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CALA Homes Ltd

158 Banbury Road/1 Marston Ferry Road, Oxford

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SP 509 087

Planning Application No. 99/1704/NF

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

February 2000

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

February 2000

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at 158 Banbury Road/1 Marston Ferry Road on behalf of CALA Homes Limited. The evaluation revealed garden features and substantial landscaping thought to be associated with the existing de la Salle house, which was constructed in 1904.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In February 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at 158 Banbury Road/1 Marston Ferry Road, Oxford on behalf of CALA Homes (Midlands) Limited in respect of a planning application for residential development (Planning Application No. 99/1704/NF) and a brief set by and a WSI agreed with Brian Durham of Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service (OAAS). The development site is situated at the junction between Banbury and Marston Ferry Road and occupies an area of *c.* 0.4 hectares (Fig 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on river terrace gravels at 63 m OD. The site is situated on land to the south east of the junction between Banbury and Marston Ferry Road. The site is currently occupied by a house (dela Salle House) and associated gardens.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a desk based assessment, which essentially represents a synthesis of information drawn from the Sites and Monuments and National Monuments Records (SMR and NMR) and is presented at the end of this report (Appendix 3). There are several known locations with archaeological remains adjacent to the development site. The site itself has produced limited archaeological evidence.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI, were as follows:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
 - To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
 - To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample size and scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of four trenches (Fig 2), two measuring 15 m long, one measuring 30 m long and the fourth measuring 2.5 m long. All trenches were 1.5 m wide. The three trenches proposed in the WSI were positioned to encompass the height differential within the development area. The positions of Trenches 2 and 3 were altered slightly during the course of fieldwork in the light of services and other obstructions. The fourth trench was implemented during fieldwork to investigate a previously unrecorded linear earthwork to the west of the site.
- 3.1.2 The overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator (JCB) with a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. Where possible the trenches were machined to the top of the natural drift geology to allow the full impact of the development to be examined.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. The evaluation trenches and all features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation and bagged by context.

3.4 Environmental data

- 3.4.1 No environmental samples were recovered during the course of the evaluation.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The general soil type was mixed clay-loam garden soils overlying a clay-silt subsoil (where surviving) and was neutral. Ground conditions were dry with no preservation of waterlogged materials.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 Evidence of extensive landscaping, probably associated with the existing house, was observed in Trenches 2, 3 and 4: This included a lowered garden area and a previously unrecorded linear earthwork, *c.* 23 m long, 4.5 m wide and 1 m high (Fig 2), which was revetted to the east by a rough limestone wall. A lime-lined feature in Trench 3 produced pottery of a date contemporary with the construction and/or use of the house.

4.3 Presentation of results

- 4.3.1 Section 5 includes individual context descriptions by trench, with Trenches 2 and 3 considered together. Deposits are described from earliest to latest in each trench. Context information is summarised in the context inventory (Appendix 1).

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

5.1.1 *Trench 1* (Fig 3)

Natural gravels [102] were reached in this trench at a depth of 62.3 m OD. These were overlain by a layer of red-brown silty-clay subsoil [101], 0.6m thick, the surface of which was disturbed. A layer of rubble [100], representing the car park to the house, made up the ground level to 62.4 m OD.

5.1.2 *Trenches 2 and 3* (Figs 3 and 4)

Natural sands and gravels [203/302] were reached in the north-west end of Trench 2 and the south-west end of Trench 3 at 62.5 m OD. In the south-west end of Trench 3 the natural was overlain by a red-brown silty-clay which survived to 0.2 m thick. The trenches were truncated at this level by landscaping [202/311], reducing the level of the natural drift geology elsewhere in the trenches to *c.* 62.2 m OD. In Trench 3, four wide and shallow features, *c.* 1.5 m wide; of which one [309] was excavated and was 0.04 m deep, and a linear feature [303], 0.6 m wide and 0.08 m deep, cut the landscaped natural on a *c.* north-east -south-west alignment. A substantial rectangular feature [305], greater than 5 m long and 0.75 m deep, truncated 303 to the north west. It contained three silty-clay fills [306/307/308], of which 308 contained pottery of a date consistent with the use of the existing

house. The sides of feature 305 were coated above the first fill [306] with a lime lining [312] 0.1 m thick. In Trench 2 the natural sand and gravels were overlain by a mixed deposit [201], 0.38 m thick, which contained rubble and fragments of mortar. The deposits within Trenches 2 and 3 were sealed with a layer of topsoil [200/300] with an average thickness of 0.16m.

