

The Fox Inn
North Way
Barton
Oxford
Oxfordshire



**Desktop Assessment and
Evaluation Report**



Oxford Archaeology

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THE FOX INN NORTH WAY BARTON OXFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT FOR BARRATT MAIDENHEAD

Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Barratt Maidenhead to undertake a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation as part of a condition imposed on planning permission to develop the former site of the Fox Inn, North Way, Barton, Oxford. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new apartment block and public house.

The desk-based assessment identified little potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period within the area of the proposed development, as only three stray finds from this period had been recorded in the vicinity. A greater potential was identified for remains dating from the Roman period, as discoveries recorded during building work at a number of locations in Barton indicate the presence of a Roman settlement in this area. During the medieval and later periods the area of the proposed development probably lay in open fields, and so the potential for remains dating from these periods was low.

The field evaluation demonstrated that the construction and demolition of the Fox Inn had resulted in the truncation of all deposits down to the natural limestone across much of the site. The soil deposits preserved toward the western and northern edges of the development area are likely to represent medieval or later cultivation soils and the soil of the pub garden.

The absence of archaeological finds or features recorded in the evaluation is consistent with the low potential for archaeological remains identified by the assessment. The lack of Roman remains indicates that the settlement of this date does not extend as far south as the area of the proposed development, and is likely to be concentrated around the point where the road crosses the Bayswater Brook.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Barratt Maidenhead to undertake a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation as part of a condition imposed on planning permission to develop the former site of the Fox Inn, North Way, Barton, Oxford (NGR SP 555 076, Fig. 1). The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new apartment block and public house (Planning Application No. 04/00802/FUL).
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment formed the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and comprised the examination of the archaeological, historic and cartographic sources for the area of the proposed development and the surrounding area, while the

field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a total of seven evaluation trenches, each measuring 10 m in length.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1 The site of the proposed development is located in the Barton area on the north-eastern outskirts of Oxford, approximately 100 m north of the Headington Roundabout on the Oxford Ring Road (Fig. 1). It covers an area of 3802 m² and is roughly triangular in plan, bounded to the west by North Way, to the north by Edgecombe Road and to the south-east by Cress Hill Place and a Royal British Legion Club building. The central area of the site was until recently occupied by the Fox Inn public house.
- 2.1.2 The site lies on an outcrop of Wheatley Limestone overlying Beckley Sand, both of which form part of the Corallian Formation dating to the Upper Jurassic. It is situated on a plateau c. 3 km east of the meeting point of the Thames and Cherwell valleys.
- 2.1.3 The area of the proposed development is on flat ground at c. 103 m OD. To the north of the site, the ground slopes down into the valley of the Bayswater Brook.
- 1.1.1 At the time of the field evaluation the Inn building had been demolished and the site was covered by demolition rubble except for the north and west fringes which were occupied by areas of grass which were formerly the garden of the public house.

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

- 3.1.1 The desk-based assessment formed the initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report the archaeological, historic and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the close proximity of the area of proposed development and a 1 km Study Area around it (designated centre point at NGR SP 555 076), were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area of the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 The Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is the primary repository of information on all known archaeology in the area. Oxford Archaeology obtained a record of all SMR data for all known archaeological sites and finds within 1 km surrounding the area of proposed development (referred to as the 'Study Area'). In addition the following sources were consulted:
 - Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Oxford - historic maps and 20th-century Ordnance Survey Maps;
 - British Geological Survey map (Sheet 237);
 - Oxford Archaeology - published sources.
- 3.1.3 Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the 1 km Study Area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, which is included in the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on the Archaeological Features Mapping (Fig. 2)
- 3.1.4 A full list of the sources consulted is listed in Appendix Three.

4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

- 4.1.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the area of the proposed development. However, two small-scale excavations have taken place

within the Study Area, both located c. 500 m north-east of the area of the proposed development.

- 4.1.2 In 1994 a member of the public uncovered human bones and Romano-British pottery while constructing a new driveway at 102 Bayswater Road, Barton, next to the Bayswater Brook. Further excavation by Oxford Archaeological Unit was unable to add substantially to these finds, and it was concluded that they were probably derived from the subsoil (OA13).
- 4.1.3 A short distance from this site, and similarly within the Bayswater Valley, Thames Valley Archaeological Service carried out a field evaluation and subsequent excavation in 1998 and 1999 at the corner of Bayswater Road and Stowford Road in advance of a residential development. These investigations uncovered evidence for occupation during the 3rd century AD, overlain by a metalled road surface dated to the 4th century (OA14).
- 4.1.4 Just outside the Study Area, Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 2 Stephens Road, Headington c. 1.4 km west of the area of the proposed development during the construction of new flats in 2002. The burial of an Anglo-Saxon woman accompanied by a range of grave goods was discovered unexpectedly during construction. She was accompanied by two copper alloy brooches, a copper alloy pin, a necklace of amber beads, an iron knife and a second unidentified iron object. The burial is likely to be 6th-century in date and would almost certainly have been part of a larger cemetery which has been destroyed by post-medieval construction.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric period (500,000 BP – 43 AD)

