



Fig. 33 Community volunteers excavating at Minchery Farm in 2012.

Millions of people regularly watch archaeological programmes on television or visit excavated objects in local museums. The scale of local interest in the subject has been clearly demonstrated by the Archeox (East Oxford Community Archaeology and History Project) begun in 2010. This Heritage Lottery-funded project initiated by the University of Oxford Continuing Education Department has attracted over 500 active participants from east Oxford and beyond. The project has undertaken a comprehensive study of the archaeology of east Oxford, involving extensive test-pitting, geophysical survey and archaeological excavations at St Bartholomew's Leper Hospital and Minchery Farm Nunnery.

Public interest has also been demonstrated by the success of open days held during developer-funded archaeological investigations in the city. It is hoped that public engagement in the active process of investigation can be further encouraged in order to utilise the educational potential of such work and get greater value out of the process for the developer.

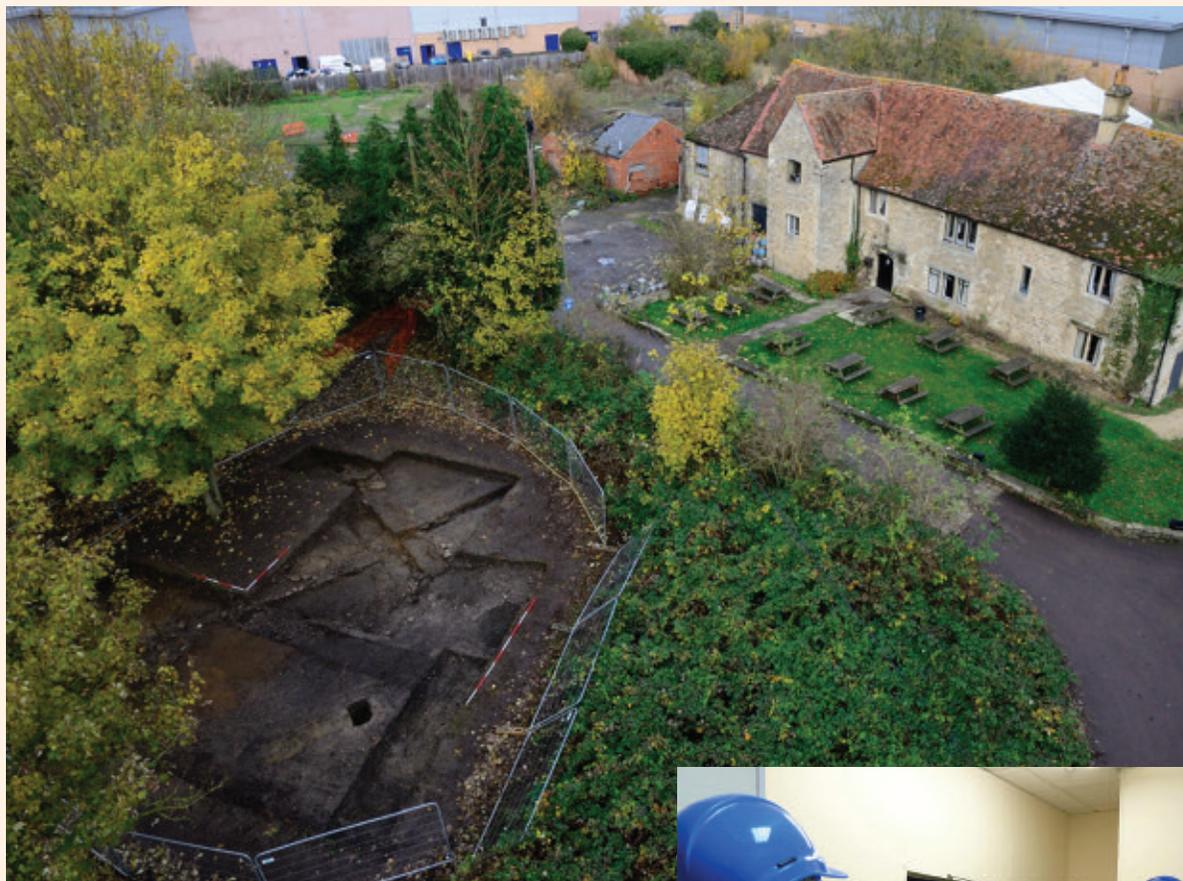


Fig. 34 An aerial shot of the community excavation at Minchery Farm, Littlemore, the site of a 12th century nunnery. This community dig has greatly improved our understanding of the nunnery and its occupants and helped generate information that should help us to manage the site more effectively in the future. ©2012 Adam Stanford/Aerial Com



Fig. 35 Visitors examine an excavated artefact during a site tour at the Clarendon Centre excavation in central Oxford in 2012.

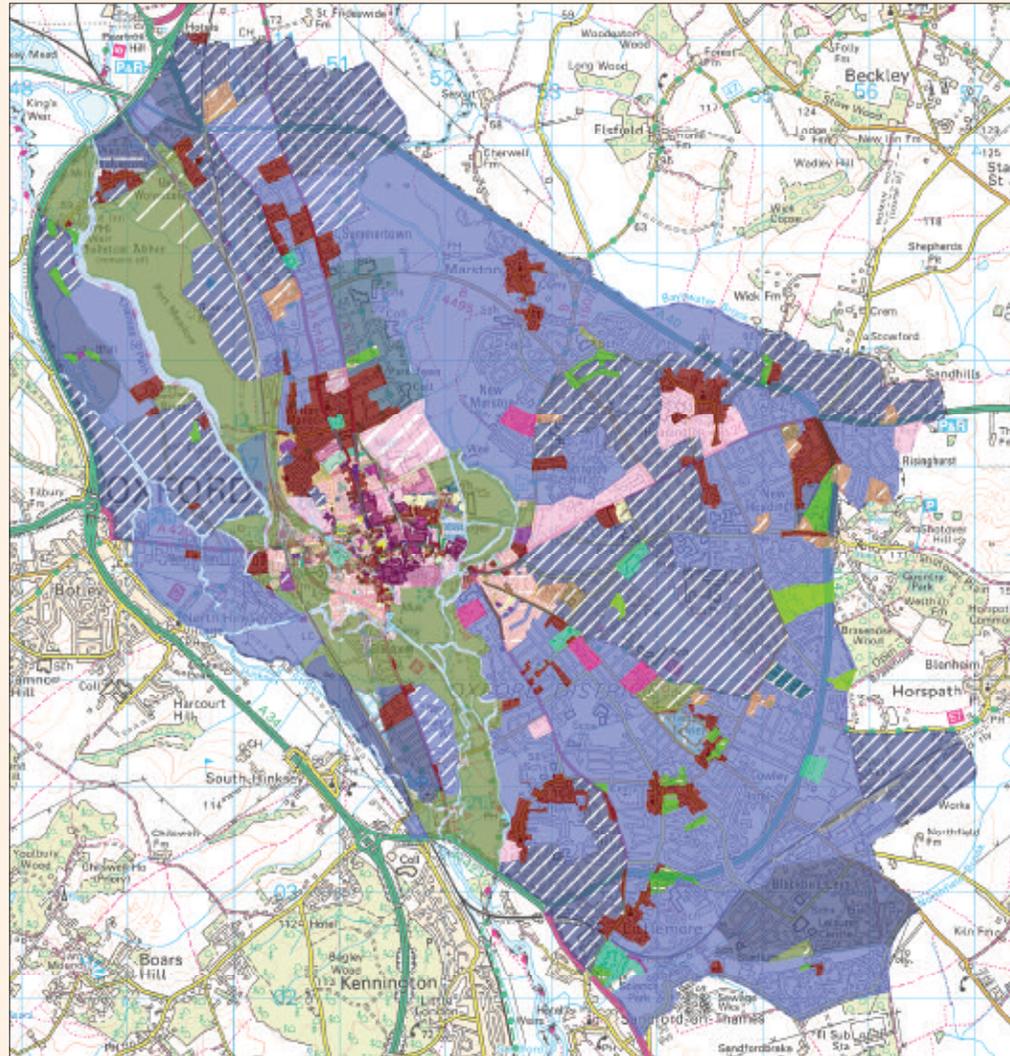
There is archaeological interest in the visible landscape and townscape, as well as buried below the ground. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) studies are designed to enable analysis of change and continuity in the landscape since the development of accurate Ordnance Survey maps in the later 19th century. The studies record spatial relationships in the built environment and also aspects of the natural environment that have been shaped by human activity. They are designed to allow the identification and quantification of change across large areas of landscape.¹