5.1.3 *Trench 4* (Fig 3)

Trench 4 was implemented during the course of the evaluation to investigate a linear earthwork, running parallel to the Banbury Road, which had not previously been recorded. The trench was machined to a maximum depth of 1 m below present ground surface (62.65 m OD), where excavation was halted owing to the proximity of the earthwork and limited space available. Natural gravels were not reached in this trench. A compact light brown subsoil [404] was reached at a depth of 63.2m OD. This was overlain by topsoil [403], the top of which represented current ground surface. The earthwork was constructed at this level, and comprised a thin layer of gravel [402], overlain by orange-brown clay-silt [401] and a further layer of topsoil [400]. Deposit 401, which represented the bulk of the earthwork, produced two sherds of pottery consistent with the date of the existing house (1904).

5.2 **Finds**

5.2.1 *Pottery*

Six sherds of pottery were recovered during the course of the evaluation. All of these were of a 20th Century date.

6 **DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

6.1 **Reliability of field investigation**

6.1.1 The sample size was sufficient to determine the extent and nature of deposits on the site liable to be affected by the proposed development. As with all investigations of this nature the possibility remains that features cut into the natural drift geology may survive elsewhere on the site.

6.2 **Overall interpretation**

6.2.1 *Summary of results*

The evaluation revealed extensive landscaping to the south of dela Salle House, in the form of two distinct lowered garden areas, which are presumably

associated with the house. The landscaping has resulted in the truncation of the surface of the natural sand and gravel geology and all overlying deposits. The resulting spoil has formed a bank to the west of the landscaped area, parallel to the Banbury Road. Within the lowered area were the remains of flower beds and a former hedge line, as well as a lime-lined feature of uncertain purpose. To the north and west of the site a subsoil survived above the natural sand and gravels but no archaeological features or artefacts were evident.

6.2.2 *Significance*

The archaeological deposits encountered during the investigation were associated with the existing de la Salle House and consequently are of limited significance.

APPENDIX 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
01								
	100	Layer		0.35	Made ground			
	101	Layer		0.6	Topsoil			
	102	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	103	Layer			Natural sands and gravels			
02								
	200	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	201	Layer		0.4	Made Ground			
	202	Cut		0.48	Landscaping			
	203	Layer			Natural sands and gravels			
03								
	300	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	301	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	302	Layer			Natural sands and gravels			
	303	Cut	0.45	0.07	?Hedgeline			
	304	Fill	0.45	0.07	Fill of 303			
	305	Cut	>2	0.8	Rectangular feature			
	306	Fill		0.2	Fill of 305			
	307	Fill		0.4	Fill of 305			
	308	Fill		0.4	Fill of 305	Pottery	4	20thC
	309	Cut	0.7	0.05	?Flowerbed			
	310	Fill	0.7	0.05	Fill of 309			
	311	Cut	>15	c.0.2	Landscaping			
	312	Structure	0.05	0.7	Fill of 305			
04								
	400	Layer	>2.5	0.2	Topsoil over 401/2			
	401	Layer	>2.5	0.6	Re-deposited subsoil	Pottery	2	20thC
	402	Layer	>1.5	0.2	Re-deposited natural gravels			
	403	Layer		0.4	Topsoil			
	404	Layer		>0.4	?Natural subsoil			

APPENDIX 2: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992 *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992). Unpublished.

APPENDIX 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**MARSTON FERRY ROAD/BANBURY ROAD
OXFORD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
FOR
CALA HOMES

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APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN STUDY AREA

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

MARSTON FERRY ROAD/BANBURY ROAD OXFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT FOR CALA HOMES

INTRODUCTION

Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) have been asked by Cala Homes to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land on the corner of Marston Ferry Road and Banbury Road. The proposed development would require the demolition of the existing building and the construction of 20 residential units, including apartments and town houses.

The site is located in an area of demonstrated archaeological potential, with evidence of Prehistoric, Saxon, Roman and medieval recorded within the vicinity. For the purposes of this report the documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources relating to the area of proposed development and Study Area (1km around the site) were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent and importance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and how these may be affected by the proposed development.

Site Location and Geology

- 1.1.1 The area of proposed development is located on the corner of Marston Ferry Road and Banbury Road (NGR SP 509 087) on the site of the existing de la Salle House. The Area of Study is entirely developed, except for land to the north and east of the site, which comprises of allotment gardens, the northern meadows and the River Cherwell.
- 1.1.2 The geology of the proposed area of development is the Summertown-Radley (2nd deposits) river gravel terrace, which consists largely of limestone with minor quartzite and flint deposits. This terrace is surrounded to the east and west by the Oxford Clay and sits between the Cherwell and the Thames Valley Floodplains. The eastern edge of the Study lies in Flood Plain Geology, with River Thames Alluvium overlying 1st river terrace gravel deposits.

Sources and methodology

- The Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Monuments Record are primary repositories of information on all known archaeology in the area. Oxford Archaeological Unit requested a list of sites and finds defined by a south west NGR of SP 5045 0800 and a North east NGR of SP 5150 0905 from the NMR. A Study Area of 1km was evaluated at the SMR. In addition the following sources were consulted:
 - Centre for Oxfordshire Studies - Ordnance Survey (OS0 maps and local history sources.
 - Oxfordshire Archives - early maps.
 - Oxford Archaeological Unit - secondary bibliographical material.

- Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the 1km Study Area. Each entry has been allocated an OAU number which is added to the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on Figure 1. A full list of sources is listed in Appendix Two.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 1.1.3 The archaeology of the 1km study area around the proposed development (referred to as 'the site') has been divided by period and discussed below. There are 18 known archaeological sites and finds within the area. There are no known sites within the proposed area of development.
- 1.1.4 The study Area lies in the angle of the 'Cotswold Ridgeway' (Banbury Road), which is possibly of Roman origins and appears in Saxon records. The majority of the archaeological evidence for the Study Area comprises of the 8 archaeological findspots, many of which were found during the late C19th and C20th. There are three sites of possible prehistoric date within the Study Area. From four archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area, only two have located any evidence of activity from the prehistoric to medieval periods. These sites and investigations will be described below in their relevant period sections.
- 1.1.5 The following 4 sites have recorded activity of an uncertain date:
- An undated cropmark of a probable circular enclosure, located c.570m north-west of the site (OAU 2).
 - An undated cropmark of possible enclosures, located c.451m north-east of the site (OAU 6).
 - An undated gully located during a TVAS archaeological evaluation at Ferry Pool Road in 1995 (OAU 7)
 - An undated lithic object located during a TVAS archaeological evaluation at Ferry Pool Road in 1996 (OAU 7).

Prehistoric Period

- 1.1.6 There is evidence for prehistoric activity in the Study Area, with 6 known sites and finds. The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity is a Lower Palaeolithic stone flake, found c.370m north-west of the site (OAU18). Two other finds of the Palaeolithic date have been found within the area. A handaxe was found in 1874 by Sir Joseph Prestwell 1100m north-east of the site, 4-5' from the surface, (OAU 14) and a Palaeolithic implement, found c.655m north of the site (OAU 3).
- 1.1.7 In 1911 a Neolithic sherd was found during a TVAS excavation, c340m south-west of the site (OAU 17).
- 1.1.8 A possible Bronze Age barrow or ring ditch, was located c.600m north- west of the Study Area (OAU 1). The cropmark was mapped during the RCHME Thames Valley NMP project (1988) (OAU1).

- 1.1.9 A possible Bronze Age ring ditch has been located using aerial photographs and was mapped during the RCHME Thames Valley NMP project (1988) (OAU 5). It is located c.610m north-east of the site, in the Summer Fields School Field.
- 1.1.10 During an archaeological evaluation at Ferry Pool Road in 1995, a ditch and ditch terminal containing pottery of a possible Iron Age date were located (OAU 7) c.340m south-west of the site (Howell 1995).
- 1.1.11 It is claimed that the medieval Banbury Road, known as the 'Oxford Ridgeway', may have prehistoric origins. Oxford is located on a ridge of Summertown-Radley gravel, bounded by the floodplains of the River Thames to its west and the River Cherwell to its east. This road was the only easily accessible route into Oxford from the North during the prehistoric to medieval periods (Briggs G et al , (eds) 1986, 1160) (OAU 12).

Roman Period (50BC-AD410)

- 1.1.12 There are four known sites within the Study Area for this period. Two of these sites (OAU 15 & 16) are located around the vicinity of the Banbury Road. Cropmarks and evidence from excavations suggested that Romano-British settlements were probably located on or around the Summertown-Radley gravel terrace, along the line of the Roman road, possibly the modern Banbury Road (OAU 12). There have been many discoveries of Roman coins and skeletons in North Oxford. It was not the custom, during this period, to bury the dead within settlements and cemeteries were usually located alongside roads. The Banbury Road (described in section 1.12 as the 'Oxford Ridgeway') (OAU 12) or the Woodstock Road could run, therefore, along a Roman Road.
- 1.1.13 A Roman coin was found in 1984 (OAU 4), c.1070m away from the proposed area of development. It was a bronze Antonius of Emperor Aurelian dating from A.D. 270-275.
- 1.1.14 Evidence for a low status Romano-British settlement (VCH 1.302) was located c.540m north-west of the proposed area of development, during the digging of a tunnel underneath the road at St. Edwards playing field, in 1924 (OAU 16).
- 1.1.15 A human skeleton dating to this period was located c.740m southwest of the site, about a foot below the surface at Hayfield Road, in 1895 (?). Roman coins were found in this layer in 1898 (?). Roman burials were traditionally buried close to roads.