- 5.1.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating to the prehistoric period have been identified within the area of the proposed development.
- 5.1.2 The only archaeological find dated to the earlier part of this period recorded within the Study Area is a bronze socketed spearhead dated to the Bronze Age (2000-700BC) found 700 m east of the development site in 1892 (OA10), while a polished stone axe dated to the Neolithic period (4000-2000BC) has been found just outside the Study Area 550 m to the west (OA2). An object described in the SMR as a pottery symbol dated to the Iron Age (700BC-43AD) has been recorded 300 m north-east of the area of the proposed development during building work (OA8).
- 5.1.3 Early prehistoric activity in Oxfordshire was primarily concentrated on the gravel terraces and floodplains of the major rivers, where many the sites have been identified from aerial photographs and cropmarks. Numerous concentrations of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments are located along the Thames valley, the nearest to the proposed development being the Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Oxford and the causewayed enclosure and barrow cemetery at Barrow Hills, Radley, 9 km to the south. It was during this period that the use of domestic plants and animals began to replace the exploitation of natural food resources, requiring the clearing of large areas of woodland. Settlements of this period however were fairly ephemeral and leave little trace in the archaeological record (Barclay *et al.* 1996).
- 5.1.4 The Neolithic axe found just outside the Study Area may be associated with the opening up of woodland for agricultural exploitation, although the absence of other contemporary artefacts indicates that any such activity was at a fairly low level of intensity and that the area of the proposed development may have been peripheral to the main concentration of occupation around the Thames valley. Both the axe and the Bronze Age spearhead were located on the higher ground south of the Bayswater

Brook, suggesting that the valley may have remained heavily wooded and little utilised during the early part of the prehistoric period.

- 5.1.5 During the later part of the prehistoric period a major change takes place in the archaeological record from a landscape dominated by ceremonial monuments to one of farmsteads and fields (Miles 1997, 1). The widespread adoption of a sedentary lifestyle, accompanied by population growth and agricultural intensification, renders settlement evidence of this period more widespread and more readily identified than that of preceding periods. No evidence for settlement of this period has been recorded within the Study Area, but the discovery of an Iron Age pottery symbol suggests that a low level of activity was taking place here at this time.

5.2 Roman period (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 5.2.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating to the Roman period have been identified within the area of the proposed development.
- 5.2.2 The main north-south road through the county in the Roman period, which linked the two major towns of the region, Alchester and Dorchester-on-Thames, passes through the Study Area c. 300 m to the east of the area of the proposed development (OA15). The road was established early in the period, as is demonstrated by a date of c. AD 95 obtained by dendrochronology for a timber bridge on its line further north at Fencott (Chambers 1986).
- 5.2.3 A number of remains dated to the Roman period have been recorded within the Study Area, mostly located on or close to the line of the road.
- 5.2.4 Two archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Study Area, both located c. 500 m north-east of the area of the proposed development. The discovery of human bones and Romano-British pottery at 102 Bayswater Road resulted in a small excavation which proved unable to add substantially to these finds, and it was concluded that they were probably derived from the subsoil (OA13). A short distance from this site, an evaluation and subsequent excavation at the corner of Bayswater Road and Stowford Road revealed evidence for occupation dated to the 3rd century, overlain by a metalled road surface dated to the 4th century (OA14).
- 5.2.5 In addition to these investigations, evidence for occupation dating from the Roman period was observed at a number of locations c. 300 m north of the area of the proposed development during the building of the Barton housing estate in the 1940s (OA7). These observations include the a number of burials, one of which was a cremation accompanied by a whetstone and pick (OA9).
- 5.2.6 Also on the line of the Roman road, a triple vase containing a hoard of bronze coins from the 4th century dating from Gallienus to Constantine II has been found c. 500 m south of the proposed development site (OA 12).
- 5.2.7 During the Roman period the Oxford region was characterised by a fairly dense pattern of rural settlements within a fully utilised agricultural landscape. The only towns of any note were at Alchester and Dorchester-on-Thames (Henig and Booth 2000, 49), while smaller village and hamlet sized settlements were located along the courses of the major roads. These smaller settlements were often located where a road crossed a watercourse, as at Asthall and Quenington on Akeman Street (*pers comm* Paul Booth 28/6/04). The density of remains of this date recorded in the northern part of the Study Area suggests that such a settlement may have been located on the south side of the Bayswater Valley, c. 300 m from the area of the proposed development.
- 5.2.8 The Oxford region was the location of one of the main pottery industries of southern Britain. Kilns belonging to this industry have been discovered extending in a band from Dorchester in the south to Noke and Woodeaton in the north. Although no such

remains have so far been discovered within the Study Area itself, the greatest concentration of kiln sites lies in the eastern part of Oxford between the Thames and the Alchester-Dorchester road, and so the area of the proposed development is located on the edge of the known distribution (Henig and Booth 2000, 166).

5.3 Early medieval period (AD 410 – 1066)

- 5.3.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating to the early medieval period have been identified within the area of the proposed development.
- 5.3.2 The only archaeological site from this period recorded within the Study Area is a Sunken Featured Building located c. 500 m west of the site of the proposed excavation, in the base of which was a single burial (OA6). Such structures are typical of the early part of the Saxon period, and this example may form part of the settlement that would later become Headington.
- 5.3.3 Beyond the Study Area, an inhumation of an Anglo-Saxon woman was discovered c. 1.4 km west of the area of the proposed development during building work in 2002. The skeleton was accompanied by a range of grave goods which dated the burial to the 6th century.
- 5.3.4 The site of the proposed development is situated in the historic parish of Headington, which derives its name from the Saxon personal name Hedena. During the Saxon period Headington was the site of a royal palace or hunting lodge belonging to the kings of Mercia. It was a princess of this house, St Frideswide, who in the 8th century founded a priory beside the Thames at what was to become the site of the city of Oxford (Hibbert 1988, 166). The clearest evidence for the royal connection with Headington is a charter of King Ethelred giving land and tithes to St Frideswide priory which was written in 1004 '*in villa regia quae vocatur Hedindona*' ('in the royal residence which is called Headington') (VCH 1957, 160). A large Saxon building excavated on the site of the modern Ethelred's Court was nick-named 'Ethelred's Palace', but there is no archaeological evidence to indicate that this is the Saxon palace (OAU 1993, 3).

