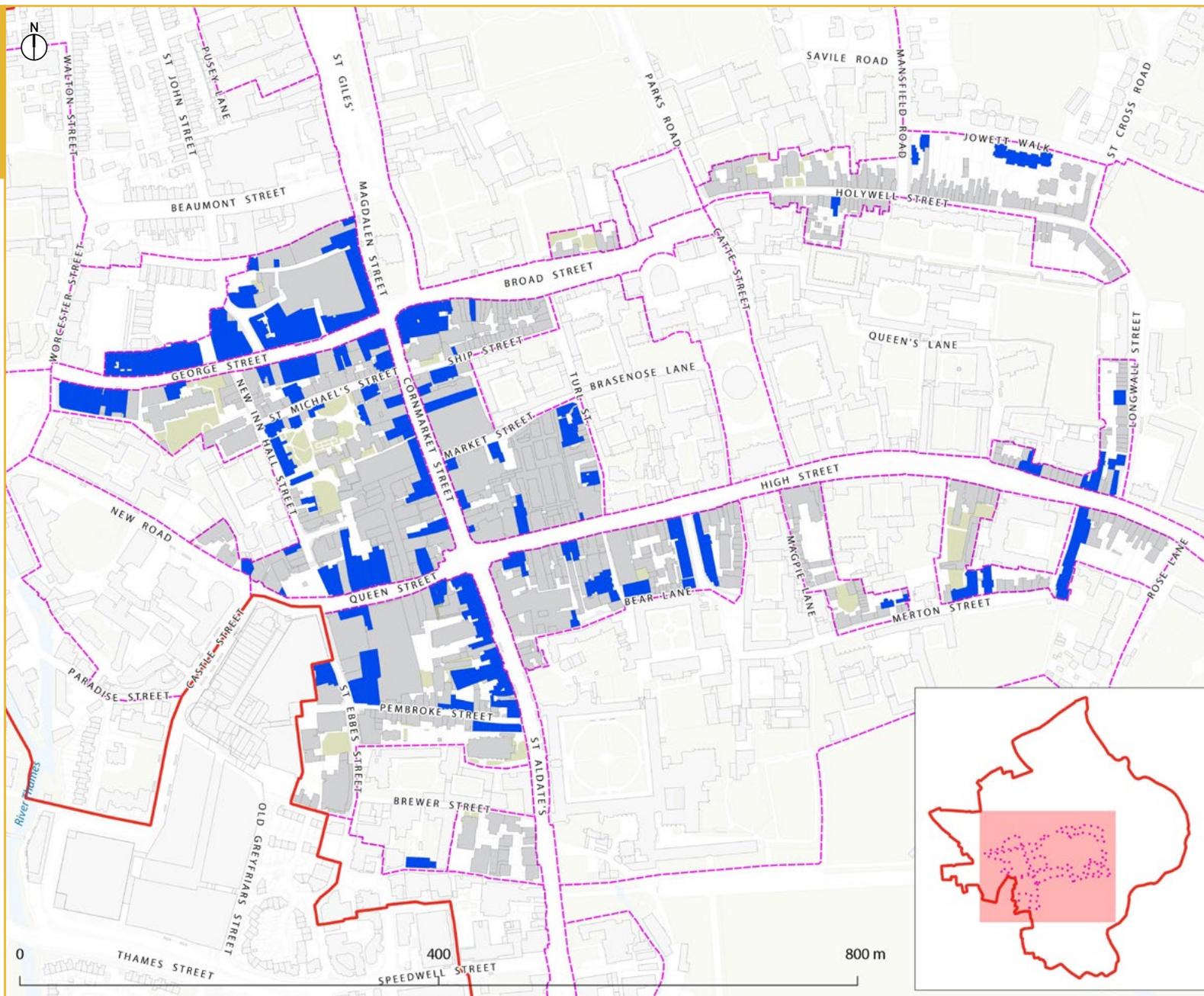


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Positive contributors Medieval and Commercial Core

Key

-  Oxford Central Conservation Area boundary
-  Positive contributor (non-designated)



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2.3.6 Roofscape



Roofscape



Theme 21: roofscape, skyline and landmarks

The roofscape of this zone reflects the two predominant building types: where post-medieval town houses survive, buildings are generally three to four storeys in height with lively pitched roofs and gables; where post-war retail redevelopment has taken place, buildings can be up to five storeys high and the roofscape frequently less interesting, with horizontal parapets and flat roofs.