Most of England is now covered by this kind of mapping. The HLC mapping for Oxford is currently being extended to cover the remainder of the county by Oxfordshire County Council. This will in turn link with studies undertaken by neighbouring counties.

Landscape characterisation reflects a transition in thinking in the discipline of archaeology away from the consideration of isolated finds and sites towards a more holistic understanding of the evidential qualities of the landscape as a whole. The significance of landscape characterisation projects is highlighted by the National Planning Policy Framework which cites this type of study as an important part of the evidence base for informing and assessing the impact of development on the historic environment.

In addition to the HLC mapping for Oxford a more detailed urban characterisation study has been undertaken for the historic core of the city. This covers an area defined by the 17th century Civil War defences, which broadly define the extent of the town before the rapid expansion of its suburbs in the 19th century.

Urban characterisation involves making difficult choices about simplifying and mapping complex information about land-use, building type and plot forms. Its aim is to allow the identification and quantification of patterns of change and continuity, which in turn can inform decisions about the conservation and enhancement of the city's heritage.



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Selected character types

-  Settlement pre-1880
-  Early 19th century and Victorian terraces
-  Enclosure pre-18th century regular
-  Enclosure pre-18th century irregular
-  Enclosure parliamentary
-  University parks
-  Commons and greens
-  Meadows
-  Woodland ancient semi natural
-  Historic parkland
-  Recreation
-  Hospitals and schools

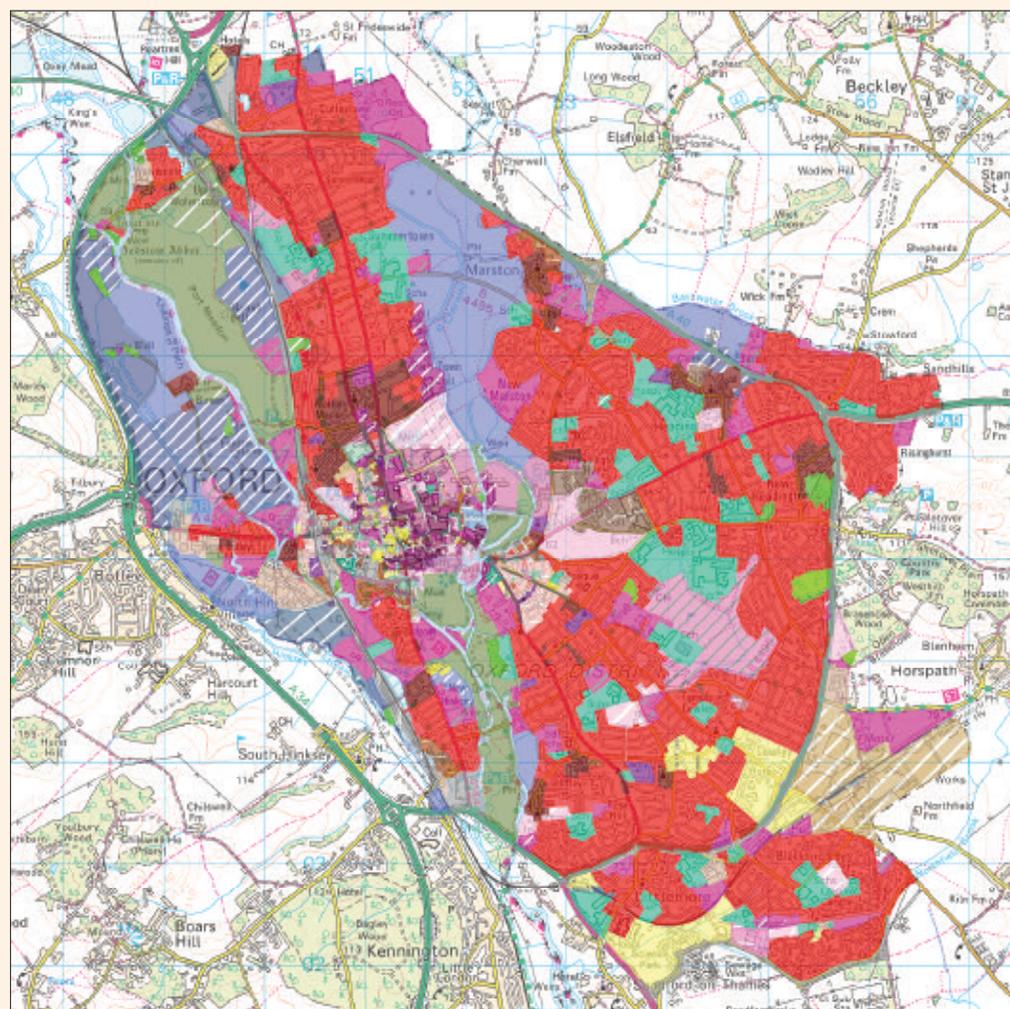
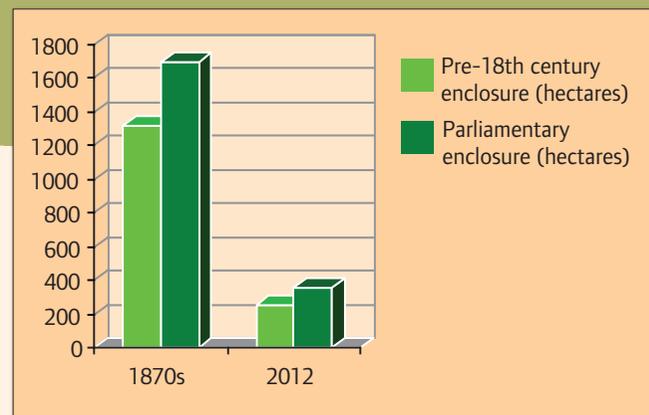
Fig. 36 Historic Landscape Characterisation for Oxford in the 1870s.