5.4 Later medieval period (AD1066-1550)

- 5.4.1 After the Conquest the area of the proposed development lay within the manor of Headington, which remained in the king's hands. During the following years the manor declined in importance, and by the reign of Henry I (1110-1135) it had been superseded by Woodstock as the favourite royal residence in the county. During the 12th century the Empress Matilda granted Headington to a Breton supporter, Hugh de Pluggenait, but it was returned to the Crown in 1280 by the then lord Hugh de Plescy in exchange for £200 and the manor of Long Compton. In 1299 it formed part of the dowry of Edward I's second wife, Queen Margaret, and its rent became a frequent part of the revenues of the queens of England (VCH 1957).
- 5.4.2 The village of Headington lay less than 500 m to the west of the site of the proposed development in the area now known as Old Headington, while deserted medieval villages are located at Stowford, 700 m to the north (OA4), and Wick, 1 km to the north-west (OA1). Both settlements were de-populated between 1350 and 1450, most likely due to the effects of the plague. The evidence from taxation lists suggests that the village of Headington itself escaped the plague relatively unscathed, but experienced a period of decline a century later.
- 5.4.3 The medieval hamlet of Barton, which has now been completely built over by the modern housing estate, lay c. 500 m north of the area of the proposed development. It is first recorded in 1246, and was already known as Old Barton by 1279 (VCH 1957, 158).

- 5.4.4 Headington and the surrounding area lay within the bounds of the royal forest of Shotover and Stowood, as defined in a perambulation of 1298 (Roberts 1963). Royal forests were established in Saxon times to provide hunting facilities exclusively for the monarch. Deer and boar were both hunted and there are many records of the King's table at Windsor being supplied with Shotover venison. The forest also provided revenue through charges levied on local people for grazing and pannage (Hibbert 1988, 431). The forest would have contained areas of varying use, including woodland, heath and areas of cultivation. Extensive arable fields were attached to the village of Headington at this time, while the site of a mill is recorded on the Bayswater Brook from 1278 (OA3). It is not clear from the existing records whether the area of the proposed development lay within the fields belonging to Headington or remained uncultivated during this period.

5.5 Post-medieval period (AD1550+)

- 5.5.1 For most of the post-medieval period the area of the proposed development appears to have remained open fields, while the area immediately to the south changed in use from agricultural to industrial and residential.
- 5.5.2 The Headington stone quarries, located to the south of the area of the proposed development, are first recorded in 1396-7, and were in operation until the middle of the 18th century. They reached the height of their prosperity during the 17th century, providing the building stone for many of Oxford's colleges. Many of the quarries were owned by the colleges themselves for their own needs, while others shipped stone down the Thames to Windsor and London.
- 5.5.3 From 1775 the turnpike road which passed the south side of the site became the principle road from Oxford to London (OA16). This route, which followed the modern London Road to Headington roundabout and then ran westward along the line of the modern A40, superseded the earlier turnpike road along Old Road and over Shotover Hill.
- 5.5.4 From the end of the 18th century, Oxford's more prosperous tradesmen began to migrate from the city to the surrounding countryside, changing the face of rural life as formerly agricultural land was developed to accommodate the expanding population and numerous substantial stone houses were constructed in the Headington area.
- 5.5.5 The earliest available map, Davis's map of Oxfordshire, shows the site of the proposed development lying in open fields on the western side of the modern Bayswater Road (Fig. 3). The 1881 1st Edition 6" OS map shows the road having been straightened at its junction with the Oxford-London turnpike, moving it further from the area of the proposed development which itself remains unchanged. By the time of the 1899 2nd Edition 6" OS map, a north-south field boundary had been established cutting across the middle of the area of the proposed development (Fig. 5), which by 1936 was recorded as allotment gardens (Fig. 6). The area of the former quarry itself was developed as residential housing during the early part of the 20th century but the area north of the ring road was not finally developed until the construction of the modern housing estate of Barton, beginning in the 1940s. No buildings are recorded on the site of the proposed development until the construction of the recently demolished public house.

6 THE FIELD EVALUATION

- 6.1.1 The field evaluation was carried out between 24th and 25th June 2004. A brief setting out the archaeological requirements was produced by Brian Durham (Oxford City Archaeologist). OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2004) detailing

how the requirements of the brief would be met, which was approved by the City Archaeologist.

- 6.1.2 The aims of the evaluation, as laid out in the WSI (OA 2003), were to determine the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site. This included assessing the preservation of artefactual and palaeo-environmental as well as stratigraphic evidence. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbance and intrusion onto the site.

7 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 7.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches measuring 10 m in length by 1.8 m in width located as shown in Figure 7.

7.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 7.2.1 The overburden in each trench was removed under close archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a toothless bucket. Excavation proceeded to the first archaeological horizon or to undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique context number and recorded on a *pro forma* sheet. A plan was drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:100 and sections of the sequence of deposits exposed were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Colour transparency and black-and-white photographs were taken of each section, as well as more general shots of each trench. All recording was conducted in accordance with the practices detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992).