Building heights

- Pre-Victorian buildings within the zone generally range between three and four storeys in height, though some are two plus occupied roofs.
- Victorian and twentieth-century retail developments in the west of the zone can be up to five storeys.
- Some of these taller, more recent, buildings are not in keeping with the overall character of their surroundings, such as those at the southern end of New Inn Hall Street.

Roofscape and skyline

- Lively roofscales of pitched tiled roofs are characteristic of this zone, animated by the vertical accents of chimney stacks, which can be experienced from many high level viewpoints including those from the publicly accessible towers within the city centre.
- Where buildings have been re-fronted in the eighteenth century, pitched or gabled roofs can be concealed behind horizontal parapets. While these are often not visible from street level, they contribute to the lively roofscape in the many views across the conservation area from raised viewing areas such as St Michael at the Northgate, Carfax tower and St Mary's tower.
- Flat roofs on more recent development are not in keeping with the famously varied and energetic roofscape of the conservation area, whilst modern exposed rooftop plant equipment and metal flues are incongruous stark additions which detract from the materials and character of the roofscape.
- Within the zone, views of the skyline are limited because of the narrow and enclosed character of its streets.



Holywell Street with modest building heights and a lively roofscape



St Ebbe's Street, a post-war building occupying a larger-scale plot with a horizontal roofline