¹ www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-landscape-character/

Patterns of change and continuity in the Local Authority Area 1876–2012

- The 1870s map captures the pattern of early enclosure around the city instigated in the medieval and post-medieval period by religious institutions, colleges and other landowners.
- The eastern, southern, western and northern suburbs have spread infilling enclosure fields, leaving only fragments remaining.
- The spread of urban development (red) reflects a concerted programme of Council House building 1918–1985 and the piecemeal development of private residential estates.
- The Cowley Car and Pressed Steel plants have been established, expanded and contracted in this period, leaving behind the BMW plant and ring road business parks.
- The survival of the meadow land along the Thames around Binsey and Wolvercote is noticeable. The landscape between Botley Road and Wolvercote has changed little in this period.
- There is notable survival of meadow land and parliamentary enclosure along the Cherwell floodplain.
- College and University expansion has been centred on the historic core, the Oxford University science area and at Headington Hill.
- Changing leisure patterns are visible: from a small number of college cricket grounds in east Oxford in the 19th century to a diverse and dispersed pattern of allotments, parks, open space and golf courses in the 21st century.
- There has been a 90% increase in the amount of land used for hospital, school and University buildings.
- There has been a 400% increase in the amount of land used for industrial purposes; however, this still accounts for only four per cent of the local authority area.

Fig 37 This shows the loss of parliamentary enclosure and pre-18th century enclosure as the Local Authority Area has urbanised.



Selected character types

-  Settlement pre-1880
-  Settlement post-1880
-  Car plant/factory
-  Industrial
-  Transport infrastructure
-  Business/retail parks
-  Offices/commercial
-  Allotments
-  Leisure
-  Commons and greens
-  Meadows
-  Enclosure pre-18th century irregular
-  Enclosure pre-18th century regular
-  Enclosure parliamentary
-  Enclosure parliamentary 19th century
-  Woodland ancient semi-natural
-  Government and civic
-  University parks
-  Hospitals and schools
-  Historic parkland
-  Golf courses
-  Universities post-1800

Fig. 38 Historic Landscape Characterisation for Oxford in the 21st century.