7.3 Finds

- 7.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context.

8 RESULTS

8.1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

- 8.1.1 Aligned NNE-SSW, Trench 1 was placed at the western edge of the site and measured 10.2 m by 2 m. The natural limestone (4) was encountered at 0.35m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a silty sand subsoil (3) up to 0.18 m deep. This in turn was overlain by 0.1 m of a silty sand re-deposited garden soil (2), which was in turn sealed by turf and topsoil (1) 0.1 m in depth. No finds other than a single modern glass bottle were found.

Trench 2

- 8.1.2 Trench 2 was located 7 m to the east of Trench 1 and aligned NNE-SSW. It measured 10 m by 2 m. The natural limestone (23) was reached at a depth of 0.44 m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a silty sand subsoil (10) up to 0.2 m deep. This in turn was sealed by 0.2 m of building rubble.

Trench 3

- 8.1.3 Trench 3 was located towards the northern edge of the site and originally aligned SE-NW. Due to the presence of trees, it was rotated through 90° around its northern end to an alignment of NE-SW. It measured 9.9 m by 2 m and was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m where the top of the natural limestone (28) was revealed. This was overlain by a silty sand (27) 0.28 m in depth. Above this deposit was a silty gravelly sand (26), of 0.19 m in depth. This in turn was sealed by a subsoil (25) 0.7 m deep, which lay below the present topsoil (24) that was 0.06 m deep.

Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7

- 8.1.4 Apart from a thin build up of modern soil following demolition work, this group of trenches proved to have been completely truncated by the recent works on site, and subsequently proved to contain no other deposits save that of demolition rubble overlying the natural to a depth of between 0.3 m and 0.4 m below ground level.

8.2 Finds

- 8.2.1 The only object found in the course of the field evaluation was a modern glass bottle which was not retained.

9 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

- 9.1.1 The desk-based assessment identified little potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period within the area of the proposed development, as only three stray finds from this period had been recorded in the vicinity. A greater potential was identified for remains dating from the Roman period, as discoveries recorded during building work at a number of locations in Barton indicate the presence of a Roman settlement in this area. During the medieval and later periods the area of the proposed development probably lay in open fields, and so the potential for remains dating from these periods was low.
- 9.1.2 The field evaluation demonstrated that the construction and demolition of the Fox Inn had resulted in the truncation of all deposits down to the natural limestone across much of the site. The soil deposits preserved toward the western and northern edges of the development area are likely to represent medieval or later cultivation soils and the soil of the pub garden.
- 9.1.3 The absence of archaeological finds or features recorded in the evaluation is consistent with the low potential for archaeological remains identified by the assessment. The lack of Roman remains indicates that the settlement of this date does not extend as far south as the area of the proposed development, and is likely to be concentrated around the point where the road crosses the Bayswater Brook.

Appendix One

Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

O A	Grid Ref. (SP)	Description	SMR Reference
1	552 086	Site of Wick deserted medieval village. Site deserted c. 1350-1450. Only a farm remains. The existing farmhouse dates to the late 17th/ early 18th century and is listed <u>grade II*</u> .	1104, 16252
2	5460 0813	Findspot of Neolithic polished axe.	1308
3	562 081	Site of medieval Bayswater Mill. First mentioned in 1278. The existing buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries.	302
4	560 082	Site of Stowford deserted medieval village. Site deserted c. 1350-1450. Only a farm remains.	1075
5	5573 0810	Findspot of three Romano-British pots and "some bones" found in the bank of the Bayswater Brook. Probably a cremation.	3667
6	550 078	Site of unaccompanied inhumation in the bottom of a Sunken Featured Building containing Anglo-Saxon pottery. Found during road construction in 1931.	3802
7	5578 0780 (centred)	Evidence for Romano-British occupation and burials found in several locations during construction work between 1946 and 1948.	3664, 3665
8	5580 0780	Findspot of Iron Age "pottery symbol".	3668
9	559 077	Site of Romano-British cremation accompanied by a whetstone and pick. Dated to 1st/ early 2nd century.	3666
10	5623 0756	Findspot of a Bronze Age socketed spearhead found in 1892.	3842
11	5648 0740	Site of post-medieval milestone.	10 006
12	5573 0714	Findspot of a hoard of Romano-British bronze coins of Gallienus to Constantine II and a triple vase dated to the 4th century.	3644
13	5588 0802	Findspot of human bones and Romano-British pot sherds while excavating a driveway at 102 Bayswater Road. A subsequent archaeological investigation failed to uncover further evidence.	16206
14	5582 0796	TVAS carried out an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation in 1998-9 at the corner of Bayswater Road and Stowford Road in advance of a residential development. This revealed evidence for occupation dated to the 3rd century AD, overlain by a 4th century metallised road surface which was <u>severely rutted</u> .	16190
15	Various	Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester-on-Thames.	8923
16	Various	Post-medieval turnpike road from Oxford to London.	8944

