

OXFORD HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION AND HISTORIC URBAN CHARACTERISATION PROJECT METHODOLOGY

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Historic Map Regression	3
Historic Landscape Characterisation	4
Historic Urban Characterisation.....	5
Further Study	7
Historic Characterisation	8
Civic.....	13
Further Reading (civic):	16
Commercial	17
Further Reading (commercial):.....	22
Industrial.....	23
Further Reading (industrial):.....	27
Religious.....	28
Further Reading (religious):.....	31
Settlement	32
Further Reading (settlement):.....	47
Utilities	48
Further Reading (utilities):	49
Enclosure.....	50
Further Reading (enclosure):.....	53
Open.....	54
Further Reading (open):	54
Recreation	55
Military	58
Further Reading (military):.....	59
Communications.....	60
Further Reading (communications):	64
Woodland	65
Further Reading (woodland):.....	67
Higher Education	68
Further Reading (Colleges)	72
Historic Urban Characterisation Areas.....	73
Sample of HUCA Statement	76
Additional Databases	78
Supporting Databases:.....	78
Historic Urban Characterisation Areas	80
Urban Potential Mapping:.....	80
Statements of Archaeological Interest	84
Statement of Archaeological Interest (SAI) :	85

Historic Map Regression

The characterisation study will be completed at two resolutions: historic landscape characterisation for the local authority area and historic urban characterisation for the city centre.

Characterisation applies a snapshot in time identification of landscapes and townscapes with snapshots based on the Enclosure awards (1800-1850), the OS 1st Edition (1880s), the OS 1950s map and the OS Mastermap as characterised in 2011. It is envisaged that characterisation projects should be updated on a regular time frame subsequent to its completion such as on a 5 year or 10 year basis with minimal changes to the database in-between these intervals

The characterisation mapping at both the HLC and the HUC level will be completed using the same database based on the terms used by the Buckinghamshire HLC project and subsequent Bucks Historic Towns Survey (see <http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/archaeology/Archaeology.page?> For original methodology documents).

The Oxford Archaeological Plan included a rapid assessment of the characterisation of the district based primarily on cartographic analysis, therefore there are significant parts of the database that have not been use, these can form part of later enhancement projects.

The following table indicates the fields used (Yes) and not used (No).

Database Field	Description	Status (OAP)
Name	Name of area	Yes
Principal Land use	Broad Type	Yes
Density	Density of dwellings	No
HUT_Mastermap	Character type on current townscape	Yes
HUT_1970s	Character type on OS 1970s maps	No
HUT_1950s	Character type on OS 1950s maps	Yes
HUT_1919	Character type on OS 1920s maps	No
HUT_1900	Character type on OS 2 nd edition map	No
OS 1 st edition	Character type on OS 1 st edition 1880 map	Yes
OS 2" Surveyors	Character type on OS 2" map of 1825	Yes
Enclosure	Character type on enclosure/tithe awards (19 th C)	Yes
Historic	Character type based on historic maps	No
Morphology	morphology of a given polygon	No
Period	general period of polygon	Yes
Architectural Style	architectural style of built townscape	No
Plan form 1	Principal plan form present in polygon	No
Plan form percentage	percentage of plan form 1	No
Plan form 2	second most common plan form in polygon	No
Plan form percentage	approximate percentage of plan form 2	No
Plan form 3	third most common plan form in polygon	No
Plan form percentage	approximate percentage of plan form 3	No
Build material 1	principal building material used in polygon	No
Build material percentage	approximate percentage of building material 1	No
Build material 2	second most common building material in polygon	No
Build material percentage	approximate percentage of building material 2	No
Build material 3	third most common building material in polygon	No
Build material percentage	approximate percentage of building material 3	No

Roof material 1	principal roof material used in polygon	No
Roof material percentage	approximate percentage of roof material 1	No
Roof material 2	second most common roof material in polygon	No
Roof material percentage	approximate percentage of roof material 2	No
Roof material 3	third most common roof material in polygon	No
Roof material percentage	approximate percentage of roof material 3	No
Roof form	principal roof form in polygon	No
Build features 1	building feature noted in polygon	No
Build features 2	building feature noted in polygon	No
Build features 3	building feature noted in polygon	No
Notes	notes on polygon	No
Photo Location	hyper link to image of polygon	No
Digitiser	name of digitiser	Yes
Date	date of digitisation of the polygon	Yes
Architect*	Name of architect if known	No
HUT_SALTER*	Simplified urban character	Yes
HUT_AGAS*	Simplified urban character	No
HIST_PLOT_LEG_MASTER*	Extent of plot boundary survival	Yes
Salter Ref*	Relevant Salter survey references	Yes
Built_Legibility*	Extent of built form survival/preservation	No

Table 1: Attribute Table for the Urban Characterisation GIS Database

* Added for Oxford Archaeological Plan

Historic Landscape Characterisation

HLC mapping will cover the entire Local Authority Area and will provide mapping based on four time-slices:

- Modern Mastermap (2010)
- OS Series (1955-64)
- OS 1st Edition/Town Plan (1880/1860s)
- Early 19th century parish maps (Tithe/Enclosure/Estate maps)

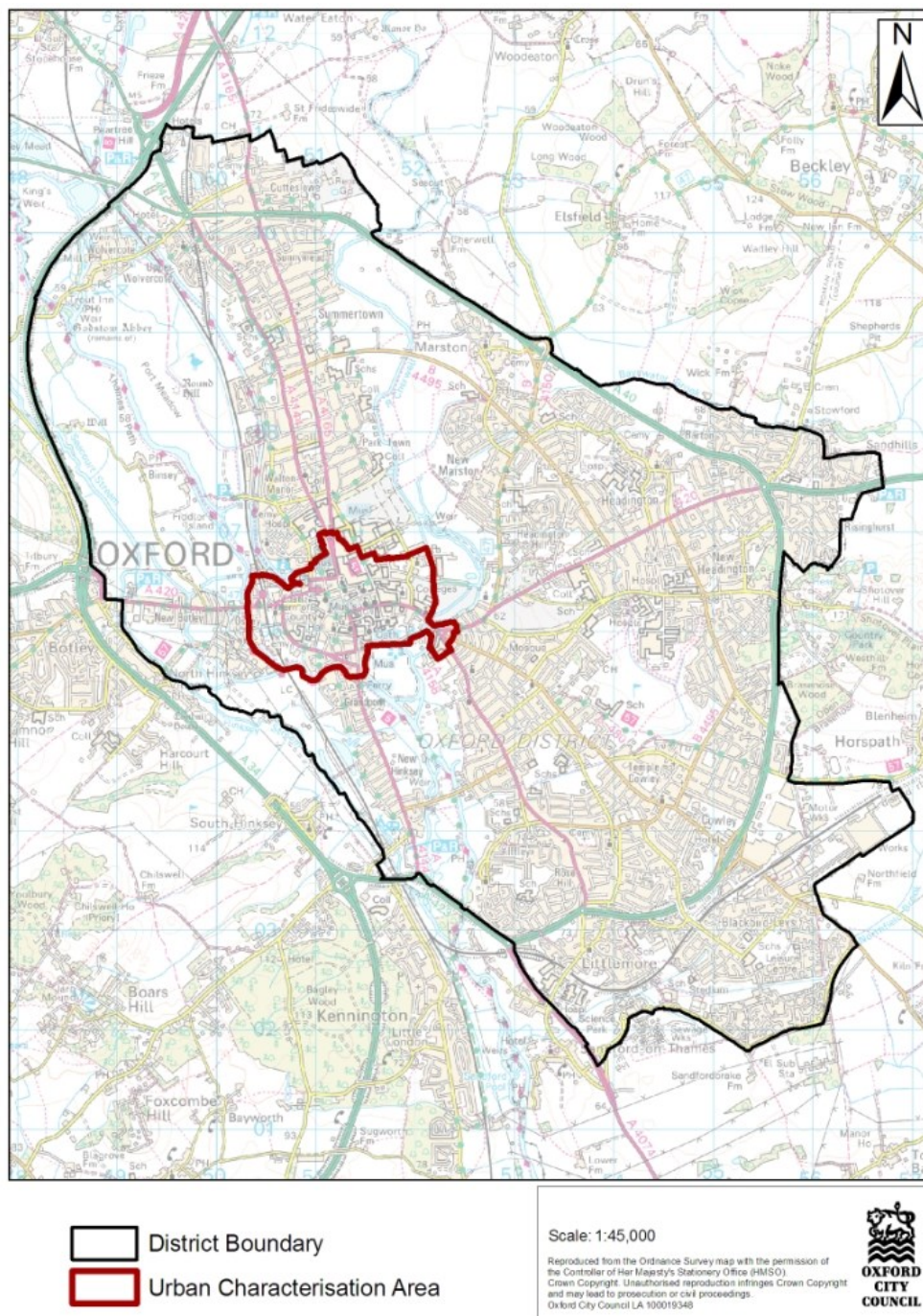
The historic maps will be limited to those produced in around the 1750-1850 in order to reduce inconsistencies between parishes. The following is a list of historic maps used in the characterisation of Oxford.

Parish or area	Date
Headington	1802 (Enclosure)
Garsington	1811 (Enclosure)
Cumnor (Berkshire)	1814 (Enclosure)
Kidlington	1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Littlemore	1819 (Enclosure) 1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Binsey & Medley	1821 (Estate map) 1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Iffley	1830 (Enclosure) 1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
St Giles'	1832 (Enclosure) 1769 (Parish map)
Wolvercote	1834 (Enclosure)
Cowley	1853 (Enclosure) 1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Oxford City	1797 (Davis map) 1860s (OS Town Plans)
Sandford on Thames	1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Marston	1608 (Parish map) 1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)

Godstow (Wolvercote extra-parochial)	1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Osney	1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)
Port Meadow	1810s (OS 2" Surveyors)

Table 2: Historic maps***Historic Urban Characterisation***

The HUC mapping will cover the Oxford City Centre as defined by the extent of the Civil War defences, hereafter referred to as the Urban Characterisation Area ([Figure 1](#)). Where a character block extends beyond the defences, the urban characterisation will take precedence. Due to the scope of the project, the HUC mapping will provide character data based on the current Mastermap (2010) and the OS Town Plan (1878).

**Figure 1: Extent of Characterisation**

Historic regression

In addition to the detailed characterisation, an attempt will be made to deepen the database through the use of the medieval Salter map.

Humphrey Salter in the inter war period applied new techniques to the study of the medieval through the analysis of contemporary documentary evidence and its application to the present geography of a given study area. The result was the Salter map combining a topographical reconstruction of the medieval tenements and parishes in Oxford with a history of their ownership from the 13th century to the 19th century (Gerrard, 2003, 84). The survey was published in two volumes posthumously by the Oxford Historical Society in the mid 1950s and edited by Pantin and Mitchell (Salter 1955a; 1955b). It covered the intra mural settlement and St Giles' outside the Northgate, more recently a survey of St Thomas' parish by Munby and Dodd was published in 2006 following the same principles.

Characterisation based on the Salter maps will be more general, using the following terms:

- Castle Precinct
- Church or Cemetery
- Friary or Abbey
- Irregular Plot
- Linear Plot (Broad or rectangular)
- Narrow plot
- Narrow plot (Short or truncated)
- Garden
- Waste
- Intra-mural space
- Open space
- Street

Plot Legibility

In addition to the HUC mapping, the Salter map will be used to record the survival and legibility of historic property boundaries in the modern townscape.

The following criteria will be recorded:

- **High Legibility:** Where a discrete area retains both its outer boundaries and the vast majority of its internal divisions from the Salter Map to the present 2010 Mastermap
- **Medium Legibility:** Where a discrete area retains its outer boundaries and either a significant proportion of its internal boundaries or has not undergone significant subsequent subdivision
- **Low Legibility:** Where a discrete area retains its outer boundaries and some of its principal internal boundaries
- **No Legibility:** Where a discrete area does not retain any boundaries except where dictated by external features such as streets or churches

Further Study

The following fields have been added to the database but will form a later enhancement project.

Built Legibility

In addition to assessing the legibility or survival of the plot boundaries, this field will assess the survival of the built form in the modern townscape.

The following criteria will be recorded:

- **High Legibility:** Where the building has preserved the majority of its built fabric although some restoration may have occurred it has been in keeping with the original design
- **Medium Legibility:** Where the building has undergone some alteration and extension to the original built form
- **Low Legibility:** Where the building has been significantly altered through a programme of restoration, renovation, alteration and extension to the point that the original structure is no longer discernable
- **No Legibility:** Where the building has been demolished and new structures built over the foundations.

Historic Characterisation

The initial field will be the Broad or Principal Land Use, this will determine the modern character type. The following Principal Land Use types have been previously identified with the addition of the Higher Education Broad Type for Oxford.

No.	Broad Type	Description
0	Civic	Government structures and landscapes including schools and hospitals.
1	Commercial	Extensive areas of commercial activity whether retail or office based.
2	Industrial	Extensive areas of industrial activity both historic and modern terms.
3	Religious	Can apply to either the built environment in terms of places of worship both historic and modern or to the non-built environment in terms of cemeteries and burial grounds
4	Residential Pre 1850	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
5	Residential 1850-1945	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
6	Residential 1945-1980	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
7	Residential Post 1980	Areas of the townscape primarily given over to domestic housing.
8	Utilities	Structures that contribute to the infrastructure of the towns – sewerage, water works, power, gas.
9	Enclosure	Field systems that border or are within the modern town.
10	Woodland	Areas of the landscape dominated by tree cover.
11	Open	Areas of open land fossilised within the modern town. i.e. commons
12	Recreation	Recreational areas cover both the built environment in terms of cinemas, galleries, stadiums etc as well as the non-built environment such as parks, playing fields, recreation grounds etc.
13	Military	Military (modern or historic) structures and landscapes.
14	Other	For character types that either do not easily fit into the other broad types or for character areas that show a truly mixed use between two or more character types.
15	Higher Education	For character types for the University of Oxford, the Colleges and other higher education facilities independent of the University of Oxford.
16	Communications	Transport and communications links - used to cover any link between places through which any form of transport can pass – this can include navigable water ways, roads, ways, paths & tracks.

Table 3: Broad Types

Although the terms and definitions are largely based on the Bucks Historic Towns Methodology, differences in urban character between Oxford and Buckinghamshire have necessitated some changes. There are also a number of additions to the Character types, the following table identifies the types used in the Oxford Urban Characterisation and their source. Where terms from the Buckinghamshire HLC and Historic Towns Project are not used, their specific codes are not re-used to avoid complications.

SOURCE	Broad Type	Character Type	Code
Bucks EUS	CIVIC	Schools & colleges pre 1945	ve
Bucks EUS	CIVIC	Schools & colleges post 1945	vs
Bucks EUS	CIVIC	Medical pre 1945	vm
Bucks EUS	CIVIC	Medical post 1945	vn
Bucks EUS	CIVIC	Legal	vl
Bucks EUS	CIVIC	Civic	vc
Bucks HLC	CIVIC	Hospitals, Schools, Universities	hs
Bucks HLC	CIVIC	Government & Civic	gc
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Hostels pre 1945	hpn
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Hotels post 1945	mkm
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Indoor Market	inm
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Historic shopping pre 19th C	rmin
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Business Park	mbp
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Stables	sta
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Yard	myd
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Banks pre 1945	bpn
Oxford OAP	COMMERCIAL	Banks post 1945	bpon
Bucks EUS	COMMERCIAL	Market	mk
Bucks EUS	COMMERCIAL	Inns	mh
Bucks EUS	COMMERCIAL	Modern Shops	ms
Bucks EUS	COMMERCIAL	Offices post 1945	mo
Bucks EUS	COMMERCIAL	Retail Park/Mall	mt
Bucks HLC	COMMERCIAL	Nurseries	ng
Bucks HLC	COMMERCIAL	Shopping Centre	sh
Oxford OAP	INDUSTRIAL	Printing works	ipw
Oxford OAP	INDUSTRIAL	Car plant/factory	icf
Oxford OAP	INDUSTRIAL	Engineering	eng
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Malting/brewery	im
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Workhouse	ik
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Tannery	iy
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Factories	if
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Windmills (not used)	iw
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Watermills	it
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Railway works	ir
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Clay industry/brickworks	il
Bucks EUS	INDUSTRIAL	Historic extractive	ih
Bucks HLC	INDUSTRIAL	Industrial units	in
Bucks HLC	INDUSTRIAL	Industrial (disused)	id
Bucks HLC	INDUSTRIAL	Mineral extraction	me
Bucks HLC	INDUSTRIAL	flooded mineral sites	mf
Oxford OAP	RELIGIOUS	Cathedral (not used)	rcd
Oxford OAP	RELIGIOUS	Church pre 1086	rsc
Oxford OAP	RELIGIOUS	Church post 1800	rcm
Oxford OAP	RELIGIOUS	City cemetery	rcc
Oxford OAP	RELIGIOUS	Detached C of E cemetery	rce
Oxford OAP	RELIGIOUS	Synagogue (not used)	rsy
Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Minster	rct
Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Church pre 1800	rc
Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Non conformist Chapel	rn
Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Modern monastic	rt
Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Place of Worship	rp

Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Mosque	rq
Bucks EUS	RELIGIOUS	Cemetery	ry
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Settlement pre 1800	sh
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Irregular Plots	sg
Oxford OAP	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Burgage type plots	sb
Oxford OAP	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Narrow Plots	sn
Oxford OAP	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Manorial Historic (not used)	sm
Oxford OAP	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Mansions post medieval	man
Oxford OAP	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Townhouses	sth
Oxford OAP	RESIDENTIAL PRE 1800	Mixed Townhouses & Shops	sts
Bucks HLC	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Settlement pre 1880	se
Bucks HLC	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Settlement post 1880	st
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Victorian Villas	sa
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Victorian Terraces	sv
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Villas 1900-1919	dev
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Middle class housing 1900-1919	mch
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Terrace/cottages 1900-1919	so
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Villas 1919-1945	dva
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Middle class housing 1919-1945	sw
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	terrace/cottages 1919-1945(not used)	stt
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Social housing	su
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Private housing	sr
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Flats	sf
Bucks EUS	RESIDENTIAL POST 1980	Modern infill	ss
Bucks EUS	UTILITIES	Sewage (not used)	us
Bucks EUS	UTILITIES	Gas	ug
Bucks EUS	UTILITIES	Electric (not used)	ue
Bucks HLC	UTILITIES	Reservoir	rw
Bucks HLC	UTILITIES	Utilities	ut
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	Meadow	mw
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	pre 18th century fossilised strips	ef
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	pre 18th C irregular	ei
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	pre 18th C regular	er
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	crofts & tofts	em
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	assarted field (not used)	as
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	medieval deer parks	dp
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	watercress farming (not used)	fw
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	open field	of
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	Parliamentary enclosure	ee
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	Subsequent Parliamentary enclosure	es
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	19th C enclosure	en
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	20th C enclosure	et
Bucks HLC	ENCLOSURE	Prairie fields (not used)	ep
Bucks HLC	OPEN	commons	cm
Bucks HLC	OPEN	heaths (not used)	ht
Bucks HLC	WATER	Riverine landscape	rl
Bucks HLC	WATER	Rowing lake	rr
Bucks EUS	RECREATION	Sports/fitness	ls
Bucks EUS	RECREATION	leisure/entertainment	le
Bucks EUS	RECREATION	Public park	lp
Bucks EUS	RECREATION	Urban gardens	lg
Bucks HLC	RECREATION	Allotments	ag