Oxford in the 1870s

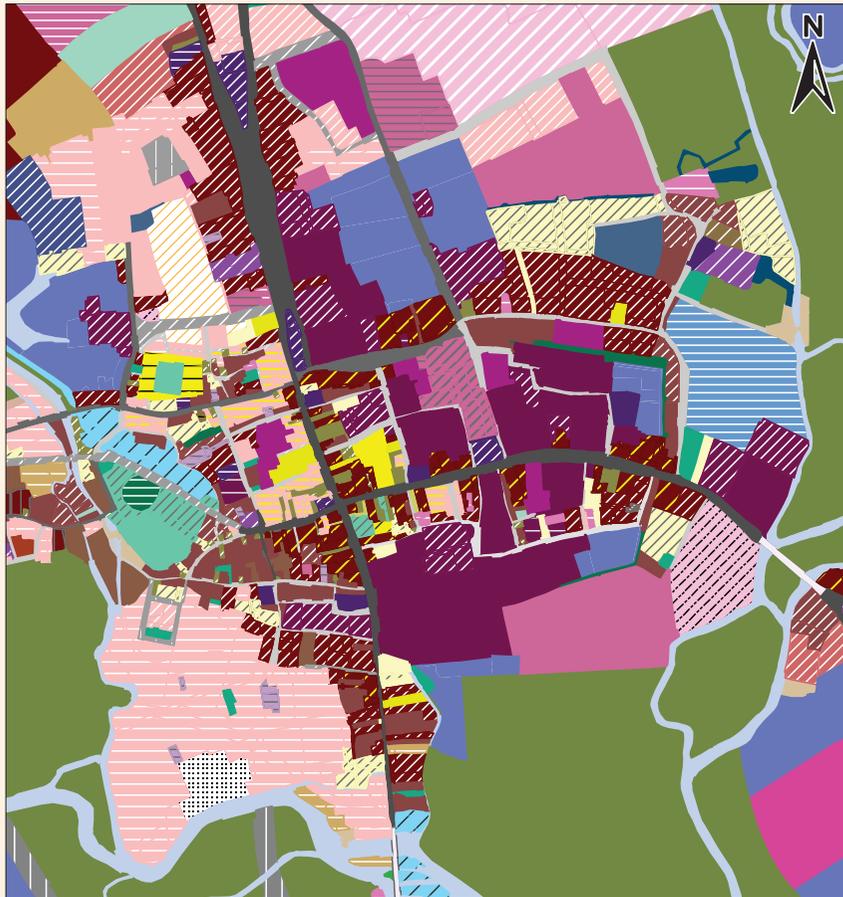


Fig. 39

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21st century Oxford

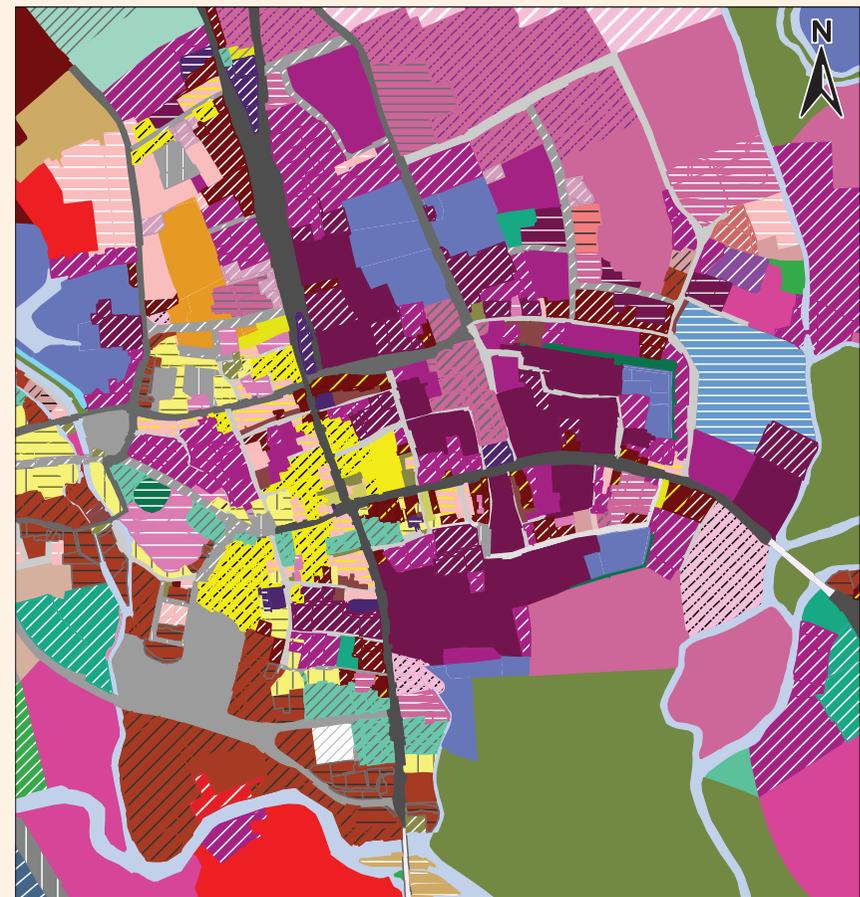


Fig. 40

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Selected character types

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
|  Mixed town houses/shops (historic) |  University and college sports fields |  19th century college expansion |  Private housing post-1980 |  Indoor market |  University science buildings |
|  Town houses (historic) |  Larger college parks and gardens |  Post-medieval deer park |  Transport infrastructure/links |  Modern shopping centre |  Canal and river infrastructure |
|  Mixed housing & shops (Victorian) |  Meadows |  Late Regency town houses (1822-1833) |  Government and civic buildings |  University of Oxford structures |  Church pre-1800 |
|  Town houses (Victorian) |  University parks |  Town defences Civil War |  Private housing (1945-1980) |  Oxford Castle (Heritage and Leisure) |  Church pre-1086 |
|  Early 19th century and Victorian terraces |  Medieval college precincts |  Urban/College gardens |  Terraces and cottages 1900-1919 |  20th century colleges |  Canal infrastructure |
|  Narrow plots |  Post-medieval college expansion |  Gas works |  Schools and colleges post-1945 |  University of Oxford libraries |  University of Oxford museums |
|  Legal | | | | | |

Some patterns of change and continuity in the historic core 1876–2012

- The street grid remains essentially as established in the Late Saxon and Norman period, with a limited number of post-medieval and modern link roads.
- The retail core of the city remains focused on Cornmarket Street and Queen Street.
- The west end continues to reflect its former industrial character.
- College precincts have continued to expand and renew whilst retaining their underlying historic form.
- There is a clear contrast between the changing west end and stable east end of the city.
- Pembroke Street, Holywell Street and Ship Street are notable for their preservation of post-medieval town houses.
- Cornmarket Street has become a pedestrianised street of established retail chains.
- George Street retains a distinctive Victorian and inter-war character as an area of former civic, commercial and entertainment related buildings.
- Tenement yards, courtyards and alleyways, once a common feature of the town, have been extensively infilled or redeveloped with exceptions, for example, areas at the south end of Cornmarket Street and along the west end of the High Street.
- The early 19th century and Victorian suburb of St Ebbe's has been demolished. By plot area some 85% of the terraced housing in the historic core and 90% of low status tenements located in narrow plots have been demolished.
- The medieval Castle and former Oxford Prison have been renovated to incorporate a heritage and education centre, luxury hotel and restaurants.
- A number of historic churches have now been converted into college libraries and archive stores (All Saints, St Cross, St Peter in the East).
- The area covered by town house plots (including town houses with shops and rear gardens) has reduced by over 60%. Nevertheless the pattern of town houses interspersed with college precincts is still distinctive.

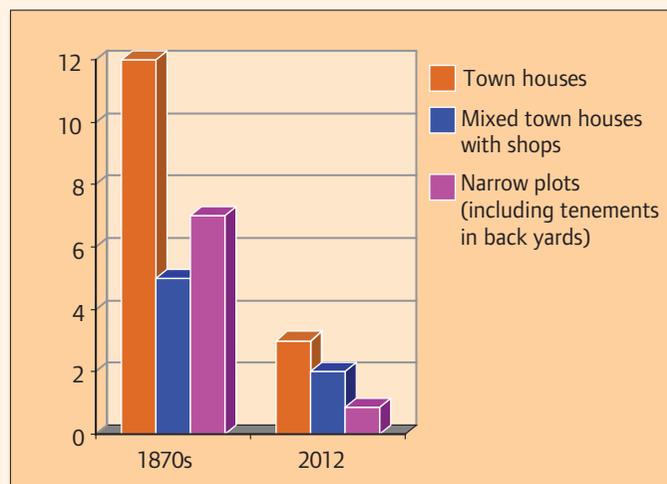


Fig. 41 This table shows the loss of distinctive building and plot forms since the 1870s (in hectares). In the case of narrow plots, including rows of low status tenements in back yards, these have been demolished. With town houses the picture is more complex, for example some have been demolished, others have been converted to another use or had their gardens developed. The area figure therefore reflects the size of the town house plot, not just the building itself.

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Fig. 42 Broad Street.
 All photographs © Oxfordshire History Centre



Fig. 43 Holywell Street.

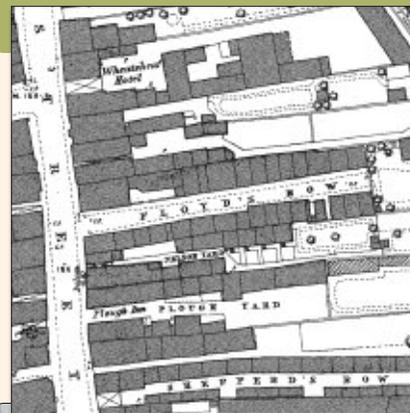


Fig. 44 Floyd's Row, located off St Aldate's.



Fig. 45 George Street, St Clement's.

Town houses with shops

In the medieval period the main streets of the town attracted frontages of small shops with larger halls, solars and kitchens located to the rear. As the town expanded in the late 16th and 17th centuries larger town houses replaced much of the medieval building stock. These buildings often had multiple functions, as shops, inns, student accommodation and town houses for the wealthier burgesses. The subsequent expansion of retail provision and of the University and its colleges has led to a significant reduction of these built forms, notably on the Cornmarket, along the north side of Broad Street and on the High Street.

Town houses

The post-medieval expansion of the town saw the construction of town houses along the side streets by wealthier burgesses, including brewers, butchers, and drapers. Many of these town houses have now been demolished but notable groups survive along Holywell Street, Ship Street and Pembroke Street.

Narrow plots

Narrow plots is a term that has been used to describe the smaller lower status-housing that in-filled side streets, back yards and marginal spaces in the post-medieval, Regency and Victorian periods. This term encompasses the smaller town houses that colonised the in-filled city ditch and the spaces next to the city wall, also constrained plots fronting onto side streets and the rows of low-status tenements, that became prevalent in the parishes of St Aldate's, St Thomas' and St Clement's in the 19th century.

19th century terraces

Large numbers of brick terraces were built in low-lying and poorer areas of the town during the 19th century to house the growing population, largely employed in brewing, printing and domestic service. The map on page 22 (bottom left) shows the extent of terraced housing in St Ebbe's Parish. This housing was cleared in the 1960s to make way for the Westgate shopping centre and newer housing developments.

Over the last one hundred and fifty years Oxford has seen considerable change, a process that is perhaps not obvious given the impression of solidity and continuity provided by the monumental frontages of the colleges.

Unsurprisingly the colleges have historically been the focus of conservation efforts whilst the industrial and residential areas of the town have been transformed around them. There is now greater awareness that the character of the town is created by a subtle balance of University and college architecture and the less high profile remains of industrial, commercial and residential structures and related yards, routeways and boundaries. This page highlights just some of the varied aspects of the historic environment of Oxford.



Fig. 46 Ranges of 15th century and later date around a courtyard at the Golden Cross, located on the east side of Cornmarket Street.



Fig. 47 Town houses with shops on the High Street.



Fig. 48 The 16th–17th century stone built Postmasters Hall, Merton Street.



Fig. 49 The Swan Brewery malthouse, located off Paradise Street.



Fig. 50 Ancient grazing land at Port Meadow. This part of Oxford has seen little change over the last 1,000 years.