Appendix Two

Archaeological context inventory

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1						
	01	Layer			0.07	Modern topsoil
	02	Layer			0.07	Subsoil
	03	Layer			0.18	Buried soil
	04	Layer				Natural
2						
	09	Layer			0.2	Modern made ground
	10	Layer			0.2	Buried soil
	11	Cut	1.6			Modern drain cut
	12	Fill				Unexcavated fill of 11
	23	Layer				Natural
3						
	24	Layer			0.06	Modern topsoil
	25	Layer			0.07	Subsoil
	26	Layer			0.2	Buried soil
	27	Layer			0.28	Buried soil
	28	Layer				Natural
4						
	29	Layer			0.06	Modern soil build up
	06	Layer			0.3	Made ground
	07	Cut	1.1			Modern drain
	08	Fill				Fill of 08
	30	Layer				Natural
5						
	16	Layer			0.5	Made ground
	17	Cut	0.5			Cut of modern drain.
	18	Fill				Fill of 17
	19	Cut				Modern cut
	20	Fill				Fill of 19

	21	Layer				Natural
6						
	13	Layer	0		0.06	Tarmac
	14	Layer			0.35	Made ground
	15	Layer				Natural
7						
	31	Layer			0.03	Trampled deposits
	32	Layer			0.48	Made ground
	33	Layer				Natural

Appendix Three

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Other Sources

Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record

Cartographic Sources

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2nd Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Oxon. sheet XXXIV)

6" Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Oxon. sheet XXXIV)

6" Ordnance Survey map of 1936 (Oxon. sheet XXXIV)

British Geological Survey of Great Britain Geology Map: Solid and Drift. No. 237.

Appendix Four

Summary of Site Details

Site name: The Fox, North Way, Barton, Oxford.

Site code: OXFOX 04

Grid reference: SP 555 076

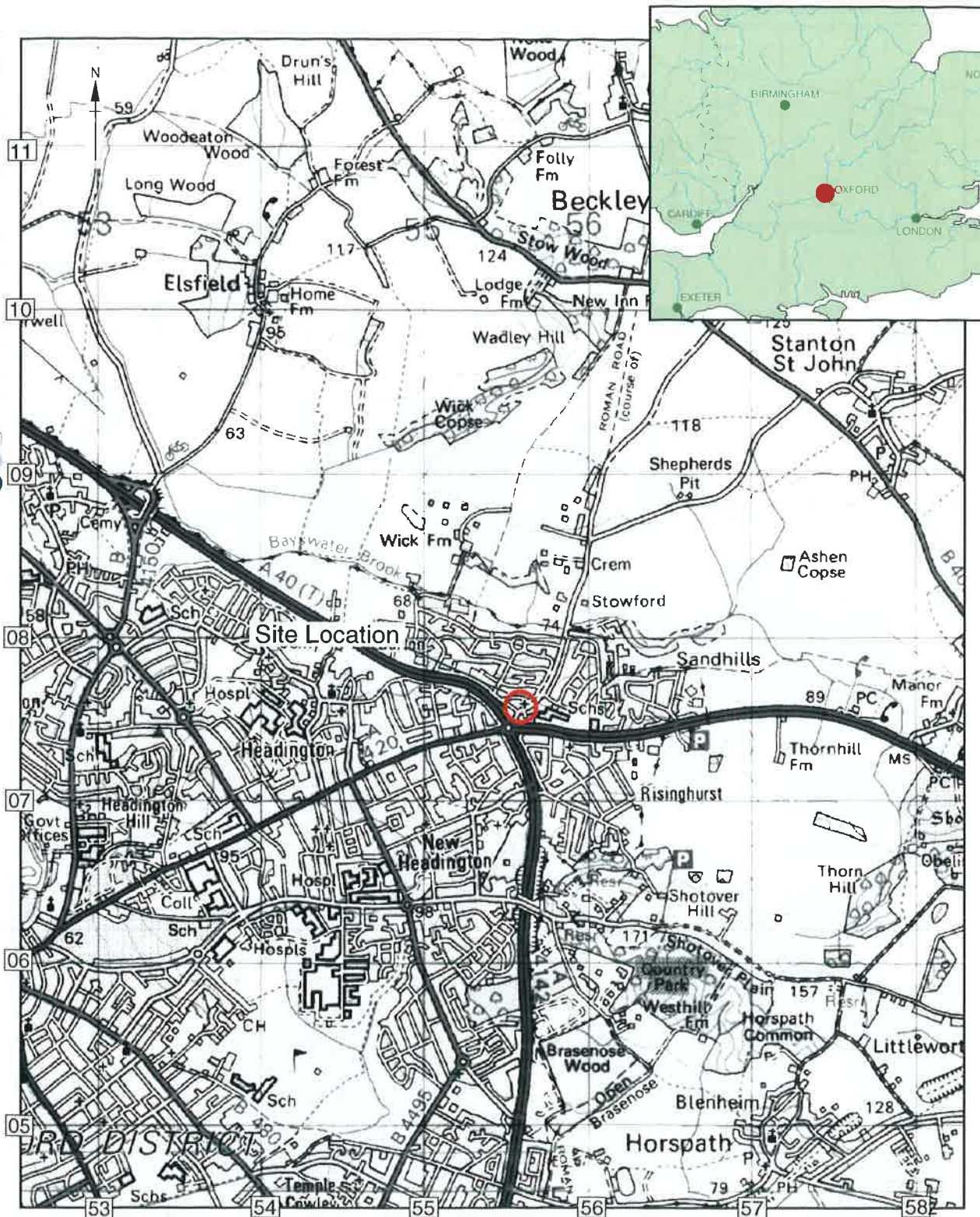
Type of evaluation: Seven trenches measuring 10m by 1.8m machine dug trenches

Date and duration of project: 24th to 25th June 2004

Area of site: 0.38 ha.