Roofscape

Medieval and Commercial Core

Key

Oxford Central Conservation Area boundary

Building heights

0m

5m

10m

15m

20m

Flat roofs

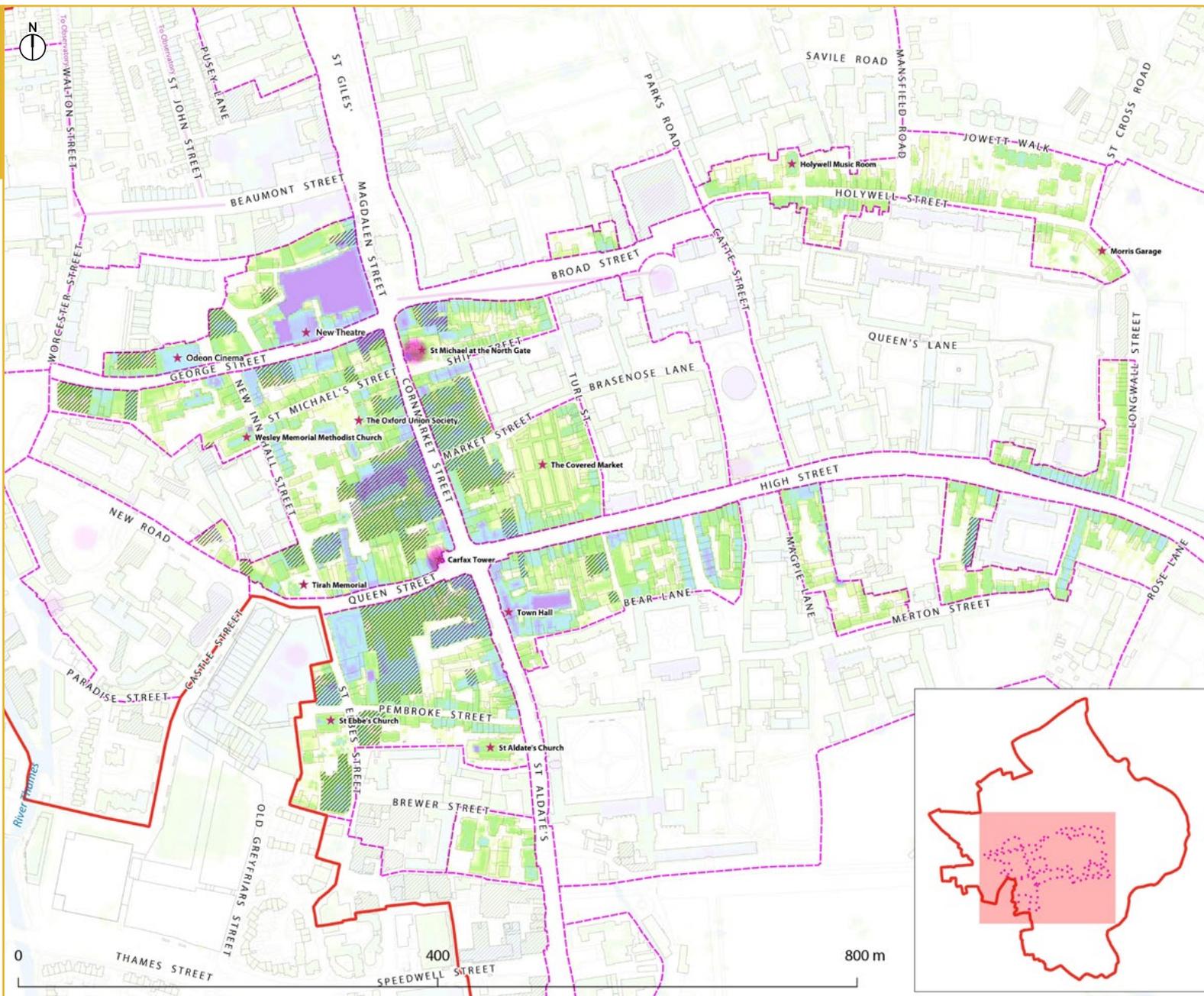
Elevated panorama

Designed public view

Focal point

Landmarks

Source: Building height data based on environment agency lidar DTM and DSM 2m



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2.3.7 Landmarks



Roofscape



Theme 21: roofscape, skyline and landmarks

Theme 22: views in the conservation area

Theme 27: setting of the conservation area

This zone contains many landmarks, some of them ancient, such as churches and sections of Oxford's medieval wall. These include two of the six publicly accessible elevated vantage points from which the city centre and its context can be studied and enjoyed.

Landmarks within the character zone

- Church of St Michael at the Northgate, Cornmarket Street.
- Carfax Tower, Carfax.
- Morris garage, Holywell Street.
- Holywell Music Room, Holywell Street.
- The Covered Market, Market Street.
- New Theatre, George Street.
- Odeon Cinema, George Street.
- Oxford Union Society, Frewin Court.
- Wesley Memorial Church, New Inn Hall Street.
- Tirah Memorial, Bonn Square.
- St Aldate's Church, Pembroke Street.
- St Ebbe's Church, Roger Bacon Lane.
- Oxford Town Hall, St Aldate's.

Landmarks outside the character zone

- Clarendon Building, Broad Street.
- Exeter College Chapel, Turl Street.
- Former All Saints Church (now Lincoln College library), Turl Street.
- Sheldonian Theatre, Broad Street.
- Tom Tower, Christ Church College, St Aldate's.
- University Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street.
- Oxford Castle motte, Castle Mound.
- Oxford Prison (now a hotel), Oxford Castle.
- St George's Tower, Oxford Castle.

2.3.8 Views

Public viewing panoramas

This zone contains two of the elevated positions from which the public can view 360 degree panoramas of the city: the Saxon tower of St Michael at the Northgate and Carfax Tower. From these positions, the public can experience and appreciate the historical form and architectural character of central Oxford, and its relationship to its landscape setting, something that is otherwise difficult in a dense and largely flat city centre.

Glimpsed views

Glimpsed views include those of landmarks, for example, St Mary's spire glimpsed along Oriel Street; charming glimpses down alleys and side streets such as Magpie Lane and Kybald Street, and into colleges, such as the Turl Street colleges: Exeter, Jesus and Lincoln.

Vistas to focal points

Vistas to focal points include the long view westwards along St. Michael's Street which terminates in the slender tower of the Wesleyan Memorial Church on New Inn Hall Street.

2.3.9 Movement and activity



Theme 26: tranquillity

The zone includes the commercial core of Oxford where the activity levels are high. Since the zone is characterised by its narrow streets and alleyways, its activity is largely limited to that of pedestrians and cyclists.

Traffic

- Traffic within the zone is mostly limited to New Road, Castle Street and Longwall Street. Activity is moderate.

Cycling

- Cycling accounts for 25% of work journeys entirely within Oxford and is a major form of transport in the city centre. Because of the narrowness of some of the side streets and alleys, cyclists can be diverted onto the main vehicular routes.
- Cornmarket Street and Queen Street are closed to cycles during the daytime, restricting cycle routes across the city centre, and making secondary streets such as New Inn Hall Street much busier cycle routes.
- Ranks of parked cycles and e-scooters can clutter already narrow pavements, creating conflicts with pedestrians.