Bucks HLC	RECREATION	Historic parks/college gardens	pp
Bucks HLC	RECREATION	Golf course	tg
Oxford OAP	MILITARY	Town defences - medieval	twm
Bucks EUS	MILITARY	Town defences - civil war	tc
Bucks EUS	MILITARY	Castle	td
Bucks EUS	MILITARY	Barracks	tb
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Water feature	ci
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Canal	cn
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Canal infrastructure	cw
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Ford (not used)	cf
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Bridge	cg
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Medieval long distance route	cd
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	medieval medium distance route	ch
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Turnpike (not used)	ct
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Lane	cl
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Back Lane	cb
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Railway	cr
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Rail station	cs
Bucks EUS	COMMUNICATIONS	Transport infrastructure/Links	cp
Bucks HLC	COMMUNICATIONS	Airfield (not used)	ap
Bucks HLC	COMMUNICATIONS	Major road scheme	mr
Bucks HLC	WOODLAND	Pasture (not used)	wm
Bucks HLC	WOODLAND	Ancient	wa
Bucks HLC	WOODLAND	Orchards	wo
Bucks HLC	WOODLAND	Secondary	ws
Bucks HLC	WOODLAND	Plantations	wp
Bucks HLC	WOODLAND	Ancient replanted (not used)	wr
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	Medieval Colleges	uom
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	Post medieval Colleges	uopm
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	19 th century Colleges	uon
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	20 th century Colleges	uot
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	University of Oxford Libraries	uol
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	University of Oxford Museums	uou
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	University of Oxford Structures	uos
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	University of Oxford Sports Areas	uor
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	Post 1800 Universities	unm
Oxford OAP	COLLEGES	Pre 1800 Universities (not used)	unn

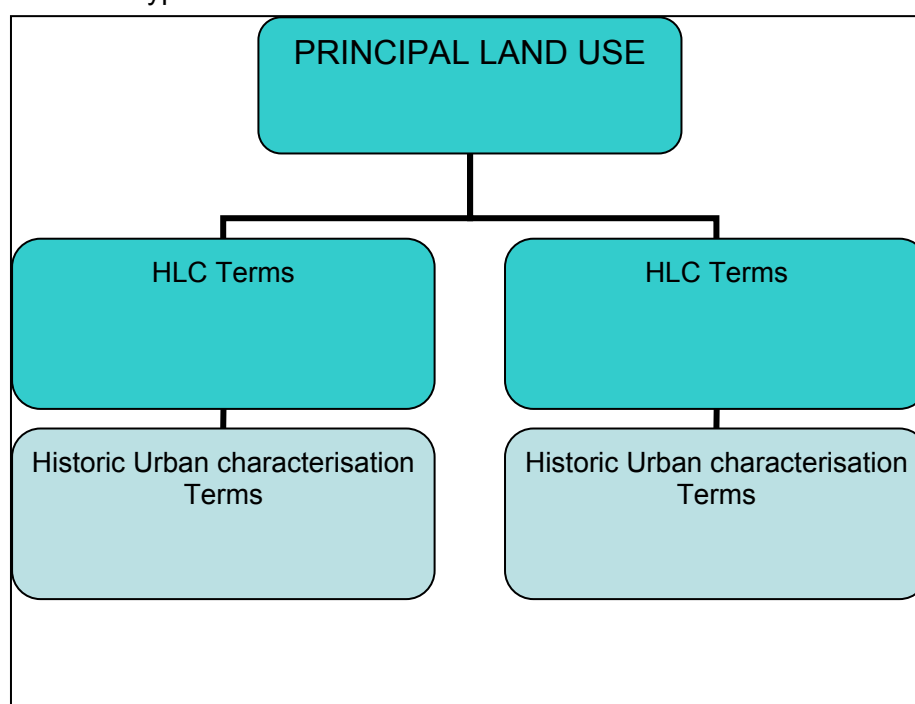
Table 4: Historic Characterisation Types

Brief summaries of the individual character types are provided below with the following format. Firstly, a flow diagram for the broad land use provides the hierarchy of character terms and whether they are for the landscape characterisation or the urban characterisation.

This is followed by brief summaries of the character types mentioned in the flow diagram, beginning with their technical information (Broad land use; Character; GIS based code) followed by a brief description of the term, their significance in the urban environment and summary statistics of change between the 1880 OS maps and the 2010 Mastermap.

The values discussed in the significance attributed to each character type is based on the Conservation Principles (see HUCAs below).

A bibliography of further reading for each broad land use is also provided where possible. This bibliography is not necessarily intended to provide resources specific to Oxford but to provide a background to the research undertaken in defining the character types.



Broad Use	Character Type	Code
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Description of term

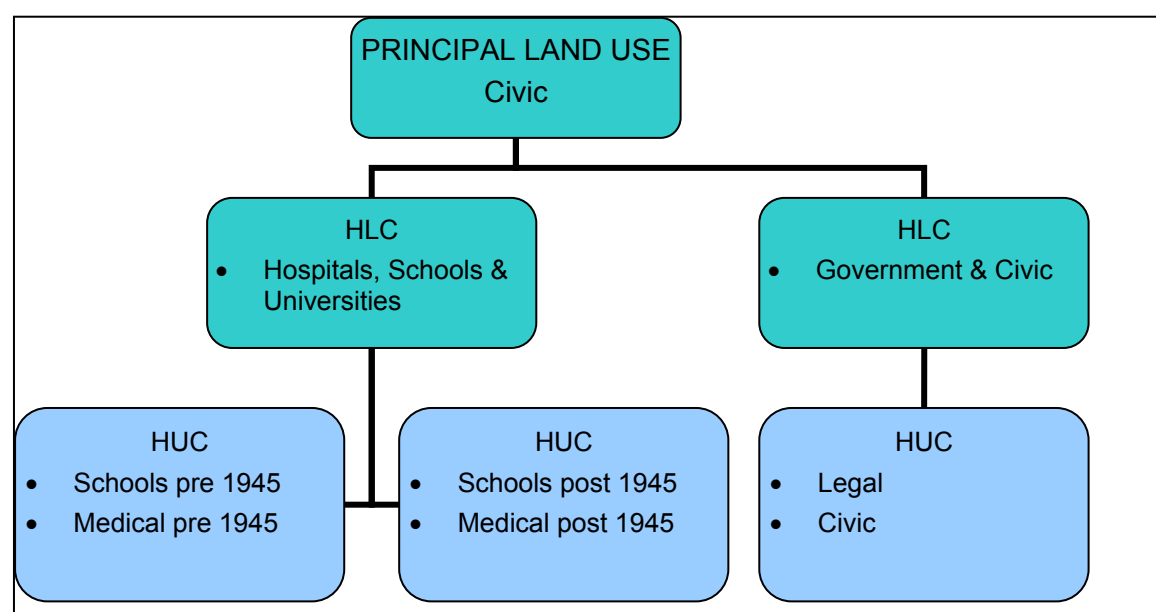
Brief descriptive text for character type

Significance

Brief statement of significance of character type where relevant

Data

Summary of statistics for character type based on characterisation time slices for 1880 and 2010.

Civic

CIVIC	Government & Civic	gc
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Description of term

Government and civic structures are public use buildings including council offices, government facilities and public institutions such as municipal libraries, halls and museums and legal structures such as county courts and large prison sites. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance

This character type has a good community significance as public structures providing a variety of services.

Data

Total Area (1880): 0 ha

Total Area (2010): 2.05 ha

Area gain (since 1880): **2.05 ha**

CIVIC	Hospitals, Schools, Universities	hs
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Description of term

Hospitals, schools and university structures are public buildings serving a specific purpose in the field of education and medicine and includes private hospitals, NHS hospitals, doctors and dental surgeries. Educational structures can similarly include a wide range of structures from pre-schools to 6th form colleges both private and public as well as higher educational facilities such as private colleges and further education colleges. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance

This character type has a good community significance as public structures providing a variety of services.

Data

Total Area (1880): 27.46 ha

Total Area (2010): 290.56 ha

Area gain (since 1880): **263.1 ha**

CIVIC	Legal	vl
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Description of term

Legal structures are public service buildings catering to emergency services and to the legal administration system and includes law courts, emergency service stations (police, fire, ambulance) and prisons/detention centres.

Significance

This character type has a good community significance as public structures providing a variety of services.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.11 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.92 ha

Area loss (since 1880): **0.19 ha**

CIVIC	Civic	vc
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Description of term

Civic structures encompass public use buildings such as council offices at a central to local government level as well as public service buildings such as town halls, libraries, community centres and museums. Many county council employed their own City Architects in the mid 20th century.

Significance

This character type has a good community significance as public structures providing a variety of services.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.08 ha

UAD Area (2010): 3.60 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **2.52 ha**

CIVIC	Medical pre 1945	vm
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Description of term

Although hospitals in the early medieval period originally intended to provide shelter for travellers, by the 13th century their function had been altered to primarily care for the poor, the elderly and the sick. Until the mid 20th century, hospitals and care facilities were organised either privately or at a regional or local level. The NHS Act of 1948 significantly altered the way in which care was organised changed at a fundamental level. A wide variety of institutions were created to care for others, many of which are listed below, and are covered by this character type.

Leper Hospitals – Medieval leper hospitals originally operated under the auspices of the religious orders. Also known as Lazar houses after St Lazarus (patron saint of lepers). Built for the housing of lepers (usually people with significant skin complaints or leprosy itself which attacks the nervous system).

Almshouses – Private foundations often established by religious orders or private individuals, usually medieval to 19th century and primarily for the elderly, poor and infirm. Medieval structures included a hall and chapel while post medieval and modern structures often comprised an enclosed courtyard of attached cottages.

Voluntary hospitals – c1750-1800. Charitable institutions for the poor. Architecturally, buildings were imposing and monolithic. Initially prospective patients needed a letter of recommendation before they could be seen although this practice gradually fell out of use. These hospitals excluded the poor, the very rich, the destitute, the chronically

& mentally ill and those with infectious diseases. Eventually these hospitals became paying institutions.

Asylums – 1800-20th C. Following the 1808 County Asylums Act, asylums were built and maintained by public funding. Usually Gothic in design and frequently sited on higher ground on the edges of towns. In 1845 legislation made the provision of county asylums compulsory

Sanatoriums – 19th C. Institution for the treatment of long term illnesses and for recuperation under medical supervision.

Specialist/cottage hospitals – 1800-1900. Often focuses on one particular disease or illness or even age group. Includes spa hospitals; eye hospitals; ear, nose & throat hospitals; children's hospitals and women's hospitals. Cottage hospitals were established in rural areas and usually were more informal than other types. Domestic architectural styles.

Poor Law infirmaries – if in separate location to poorhouse, early poorhouse hospitals developed on a more informal ad hoc basis. These hospitals took in the old, infirm or terminally ill. Buildings were functional and imposing in design.

Hospitals for infectious diseases – These were either temporary structures set up in reaction to a local outbreak such as fever hospitals; or were public hospitals for the provision of care and the prevention of the spread of infection.

Significance

Their significance is high. Although originally built on the periphery of historic settlement they are often now remnants of the historic fabric of a city set within a highly developed landscape and can be under significant threat from redevelopment or conversion.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.08 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.0029 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.70 ha**

CIVIC	Medical post 1945	vn
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Description of term

Regular forms, modern hospitals are often sprawling sites built in the 1950s-1970s rarely unique architecturally. Large parking areas

Purpose build sites for medical centres and doctors surgeries often built near main roads or small commercial areas.

Nursing homes/hospices – 20th C. place of residence for people who require constant and prolonged care – either the elderly or those with physical disabilities.

Hospitals; medical centres; doctor's surgeries – post 1948. Modern institutions providing health care, either NHS or private. Includes physio-therapists, dental clinics

Significance

This character type has a good community significance as public structures, modern medical facilities are highly susceptible to change and their architecture frequently reflects rapidly changing designs.

Data

Total Area (2010): 2.04 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **2.04 ha**

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

CIVIC	Schools & colleges pre 1945	ve
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Description of term

In the medieval period schools were strictly limited to those who could afford them and in Oxford, most were organised by the Colleges. Schools could be local grammar schools or boarding class, most day schools needed little more than one room, usually located near to a chapel or church, which served several functions. Throughout the 19th century an increasing importance was placed by government on established a common basis for education for all children. By 1870 a national network of voluntary but fee paying schools (for children up to 13) was established in addition to private and church schools followed by a second Education Act in 1891 making schools compulsory and free. The 1944 Education Act established the current system of education.

Charity schools – Schools for the provision of education to orphans and the poor.

Sunday schools – Based near churches and chapels and aimed to teach the children of working class families.

British Schools – Set up by the British and Foreign Schools Society, taught Quaker values, with older children teaching younger ones under adult supervision.

National Schools – From 1811 the Church of England began establishing public schools, became the basis of the 1870 Act.

Significance

Educational facilities have a high community significance, their aesthetic significance is also frequently an important factor.

Total Area loss (since 1880): **1.36 ha**

CIVIC	Schools & colleges post 1945	vs
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Description of term

Established following the 1944 Education Act and can include private and public nursery schools, primary schools, middle schools secondary schools, grammar schools and pupil referral units (for those not able to attend mainstream schools). Generally for children between the ages of 4 and 18. Will also include 6th form (ages 16-18), adult education (any age) and technical colleges offering a comprehensive range of certificates (any age). Usually large plots with extensive playing fields

Significance

Modern educational facilities have a good community significance although their aesthetic value is frequently overlooked.

Further Reading (civic):

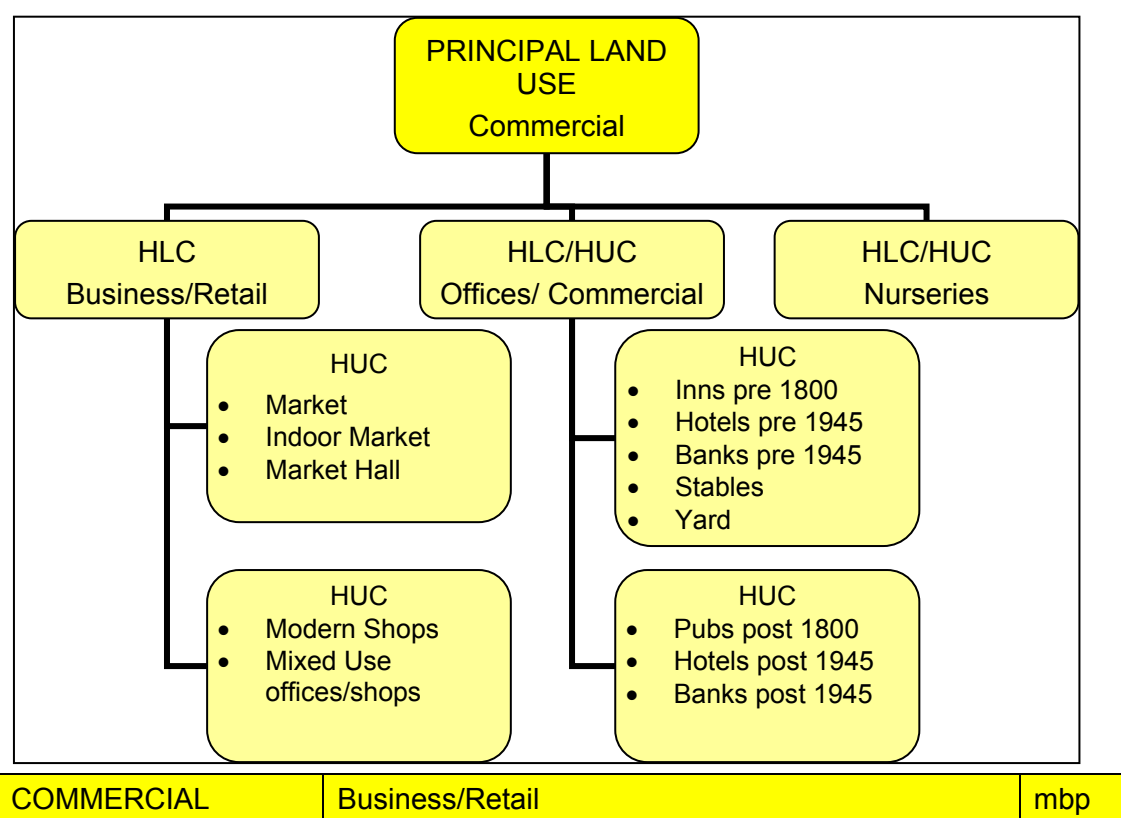
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Mitton, L. 2001. *The Victorian Hospital*. Shire Albums 356. Princes Risborough: Shire Press.

Orme N. 2006. *Medieval Schools: from Roman Britain to Renaissance England*. Yale: Yale University Press

Richardson, H (eds). 1998. *English Hospitals 1660-1948*. London: RCHME.

Wood, D 2010 *Medieval Chantries and Hospitals in Tiller and Drakes* (eds) A Historical Atlas of Oxfordshire, Oxford Record Society.

Commercial*Description of term*

This character type covers areas of purpose built units for retail/commercial use and includes retail parks, shopping arcades and major shopping centres. This covers all post war commercial development – much of which was speculative and by a small number of companies operating on a national scale. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community significance.

Data

Total Area (2010): 44.19 ha Total Area gain (since 1880): 44.19 ha

COMMERCIAL	Office/Commercial	msh
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Description of term

This character type covers modern purpose built offices, they often use modern and innovative architecture that enhance the aesthetic aspect of the area. Landscaping also a priority with dense shrubbery and internal network of paths and roads. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community significance.

Data

Total Area (2010): 58.99 ha Total Area gain (since 1880): 58.99 ha

COMMERCIAL	Nurseries	ng
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Description of term

Nurseries are areas of land given over to the deliberate cultivation or sale of herbaceous plants and shrubs on a large scale. There is often a low density of structures although greenhouses are a common feature. This character type is largely 20th century although some 19th century examples are known. The term also covers market gardening as at Holywell. This term is used for both the urban and district level characterisation. Antecedent term

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community significance providing green space and as a commercial activity.

Data

Total Area (1880): 7.49 ha

Total Area (2010): 0 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **7.49 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Indoor Market	mim
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Description of term

This character type relates to areas of modern or historic market space held within a larger structure. Indoor, or covered, markets are usually permanent structures held in a specific space and as the market becomes established the stalls are gradually replaced by more permanent structures. The purpose and function of the indoor market then gradually shifts to arcade style shopping and boutiques, such as at Oxford or Covent Garden.

Significance

This character type has a high community significance as a central focus of the urban space, the indoor market is a valuable part of the historic city providing access to independent shops and boutiques.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.46 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.56 ha

Area gain (since 1880): **0.1 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Modern Shopping Centres	ms
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Description of term

Modern shops are purpose built structures either on an individual level or as part of a larger shopping centre, modern shops are frequently larger builds with commercial space taking up one or two floors.