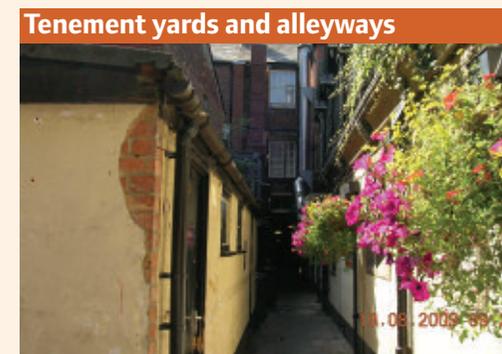


Fig. 51 A tenement alley located south of the High Street.

Limestone outbuildings and tenement walls



Fig. 52 Limestone tenement and outbuilding walls located west of St Aldate's.



Fig. 53 A cobbled surface at Bath Place.



Fig. 54 Traces of the Royalist Civil War rampart at Mansfield College.

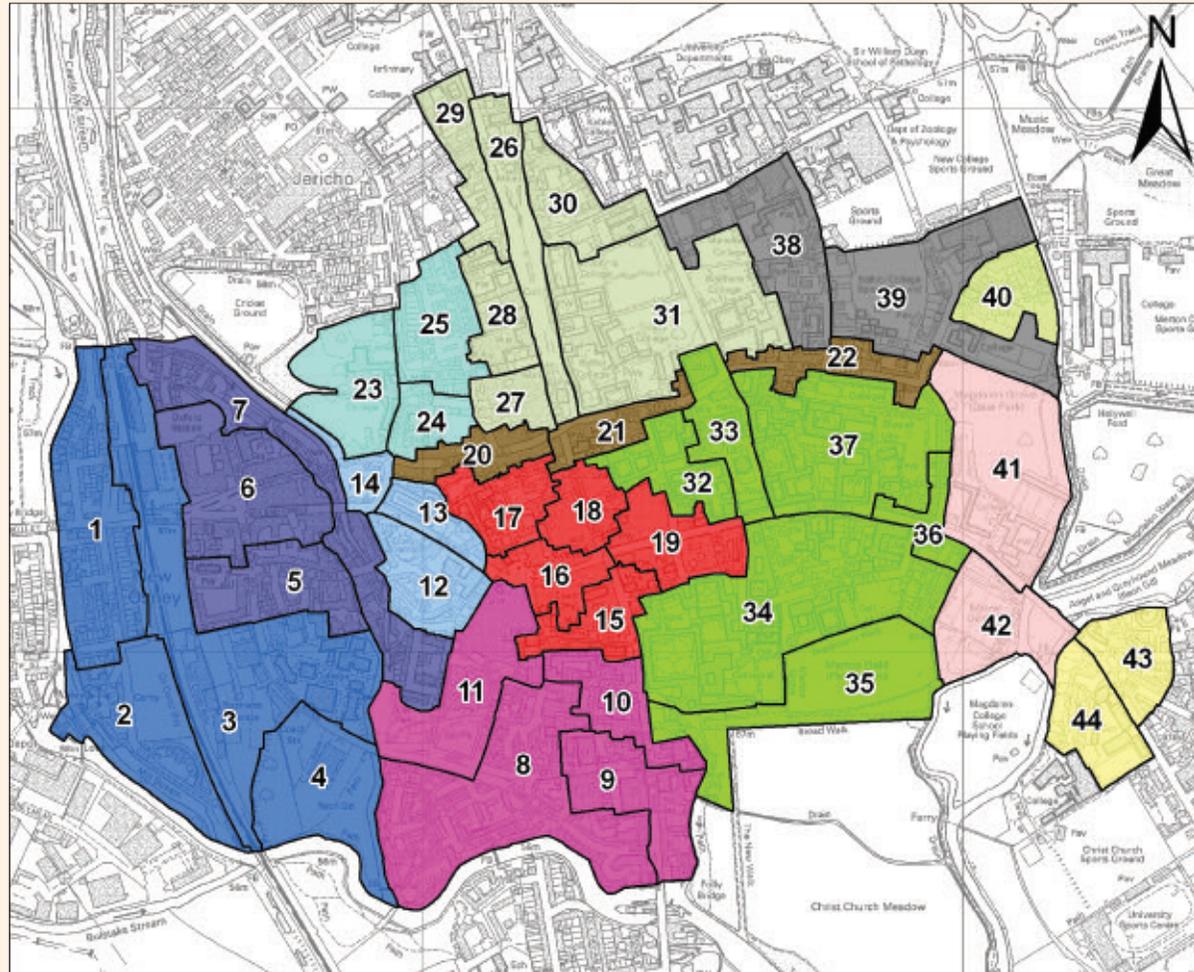


Fig. 55 The medieval stone precinct wall at Godstow Nunnery.

The completion of Historic Urban Characterisation mapping for central Oxford has enabled the identification of 13 broad character zones. These have been defined by examining mapped patterns of land use, built form and plot type. The zones can be further subdivided into 44 smaller character areas. A series of character area statements have been produced providing a summary of the historic, evidential, aesthetic and communal value of each area. The statements can be downloaded as individual pdf files via the archaeology page of the Oxford City Council website.¹

Historic Urban Characterisation mapping simplifies complex patterns into blocks of urban character and therefore should not be used as a definitive guide to historic fabric. The process is designed to facilitate the broad categorisation of urban character and to allow the quantification of urban change. The mapping provides a useful tool for identifying patterns in the historic environment which may be of interest to planners, developers, architects and the general public.

This type of characterisation mapping is undertaken by examining oblique and vertical aerial photographs and also modern and historic maps. The approach requires a degree of subjective assessment and generalisation and provides only a point-in-time snapshot of an ever-changing urban landscape.



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Urban character zones

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Osney Island |  | Modern colleges and the edge of the science area |
|  | St Thomas' and the western suburb |  | Holywell Manor and St Cross Church |
|  | Thames crossing and floodplain |  | The former northern city ditch |
|  | Castle and former canal basin |  | The eastern colleges |
|  | City centre commercial core |  | The eastern suburb |
|  | Worcester College and Gloucester Green |  | St Clement's |
|  | St Giles' and the northern suburb | | |

Fig. 56 Central Oxford Historic Urban Character Areas.