Early Medieval Period (AD410-1066)

- 1.1.16 There is very little evidence for early medieval activity within the Study Area . According to the *Early History of St. John's College* (VCH 4.274), the closest and earliest known settlement is first recorded in 1086 at Walton, belonging to Roger D'Ivri. By this stage the arable and meadow land of St. Giles' had been split between this manor and that at Headington . There was an early medieval royal estate centred at Headington, of which Walton and the area of study appear to have belonged. The prehistoric 'Oxford Ridgeway' was recorded in several Saxon charters as 'Port Straet' in Cuslow (1004) and as 'Portstraet' in Whitehill .
- 1.1.17 The archaeological evidence for this period consists of one findspot, a Saxon spearhead (OAU 13), which was found in 1957 c.370m northeast of the proposed area of development. It is likely, however, that the findspot was not the original burial place of the spearhead. It was found 200 yds N of Oxford Bowls Club by a boy collecting conkers and it had apparently been found before, underneath an Oak tree.

Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1550)

- 1.1.18 The Study Area (then St Giles's Parish) remained as undeveloped arable or meadow land during this period, divided between Headington and Walton Manor, manors that were described as being part of the Northgate Hundred in 1279 (Clark 1889; VCH, 265). The Marston Ferry has been in use since at least 1279 (Hibbert & Hibbert 1988). The meadows of Bradmore, Northam and Linches, along the Cherwell, belonged to Headington and were held by tenants throughout the Middle Ages (VCH p276; Clark 1889). The names of Norham and Bradmore still exist as street names, c.950m southwest of the site. The Study Area (north of Holywell street, between Banbury Road and the Cherwell) has been recorded under several different names over the course of the period. The land to the east of Banbury Road, likely to have included the Study Area, was named 'Beaumont fields' from c. 1260 and 'Walton Fields' during the 14th and 15th centuries. 'St Giles's field' is another name attributed to the area, possibly coined in 1541 (VCH p276).
- 1.1.19 There are no archaeological sites recorded in the Study Area for this period.

Post-Medieval Period (AD1550+)

- 1.1.20 The Study Area is in Summertown, once part of the Parish of St. Giles. Summertown is first referred to as 'Somers Town' or 'Summers Town', possibly after the late 18th century north London settlement of that name (VCH p196). It dates to 1820 and began east of Banbury Road expanding (soon after the 1832 enclosures) into the area now known as 'South Parade', c560m away from the proposed area of development. The development was described as a 'tradesman's village', comprising of both large villas and small cottages developments (VCH p196). The immediate environs remained as arable and meadow until the late 19th century. This being a suburb of Oxford, it was not recorded on the city's oldest maps. A map regression exercise using all readily available maps of the area revealed that there has been little or no development on the site prior to the development of Marston Ferry Road in 1903.
- 1.1.21 The earliest available map is the *Estate Map of St. Giles' Parish (1769)*. It shows the area as undeveloped fields, lots 41 and 42, belonging to Mr. Tinson, who owns 24 other plots on the map. The ground is almost certainly arable and it is likely to have been used as such since the early medieval period. The site of the medieval Marston Ferry can be detected; there is a marked area on the map indicating a small plot of land within the plots around the Northern Leys, which belongs to the neighbouring Parish of Marston. The current Marston Ferry Road appears to keep faithfully to original boundaries between both the Northern Leys and tenants plots and it is likely that it follows the line of an unmapped access way running from Banbury Road to the Marston Ferry. The *Estate Map of St. Giles' Parish (1832)* shows the area following enclosure, with the ferry again marked as 'Marston Parish'. There are many differences in the field boundaries, the most significant change being that the 'Marston Ferry Road' is clearly marked, as a private road named 'Northern Meadows' after the farm of the same name (Hibbert and Hibbert 1988, p242).
- 1.1.22 The Oxford Canal, c.900m west of the site, was constructed in 1789 and is shown on the 1832 *Estate Map of St. Giles*. The Oxford/Bletchley branch of the London and North Western Railway was opened in 1850, situated c.980m west of the site.
- 1.1.23 The 1st edition 1:25000 map (1876) shows evidence of construction ('Summer Villa') both on the plot next to the site and adjacent to it (Diamond Farm). There are cottages attached to the farm to the north of the site, which were built on the site of Diamond Hall (shown on the 1769 *Estate Map*), an inn which was closed down in the 19th century due to its reputation and associations with highway men (Fasnacht 1977). The site contains little development other than a small building. No change is

shown on the 1887 6 inch map, the second edition 6 inch map (1900) or the second edition 1:25000 (1899).

- 1.1.24 The Study Area shows much housing development during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1860, as the council began sanctioning development of Summertown, St. John's college bought a large area surrounding Banbury Road and Woodstock Road as part of a project of development. The college began construction on this estate which continued into the early 20th century. Subsequently Summertown was officially absorbed into Oxford in 1889 and building extended beyond Marston Ferry Road to the Sunnymead Estate and the area between Victoria Road and Lonsdale Road (VCH p196-8). During 1903 the council made 'Marston Ferry Lane' a public highway and gave sanction for the college to develop it (Fasnacht 1977, 88). St John's commissioned the architect George Gardiner to design a row of seven, large, detached houses, which were constructed over the area of proposed development (Hinchcliffe 1992, 129). On the 1961 OS map (1961 6") the house on the site is marked as a school, which has moved by 1977 (1977 1:10,000). During this year most of the 1903 development on the road was demolished and replaced with blocks of flats (Hibbert & Hibbert 1988, p242). Until 1971, the ferry remained the only road connection between Summertown and Marston. In 1927 the council had passed plans to replace the medieval ferry with a bridge, to provide a modern link to Marston. Due to the increase of traffic caused by the expansion and industrialisation of North Oxford, Marston Ferry Road was widened in 1971 (VCH p206) and the bridge constructed.