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community significance.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0 ha

UAD Area (2010): 2.84 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **2.84 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Mixed Use Offices/Shops	mso
------------	-------------------------	-----

Description of term

Areas that comprise a mixture of single storey shopping spaces with offices overhead are more commonly modern conversions of 19th century buildings.

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community significance.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0 ha

UAD Area (2010): 4.32 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **4.32 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Hotels pre 1945	mkh
------------	-----------------	-----

Description of term

The term is defined as an 18th century French word meaning hostel and is more correctly a sub term of the medieval inn. The term is used for large, purpose built properties or conversions of historic structures for the primary purpose of providing accommodation with subsidiary services such as meals. Of particular significance in Oxford is the Randolph Hotel. Term also covers temperance hotels (where no alcohol is served).

Significance

Historic hotels have a good community value as part of the visitor amenities provided in urban centres. Aesthetically they are also often architecturally grand.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.89 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.38 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.51 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Hotels post 1945	mkm
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Description of term

Modern, post 1945 hotels are purpose built regular blocks usually with more provision for cars than older examples. Architecturally they reflect modernistic styles with an increased use of glass and concrete.

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community significance as part of the visitor amenities in urban centres.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.10 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.10 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Inns	mh
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Description of term

Large areas of land dedicated to historic inns and taverns including their associated modern car parks. Covers historic inns, taverns, alehouses and beerhouses of a substantial size.

In the early medieval period monasteries, Hospitallers, and medieval hostels all provided accommodation for travellers and pilgrims. Medieval inns likely served

several functions including domestic and commercial purposes as well as for hospitality. In Oxford, the importance of the medieval inn is particularly significant as they were frequently also used for academic halls. Secular inns had been steadily increasing towards the end of the 16th century and subsequently filled in the gap in the market. Inns varied in size and status according to their clientele with the larger ones developing a fairly standard format. Commonly built of local materials and in the style of the better local town houses, they had their most elaborate elevation on the street. Features included carriageways, close studding and jettied frontages. Also included in this term would be the posting houses for royal messengers and later postal services. Later inns included provision for coaches, with many inns maintaining close links with 18th and 19th century turnpike roads

Significance & potential

Inns have a high community value as a social space. They also have a high aesthetic and evidential value as central components of the historic town.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.77 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.26 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.50 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Pubs post 1800	mp
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Description of term

Public houses are largely modern, post 1800 structures either planned within Victorian estates or as conversions of post medieval tenements. The modern combination of railway links and the motor car have again significantly impacted the status of the inn in the town with most modern pubs and hotels now including multi-storey or open car parks

Significance & potential

pubs have a high community value as a social space.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.26 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.61 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.35 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Banks pre 1945	mbe
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Description of term

Banks and building societies began to proliferate in urban areas from the 19th century with a significant variation of architectural styles between regions and corporations in the early years and it was with the appointment of John Gibson by the National Provincial Bank that banks began to take a corporate image with similar architectural styles across the country. As the banking industry developed, regional and district banks were set up along with building societies, originally formed for the specific purpose of assisting speculative developers.

Significance

Historic banks have a reasonable community value as a commercial enterprise. They also have a good aesthetic value as individual structures.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.10 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.11 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.01 ha**

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

COMMERCIAL	Market Hall	mkh
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Description of term

The market hall was the focus of many activities relating to the medieval market such as the regulation and standardisation of prices. They were often open at ground level allowing for the use of space for stalls with enclosed rooms above. Due to their high status as the commercial heart of the market they were frequently altered and rebuilt in the latest architectural styles.

Significance

Market Halls have a high evidential value as surviving examples of the historic city, they are often unique structures with a good aesthetic value.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 0.06 ha

COMMERCIAL	Market	mk
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Description of term

This term primarily refers to the market and fair area rather than the commercial premises and domestic housing that border it. The original extent of the market would have included several areas often used for different purposes such as cattle markets and bordered by a high density of modern commercial and civic buildings because of the market status. Market stalls were originally temporary structures erected for the day only, however, certain stalls became more permanent, especially butchers shambles etc.

Significance

This character type has a high community significance as a central focus of the urban space, historic markets in particular add value.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 0.64 ha

COMMERCIAL	Stables	mst
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Description of term

Prior to the invention of the automobile, the primary mode of transport was the horse, either ridden or drawing a coach. Such was their importance that many colleges provided livery facilities for fellows and College stables are noted at Lincoln, Merton and Christ Church on the OS Town Plans. Antecedent term.

Significance

The community value of this character type is dependent on their present use, whether for residential, collegiate or commercial use. They do have a high aesthetic and evidential value.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 0.96 ha

COMMERCIAL	Yard	myd
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Description of term

Yards marked on 19th century maps provided access and industrial functions and are characteristically utilised courtyard plan forms with a wide frontage property fronting the road with either carriage way access or open access to a series of smaller buildings to the rear of the plot.

Antecedent term.

Significance

The community and aesthetic value of this type is uncertain, few yards survive in the modern landscape. The evidential value is good however as they may provide significant evidence for past industrial activity.

Total Area loss (since 1880): **3.27 ha**

COMMERCIAL	Banks post 1945	mbf
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Description of term

Modern banks are often instantly recognisable and have a high conformity in exterior advertising and internal layout.

Significance

Banks have a reasonable community value as a commercial enterprise, the increased availability of online access and automated machines have made the High Street bank increasingly at risk however.

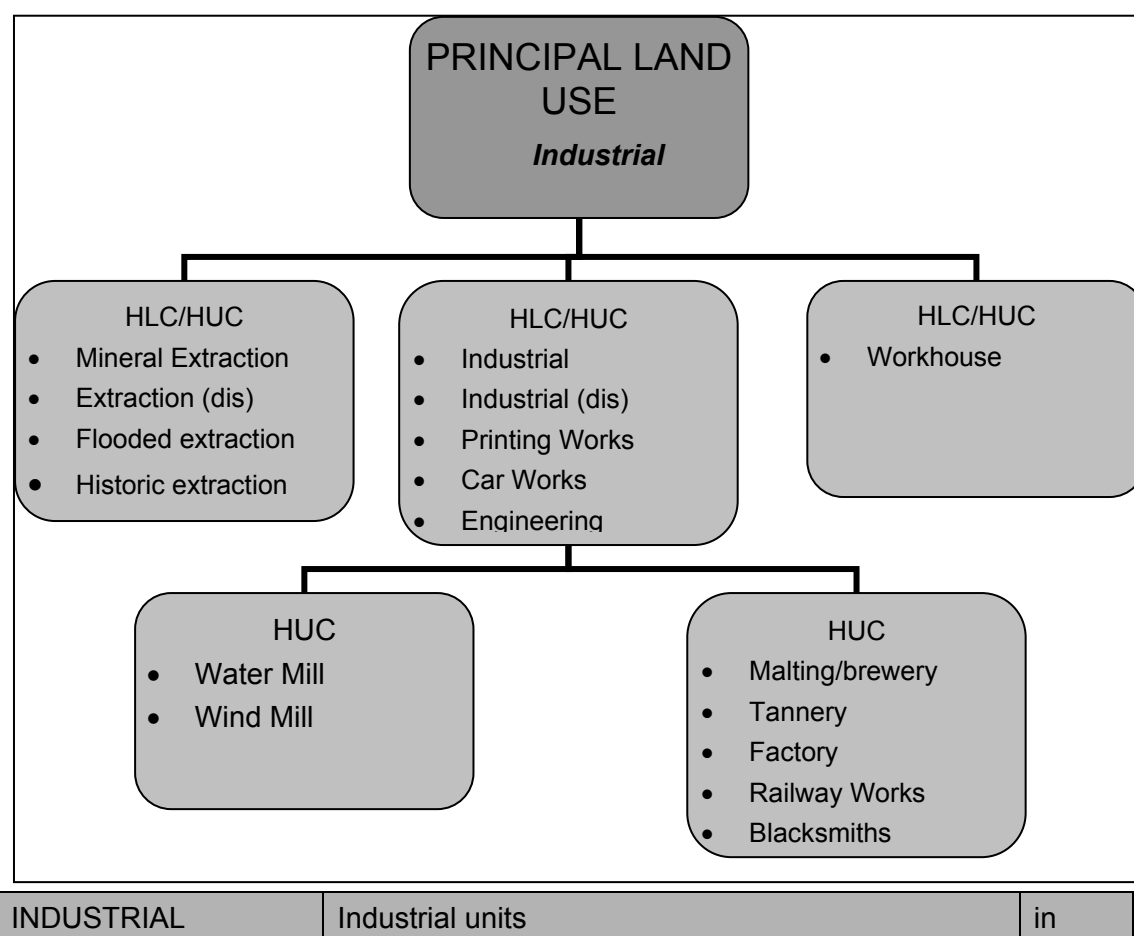
Further Reading (commercial):

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Steane J. 1985. *The archaeology of medieval England and Wales*. Breckenham: Croom Helm Ltd.

Industrial*Description of term*

Industrial units are usually large purpose built shells dating to the post 1945 period, often built on the fringes of the modern town and set within large regular plots, later industrial units have an increased capacity for transportation. This term is used for both the urban and district level characterisation.

Significance

This character type has a reasonable community value as a place of work.

Data

Total Area (1880): 1.71 ha

Total Area (2010): 61.12 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **59.34 ha**

INDUSTRIAL	Printing works	ipw
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Description of term

The book binding and later the printing industry began in Oxford in the 13th-14th century, encouraged by the colleges. The Oxford University Press was founded in 1478 initially occupying existing premises and it was not until the 17th century that a new purpose built site was created to the north of the city. In the 19th and 20th century a proliferation of smaller printing works are also recorded throughout the district

Significance

The evidential value of the printing industry is reasonable, particularly for 18th-19th century sites. The aesthetic value can vary, as this character type becomes increasingly rare, their purpose built structures have become increasingly at risk from redevelopment and the opportunity to adequately record them is consequently diminishing.

Data

Total Area (1880): 2.08 ha

Total Area (2010): 2.31 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.23 ha**

INDUSTRIAL	Factories	if
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Description of term

Industrial era to present day purpose built structures for the mass production of goods, primarily a term for pre 1945 sites, after WWII the individual factories were increasingly replaced by modern homogenous industrial units. Factories grew from early workshops located within or near to the domestic area to large purpose built factories in the 20th century for the mass production of goods.

Significance

The evidential value of the 19th and 20th century factories is reasonable, particularly for 18th-19th century sites. The aesthetic value can vary; as this character type becomes increasingly rare, their purpose built structures have become increasingly at risk from redevelopment and the opportunity to adequately record them is consequently diminishing.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 3.44 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.64 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **2.80 ha**

INDUSTRIAL	Watermills	it
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Description of term

The right to power a mill was a feudal monopoly of the lord of the manor although in practice most were leased to tenants. Watermills were of four types – horizontal mill (Saxon in origin); undershot mill (Roman); overshot mill (medieval); breastshot mill (medieval). The mill race is a term for the stretch of water immediately downstream from a mill. Mills are often also associated with purpose-built leats and ponds. There is a long history of utilisation of the rivers around Oxford with numerous mills recorded along the length of the Thames and the Cherwell.

Significance & potential

The evidential value of this character type is good with numerous structures and features associated with a working watermill. There is also a long period of use associated with this character type, potentially from the Late Saxon to modern day.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.92 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.35 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **1.57 ha**

INDUSTRIAL	Car plant/factory	icf
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Description of term

One of the largest industries in Oxford in recent times has been the Morris Motors Car plant once occupying a substantial area of the district between Headington and Cowley. Antecedent term

Significance

The evidential value of car works is reasonable, once a significant aspect of the working community, the car industry has now largely disappeared from Oxford. The aesthetic value can vary, as this character type becomes increasingly rare, their purpose built structures have become increasingly at risk from redevelopment and the opportunity to adequately record them is consequently diminishing.

UAD Area (1950): 149.30 ha

UAD Area (2010): 113.98ha Total Area loss (since 1880): **35.32 ha**

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

INDUSTRIAL	Railway works	ir
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Description of term

Railway works are specialist areas for the construction and maintenance of trains and railways tracks including construction factories, marshalling yards, sidings and maintenance depots. Antecedent term

Significance

This character type has a low community and aesthetic value.

Total Area loss (since 1880): **4.10 ha**

INDUSTRIAL	Historic Extractive	ih
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Description of term

Historic extractive sites are often smaller than modern extraction pits and can range from 19th century brick extraction sites, limekilns, and in Headington stone quarry pits. This term is used for both the urban and district level characterisation. Antecedent term

Significance

This character type has a reasonable evidential value, post medieval extraction particularly of Headington stone was a locally important industry.

Total Area loss (since 1880): **39.07 ha**

INDUSTRIAL	Malting/Brewery	im
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Description of term

Malting – also called maltings, malthouse or malting floor. A malting is a building specifically constructed for the purposes of converting barley into malt for use in brewing or distilling processes. A typical malting is a long, single storey building with a floor that gently slopes from one end of the building to the other.

Brewery – used for the production and distribution of beer. High diversity in size depending on scale of business and diversity of processes. Typically a brewery is

divided into separate sections reserved for separate parts of the brewing process. Antecedent term

Significance

The community and aesthetic value of this character type varies depending on the present use, and survival, of the structures. There is a good evidential value for material culture and structural features.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 1.97 ha

INDUSTRIAL	Tannery	iy
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Description of term

Tanneries processed and cured animal skins into leather. A highly noxious process, tanneries were commonly located on the edges of the town, they also frequently required access to water. Antecedent term

Significance & potential

The community and aesthetic value of this character type varies depending on the present use, and survival, of the structures. There is a good evidential value for material culture and structural features.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 0.03 ha

INDUSTRIAL	Workhouse	ik
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Description of term

Early workhouses under the old Poor Law of 1601 were maintained by the parish and frequently occupied existing structures. Paupers could only be granted poor relief through being admitted into the workhouses. Under the New Poor Law of 1834 a system of unions for the poor were created across the country.

Designs followed several themes; the most basic design was the cruciform plan of main buildings surrounded by yards separating men from women. Prominent architects include Henry Walter Parker. Another was the Y plan championed by Sampson Kempthorne. This constituted three main arms of the workhouse and six surrounding yards, again men and women were separated but also children, able bodied workers and the aged were also separated. Antecedent term

Potential

The community and aesthetic value of this character type varies depending on the present use, and survival, of the structures. There is a good evidential value for associated burial grounds, material culture and structural features.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 5.39 ha

INDUSTRIAL	Industrial (disused)	id
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Description of term

Abandoned or derelict industrial sites in the modern townscape. This term is used for both the urban and district level characterisation. Antecedent term

Significance

This character type has a low community and aesthetic value.

Total Area loss (since 1950): 1.34 ha

INDUSTRIAL	Mineral extraction	me
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Description of term

Modern extraction sites where processes are ongoing. Will not be a major factor in towns except possibly as a recent historic term. This term is used for both the urban and district level characterisation. Antecedent term

Significance

This character type has a low community and aesthetic value.

Total Area loss (since 1950): **0.96 ha**

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

INDUSTRIAL	Windmills	iw
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Description of term

Orientated towards the prevailing wind, sometimes located on hilltops. Several types of windmills including post mills, smock mills and tower mills. First used for grinding corn.

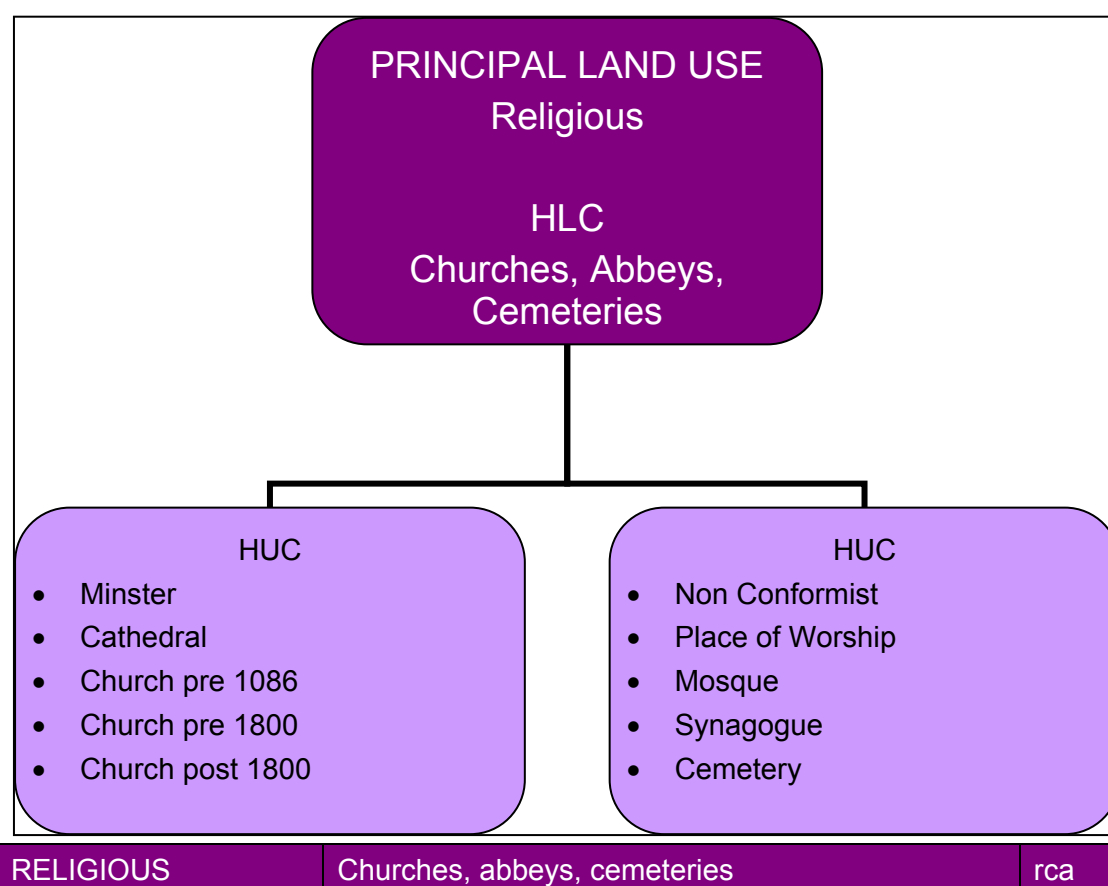
INDUSTRIAL	Flooded Mineral Sites	mf
------------	-----------------------	----

Description of term

In-filled extraction sites for lakes and reservoirs.

Further Reading (industrial):

- Blair J & Ramsey N. 2001. *English Medieval Industries*. London: Hambledon Press.
- Clark P et al (eds). 2000a. *The Cambridge Urban history of Britain 600-1540 Volume 1*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Pollard G, Hunt R & Philip I. 1975. Studies in the book trade.
- Steane J. 1985. *The archaeology of medieval England and Wales*. Breckenham: Croom Helm Ltd.
- Sussman H. 2009. *Victorian technology: invention, innovation and the rise of the machine*. Santa Barbara: Greenwood Publishing.