¹ www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/Archaeology_ocw.htm

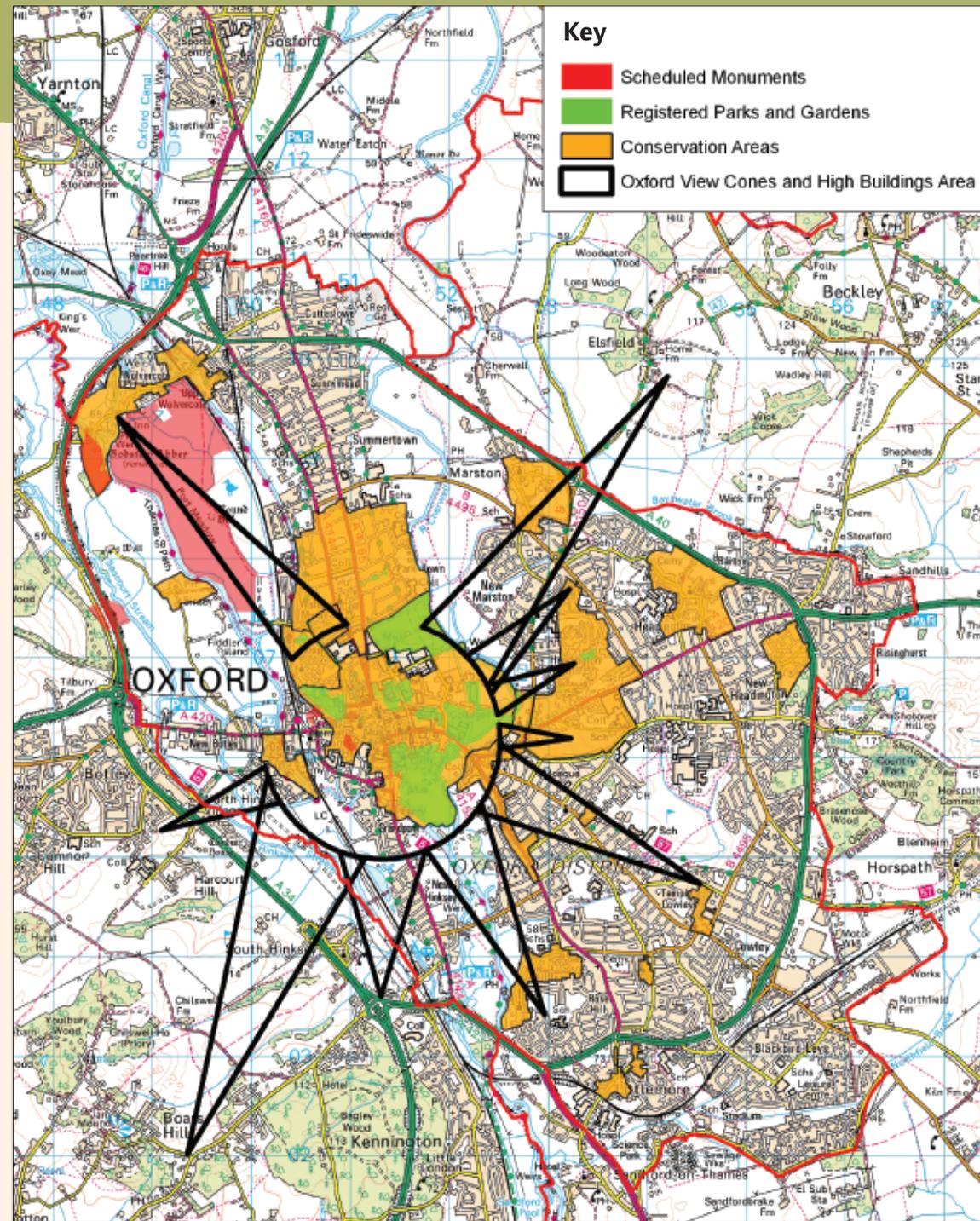
Managing complexity

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

- Over 1,600 listed buildings:
 - 12% grade I (national average 2%)
 - 8% grade II* (national average 4%)
- 17 conservation areas – 20% of city area
- 12 scheduled monuments
- 11 registered parks and gardens

In addition to these designated assets 2,075 archaeological events and 1,532 monuments are recorded on archaeological databases covering the city. At present two databases store complementary information about Oxford: The Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) which covers the historic core and the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The City Council is also in the process of establishing a Local Heritage Asset Register to record locally valued heritage assets.¹

Fig. 57 Map showing view cones, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and Port Meadow Scheduled Ancient Monument.



¹ www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/HeritageAssetRegister.htm

Central Oxford's listed buildings

Oxford has a large number of grade I (exceptional) listed buildings. The need to protect the setting of these structures places a strong pressure on architects to consider the use of basement constructions to maximise the use of space in the constrained historic core. This in turn poses a challenge if we want to conserve important archaeological remains for future generations to investigate.

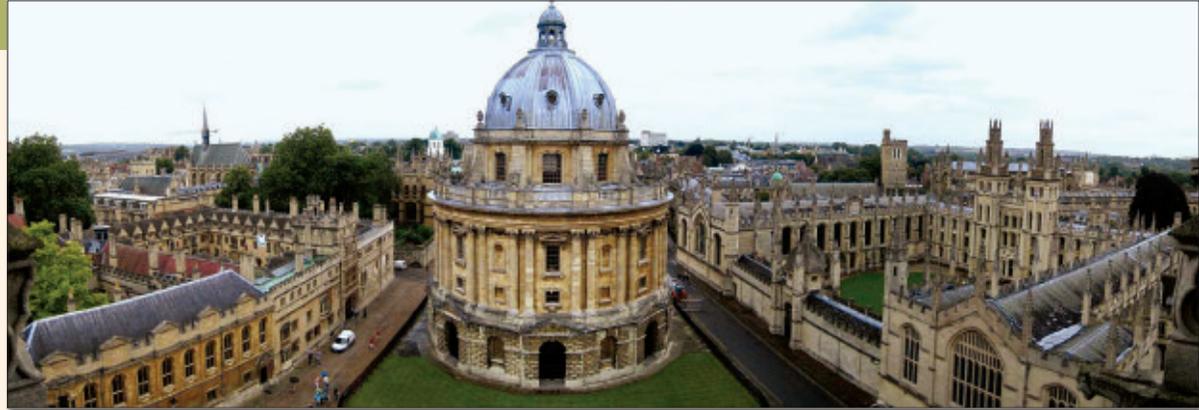


Fig. 58 Panoramic view of the Radcliffe Camera and adjacent colleges. © 2012 Oliver Woodford



Fig. 59 The grade I listed buildings in central Oxford.



Fig. 60 The listed buildings of central Oxford colour coded by the date of their earliest recorded fabric.

The need for the higher education and retail sectors to upgrade and evolve whilst at the same time preserving the setting and integrity of surrounding listed structures has created a strong trend towards basement construction which can be seen in these two illustrations. They show a selection of developments with new basements across central Oxford that have received planning permission since the year 2000. A challenge for the future will be to support the development of new educational and commercial facilities whilst avoiding the significant cumulative loss of important buried remains.

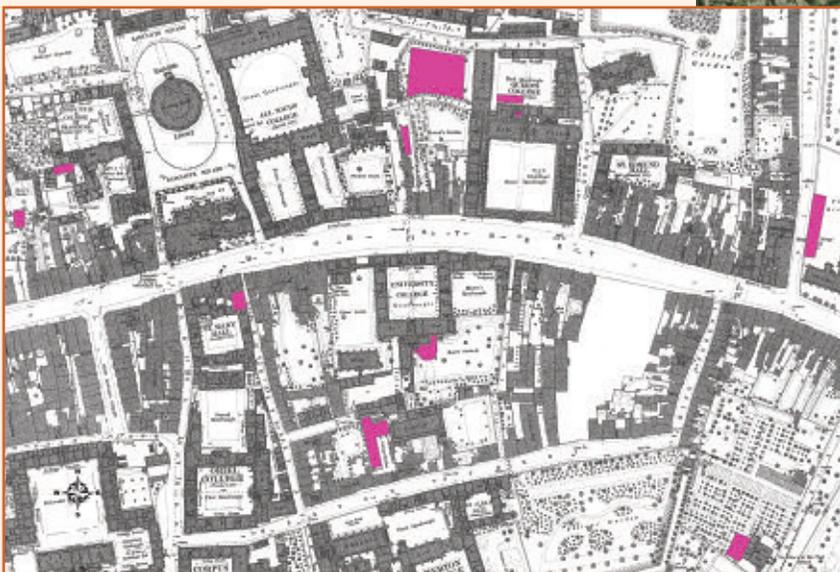


Fig. 61 Basements consented in the east end of the historic city shown on a 1 : 500 1876 OS basemap.