ANNEX ONE

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN STUDY AREA (REFER TO FIGURE 5).

Abbreviations:

DGLA = Department of Greater London Archaeology
 MoLAS = Museum of London Archaeology Service
 NMM = National Maritime Museum
 NMP = The National Mapping Project
 NMR UID= National Monuments Record Unique Identifier
 OAU = Oxford Archaeological Unit
 PCA = Pre-Construct Archaeology
 RCHME = Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
 SMR = Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record
 TVAS = Thames Valley Archaeological Services

OAU No.	DESCRIPTION	NMR UID/ SMR NO.
1	Unidentified cropmark of uncertain prehistoric period. It has been identified as a circular enclosure or possible barrow ring ditch, from a laser-copy of the original still. NGR SP 5032 0905	SMR 3575
2	Unidentified cropmark of unknown prehistoric date. It has been identified as a circular enclosure from a lasercopy of the slide. NGR SP 5042 0887	SMR 3576
3	A Palaeolithic stone implement was found at Lonsdale Road in Summertown. NGR SP 5100 0929 (centered)	SMR 3577
4	A bronze Roman coin, an Antonius of Emperor Aurelian (A.D. 270-275) found in 1984, between Summertown and Marston. The inscription on the obverse read 'IMP AURELLIANUS AVG'. The reverse read 'RESTITVT ORBIS'. Mint: $\frac{VI}{XXI}$. NGR SP 5193 0900	SMR 13715
5	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch was mapped as part of the RCHME Thames Gravel NMP project.	SMR 15407
6	A cropmark of unknown prehistoric date has been identified as a possible prehistoric enclosure. This was mapped as part of the RCHME Thames Gravel NMP.	SMR15408
7	A ditch and Gully was revealed during an excavation at Ferry Pool Road in 1995, undertaken by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Trench 1 indicated an undated gully and trench 5 located a ditch and ditch terminal, both of which possibly date to the Iron Age. Trench 5 was dated using pottery sherds of possible Iron Age origin. NGR SP 5102 0878.	SMR 15858
8	Site of an archaeological watching brief held by Tempus Reparatum for Robert King and Co. in 1996, at Bradmore Rd.	Negative 3

	Nothing of significance was found, (thus reference). NGR SP5107	
9	An archaeological evaluation was completed for W.S. Atkins by TVAS at Cherwell School in Summertown. Nothing of significance was found.	Negative 4
10	Brick Kiln of post medieval date, at Morris Radiators, Woodstock Rd. This is recorded as a landscape feature. Surveyed in 1876, it extends further SW and is the largest of all the Oxford Brick Pits. NGR SP 5052 0862	SMR 1000
11	NGR SP 510 078. Modern gardens at St Hugh's, listed grade II. Approximately 1.5 ha. Were planted c. 1920 by Annie Rogers, follower of Gertrude Jekyll.	SMR 15501
12	Prehistoric ridgeway, NGR SP 50 NW -SP 32 NE. Known as the 'Oxford Ridgeway'. A branch of the Cotswold Ridgeway to Oxford. Early origin indicated by appearance in several saxon charters as 'Port straet' in Cuslow (1004) and as 'Portstraet' in Whitehill (1004).	SMR 8861
13	Saxon spearhead (Angon) NGR SP 5117 0898. Found in 1957, 200 yds away from the Oxford Bowls Club by a boy collecting conkers. It is probable that this was already out of context when found, as it was found near foot of trees.	SMR 3690
14	A Palaeolithic handaxe was found in 1874 by Sir Joseph Prestwich, from the gravel on the left bank of the Cherwell, 4-5' from the surface. It has a heavy butt and a pointed tip (broken off)	SMR 3588
15	A fully extended skeleton on its back with head pointing East. It was located a foot below the surface at Heyfield Rd., in 1895 (?). It is also recorded that Roman coins were found in the same site, in 1898 (?). NGR SP 5051 0805	UID number 328290
16	Possible Romano-British settlement -with finds of C2-C4 pottery and evidence for a low status settlement- discovered in 1924 when digging a tunnel underneath the road at St Edward's Playing field. NGR 5050 0892 (reference: VCH Vol. 1, p302)	NMR UID:338297
17	Neolithic sherd centered on NGR SP 5079 0845, found in 1911 at Lathbury Road.	NMR UID 338297
18	Lower Paleolithic Flake. Found in a pit, in a garden on Oakthorpe Street, in the Summertown-Radley geology. NGR SP 507 087	NMR UID 1074831