Religious*Description of term*

This character type covers religious areas including cemeteries of any denomination, churches and monastic sites. This term is for the landscape characterisation only.

Significance & potential

Religious areas have a high community and aesthetic significance as places of worship and reflection.

Data

Total Area (1880): 5.49 ha

Total Area (2010): 24.27 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **18.79 ha**

RELIGIOUS	Church pre 1086	rsc
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Description of term

A number of churches in Oxford are known to have been founded in the Saxon period, although they have been much altered since. Anglo Saxon churches and chapels were often built of wood with later churches built of stone and flint.

Significance & potential

The community and aesthetic significance of Saxon churches are significant, the most prominent example in Oxford is perhaps St Michaels at the Northgate.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.01 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.60 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.41 ha**

RELIGIOUS	Church pre 1800	rc
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Description of term

The parish church of the 11th century and later saw the introduction of the cruciform plan, there were several parishes in Oxford, each with its own church although as the economy of the city changed many of the churches fell out of use or were converted for other purposes.

Significance & potential

The parish church has a high community and aesthetic significance as the church is often the most substantial, enduring structure of the city. Often present a complex history of architectural development.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.39 ha

UAD Area (2010): 1.10 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.29 ha**

RELIGIOUS	Church post 1800	rcm
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Description of term

This character type is for modern foundations of the Christian faith including Catholic and Protestant denominations including their associated churchyards.

Significance & potential

The community and aesthetic significance of churches is high as they provide a focal point for spiritual reflection. Where graveyards are associated, the archaeological potential for inhumations is also a significant factor.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.33 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.26 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.07 ha**

RELIGIOUS	Cemetery	ry
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Description of term

Usually non-denominational municipal burial grounds, but can be specific to a religion – Jewish cemeteries; Friends burial ground etc if there is no religious building or that building (i.e. chapel) is appurtenant to the cemetery rather than vice-versa. Category would also include crematoria.

Significance & potential

The community and aesthetic significance of cemeteries is high reflecting their importance as a tranquil space for reflection.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 2.89ha

UAD Area (2010): 2.42 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.47 ha**

RELIGIOUS	Non Conformist Chapel	rn
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Description of term

A free standing building for Christian worship often found in smaller villages and hamlets that did not rate a parish church. This term excludes small side chapels associated with a parish church. Generally speaking will apply to non-conformist sects of Christian worship including the following; Baptist; Congregational;

Presbyterian; Unitarian; Primitive Methodist; Methodist Reform; Protestant Methodist; United Methodist; United Methodist Free; Wesleyan; Bible Christian.

Significance & potential

The community and aesthetic significance of non-conformist chapels is good, once forming an integral part of the social aspect of the city marking the religious freedom of the 18th and 19th century. Chapels are now under increasing threat for conversion to private and commercial uses.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.48 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.02 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.46 ha**

RELIGIOUS	Mosque	rq
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Description of term

Modern place of worship for the Islamic faith.

Significance & potential

With the coming of religious freedom in the 19th century and the increased movement of different cultures on a global scale mosques are now increasingly seen in major cities and thus have a high significance in the modern townscape.

Data

Total Area (2010): 0.03 ha

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

RELIGIOUS	Place of Worship	rp
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Description of term

Approximate period: modern Areas of land dedicated to faith worship of non-Christian religions including; Buddhist temples; Sikh temples; Hindu temples.

Significance & potential

With the coming of religious freedom in the 19th century and the increased movement of different cultures on a global scale other places of worship are now increasingly seen in major cities and thus have a high significance in the modern townscape.

Total Area (1950): 0.07 ha

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

RELIGIOUS	Cathedral	rcd
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Description of term

A cathedral is a substantial Christian church that contains the seat of a bishop, the cathedral at Oxford is based on the site of St Frideswide's Saxon minster, medieval abbey and later Christ Church College. It remains part of the college.

Significance & potential

A city cathedral has a substantial community and aesthetic significance, Oxford cathedral is Saxon in origin, once forming part of St Frideswide's minster.

RELIGIOUS	Minster	rct
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Description of term

Antecedent type, usually established on royal estates and served large areas and commonly predate the monastic orders of the 9th century. Anglo Saxon minsters generally consisted of a priest and a group of monastic or secular assistants. Complex usually comprises a church and thatched outbuildings surrounded by a palisade.

Significance & potential

The only confirmed minster is St Frideswide's, now the city cathedral and part of Christ Church college.

RELIGIOUS	Synagogue	rsy
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Description of term

Modern place of worship for the Jewish faith.

Significance & potential

Since the early medieval period, the Jewish faith has faced significant opposition from church and state, with the coming of religious freedom in the 19th century and the increased movement of different cultures on a global scale synagogues are now increasingly seen in major cities and thus have a high significance in the modern townscape.

Further Reading (religious):

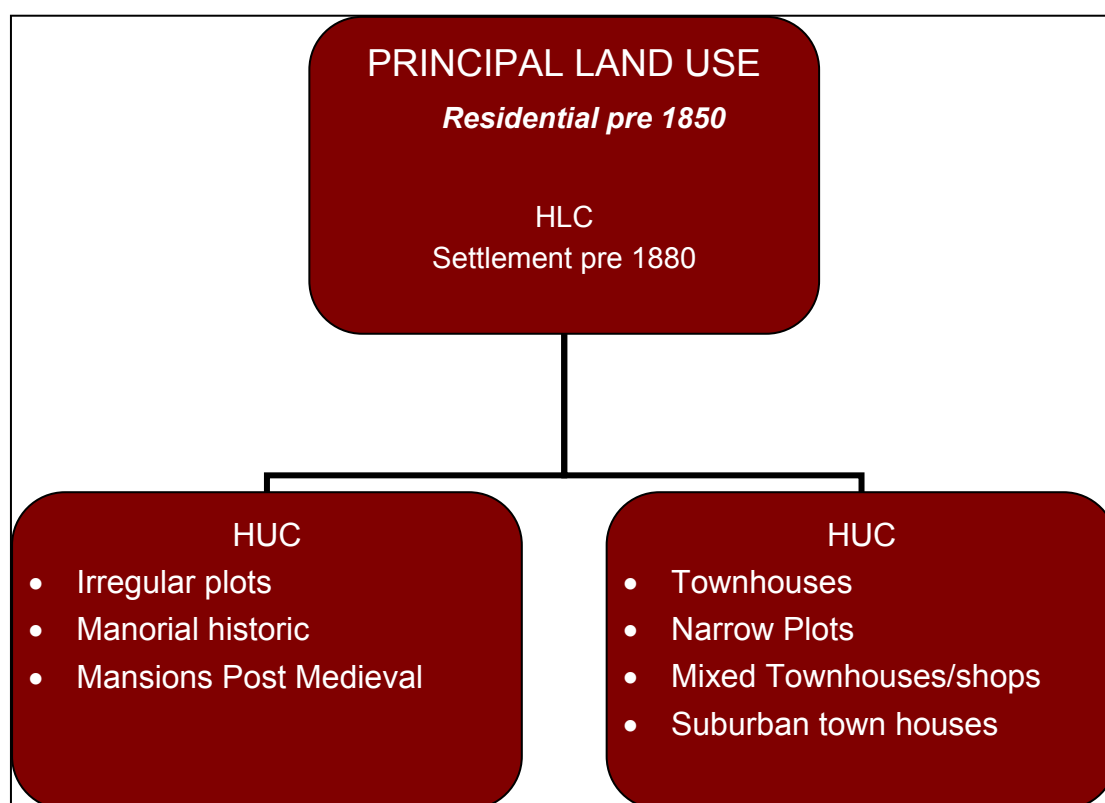
Bond J. 2010. Ch 19. Religious Houses. In K Tiller & G Darkes. *An Historical Atlas of Oxfordshire*. Oxford: Oxfordshire Record Society.

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Settlement

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Settlement pre 1880	se
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Description of term

Areas of settlement that existed at the time of the 1st Edition OS map (1880s). Unless of significant size, individual farmsteads will not be characterised. Settlement morphology is also of interest and the villages around Oxford display a variety of morphologies including 'end' or 'cot' settlements such as at Upper and Lower Wolvercote, linear settlements at Marston and Iffley, common edge settlements such as Headington (?) and 19th century associated settlements such as Headington Quarry and Summertown. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance & potential

The evidential value of this character type is high. The majority of the villages surrounding Oxford have Saxon or early medieval origins. The historic building potential is also good, most villages have several listed buildings that would benefit from historic building assessment.

Data

Total Area (1880): 251.33 ha

Total Area (2010): 170.99 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **80.34 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Manorial post medieval	man
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Description of term

Large mansion houses are usually located away from the contemporary town within a large agricultural estate and/or landscape park, access is via a private avenue or driveway. Smaller town houses and mansion houses were often located within or near to the historic town. These could be divorced from their agricultural estate but would still incorporate a smaller formal garden.

Significance & potential

The significance of post medieval mansions is reasonable primarily with the aesthetic significance in the townscape.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.15 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.46 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.69 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Suburban Town Houses	sb
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Description of term

The type site for this historic urban character form are the now demolished post medieval and post medieval houses on St Thomas Street as discussed by Roberts (1996); Hardy (1996) and Norton (2006). These were lower status town houses, associated with the cloth and other trades, of two or three storeys located in the medieval suburbs of the town. Structures were located within modest tenement plots averaging 4m wide and 40m long, some originating as simple low cob wall structures, but with some variation (e.g. use of stone footings, walls, timber framing etc).



Hollybush Row, St Thomas' by Henry Taunt, taken in 1906

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Significance & potential

The significance of suburban town houses is that they are illustrative of the the range of social status and wealth in the city.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.72 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0 ha Total Area loss (since 1880):

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Townhouses	sth
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Description of term

This character type will be used for large, more high and medium status medieval and post medieval houses fronting the side streets and backstreets of the historic town. The type includes houses refronted or rebuilt in the 19th -19th century, mostly timber framed, although later 18th and 19th century stone buildings. Some of these houses have been partially or fully converted to student accommodation or offices. There will be some cross over with similar two and three storey domestic structures located within narrow plots, for the purposes of this survey the defining characteristic of the Townhouse is that they are placed within larger plots (usually long narrow historic tenements, forming continuous frontages with yards and gardens to the rear.



Holywell Street , photograph by Henry Taunt 1900

Copyright Oxfordshire County Council

Townhouses developed from the 16th century to the north of the Street (right). The street was more fully developed in the 17th century with infilling along the line of the City ditch, characterised as narrow plots (to the left)

Significance & potential

The significance of townhouses is high, they represent a good community and aesthetic appeal as part of the historic make up of the townscape while they also have a good archaeological and architectural significance.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 11.83 ha

UAD Area (2010): 3.99 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **7.84 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Narrow plots	sn
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Description of term

This type is based on plot morphology and contains a variety of structures. Narrow plots are post medieval short or truncated plots on the periphery of historic settlement often forming on smaller blocks of land on the edges of more important burghage or college tenements. These include post medieval in-filling along the inside of the city wall, smaller plots fronting onto the side and back streets or the historic core and later low status housing infilling rear yards in the poorer areas of the town. Plots often have a regular pattern with communal yards or market gardens and associated structures to the rear. Buildings are primarily early terraced housing, plan form consists of one or two room width. Applies to post medieval narrow frontage, small urban cottages or early rear addition terraces. However some narrow plots contain small town houses. The dominant architecture is vernacular.



Photograph by Henry Taunt 1910

Copyright Oxfordshire County Council

One of many early 19th century speculative developments building in yards, back gardens of older and more substantial houses for labourers and servants.

Significance & potential

The significance of Narrow Plots is high, they represent post medieval and modern infilling reflecting population growth and the development of a service and industrial

class. Much of this low status housing has now been cleared. Surviving examples include Bath Place off Holywell Street where as Magpie Lane is an example of larger post medieval properties fronting onto a side street..

Data

UAD Area (1880): 7.55 ha

UAD Area (2010): 1.06 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **6.49 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Mixed Townhouses/Shops	sts
---------------------	-----	------------------------	-----

Description of term

The type site for this historic urban character form are the now demolished post medieval houses on Broad Street as discussed by Pantin (1937). The Broad Street tenements were long, narrow plots averaging 4-9m wide but 50-60m long, the built form comprised substantial houses of three stories or more, often with narrow passages allowing access to outbuildings and gardens to the rear. Located on the principal streets of the town they are characterised by medieval and post medieval development of mixed use properties with shops on the street frontage and medium to high status houses above and to the rear. This type covers a wide variety of complex structures, include former medieval halls, inns, shops and merchant housing. For example the former. Tackley's Inn on High Street (Hurst 1890s), also 126 High Street (Munby 1975) and the former New Inn on Cornmarket (Munby 1992). The type also includes grander townhouses of tradesman, artisans and gentry re-fronted and built in the 17th-18th century. . Often townhouses of this sort have had a history of multiple use as student accommodation, shops and, inns and maintain modern shops on their ground floor.



Townhouses and shops on the north side of Broad Street (now demolished) Pantin 1937

Significance & potential

The significance of townhouses is high, they represent a good community and aesthetic appeal as part of the historic make up of the townscape while they also have a good archaeological and architectural significance.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 5.66 ha

UAD Area (2010): 2.07 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): 3.59 **ha**

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Irregular Plots	sg
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Description of term

Historic irregular plots are areas that cannot be easily characterised on the basis of form and function. Most common in villages and on the edges of town they often formed in the medieval and post medieval period out of enclosure within larger plots of land. Buildings are irregularly placed within the plot and do not necessarily face the road. Architectural style is vernacular although Victorian and modest Georgian styles are also present. Plan forms also vary and include rural cottages, narrow frontages, wide frontages and modern conversions of older outbuildings. Irregular plots are commonly a result of the organic growth of a town. Antecedent term

Significance & potential

This character type has a reasonable community significance, aesthetically they are often appealing and considered the 'quintessential' English village townscape.

Total Area loss (since 1880): **2.19 ha**

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Manorial Historic	sm
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Description of term

Manors are frequently set within their medieval estate with an access route leading from the main roads. The term is used to describe the lands and structures belonging to a medieval lord and from which rents and fees could be taken from tenants. The portion of the manor not held by tenants but which was worked specifically for the lord by servants was known as the demesne. Many medieval manor names and sometimes boundaries have survived as church and even civil parishes, but others have been subsumed. Not used

Significance & potential

The significance of historic manors is good, originally forming a major function in the medieval estate, they have since become significant buildings in their own right worthy of preservation and designation.

RESIDENTIAL 1800	PRE	Burgage Type Plots	sb
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Description of term

Burgage tenure originates in the Late Saxon period when freemen were allotted a plot on which they were entitled to practice their trade although they were required to pay rent to a lord, most commonly the Crown. While the identification of definite burgage plots is complicated by significant later development, the term will only be applied to areas that follow the distinctive pattern of long sinuous plot formation typically fronting onto the market area and historic streets. Other common features are back lanes providing access to the rear. The original burgage plots were first laid out in the 11th to 13th centuries and were confined to towns with official borough status but the practice continued well into the 16th and 17th centuries.

Although plots were controlled by the overlord, houses were more usually built by the tenants. Typically the frontage would consist of a shop on the ground floor and domestic space above and behind whilst outhouses and workshops would fill the back yards. High level of alteration to buildings.

Significance & potential

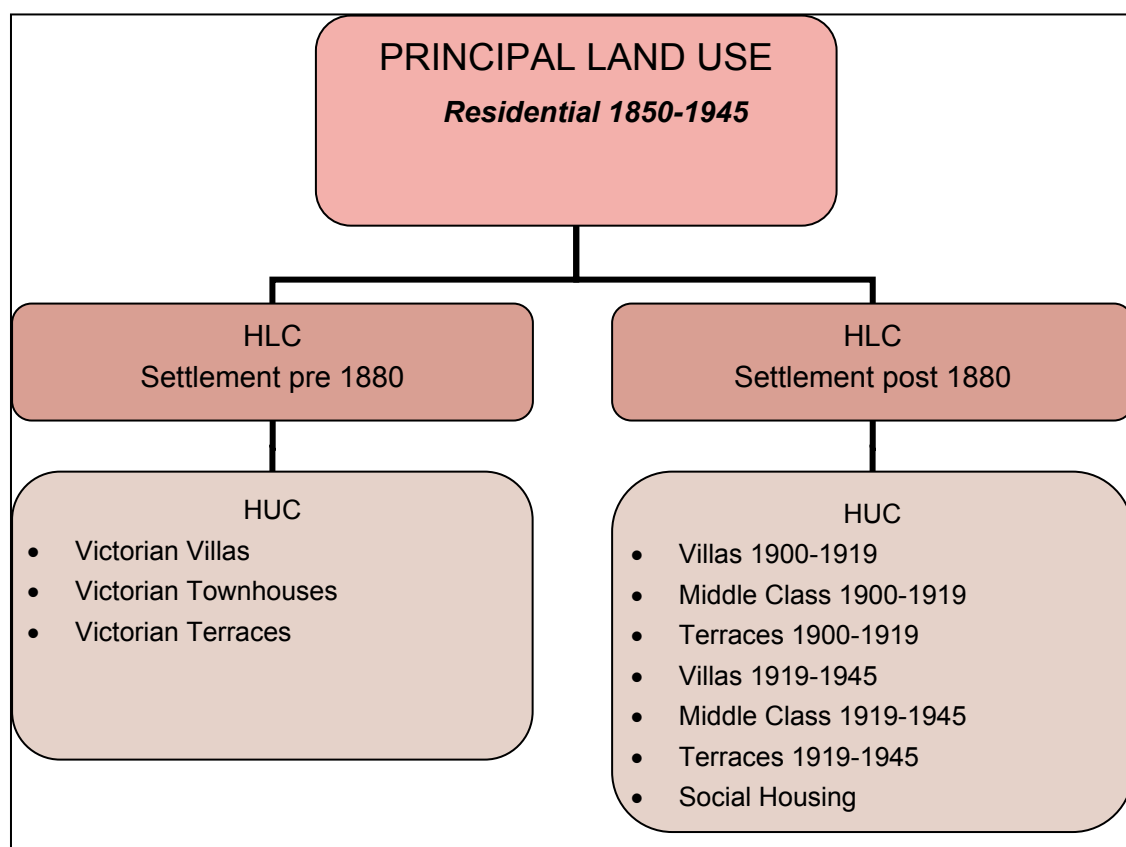
The significance of burgage type plots within the city is significant as they show the preservation of some of the earliest

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.80 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.54 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.26 ha**



RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Settlement pre 1880	se
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See [Settlement pre 1880](#) above

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Settlement post 1880	st
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Description of term

Late 19th or 20th century areas of settlement. Most settlement in Oxford either forms early 20th century piecemeal development fanning out from the city along the main roads as at Summertown or St Clements or large scale modern estates such as Blackbird Leys.

Significance & potential

Although the archaeological potential for the modern estates themselves are low, the archaeological potential of the district in general is high (see Resource Agendas for more information) and the potential for significant archaeological evidence on the sites of modern housing estates has been demonstrated at Blackbird Leys for example.