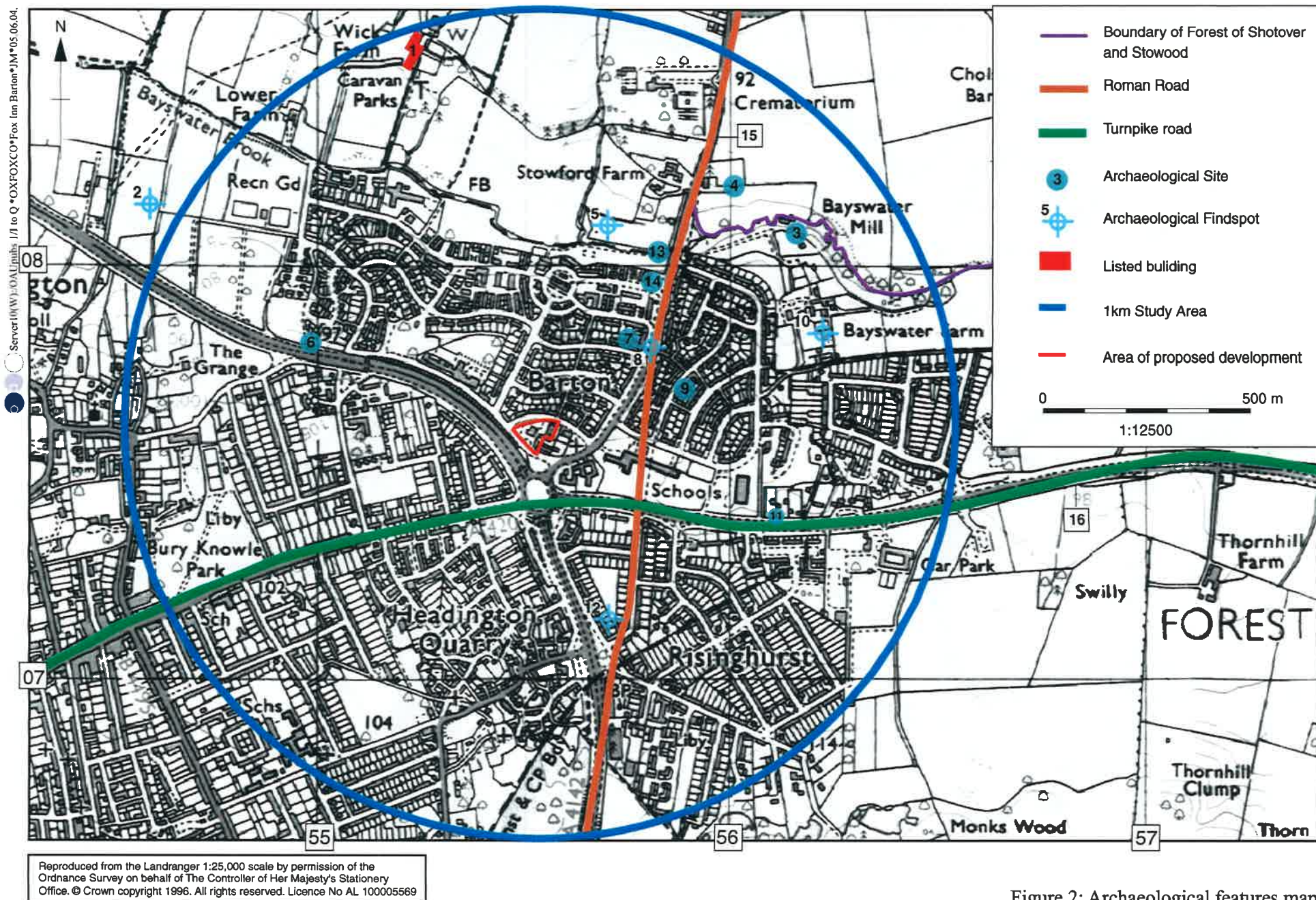
Summary of results: Total truncation of any archaeological deposits within the footprint of the former Fox Inn. Possible buried soils on the west and north fringes of the site.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS 2004.71