 ANNEX TWO

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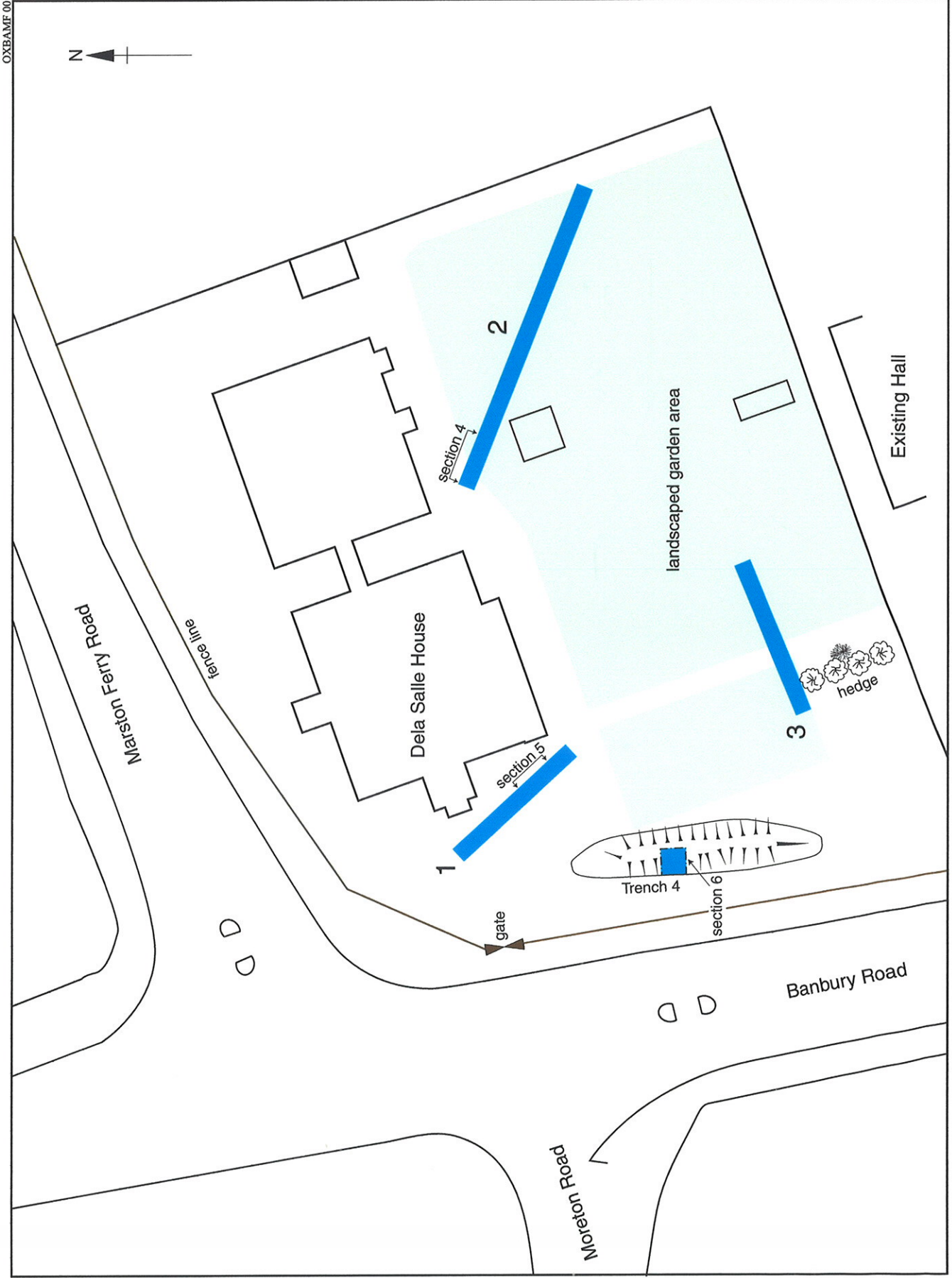
Cartographic Sources

- Estate Map of St Giles' Parish (1769) St. Johns's College Archives
- Estate Map, Plan A of St. Giles' Parish (1832) St Johns's College Archives.
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:25000 Map (1876) Oxon Sheet XXX.III.10
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10,560 (6") Scale Map (1887)
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- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10,560 (6") Scale Map (1900)
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- Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:25000 Map 2nd revision (1921). Oxon Sheet XXX.III.10
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:10,560 (6") Scale Map (1922)
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:25000 Map (1937)
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scale 1:5000