Data

Total Area (1880): 0 ha

Total Area (2010): 1582.24 ha *Total Area gain (since 1880):* **1582.24 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Victorian Villas	sa
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Description of term

Victorian villas are large, often detached or semi detached structures set within medium to large regular plots and often utilising the existing road network. Term also includes privately led small developments built the vision of creating a naturalistic parkland setting with winding tree lined roads and large gardens.

The 19th century also saw major social changes reflected in housing styles as a burgeoning middle class were able to afford properties in the areas surrounding the city as the transportation network increased. The early half of this period was also largely controlled by the estate landowner as changes in the law meant more and more could grant buildings leases. The landowner would build the basic road infrastructure then divide the land to either side of the roads into a series of plots which they would then either sell off one or two at a time either to developers, or build themselves with the intention of selling on or leasing the finished houses. Landowners would retain some element of control over undeveloped plots, at least at the time, through density limits on each plot or by limiting the individual dwelling size. There is often little in the way of cohesive infrastructure planning in these developments. Development of a strict social structure in the Victorian period also influenced housing patterns with an increased emphasis on privacy, segregation and social distancing, wealth and capitalism. While the prominence of single family occupancies encouraged low density development.

Significance & potential

The significance of Victorian Villas is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal, many early Victorian suburbs are now designated conservation areas.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 5.62 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.67 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **4.96 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Victorian Townhouses	svt
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Description of term

19th century redevelopment within or on the edges of the historic city with a design and plan form that largely reflects the post medieval townhouses and terraces. An example would be the Beaumont Street townhouses.

Significance & potential

The significance of Victorian Villas is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal, many early Victorian suburbs are now designated conservation areas.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 6.95 ha

UAD Area (2010): 4.56 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **2.03 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Victorian Terraces	sv
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Description of term

Often located close to the historic centre or immediately surrounding railways or other 19th century industries. Plots were regular, short and narrow with continuous rows of uniform terraced housing. Plots face directly onto the streets with little or no front garden. Buildings are largely homogenous in design and are almost exclusively of brick construction in Victorian or vernacular style. Few building features although patterned brick is common

In contrast to earlier development, housing for the low classes moved to the historic centres while middle and higher classes moved out. These suburbs were more monotonous in design with little or no vegetation and street after street of identical terraced houses. Working class building occurred in one of three ways – as infill on earlier sites, sub-division of earlier properties or as new building. Narrow rows of terraced housing with narrow roads and footpaths were built close to employment areas. This period saw the introduction of the Public Health Acts (1848; 1858) and the subsequent bye-laws advocating the construction of a systematic infrastructure for road width, level & construction as well as sewerage and drainage. Building control was also affected with articles on building stability and fire prevention as well as adequate provision for ventilation. Narrow back lanes or access were advocated for the collection of waste.

Significance & potential

The significance of Victorian settlement is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal, many early Victorian suburbs are now designated conservation areas.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 45.24ha

UAD Area (2010): 26.32ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **18.92 ha**

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Villas 1900-1919	dev
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Description of term

At the start of the 20th century, development was increasingly in the domain of the speculative market and the period 1900-1945 marks the first significant development boom and the first conscious move to suburban lifestyles as the middle classes sought to separate themselves from the diseased and dirty town centres. The Edwardian period saw an increase in elaborate designs and decorative features on domestic structures. Not used

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 0.11 ha

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Middle Class housing 1900-1919	mch
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Description of term

Housing estates developed in conjunction with the railways, either serving them in a functional manner or for the transportation links they provided as the lower middle classes sought to move away from the cramped medieval quarters for the better housing opportunities but still travelled back to the town for work purposes.

This term also covers 'garden cities' – a well established term for middle class developments built by philanthropists in this period. Garden cities formed part of a movement towards complete insulated aesthetic design with a separate infrastructure, and aimed to meet the recreational, spiritual and commercial needs of the population within its limits. Although there are no documented examples of the garden city on the scale normally expected in Oxford, many of the elements of the term are found in development around the city, particularly in Summertown and Jericho to the north.

Small, wide plots, predominately semi-detached or short terraces. Often follow field boundaries, some preservation of historic rights of way particularly when they also demarcate field or parish boundaries. Plots not built with cars in mind although majority have subsequently been adapted. Medium density housing. Plan form is a mixture of detached, semi-detached and terraces. Dominant architecture is arts & crafts, pseudo vernacular.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 0.11 ha

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Terrace/Cottages 1900-1919	so
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Description of term

Narrow rows of terraced housing with narrow roads and footpaths were built close to employment areas. This period saw the introduction of the Public Health Acts (1848;

1858) and the subsequent bye-laws advocating the construction of a systematic infrastructure for road width, level & construction as well as sewerage and drainage. Building control was also affected with articles on building stability and fire prevention as well as adequate provision for ventilation. Narrow back lanes or access were advocated for the collection of waste. Development by Housing Associations and philanthropic capitalism.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 4.51 ha

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Villas 1919-1945	dva
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Description of term

The inter war period saw a major boom in property development under the guise of providing homes fit for heroes and of improving conditions for the lower classes. Large villas of the inter war period increasingly saw a wide variety of architectural styles applied to more uniform plan forms. The production of booklets detailing house plan forms became increasingly popular for all classes.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 0.42ha

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Middle Class housing 1919-1945	SW
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Description of term

The inter war period saw a major boom in property development under the guise of providing homes fit for heroes and of improving conditions for the lower classes. Large villas of the inter war period increasingly saw a wide variety of architectural styles applied to more uniform plan forms. The production of booklets detailing house plan forms became increasingly popular for all classes.

Middle class housing usually incorporated semi detached or small detached properties with false features such as close studding, increased use of concrete and stucco. Roofs were commonly hipped.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 1.43 ha

RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Social Housing	SU
-----------------------	----------------	----

Description of term

The 1932 Ribbon Development Act allowed councils for the first time to acquire and develop land away from the pre-existing road network with the creation of small greens and circular roads along which the plots are created. The biggest boom in public housing occurred in the middle of the 20th century from 1945 to the 1970s when estates varied quite considerably in size while the designs favoured Brutalistic architecture. Towards the end of the 20th century social housing has significantly decreased and they are rarely built directly by councils today.

Includes rapidly built temporary housing schemes and council estates built in post war period in response to shortage in housing. This period also sees increasing fragmentation of focal points in the urban landscape as areas away from the medieval centre are developed for commercial and industrial use. People are no longer travelling exclusively to the medieval centres for work and recreation. Estates are increasingly conceptual with designs encompassing the whole area (road layouts, plots and buildings as well as landscaping and shrubbery). Last major phase of public housing. Social housing progressed through several phases throughout the 20th century – early social housing built in the pre 1945 period were modernistic and conceptual with designs encompassing the whole area (road layouts, plots and buildings as well as landscaping and shrubbery). Plan forms are primarily semi-detached or short terraces although bungalows and small detached properties also feature. Materials used are primarily brick or shingle rendered. Architectural style can include modern vernacular or Anglo-Scandinavian styles, but are generally more utilitarian or functional than those of private development. Features include integral alleys but little else. Garages, if built, are either incorporated into the main dwelling or separated from the housing. Footpaths are narrow with little or no verges. Often incorporate short sections of purpose built shops.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 1.54 ha

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Terraces/Cottages 1919-1945	stt
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Description of term

The inter war period saw a major boom in property development under the guise of providing homes fit for heroes and of improving conditions for the lower classes. Large villas of the inter war period increasingly saw a wide variety of architectural styles applied to more uniform plan forms. The production of booklets detailing house plan forms became increasingly popular for all classes.

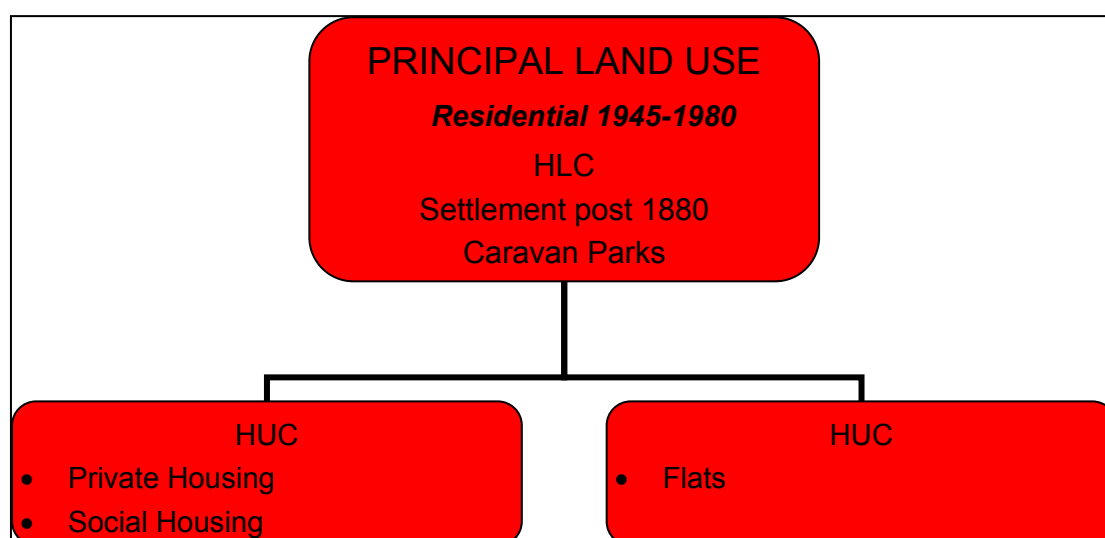
Development by Housing Associations and philanthropic capitalism.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

RESIDENTIAL 1800-1945	Terraces/Cottages 1919-1945	stt
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Used for brick built shops of Victorian and later date, often combined with accommodation above. Usually at least two storeys.



	Settlement post 1880	st
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See [Settlement post 1880](#) above

	Social Housing	su
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See [Social Housing](#) above

RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Caravan Park	cc
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Description of term

Often located on the periphery of the modern town. Few or no permanent structures built on caravan sites. Plots are also more fluid. Permanent structures might include a central office/maintenance block or washing facilities. Can be either permanent mobile home parks or seasonal/holiday sites.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (2010): 9.80 ha

RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Private Housing	sr
-----------------------	-----------------	----

Description of term

Smaller estates often the result of early infill within the limits of the town at the time while larger planned estates were more commonly built on the outskirts requiring substantial alteration to the infrastructure. Development areas also became bigger. Building materials are primarily brick with non structural timbering or rendering. Most properties typically include garages. Predominately line the existing roads at this stage rather than creating new ones, cul-de-sacs still rare. Little attention paid to field boundaries. Road & plot layout now decided by the developer. Increased legislation in the latter part of this period meant private development was necessarily conducted in a more orderly fashion – less scattered, less ribbon development along the main arterials. Earlier links between architectural style and social status also disappear.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 11.53 ha

RESIDENTIAL 1945-1980	Flats	sf
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Description of term

Flats frequently include off road parking either beneath or surrounding the structure.

There are two phases of construction for blocks of flats. The first phase is in the 1950s-90s when plots were largely pre-planned areas either within or around the contemporary town. Buildings vary in size ranging from extensive complexes of small buildings 3-4 storeys high to large single buildings of over 8 storeys. Architectural style tends to be modern Brutalistic with deliberately featureless designs, primarily constructed from concrete. Majority of flats from this phase were council built.

The second phase of development is from the 1990s to the present day and includes modern redevelopment of brownfield sites or the conversion of older properties. Plots can vary in size although they are usually smaller than the earlier phase. Buildings are also smaller and more upmarket in design; architectural styles are more varied with the exterior often mimicking a stately home. Buildings also more frequently built of brick and features include balconies and weatherboarding. This phase is primarily built by private companies.

Flats first came into use in the late 1920s through the conversion of London terraces into apartment buildings. Following WWII a new programme of high rise development began, partially in response to the chronic housing shortage of the time and partially as a response to the 19th century unsanitary and decaying slums. Tower blocks of this period were primarily functional, Brutalistic structures that quickly began to deteriorate in the later 20th century. This, coupled with their growing reputation as low

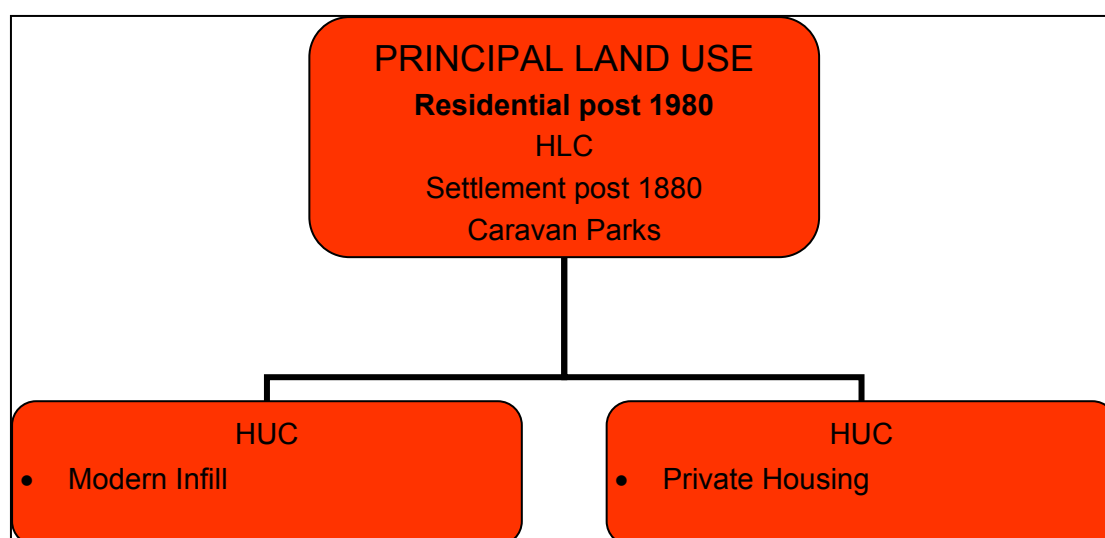
cost, bleak housing with high crime rates, led to their sharp decline in popularity in the 1980s. It is only in recent years that this image has shifted, with the re-labelling of flats as apartment buildings. The modern buildings are primarily built by private developers and, unlike their predecessors, modern flats visually resemble single dwelling buildings. Architectural styles include Georgian, vernacular or modern general and are primarily made of brick.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 4.11 ha



RESIDENTIAL POST 1980	Modern Infill	ss
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Description of term

Modern infill or redevelopment of small plots within the existing urban framework. As planning density requirements have increased, new estates are frequently built with small plots and parking often in a centralised zone rather than per unit.

Plots are small in order to build the maximum number of dwellings in a small area. Buildings are almost always detached or occasionally semi-detached. Architectural styles vary considerably and can reflect the local traditions or can emulate international styles such as haciendas or American style colonial.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 4.88 ha

RESIDENTIAL POST 1980	Private housing post 1980	
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Description of term

Modern large scale development plans. Involves the layout of significant new infrastructure including roads, utilities, commercial and retail areas. Generally built along the outskirts of towns on brownfield sites. Complex road network is created with main through roads and short cul-de-sacs. Often also significant level of traffic management and pedestrian zones included in infrastructure.

There are two phases to development in this period, firstly in the 1980s and 90s houses were built to a set style with medium sized regular plots sizes, usually detached with significant space between houses and garage space for 2 cars. However at the start of the 21st century this trend has been significantly reversed as planning density requirements have increased. Typically little variation in architecture and planning. Emphasis is on the creation of a community separate from the main town, areas are often treated like associated villages and the infrastructure tries to reflect that through the creation of shops, leisure and civic facilities, parks and playgrounds. New developments also incorporate new spaces for commercial properties creating new foci of employment and interest within the modern town.

Significance

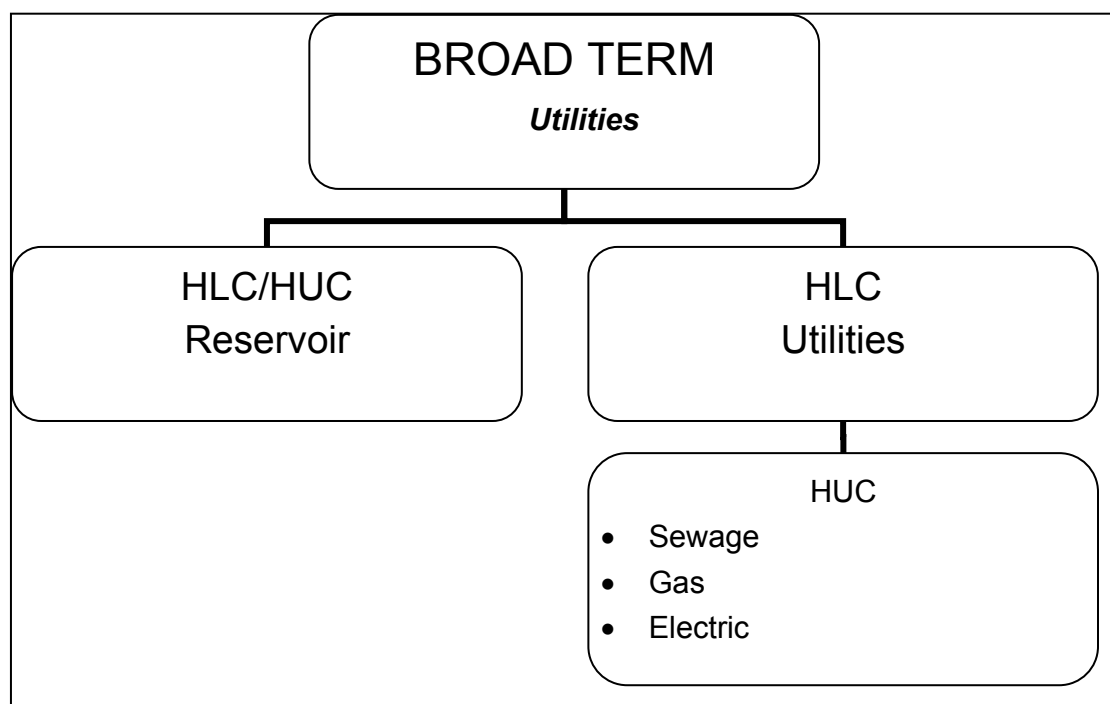
The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (2010): 11.53 ha

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Utilities

UTILITIES	Utilities	ut
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Description of term

General description of utilities, this term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Data

Total Area (1880): 3.25 ha

Total Area (2010): 8.78 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **5.53 ha**

UTILITIES	Reservoir	rw
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Description of term

Large reservoirs primarily for water treatment. This term is used for both the urban and district level characterisation.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Data

Total Area (1880): 5.18 ha

Total Area (2010): 10.72 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **5.54 ha**

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

UTILITIES	Gas	ug
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Description of term

Factory for the manufacture of gas. Includes several components such as a retort house for the production of gas; a condenser, scrubber & purifier for the purification of the gas and a gasholder for storage.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 2.04 ha

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

UTILITIES	Sewage	us
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Description of term

Characterised by large circular sedimentary tanks and filter beds. Also includes water treatment plants