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Figure 1: Site location



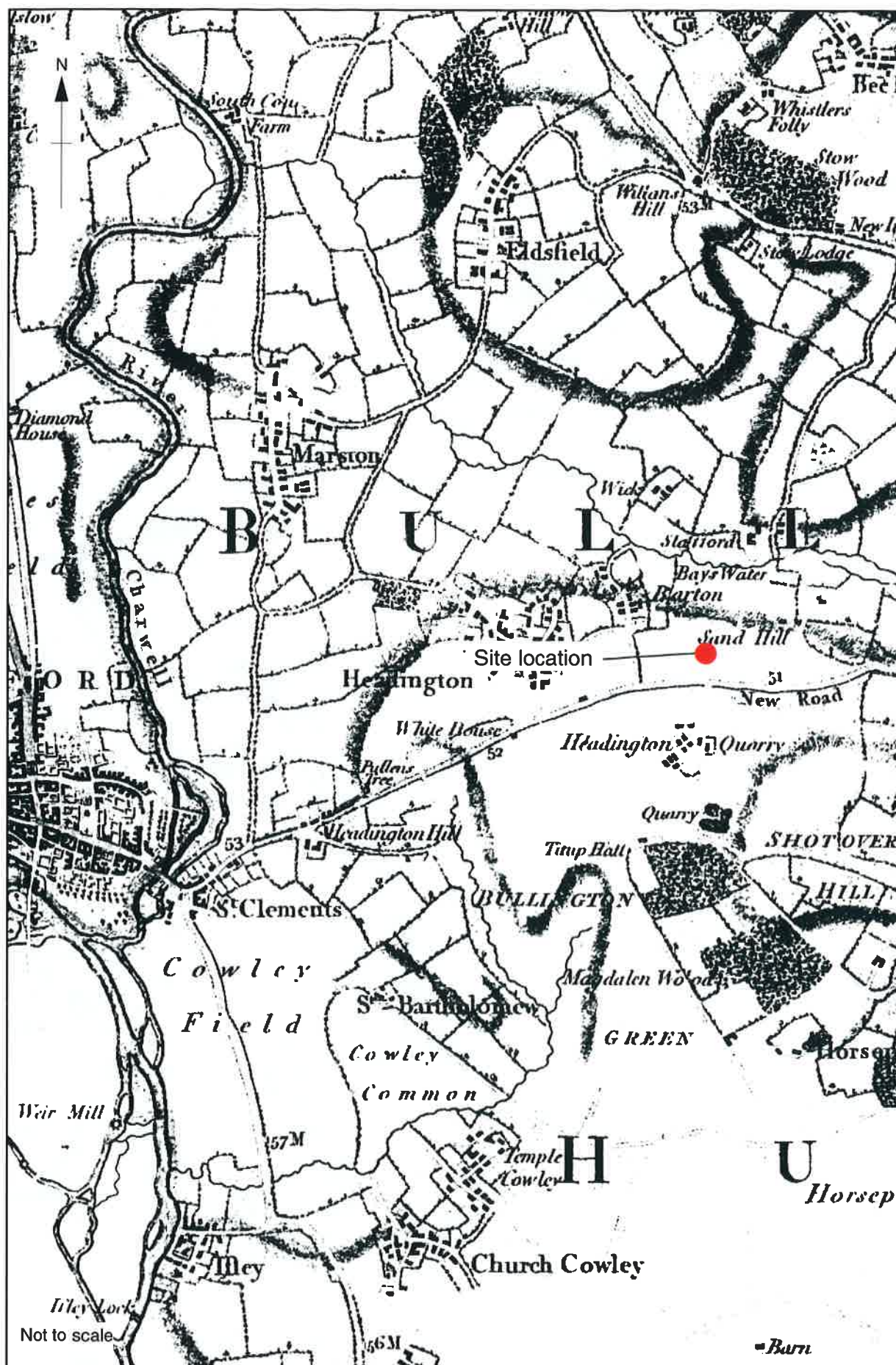


Figure 3: Davis map of Oxfordshire, 1797 (Sheet XI)