Pedestrian

- The commercial core of Oxford maintains high levels of pedestrian activity, and in some streets this is supported by full or partial pedestrianisation. Pavements can be crowded and at times, over-crowded, detracting from the experience of the town centre.
- Some buildings which were formally in retail use on secondary streets have been re-purposed as student accommodation, for example on Pembroke Street, reducing the vitality and footfall along these streets.
- Many of the historic houses on Holywell Street, Ship Street and Longwall Street are used as student accommodation by colleges, with no or very infrequent use of front doorways. This can also make these secondary streets quieter and more lifeless than they were historically.



The core streets such as Cornmarket Street have high levels of pedestrian activity and can become over-crowded



Historic houses on Longwall Street used as student accommodation with sealed front doors and lifeless frontages

2.3.10 Archaeology



Theme 12: archaeology



Oxford Archaeological Action Plan further detail and guidance

- This character zone comprises the bulk of the surviving tenement plots within the Late Saxon and medieval historic core.
- It includes the principal market frontages along the roads converging on the central crossroads at Carfax where property was most desirable for medieval merchants and traders, and also the side streets and alleys. These streets preserve building stock from the late-medieval period onwards, though the upstanding structures are mostly post-medieval or later in date. The tenement plots in this zone have the potential to preserve information related to domestic, commercial and low-level industrial activity dating back to the Late Saxon period as well as material culture associated with the development of academic halls from the thirteenth century through to the sixteenth century.
- Assets in this zone also include the sites of several medieval churches, parts of the Late Saxon and medieval town defences and castle bailey ditch, the site of the Crutched Friars, the site of the failed late-medieval St Mary's College and the surviving eighteenth-century Covered Market.
- Although there will be localised below-ground disturbance within this zone from cellars and other impacts the below-ground archaeological potential is assessed as high.



Surviving bastion of the medieval city wall, tucked in a courtyard behind shops on the south side of Broad Street



The eighteenth-century Covered Market on Market Street

2.4 Useful documents and further guidance



Refer to the following **Historic Urban Character Assessments on the Oxford City Council website** for detailed accounts of the character zone. The key plan shows their boundaries.

- HUCA 7 The Western Suburb: Castle Mill Stream and Fisher Row.
- HUCA 8 Thames Crossing and Floodplain: Thames Waterfront.
- HUCA 10 Thames Crossing and Floodplain: Colleges and University.
- HUCA 11 Thames Crossing and Floodplain: Westgate Centre.
- HUCA 13 Castle and Periphery: Nuffield College.
- HUCA 14 Castle and Periphery: Former Canal Basin.
- HUCA 15 City Centre and Commercial Core: Pembroke Street and St Aldate's.
- HUCA 16 City Centre and Commercial Core: Queen Street and Bonn Square.
- HUCA 17 City Centre and Commercial Core: New Inn Hall Street.
- HUCA 18 City Centre and Commercial Core: Cornmarket.
- HUCA 19 City Centre and Commercial Core: The High Street, Townhouses and Market.
- HUCA 20 Former Northern City Ditch: Broad Street.
- HUCA 21 Former Northern City Ditch: Broad Street.
- HUCA 22 Former Northern City Ditch: Holywell Street.
- HUCA 31 St Giles': Medieval Colleges.
- HUCA 32 The Eastern Colleges: Turl Street Colleges.
- HUCA 33 The Eastern Colleges: University Buildings.
- HUCA 34 The Eastern Colleges: South of the High Street.
- HUCA 36 The Eastern Colleges: Former Eastgate.
- HUCA 37 The Eastern Colleges: North of the High Street.
- HUCA 38 Holywell and Northeast Expansion: Mansfield Road.
- HUCA 39 Holywell and Northeast Expansion: Modern Colleges.



Other useful documents include:

Oxford Heritage Walks Book 1: On foot from Oxford Castle to St Giles', Malcolm Graham 2013

Oxford Heritage Walks Book 2: On foot from Broad Street, Malcolm Graham 2014

Oxford Heritage Walks Book 3: On foot from Catte Street to Parson's Pleasure, Malcolm Graham 2015

Oxford Heritage Walks Book 4: On foot from Paradise Street to Sheepwash, Malcolm Graham 2016