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

UTILITIES	Electric	ue
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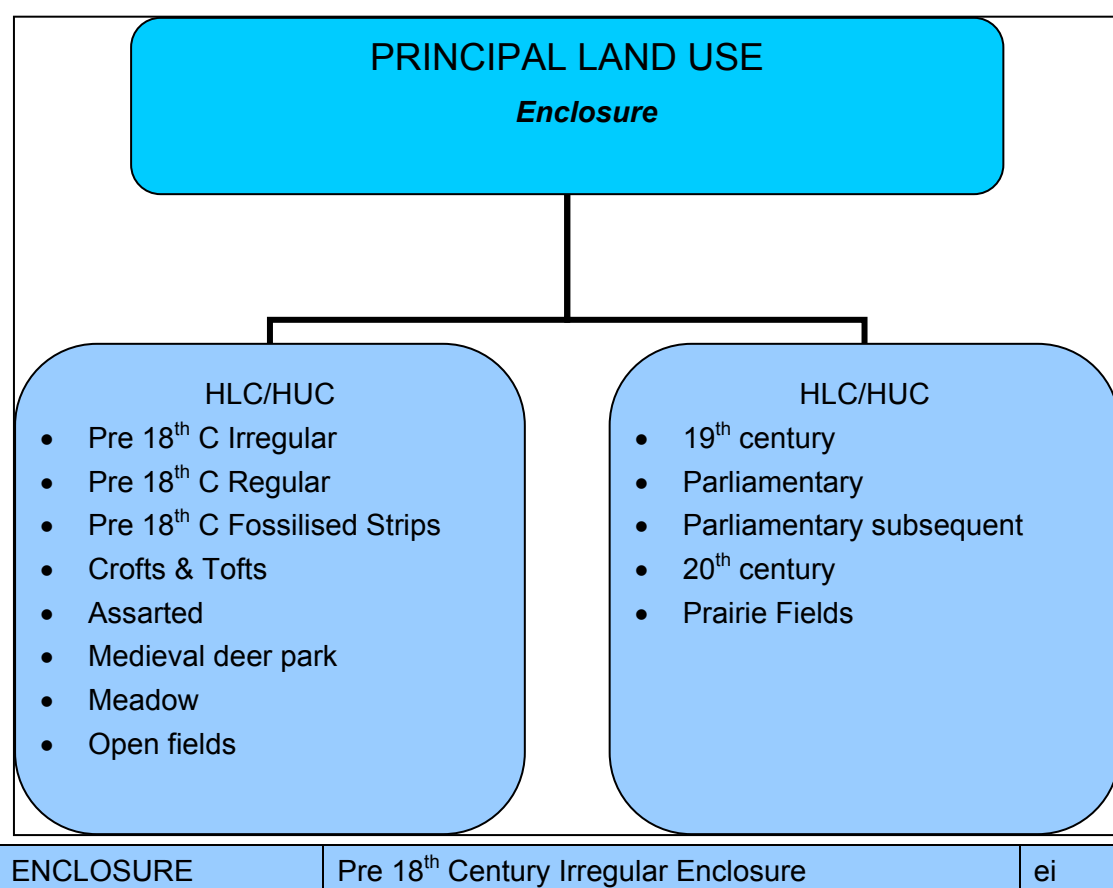
Description of term

A subsidiary station of an electricity generation, transmission and distribution system.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Further Reading (utilities):

Enclosure*Description of term*

Applies where fields appear to have been established by agreement with other landholders on a piecemeal, field-by-field basis. Morphologically this term can vary considerably in shape and size.

Significance

Typically associated with medieval settlements and ridge and furrow.

Data

Total Area (1880): 1035.59 ha

Total Area (2010): 177.65 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **857.94 ha**

ENCLOSURE	Pre 18 th Century Regular Enclosure	er
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Description of term

Approximate period: Ancient/historic

Regular field patterns with medieval or post-medieval origins derived from planned but unrecorded periods of enclosure.

Significance

Typically associated with medieval settlements and ridge and furrow.

Data

Total Area (1880): 269.61 ha

Total Area (2010): 72.44ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **197.17 ha**

ENCLOSURE	Meadow	mw
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Description of term

Areas of land originally in use for cultivation of hay. Areas of land dedicated to communal town use, generally recorded as town or parish meadow on enclosure and tithe awards.

Significance

Meadows are associated with a wide range of medieval functions including mills, leats, moats and channels

Data

Total Area (1880): 415.16 ha

Total Area (2010): 279.36 ha Total Area loss (since 1880): **135.80 ha**

ENCLOSURE	Medieval Deer Parks	dp
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Description of term

Deer parks are enclosed areas of land containing deer, they were usually bounded by a bank and ditch with a wooden park pale. They are usually of a medieval to post medieval date. Magdalen College deer park was a post medieval creation to the rear of the college over late medieval formal gardens.

Significance

Deer parks, particularly in the medieval period were an important status symbol and permission was usually confined to members of the Royal family or the elite.

Data

Total Area (1880): 4.51 ha

Total Area (2010): 4.51 ha

ENCLOSURE	Parliamentary Enclosure	ee
-----------	-------------------------	----

Description of term

Enclosed field systems based on Parliamentary enclosure awards. Morphologically very regular and can be directly traced back to the original enclosure award.

Significance

Significant loss of parliamentary enclosure during the 20th century. Often highly distinctive

Data

Total Area (1880): 1693.39 ha

Total Area (2010): 345.62 ha Total Area loss (since 1880): **1347.77 ha**

ENCLOSURE	Subsequent Parliamentary Enclosure	es
-----------	------------------------------------	----

Description of term

Similar to parliamentary enclosure in form but of a slightly later date and not directly related to enclosure awards.

Data

Total Area (1880): 96.93 ha

Total Area (2010): 5.30 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **91.64 ha**

ENCLOSURE	19 th century enclosure	en
-----------	------------------------------------	----

Description of term

Morphologically similar to parliamentary but not laid out with the same precision. Also less likely to affect roads etc.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Data

Total Area (1880): 73.69 ha

Total Area (2010): 11.05 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **62.64 ha**

ENCLOSURE	20 th century Enclosure	et
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Description of term

Creation of smaller, regular fields usually bordered by fences or other modern boundaries.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Data

Total Area (2010): 30.25 ha

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

ENCLOSURE	Pre 18 th Century Fossilised Strips	ef
-----------	--	----

Description of term

Long thin enclosures with parallel curving boundaries. This term is a direct indicator of former open field farming in the medieval to post medieval period.

Significance

Good association with medieval field systems, good preservation of ridge and furrow and often associated with settlements

Data

Total Area loss (since 1880): **8.70 ha**

ENCLOSURE	Crofts & Tofts	em
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Description of term

Regular long thin plots of land often in a sinuous form within which lay a rural dwelling. Usually located near to settlements.

Significance

Often in close proximity to historic settlement stretching back from a road frontage.

Data

Total Area loss (since 1880): **11.81 ha**

ENCLOSURE	Open Field	of
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Description of term

Medieval method of farming using strip field system involving cultivation of strips of land across a township. Communally organised with no field boundaries.

Significance

Highly distinctive form of medieval agricultural practices, significant degree of loss in the 19th and 20th century following enclosure.

Data

Total Area loss (since Enclosure): **134.24 ha**

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

ENCLOSURE	Assarted Field	as
-----------	----------------	----

Description of term

Areas of land enclosed and used for woodland clearance in order to create a small private farmstead. Morphologically comprises patterns of irregular enclosure interspersed with woodland.

ENCLOSURE	Watercress Farming	fw
-----------	--------------------	----

Description of term

Areas of meadowland, usually bordering rivers or waterbeds with organised system of leats for the irrigation of water based crops.

ENCLOSURE	Prairie Fields	ep
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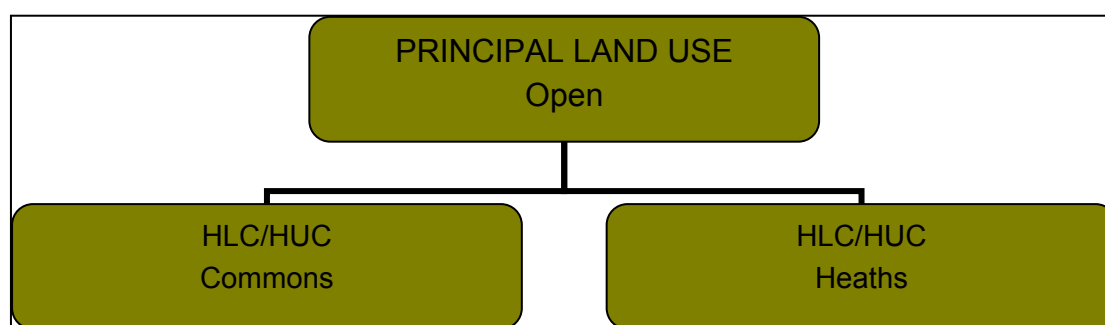
Description of term

Planned removal of field boundaries, woods and other landscape features to create vast areas of agricultural land.

Further Reading (enclosure):

Taylor C. 1974. *Fields in the Landscape*. London: Sutton

Williamson T. 2002. *Shaping medieval landscapes*. Macclesfield: Windgather Press

Open

OPEN	Commons	cm
------	---------	----

Description of term

Common land historically used for rough grazing, collecting fuel and certain industries often also includes tithe land. Common land is defined by DEFRA as land owned by one person but over which others hold rights of use for a number of purposes including grazing and the cutting of bracken. In Oxford there are several particularly significant areas of common land, most importantly Port Meadow.

Significance

The archaeological potential for common land is high as they are commonly historically sensitive places with a wide variety of activities being carried out on them. (see Port Meadow SAI for more details).

Data

Total Area (1880): 60.93 ha

Total Area (2010): 47.22 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **13.71 ha**

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

OPEN	Heaths	ht
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Description of term

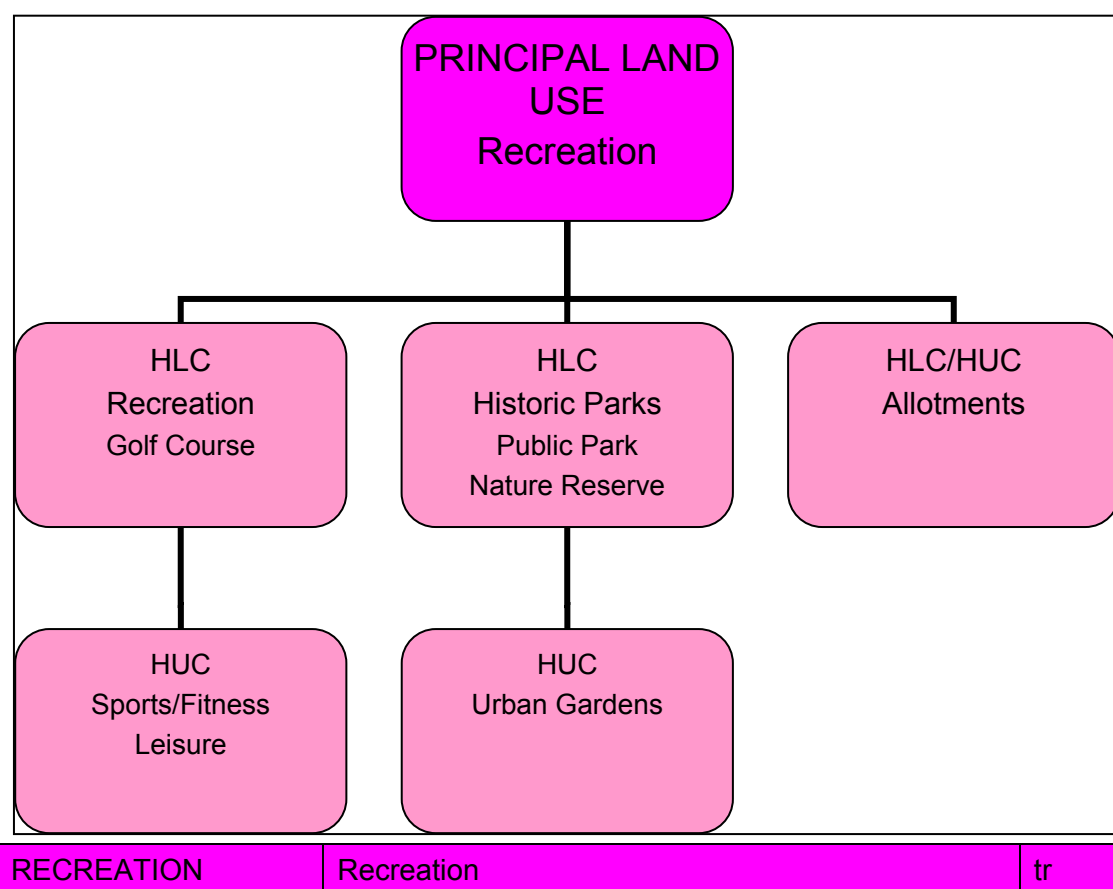
Heath land areas are defined by a particular biodiversity consisting of low lying shrub land rather than trees or grasses. They are formed through persistent grazing of an area and are a humanly constructed habitat. They are often formed in areas of poor soils such as sand and gravel ill adapted for farming purposes. This will probably be an antecedent type only.

Significance

The archaeological potential is high as they are commonly historically sensitive places with a wide variety of activities being carried out on them.

Further Reading (open):

Hoskins W & Stamp D. 1963. *Common Lands of England and Wales*. London: Collins

Recreation*Description of term*

Areas of recreation primarily for public use. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (1880): 22.95 ha

Total Area (2010): 265.30 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **242.35 ha**

RECREATION	Golf Course	tg
------------	-------------	----

Description of term

Areas of enclosed land dedicated to public or private courses.

Significance

The significance of this character type is low.

Data

Total Area (1880): 0 ha

Total Area (2010): 85.43 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **85.43 ha**

RECREATION	Historic Parkland/College Gardens	pp
------------	-----------------------------------	----

Description of term

Designed ornamental landscapes that were once attached to private residences. Many were built by known designers of national and international repute.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (1880): 84.03 ha

Total Area (2010): 63.08 ha Total Area loss (since 1880): **20.95 ha**

RECREATION	Nature Reserve	lnr
------------	----------------	-----

Description of term

Modern areas of woodland or open space given over to the preservation of floral and faunal species.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (2010): 7.89 ha

RECREATION	Public Park	lp
------------	-------------	----

Description of term

Includes municipal parks, promenades, green spaces, public playgrounds, skate parks etc. Largely 19th century in origin

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (2010): 23.52 ha

RECREATION	Allotments	ag
------------	------------	----

Description of term

Approximate period: 19th – 20th C

Land divided into small plots and rented for vegetable gardening.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (1950): 166.36 ha

Total Area (2010): 80.25 ha

Total Area loss (since 1950): **86.11 ha**

RECREATION	Leisure/Entertainment	le
------------	-----------------------	----

Description of term

Includes cinema complexes, bowling alleys, bingo halls, galleries, Masonic lodges etc.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.54 ha

UAD Area (2010): 2.07 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **1.53 ha**

RECREATION	Urban Gardens	lg
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Description of term

Small historic parks and gardens within the urban environment.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 2.93 ha

UAD Area (2010): 3.27 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.34 ha**

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

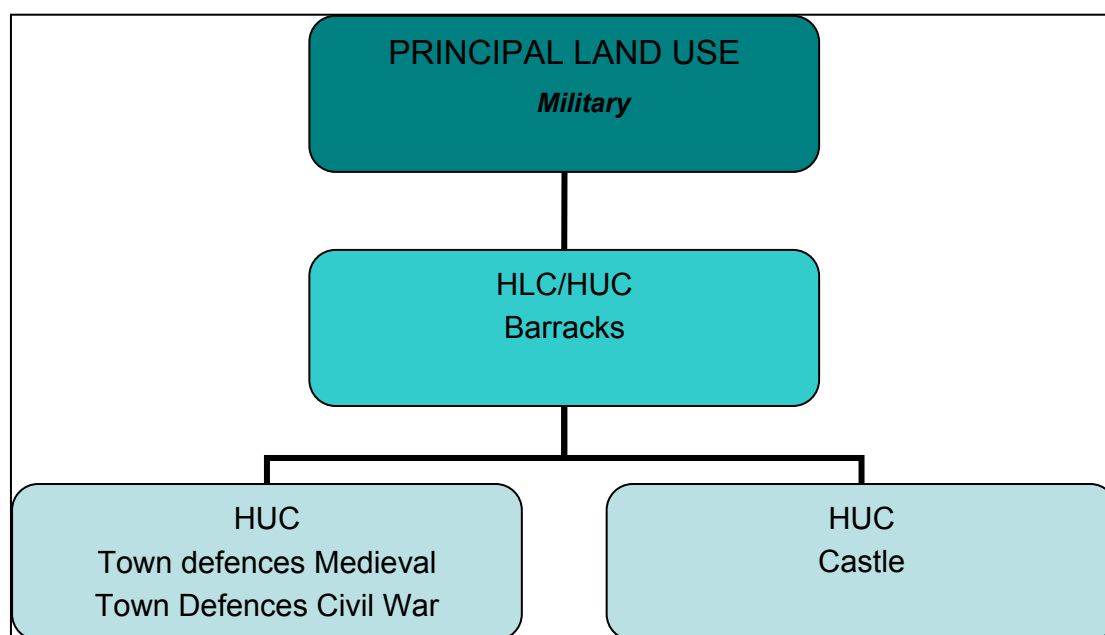
RECREATION	Sports/Fitness	ls
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Description of term

Areas of land or structures for all aspects of physical fitness. Includes sports clubs, gyms, sports ground, etc.

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Military

MILITARY	Town Defences - Medieval	twm
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Description of term

The medieval city walls in Oxford are well documented although their survival is more piecemeal, particularly to the south.

Significance

The significance of this character type is good for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.60 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.22 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.38 ha**

MILITARY	Castle	td
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Description of term

Fortified structures of varying styles for purposes of defence and as a centre for feudal power. Norman castles were seen not only for their military purpose but also for the symbolic power they assumed for the new regime. Frequently involved re-planning of large areas of the town to accommodate the castle and to present it as a focal point rather than as an aside to the earlier town. Norman objective was to overawe the locals and create easily defendable points.

Significance

The significance of this character type is good for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.35 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.35 ha

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

MILITARY	Town Defences – Civil War	tc
----------	---------------------------	----

Description of term

Although substantial Civil War earthworks were constructed, they were subsequently destroyed and little evidence now survives.