Not to scale

Heathington

Quarry

227

226

237

240

235.2

222.6

Site location

N

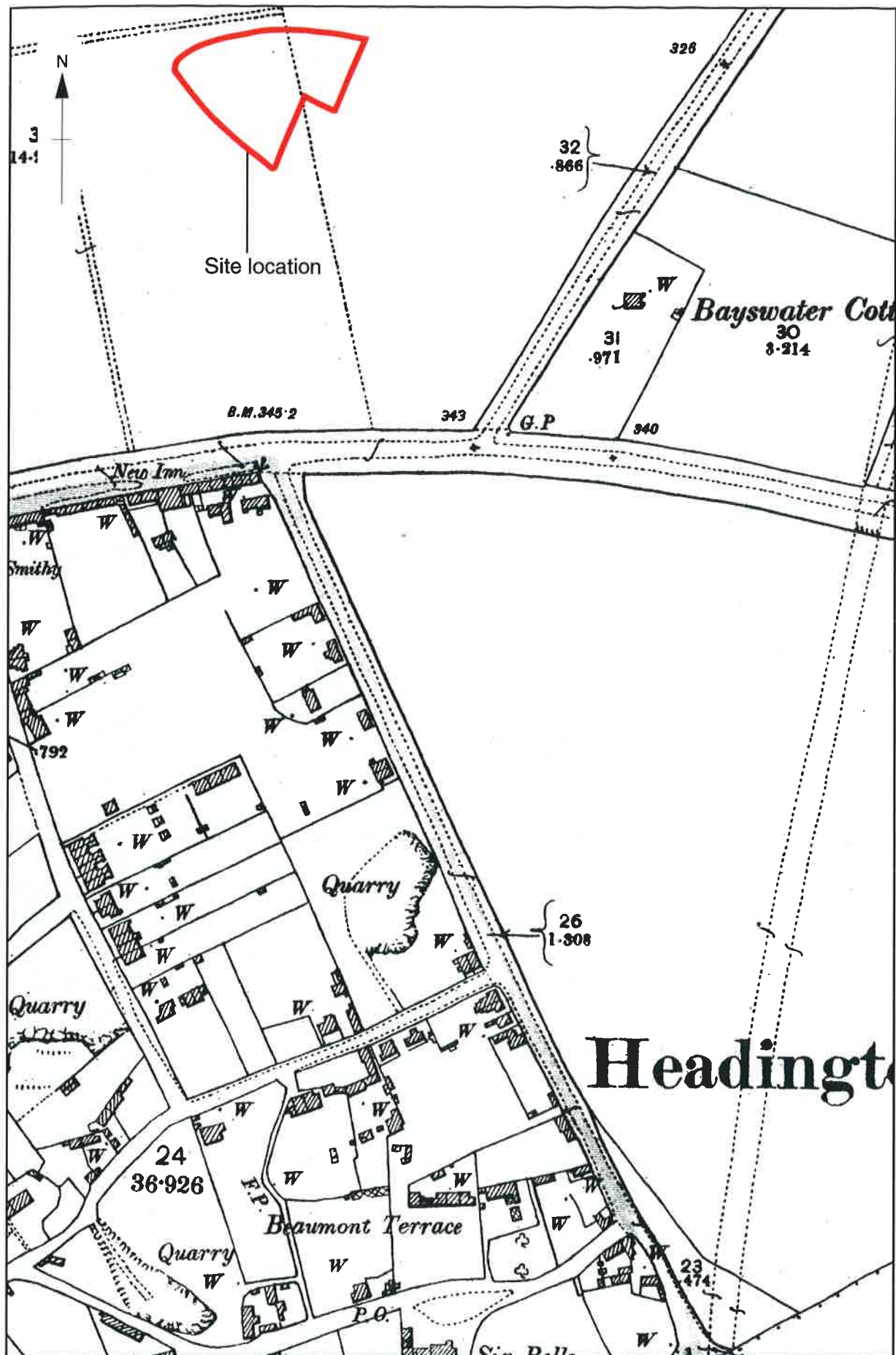


Figure 5: Ordnance survey 6" 2nd edition map of 1899

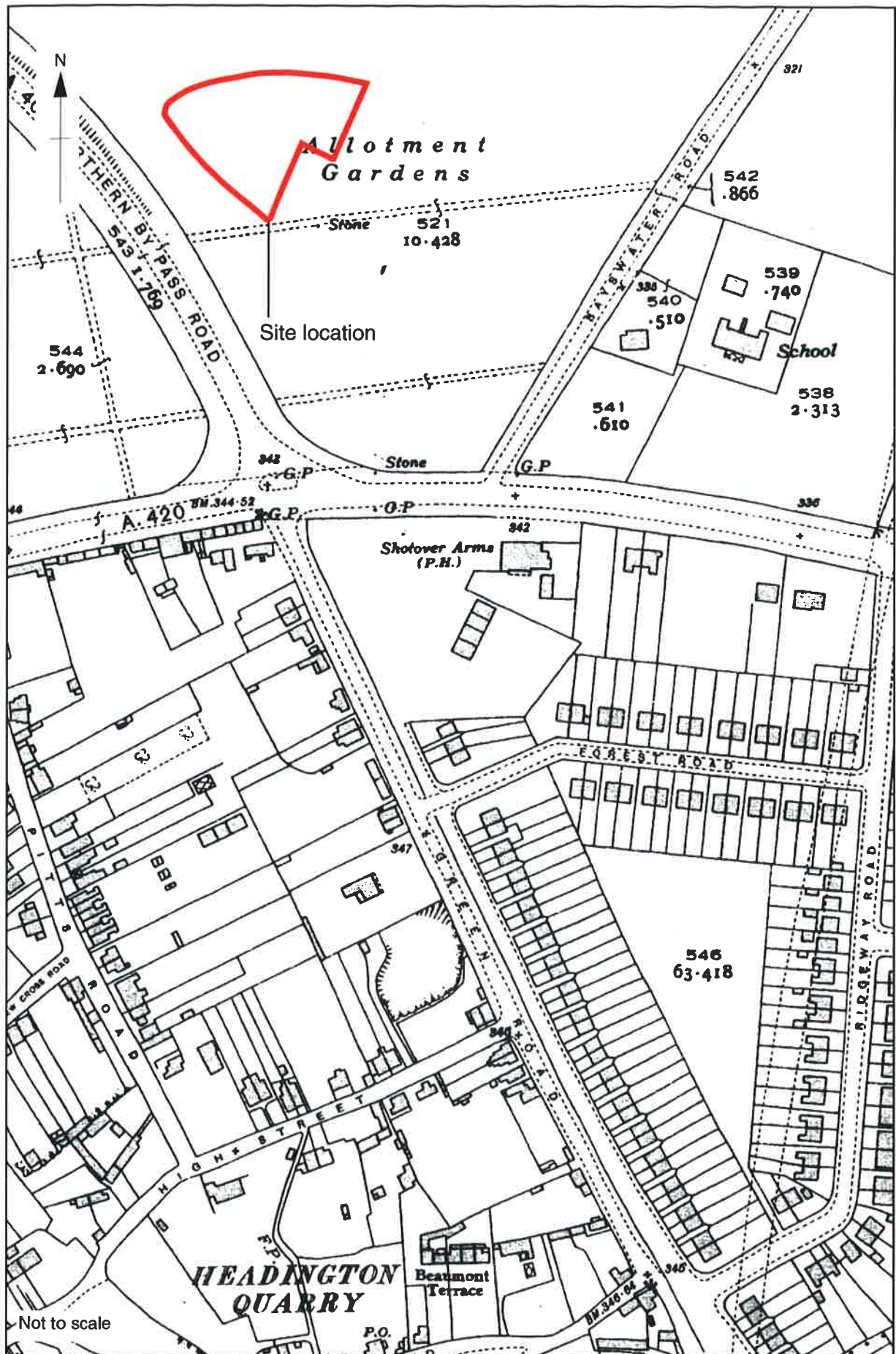


Figure 6: Ordnance survey map of 1936



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