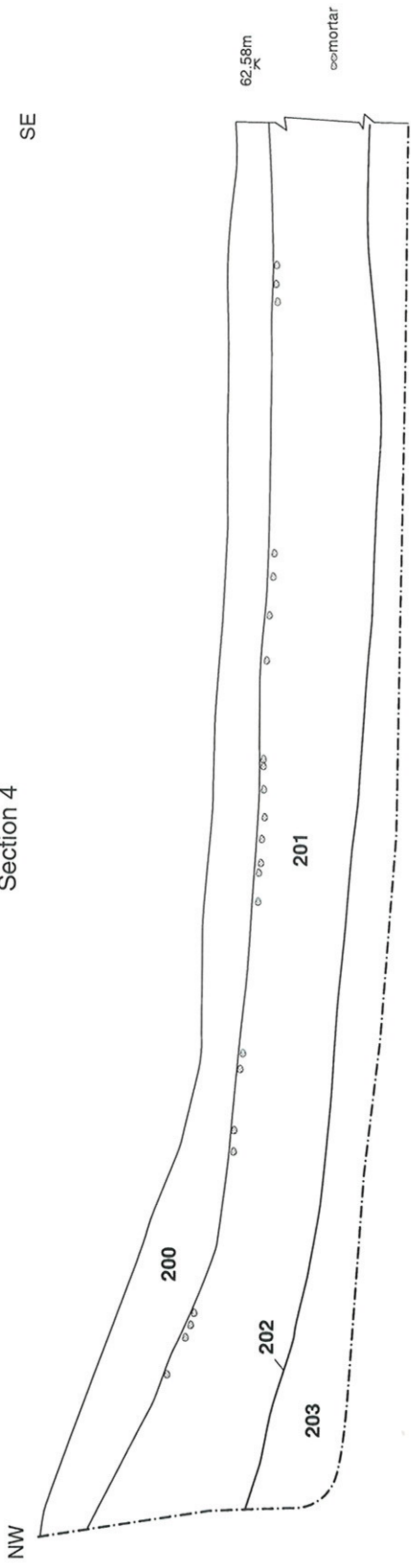
Figure 1: site location.



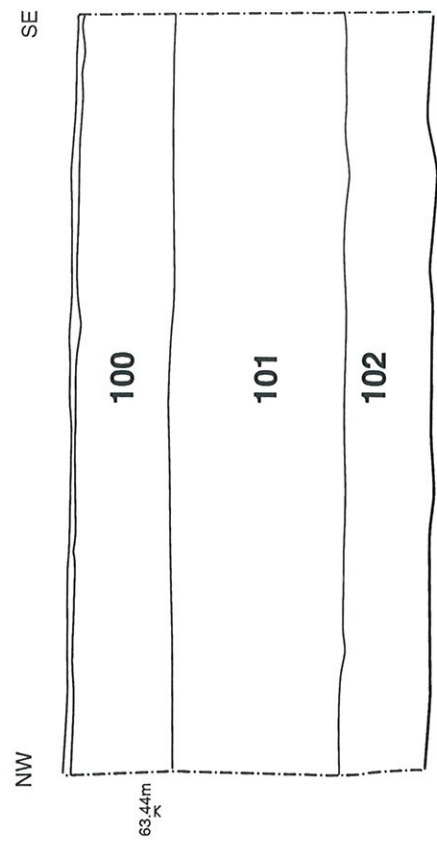
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Figure 2: Trench location plan