Significance

The significance of this character type is good for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 0.64 ha

MILITARY	Barracks	tb
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Description of term

Military base for the training and/or housing of members of the armed forces (modern) or a local militia (historic)

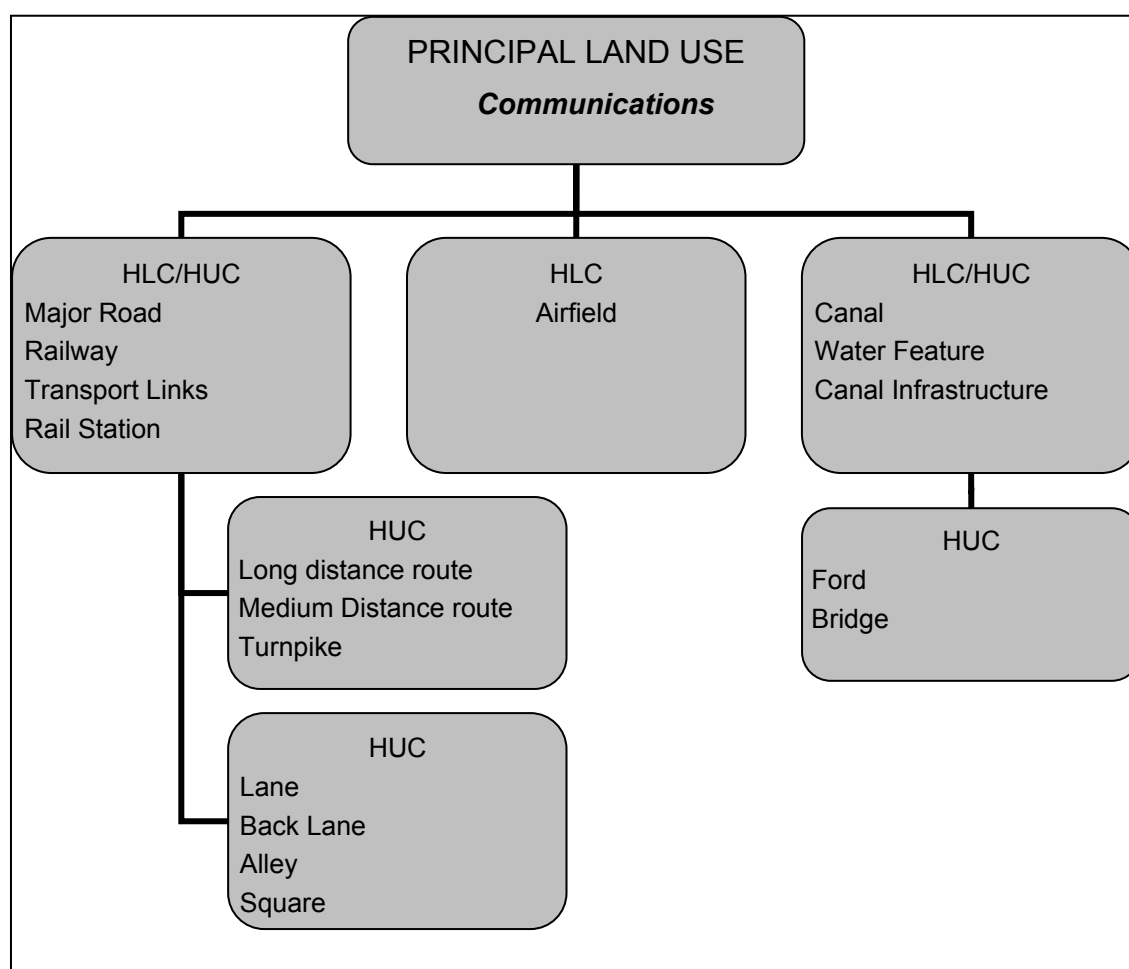
Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Total Area loss (since 1880): 8.33 ha

Further Reading (military):

Creighton O & Higham R. 2005. *Medieval Town Walls*. Stroud: Tempus

Communications

COMMUNICATIONS	Water Feature	ci
----------------	---------------	----

Description of term

Areas of water within the district, can include artificial and natural bodies of water including lakes, rivers and streams.

Data

Total Area (1880): 81.07 ha

Total Area (2010): 77.42 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **3.65 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Canal	cn
----------------	-------	----

Description of term

Purpose built canal ways or widened river course for boats and barges and their associated tow path. Navigable.

Data

Total Area (1880): 5.15 ha

Total Area (2010): 4.65 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.20 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Major Road Scheme	mr
----------------	-------------------	----

Description of term

Large scale multi lane transport lines including motorways and modern bypass roads.

Data

Total Area (1880): 0 ha

Total Area (2010): 92.39 ha Total Area gain (since 1880): **92.39 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Transport Infrastructure	cpa
----------------	--------------------------	-----

Description of term

Includes infrastructure associated with communications network including bus stations, service stations, park 'n' rides, car/lorry parks & garages.

Data

Total Area (1880): 0 ha

Total Area (2010): 41.50 ha Total Area gain (since 1880): **41.50 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Railway	cr
----------------	---------	----

Description of term

Path of a rail or tram way commonly constructed out of wood and iron with significant overhead cables.

Data

Total Area (1880): 52.20 ha

Total Area (2010): 55.20 ha Total Area gain (since 1880): **3.00 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Rail Station	cs
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Description of term

Buildings & areas for the transfer of passengers or goods onto rail or tram cars.

Data

Total Area (1880): 2.11 ha

Total Area (2010): 2.62 ha Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.51 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Lane	cl
----------------	------	----

Description of term

Short stretches of road, often narrow and winding, that acted as ad hoc shortcuts between major roads or leading towards the market areas from the nearby villages & hamlets.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 4.26 ha

UAD Area (2010): 4.11 ha Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.15 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Back Lane	cb
----------------	-----------	----

Description of term

Approximate period: medieval to present Purpose built lanes for rear access to properties for the purposes of collecting domestic or industrial waste. Usually short straight lanes wide enough for a horse & cart.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.58 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.47 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.11 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Bridge	cg
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Description of term

Structure spanning a river, canal, road or railway for the purpose of transporting traffic to opposite side of an earlier line of communication. Can include a railway bridge over a river, a canal aqueduct over a road, a road bridge over a railway etc.

Many medieval and earlier bridges were built of timber and only survive as archaeological evidence. In the medieval period, bridges were often provided for and maintained by the local gentry or monastic order partly to serve their own interests and partly as a pious duty.

The post medieval and modern period saw an increasing number of bridges being built of brick and eventually iron. This period also saw uses for bridges other than to transport wheeled traffic across a water way as railway bridges and canal aqueducts were increasingly common. Bridges can also follow architectural styles similar to that of domestic or industrial dwellings.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.25 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.25 ha

COMMUNICATIONS	Medieval medium distance route	ch
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Description of term

This term would apply to short or medium distance connecting routes that link urban areas to their near neighbours. Like early medieval routes, these routes would originate from multitudes of trackways across common land that would eventually be enclosed as a result of Parliamentary enclosure in the late 18th – 19th centuries. Many would also have been straightened during this period. Increasingly these routes would have been widened to accommodate wheeled traffic.

Place name evidence might be useful in identifying Saxon roads; common terms include 'straet' commonly refers to an older, Roman road of a paved road; 'paeth' or 'weg' refer to tracks. 'Portways' explicitly refer to a route to an early market

Data

UAD Area (1880): 2.49 ha

UAD Area (2010): 3.02 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.53 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Medieval long distance route	cd
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Description of term

Unlike earlier Roman routes, early medieval highways did not have the same level of planning in their creation; most originated from early systems of trackways across common land where the easiest or best route persisted as the most frequently used track. For the most part early medieval routes would have been narrow roads based on the primary modes of transport of time (horse & foot) with later expansion to accommodate wheeled transport. Typically these routes would have been long distance highways connecting the major towns of the period such as London, Oxford, Bath, etc, with their main function being the transportation of trade goods. Authenticated routes mentioned on earliest map sources (Gough, Ogilby). Antecedent type.

Like Roman roads, there was also a hierarchy of roads in the medieval period: major medieval highways often followed the path of the major Roman roads, herepaths or army roads were also significant medieval highways; lesser routes were used for transporting goods and as drove roads for cattle, connecting local settlements; and finally a complex system of short local routes that served farmers and cottagers.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 7.07 ha

UAD Area (2010): 7.55 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.48 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Alley	cal
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Description of term

Narrow access not sufficient for vehicular transport.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.31 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.13 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **0.19 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Square or place	csq
----------------	-----------------	-----

Description of term

Open space created specifically for recreation, usually containing benches, trees and grass, surrounded by street network

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.29 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.29 ha**

COMMUNICATIONS	Modern Road	
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Description of term

Modern roads added to the street network in the post 1800 period, only major access roads will be mapped.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.42 ha

UAD Area (2010): 2.80 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **1.38 ha**

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

COMMUNICATIONS	Canal Infrastructure	cw
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Description of term

Structures relating to canal ways such as lock gates, gatekeepers cottages, canal pubs, wharfs & marinas - areas for the loading of commercial or industrial barges or areas for residential use.

Total Area loss (since 1880): **2.69 ha**

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

COMMUNICATIONS	Ford	cf
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Description of term

Crossing point in the course of a river where the water level is low enough to allow vehicles to cross. Many fords were not suitable for late bridge construction and in consequence routeways were frequently diverted to a more suitable point nearby

COMMUNICATIONS	Turnpike	ct
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Description of term

The Highways Act of 1555 placed the maintenance of parish roads with the parish rather than central government however the majority of these parishes were unable or unwilling to maintain their local roads but the volume of traffic was still increasing. Between 1663 and 1773, 2000 bills were put to Parliament culminating in the 1773 General Turnpike Act. Each Trust was expected to manage and maintain their section of the road and in return they were allowed to charge a toll to all road users. Trust controlled sections of road were bordered by toll gates at either end. These Trusts also introduced numerous improvements to the roads such as Telford's and Macadam's new road surfaces. Roads would also have been widened considerably to accommodate wheeled traffic.

COMMUNICATIONS	Airfield	ap
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Description of term

Some airfields have been adapted from military sites, while others are more ephemeral. This term includes public and private airfields, landing strips and helipads. Runways can be tarmac or grass strips.

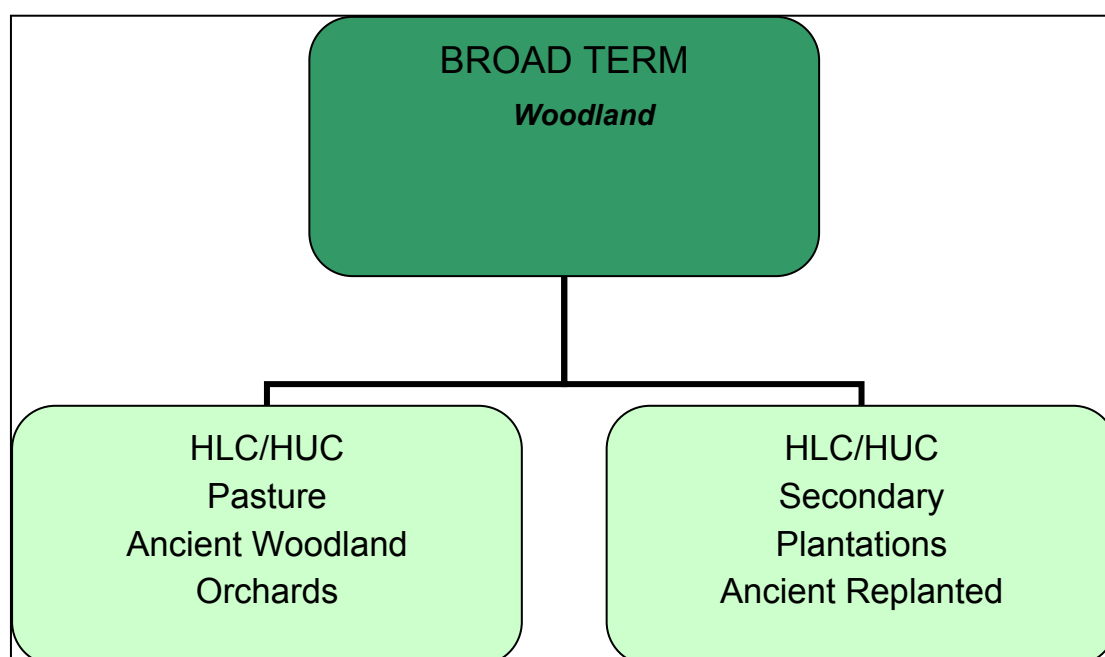
Further Reading (communications):

Gerhold, D. 2005. *Carriers & Coachmasters. Trade and travel before the turnpikes.* Chichester: Phillimore.

Hindle, P. *Roads & Tracks for Historians.* Chichester: Phillimore.

Morriss, R. 2005. *Roads Archaeology & Architecture.* Stroud: Tempus.

West, G. 2000. *The Technical development of roads in Britain.* Aldershot: Ashgate.

Woodland

WOODLAND	Ancient	wa
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Description of term

Ancient semi natural woodland is a species rich broadleaf type that represents the earliest surviving woodland in the county, primarily dating to the medieval to post medieval period. The extent and form of these woodlands can remain essentially unchanged until the 20th century when some shrinkage of borders has occurred, particularly as a result of settlement expansion. It is rare in the district, primarily surviving along the Corallian Ridge to the east (Shotover Forest). Shotover was a royal forest and therefore may not have been as extensively utilised by the local population as other areas of ancient woodland during the medieval period (settlement, hunting and agricultural activity for example would have been prohibited) however exploitation of mineral resources and the forest itself may have been permitted. Post medieval and modern activity within ancient woodland would have increased however and it is not uncommon for temporary earthworks from World War II for example to be constructed within woodland.

See Chilterns AONB website for advice on archaeology and conservation management of woodland.

Significance

The archaeological potential of ancient woodland is high. Although the potential for identification of new sites from aerial photography is limited under dense woodland cover, LiDAR and earthwork/walk over surveys can be used to great effect to identify earthwork features within woodland.

Data

Total Area (1880): 19.15 ha

Total Area (2010): 11.92 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **7.23 ha**

WOODLAND	Orchards	wo
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Description of term

Deliberate plantations of fruit bearing trees including apples, pears, plums, oranges, cherries etc. Often located near to farms or country residences. Primarily in use as 'pick your own' farms or private purposes in modern times.

Significance

The archaeological potential for orchards is medium. Orchards are frequently smaller scale plantations to the rear of historic settlement and are often restricted to existing historic boundaries.

Data

Total Area (1880): 23.09 ha

Total Area (2010): 0.23 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **22.86 ha**

WOODLAND	Secondary	ws
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Description of term

Secondary woodland is characteristic of areas where woodland has regenerated on land that had previously been used for other purposes. They commonly appear first on enclosure and tithe awards.

Significance

The archaeological potential for secondary woodland is medium, largely dependent on earlier landscape use. New woodland can often grow over existing archaeological monuments such as hillforts, moated sites and old banks.

Data

Total Area (1880): 20.92 ha

Total Area (2010): 22.19 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **1.27 ha**

WOODLAND	Modern Plantations	wp
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Description of term

Regular areas of land given over to the deliberate plantation of coniferous trees for sustainable farming purposes, primarily 20th century but some can be older.

Significance

The archaeological potential for ancient replanted woodland is medium. Modern plantations invariably cover areas of historic enclosure and may obscure historic boundaries and ridge and furrow coniferous plantations can have a more damaging effect than broadleaf varieties and the linear pattern of plantation where contrary to existing earthworks can cause further damage.

Data

Total Area (2010): 7.50 ha

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

WOODLAND	Pasture	wm
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Description of term

Woodland pasture comprises open land traditionally in use for rough grazing, fuel and certain industries, primarily medieval to post medieval. This term will only apply to historic surviving commons rather than modern greens landscaped into residential areas. Tree management through pollarding is common.

Significance

The archaeological potential of woodland pasture is high. Unlike areas of dense woodland, the relative open nature of woodland pasture can lend itself well to rapid aerial photographic survey while LiDAR and earthwork surveys can also be used to great effect to identify features within woodland.

WOODLAND	Ancient replanted	wr
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Description of term

Ancient replanted woodland commonly occurs where the original ancient woodland has been felled and subsequently replanted in modern times. Generally the extent of the ancient woodland remains but the broadleaf species are replaced with fast growing coniferous varieties.

Significance

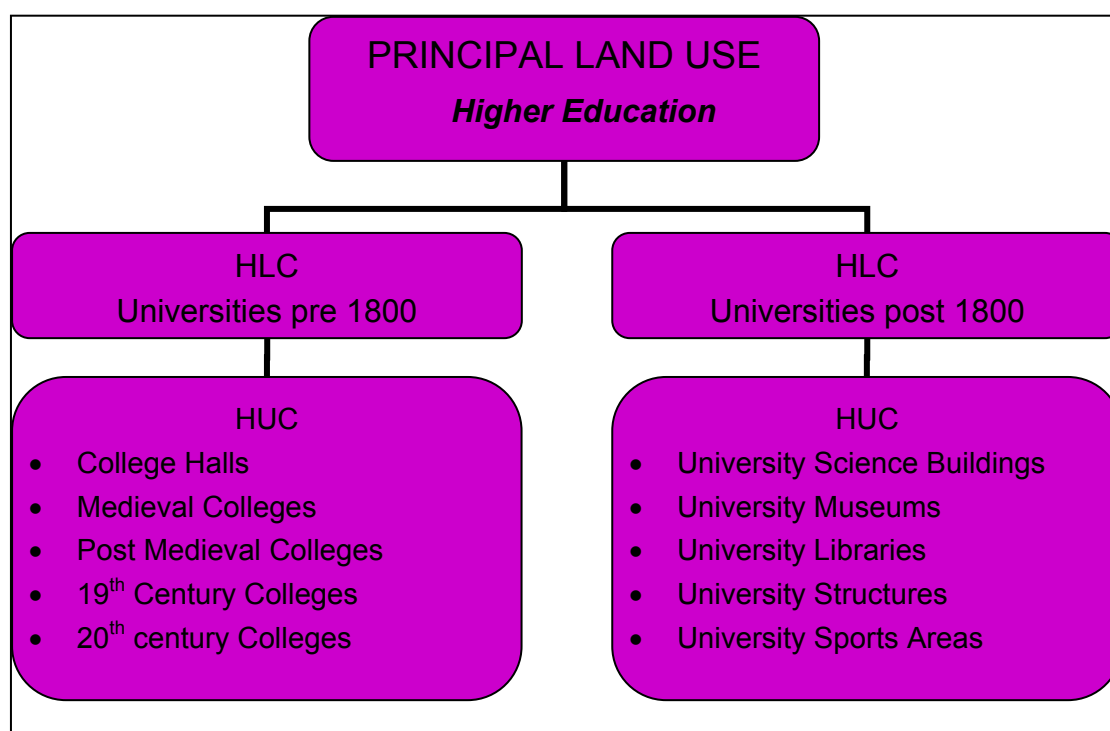
The archaeological potential for ancient replanted woodland is medium. New woodland can often grow over existing archaeological monuments such as hillforts, moated sites and old banks, however coniferous plantations can have a more damaging effect than broadleaf varieties.

Further Reading (woodland):

Glaves P et al. 2009. Field surveys for Ancient woodlands: Issues and approaches. Online resource available at:

http://ukeconet.co.uk/images/stories/research/woodlands_and_forests/wood_trust_h ec_rep3.pdf

Rackham O. 1990 (2nd Ed). *Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape*. London: Phoenix Press.

Higher Education

HIGHER EDUCATION	Universities post 1800	Unm
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Description of term

Modern higher education facilities in the district, including Oxford Brookes and Ruskin College. This term is used in both the HLC and HUC level mapping

Significance

The significance of this character type is reasonable for its community and aesthetic appeal.