Fig. 62 A selection of basement constructions receiving planning permission since the year 2000.

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A key challenge for developers, owners and managers will be achieving the right balance between sustaining Oxford's important heritage assets for future generations whilst both enabling sustainable growth and enhancing our understanding of the past in the present. In order to achieve this balance the City Council will work with external partners to sustain the significance of Oxford's important heritage assets by:

- Providing clear and timely advice on the archaeological implications of development proposals.
- Encouraging major landowners and heritage asset owners to develop their own integrated conservation plans, incorporating assessments of below ground asset survival that can help inform and shape options for future development and expansion.
- Encouraging the identification of heritage asset value prior to costly investment in detailed design in order to ensure that an adequate understanding of impacted assets can contribute positively to the design process.
- Encouraging developers to take into account the impact of cumulative loss on important heritage assets by providing appropriate contextual as well as site specific heritage assessments where necessary.
- Supporting an integrated and cooperative approach between educational institutions regarding the provision of facilities and renewable energy resources in the constrained historic core.
- Supporting creative design solutions aimed at conserving asset significance.
- Monitoring the impact of development on heritage assets and producing an annual report.
- Seeking to add value to the processes of archaeological investigation by promoting community engagement and outreach.



Figs. 63 and 64 Creative design: A 17th century or earlier vaulted cellar discovered during works at The Queen's College in 2010 was integrated into the new design by BGS Architects.



An Archaeological Action Plan

Corporate priorities

- A vibrant and sustainable economy
- Meeting housing need
- An efficient and effective council
- Strong and active communities
- Cleaner, greener Oxford

Archaeological Action Plan Objectives

1. Further public access to, and understanding of, Oxford's rich heritage.

1a. Maintain and develop the historic environment evidence base for Oxford.

1b. Improve online access to information on the historic environment.

1c. Encourage community participation, enjoyment and appreciation of Oxford's archaeological heritage.

1d. Support and encourage the appropriate storage and display of artefacts and the dissemination of information arising from developer-funded investigation.

2. Sustain the significance of Oxford's important heritage assets.

2a. Provide timely and clear advice.

2b. Provide clear policy guidance.

2c. Monitor impacts on heritage assets.

2d. Provide effective management.

Actions	Timescales	Delivery	Risks
1. Develop and update online resource assessments summarising the city's archaeology.	Review by 2017	CA	Resource implications for officer time.
2. Develop and update online period based research agendas.	Review by 2017	CA	Resource implications for officer time.
3. Provide an annual update for Heritage Gateway.	Ongoing	CA	Resource implications for officer time.
4. Maintain OASIS validation (provides online access to archaeological reports).	Ongoing	CA	Resource implications for officer time.
5. Revise and update the resource assessment reports in light of the results of East Oxford Community Archaeology Project.	By 2017	CA	Resource implications for officer time.
6. Provide joint archaeological data provision between UAD and HER. Develop partnership working with HERO	Initiated 2013 By 2017	CA and HERO	Resource implications for officer time in resolution of ICT and financial issues.
7. Undertake programme of UAD enhancement and ensure compliance with national standards.	Ongoing	CA	Resource implications for officer time.
8. Maintain programme of public outreach including talks, walks and media engagement.	Ongoing	CA	High level of interest, careful time management required.
9. Support the legacy of the East Oxford Community Archaeology Project and encourage public engagement with a focus on the archaeology of science and learning.	Ongoing	HSST and CA	Resource implications for officer time, competing demands for developer and other funding.
10. Engage with partners to encourage a unified approach to the storage and presentation of Oxford's material heritage, seeking funding streams where appropriate.	Ongoing	HSST	Resource implications for officer time, competing demands for funding streams.
1. Maintain planning application response targets.	Ongoing	CA	High volume of applications with archaeological interest.
2. Input into the heritage plan and local plan policy review.	By 2017	HSST	Changing policy environment at national level creating uncertainty.
3. Produce an annual monitoring report on heritage asset sustainability.	Initiate in 2013 then annually	HSST	Resource implications for officer time.
4. Source external funding and develop partnership working with other heritage and community bodies.	Ongoing	HSST	Resource implications for officer time, competing demands for funding streams.

CA = City Council Archaeologist, HSST = Heritage and Specialist Services Team, HERO = Historic Environment Record Officer.

The Heritage and Specialist Services Team at the City Council has produced a series of period based resource assessments with the intention of providing a point-in-time synthesis of archaeological information for the Local Authority Area. These have in turn informed the production of archaeological research agendas for each period.

- Palaeolithic to Mesolithic Oxford (500,000–4,000BC)
- Neolithic and Bronze Age Oxford (4000–800BC)
- Iron Age Oxford (800BC–43AD)
- Roman Oxford (43–410AD)
- Saxon and Viking Oxford (early medieval) (410–1066)
- Norman Oxford (1066–1205)
- Medieval Oxford (1205–1540)
- Post-medieval Oxford (1540–1800)
- Modern Oxford (1800–1950)

The period based resource assessments and research agendas are available as pdfs on the Oxford Archaeological Plan website: www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/OxfordArchaeologicalPlan.htm

Resource assessments and agendas for the wider Thames-Solent region can be accessed via the Oxford Archaeology website www.thehumanjourney.net

Further information on the heritage of Oxford can be accessed through the Oxford Heritage Plan and Heritage Gateway websites: www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/OxfordHeritagePlan.htm and www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Further information on the history and archaeology of the county, including Oxford, is available on the County Council Heritage Search website: www.publicapps.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/portal/publicapps/applications/heritage

Information on Oxford is also held on the English Heritage Pastscape website www.pastscape.org.uk

Information on designated assets in Oxford can be obtained from the National Heritage List for England: www.list.english-heritage.org.uk