Trench 2
Section 4



Trench 1
Section 5



Trench 4
Section 6

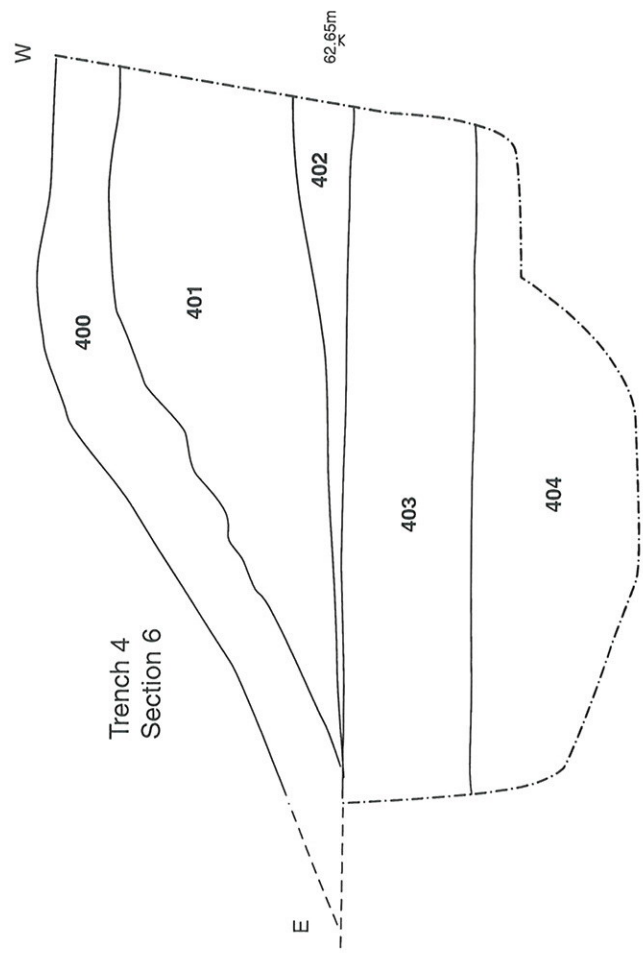
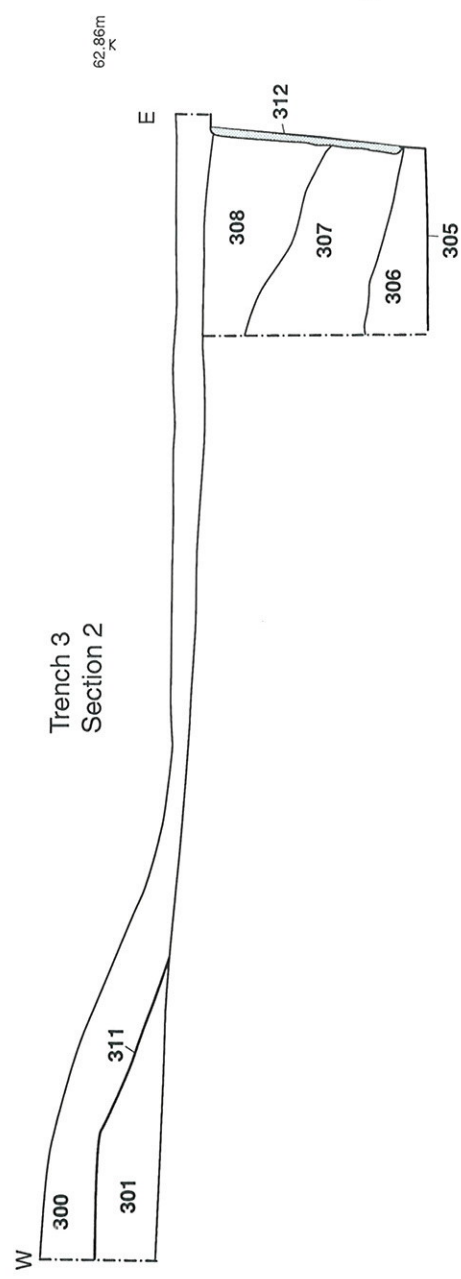
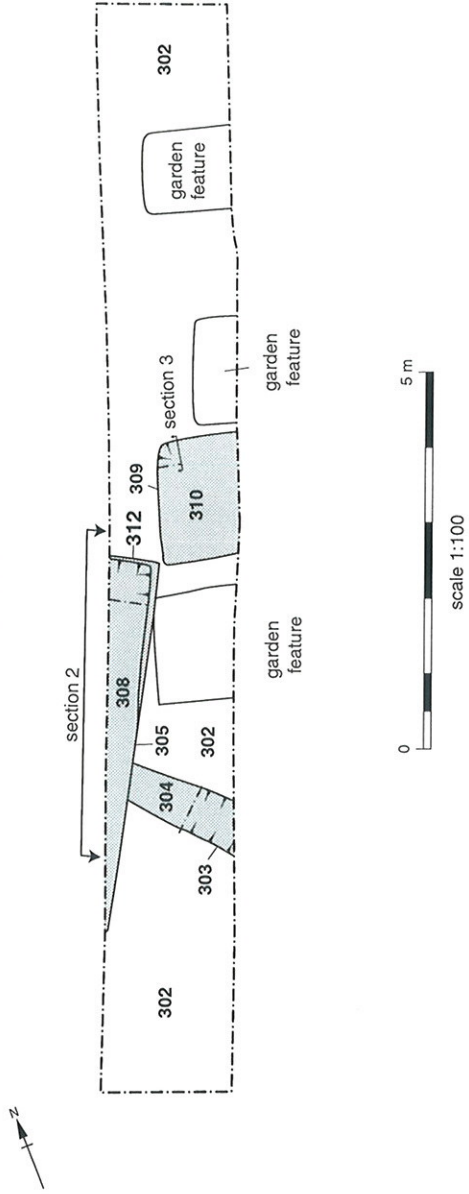


Figure 3: Trenches 1, 2 and 4, sections.

Trench 3 Plan 1



Trench 3 Section 3

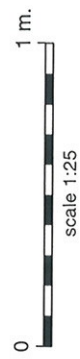
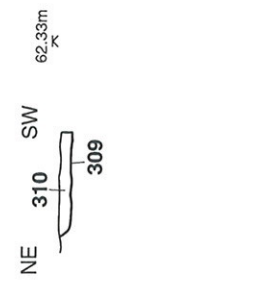


Figure 4: Trench 3, plan and sections.



Figure 5: Archaeological features and sites within the Study Area.



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