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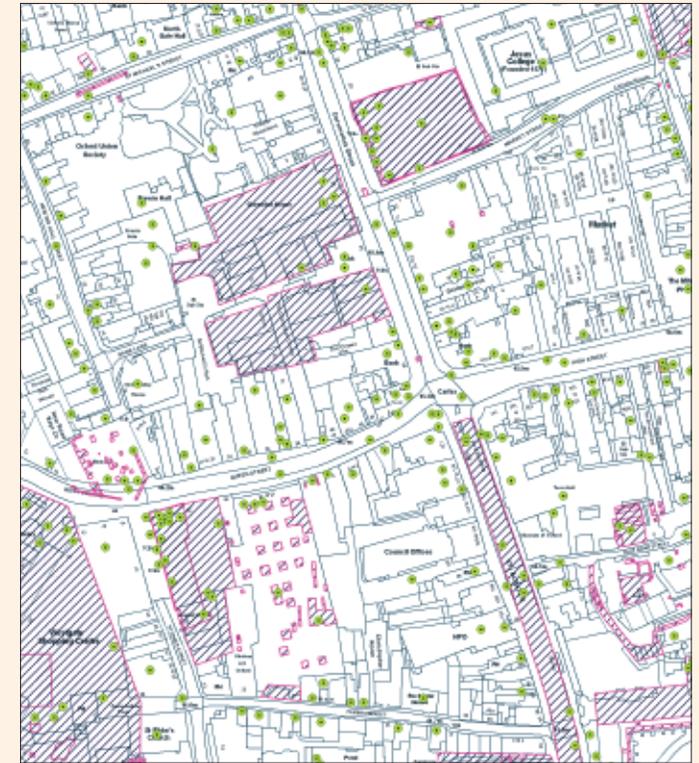


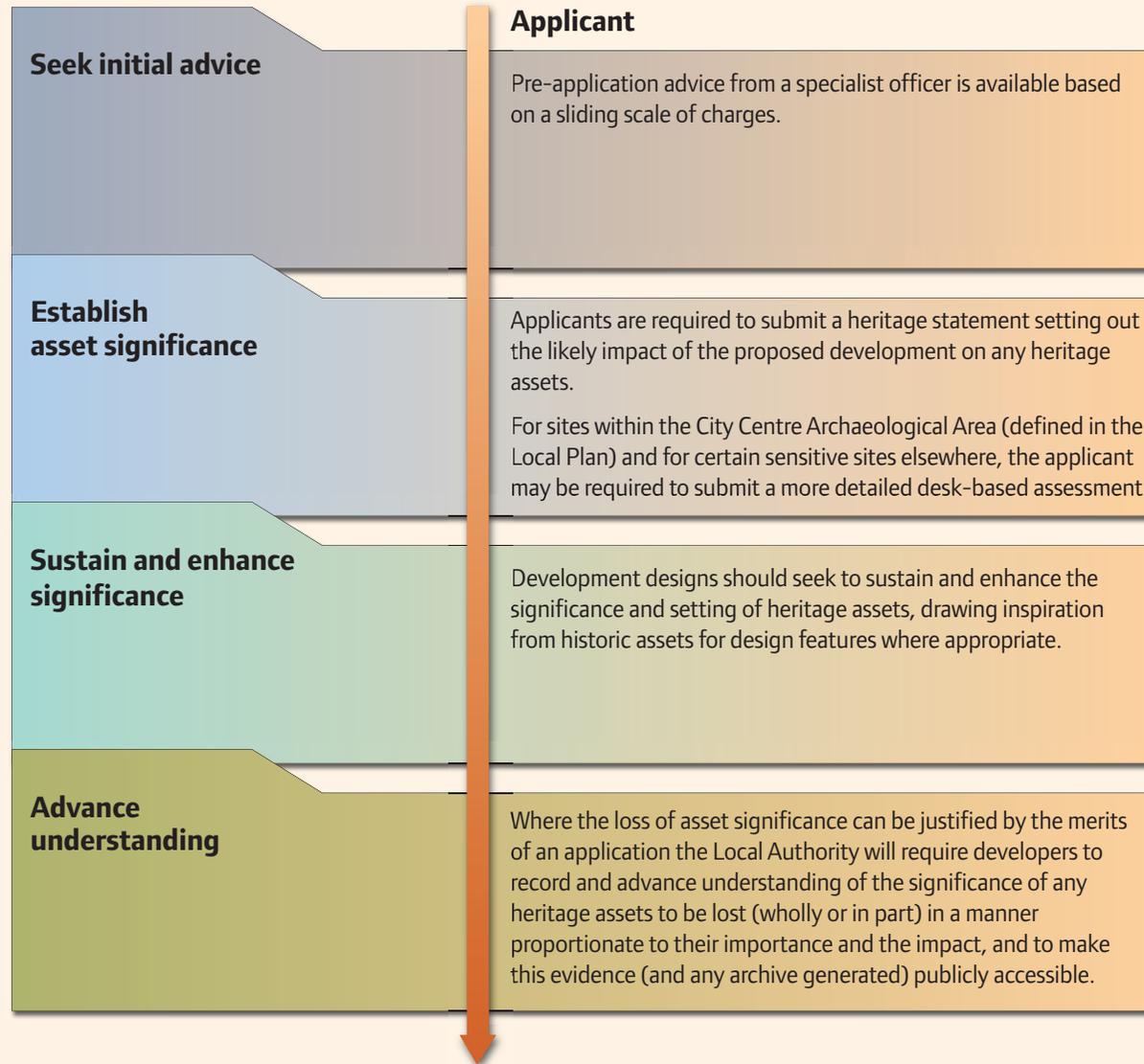
Fig. 65 Screen shot of part of the Urban Archaeological Database showing the mapping of archaeological events (events are activities that record archaeological information, for example excavations, watching briefs or building recording).

Oxford's archaeological heritage is a finite resource. Once disturbed it is irreplaceable. For these reasons the current Local Plan (Policy HE 1) states that the Local Authority will not grant planning permission for any development that would have an unacceptable effect on nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, or their settings.

Where a development proposal is permitted on an historically sensitive site it will typically be subject to a planning condition requiring archaeological recording, storage and the dissemination of the knowledge recovered. Further guidance on this process is provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The diagram to the right explains the process for developers.

If you require the services of an archaeological contractor a full list of registered organisations can be found on the Institute for Archaeologists website: www.archaeologists.net.



Oxford Core Strategy 2026 Policy CS18

Urban design, townscape character and the historic environment

Planning permission will only be granted for development that demonstrates high-quality urban design through:

- Responding appropriately to the site and its surroundings.
- Creating a strong sense of place.
- Being easy to understand and to move through.
- Being adaptable, in terms of providing buildings and spaces that could have alternative uses in future.
- Contributing to an attractive public realm.
- High-quality architecture.

Development proposals should respect and draw inspiration from Oxford's unique historic environment (above and below ground), responding positively to the character and distinctiveness of the locality. Development must not result in loss or damage to important historic features, or their settings, particularly those of national importance and, where appropriate, should include proposals for enhancement of the historic environment, particularly where these address local issues identified in, for example, conservation area character appraisal or management plans. Views of the skyline of the historic centre will be protected.



Fig. 66 Investigation of the cemetery of the medieval hospital of St John the Baptist at Magdalen College in 2012.

Aesthetic value: Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

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

Archeox: The East Oxford Archaeology and History Project, a community archaeology project initiated by the University of Oxford Department of Continuing Education.

Communal value: Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

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

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

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

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

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

Historic landscape characterisation: The spatial mapping of modern and historic land-use and plot form.

Historic urban characterisation: The mapping of modern and historic building plot form, land-use and building type using digital maps.

Historic value: Value deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.

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

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

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

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.*

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

* Definitions taken from the NPPF

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Illustrations

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Fig. 67 University of Oxford Vice Chancellor Professor Andrew Hamilton (left) visiting the Minchery Farm Nunnery excavation with Dr David Griffiths, the Archeox project co-organiser.



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