Data

Total Area (1880): 3.37 ha

Total Area (2010): 44.63 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **41.26 ha**

HIGHER EDUCATION	Medieval Colleges	Uom
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Description of term

This character type applies to colleges founded in the medieval period and the plots on which they were founded although substantial later redevelopment and re-fronting of college structures may have occurred. Marginal growth is recorded in the characterisation due to small, incremental changes to the boundaries of the medieval colleges.

The medieval colleges evolved a fairly standard pattern first introduced in the 14th century when New College became the first substantial purpose built college. Their unique design and architectural style, mimicked in later redevelopment have become the defining characteristic of Oxford and a major contribution of the study of English medieval architecture (Pantin, 1960, 89). Their present form the outcome of several hundred years of development beginning with Merton College representing the early loosely designed college plan built in a piecemeal fashion between the mid 13th

century and the mid 15th century (ibid, 91). In the late 14th century New College marked the second stage in the development of the Colleges with the deliberately planned, purpose built quadrangle layout based on contemporary domestic architecture (ibid, 92). This was perhaps the most significant development in the history of collegiate architecture as existing colleges adapted, and new foundations copied the New College layout. The introduction of the quadrangle form of design allowed for the creation of four ranges of buildings surrounding an internal space usually employed as a garden. Magdalen College, founded in 1474 represents a third stage of collegiate architecture, although retaining the basic quadrangle format the college also incorporated a cloister and a much more elaborate designs. This format was proposed elsewhere (e.g. Christ Church) however it was not implemented. By the end of the medieval period gardens were primarily formal in design and cartographic sources from the 16th century can give an indication of the medieval style with almost every college containing at least one quadrangle with internal formal arrangements (Mowl, 2007, 136).

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 15.53 ha

UAD Area (2010): 13.72 ha

Total Area loss (since 1880): **1.81 ha**

HIGHER EDUCATION	Post medieval Colleges	uopm
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Description of term

This character type applies to colleges founded in the post medieval period. Only a few colleges were founded in the post medieval period, largely conforming to the medieval plan form typified at New College, however many of the colleges were extended in the post medieval period.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 6.83 ha

UAD Area (2010): 7.15 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.32 ha**

HIGHER EDUCATION	19 th Century Colleges	uon
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Description of term

The corporation of the University of Oxford expanded significantly in the 19th and 20th century with the foundation of a number of new colleges in and around the city and with the extension of the existing colleges into new areas. 19th century college foundations often conform to the historic plan form with a main campus containing a regular main quadrangle but with ancillary buildings taking on more modern forms. Architecturally they reflect contemporary Gothic styles.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.61 ha

UAD Area (2010): 2.98 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **1.37 ha**

HIGHER EDUCATION	20 th Century Colleges	uot
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Description of term

The corporation of the University of Oxford expanded significantly in the 19th and 20th century with the foundation of a number of new colleges in and around the city and with the extension of the existing colleges into new areas. Modern college foundations have moved away from the medieval and post medieval quadrangle plan instead taking the form of large institutional structures more similar to office blocks or commercial structures.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0 ha

UAD Area (2010): 20.97 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **20.97 ha**

HIGHER EDUCATION	University of Oxford Libraries	uol
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Description of term

This type characterises areas of the town given over to libraries created by the University of Oxford for the use of all colleges.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 1.41 ha

UAD Area (2010): 1.93 ha

Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.52 ha**

HIGHER EDUCATION	University of Oxford Museums	uou
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Description of term

This type characterises areas of the town given over to museums created by the University of Oxford for the dual purpose of collegiate learning and public access.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of

learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0.28 ha

UAD Area (2010): 0.79 ha

*Total Area gain (since 1880): **0.51 ha***

HIGHER EDUCATION	University of Oxford Structures	uos
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Description of term

Additional University of Oxford structures built for other purposes such as the Observatory or buildings recorded as structures relating to the University with no identified use.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 0 ha

UAD Area (2010): 1.46 ha

*Total Area gain (since 1880): **1.46 ha***

HIGHER EDUCATION	University of Oxford sports areas	uor
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Description of term

This type characterises areas of the district used specifically and privately by the colleges of the University of Oxford including sports grounds, cricket grounds and boating areas.

Significance

This character type as a high significance at a community and aesthetic level, they form a major component of the international reputation of the city as a place of learning as well as encouraging tourism. The archaeological potential is also significant.

Data

UAD Area (1880): 4.89 ha

UAD Area (2010): 6.40 ha

*Total Area gain (since 1880): **1.51 ha***

The following terms are antecedent terms only that are not part of the current (2010) urban characterisation of the district.

HIGHER EDUCATION	Stone built former College Halls	uoh
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Description of term

Academic halls flourished between the 13th and 16th century. as means of centralising student's accommodation. From the 13th century students were expected to reside only in those halls approved by the University. The characterisation of halls poses a number of problems. By the late 19th century the surviving Halls were either incorporated into Colleges (e.g. St Marys Hall) or converted to townhouses, the exception being St Edmunds Hall which was the only

surviving medieval hall and became a college in 1957.. The early medieval halls were often indistinguishable from other town houses and may have combined other functions as shops or taverns (for example the only surviving medieval hall, Tackleys Inn, on the High Street, undertook these functions at various times). For the purpose of this characterisation the distinct stone built late medieval former halls (of 15th-16th) date on Merton Street are characterised as academic halls. For the purpose of this study Tackles Inn will be classified as Townhouses and Shops and St Edmunds Hall is characterised as a medieval college to avoid multiple site types and the over complication of the characterisation mapping.

Other site types include the former No 11 St Giles and Kettell Hall (now incorporated into Trinity College.

Data

Total Area loss (since 1880): 0.32 ha

The following terms are included in the database, however they were not used in the historic characterisation at this stage.

HIGHER EDUCATION	Universities pre 1800	Unn
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Description of term

Historic higher education facilities. This term is for the landscape characterisation of the district only.

Further Reading (Colleges)

Burgess C & Heale M. 2008. *The late medieval English College and its context*. York: York Medieval Press

Catto J (eds). 1984. *The history of the University of Oxford. Volume 1: The early Oxford Schools*. Oxford: Clarendon Press

Historic Urban Characterisation Areas

The Historic Urban Characterisation Database will be used (along with other background data) to identify a series of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCA's) based on the Urban Characterisation Area ([Figure 1](#)). Each character area will be provided with an area summary. Each HUCA will be defined first through a consideration of the current character mapping followed by additional sources used to define the boundaries in line with the methodology of the Buckinghamshire Historic Towns Survey. Table 5 comprises a list of the principal evidence base used for the HUCA mapping.

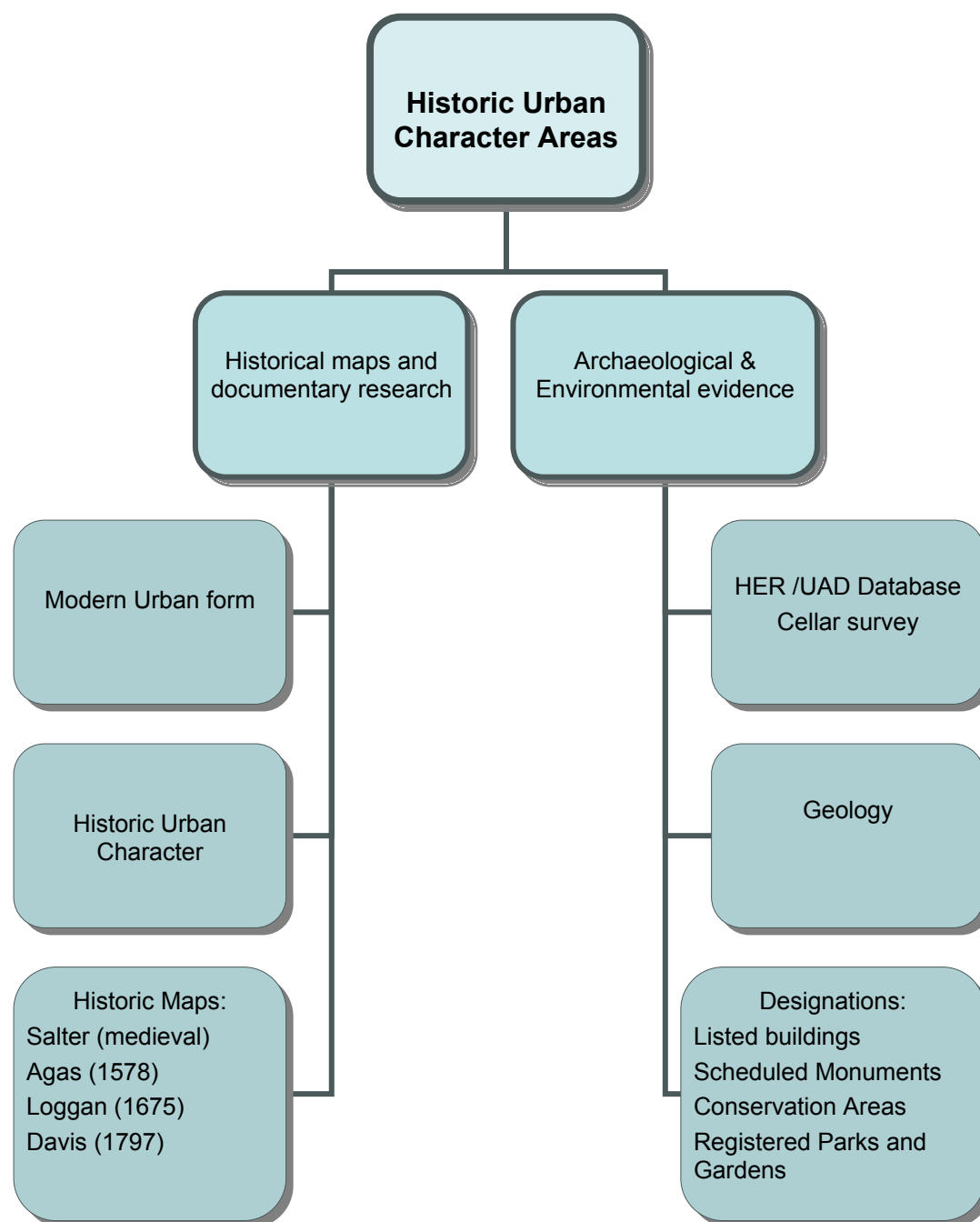


Table 5: Key sources used to identify HUCAs

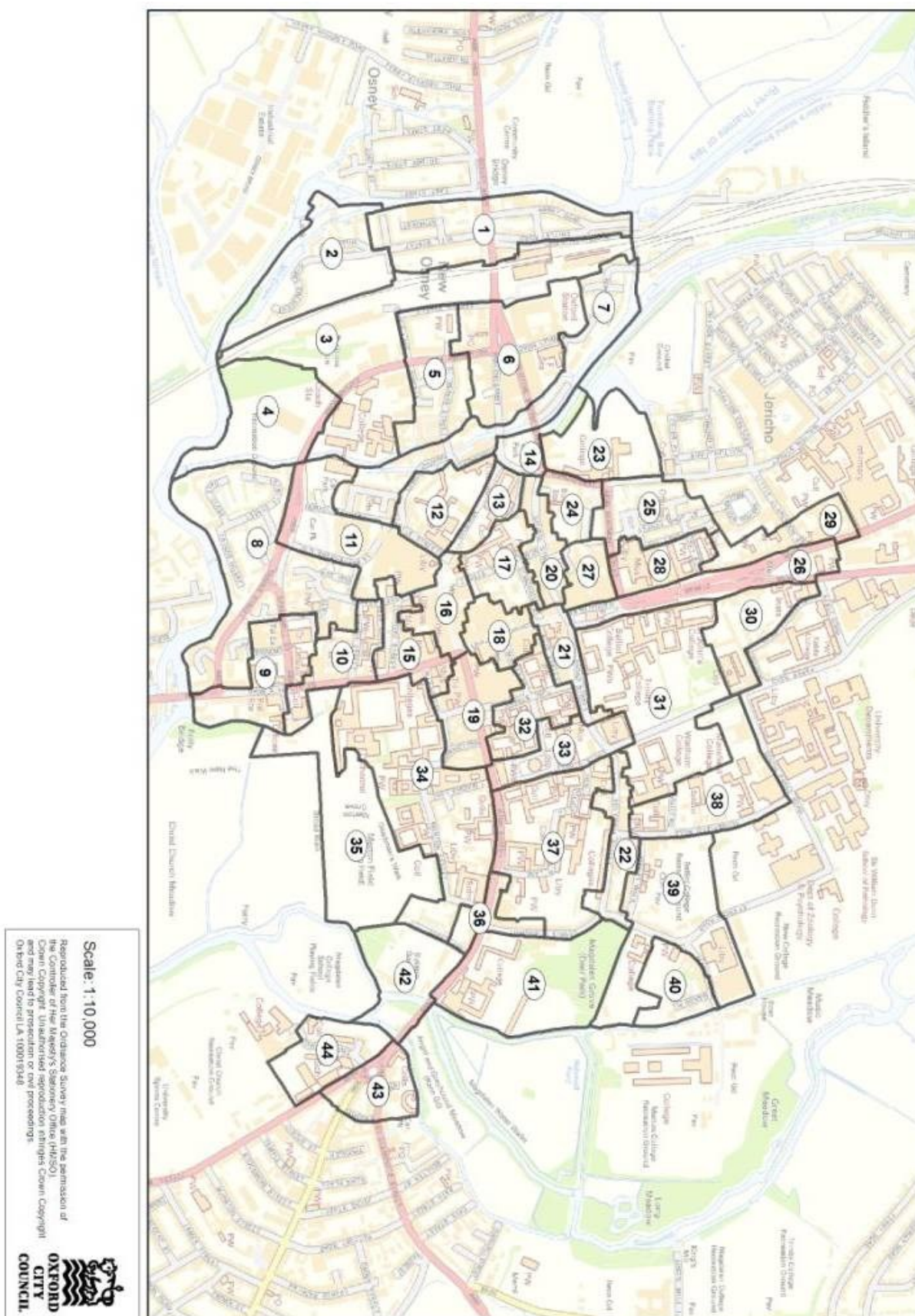


Figure 2: Historic Urban Character Areas

Reference	Name
1	Osney Island - Botley Road Residential
2	Osney Island - Osney Abbey Mixed Use
3	Osney Island - Railway & Industrial
4	Osney Island - Open
5	St Thomas' - Residential
6	St Thomas' - Factories
7	St Thomas' - Castle Mill Stream
8	St Aldates - Thames Waterfront
9	St Aldates - St Aldates Crossing
10	St Aldates - Brewer Street Colleges
11	St Aldates - Westgate Centre
12	Westgate - The Castle
13	Westgate - Nuffield College
14	Westgate - Car park
15	City - Pembroke Street Mixed
16	City - Queen Street modern commercial
17	City - St Peters College
18	City - Cornmarket modern commercial
19	City - High Street townhouses
20	The Slype - George Street commercial
21	The Slype - Broad Street townhouses
22	The Slype - Holywell Tenements
23	Brokenhays - Worcester College
24	Brokenhays - Gloucester Green
25	Brokenhays - Beaumont Residential
26	St Giles' - St Giles' Street
27	St Giles' - Commercial/Entertainment
28	St Giles' - St Giles Colleges
29	St Giles' - St Giles Tenements
30	St Giles' - University Science Area
31	St Giles' - Extramural colleges
32	Eastern Quarter - small enclosed colleges
33	Eastern Quarter - Bodleian
34	Eastern Quarter - Large enclosed colleges
35	Eastern Quarter - Merton Fields
36	Eastern Quarter - Historic narrow plots
37	Eastern Quarter - New College
38	Science Area - Mansfield College
39	Science Area - Modern colleges
40	Holywell - Historic Manor
41	The East Suburb - Magdalen College
42	The East Suburb - Botanic Gardens
43	St Clements - St Clements
44	St Clements - St Catherine's College

The HUCA character assessment will adopt the heritage values methodology outlined in the English Heritage document Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2008), additional sources have included the Lincoln Heritage Connect programme and the Oxford Conservation Toolkit. Whilst acknowledging the importance of existing heritage designations, the Conservation Principles approach enables a holistic approach to the various inter-related heritage values that might be attached to a place. These high level values can be summarised as:

- **Evidential:** The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity, e.g. through the stuffy of buried archaeological remains or historic buildings
- **Historical:** Derives from the ways in which past people and events and aspects of lives can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be either illustrative of particular activities or process or associative with famous people or events
- **Aesthetic:** Derives the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. It can reflect deliberate design such as architecture or the fortuitous coming together of features to create a 'patina' of age. The Conservation Toolkit produced by OCC and Oxford Preservation Trust can help to define evidence provided in this section and a summary of some of the criteria for the Toolkit will be used
- **Communal:** derives from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values can be closely bound up with historical and associative and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects manifesting as symbolic, commemorative, social or spiritual values

Sample of HUCA Statement

Historic Urban Character Area: Name

Summary

morphology of plots
 buildings, roads
 distinctive features
 areas of coherence
 open space
 tree and vegetational cover
 Figure 1: General image/built character

Historical

Historical development of area, limit prehistoric and Roman unless significant
 Short paragraphs by period
 Figure 2: Distinctive features

Evidential

Summary paragraph of known archaeological events

Highlight archaeological evidence for period activity

Aesthetic

Materials used – roads, pavements, buildings

Boundaries – degree of enclosure, views

Frontages – use, shop frontages, decoration & ornamentation, architecture

Condition – buildings, roads, street furniture

Density – open space, ancillary development

Figure 3: Views

Communal

Relationship to the wider city

Notable landmarks and their value

Public amenities and their value

Key Townscape Characteristics

Dominant period

Designations

Character

Spaces

Archaeological interest

Road morphology

Plot morphology

Survival of earlier townscape elements

Figure 4: HUCA

Additional Databases

In addition to creating the principal urban characterisation database, a number of additional datasets were also created to assist in the production of the Oxford Archaeological Plan.

Supporting Databases:

A number of databases were created as part of the resource assessment stage of the Oxford Archaeological Plan.

Name: Academic Halls

Database Name: Academic_Halls.shp

File Format: Arcview Polygon shapefile

Summary: Database identifying the location of all academic halls recorded in the city, evidence derived partially from the UAD but also from Catto's History of the University and Salter's Survey of Oxford

Modified: 09/02/2011

Created by: R Beckley

<u>Fields:</u> Monument_No	Consecutive sequence of numbering for halls
Name	Name as recorded in primary source
1 st _Date	Where known first date of use as academic hall
Type	Monument type

Name: Cropmarks in the District

Database Name: Cropmarks_Transcription.shp

File Format: Arcview Polyline shapefile

Summary: Database of all recorded crop, soil and parch marks in the district based on several sources including the 1994 RCHME survey of aerial photographs of the district, the OHER, the Benson & Miles survey of the county and excavation results.

Modified: 08/12/2010

Created by: R Beckley

<u>Fields:</u> Evidence	Basic monument type as referred to in source
Source	Principal source
Period	Where known
Details	Known reference to area based on sources
Site	Approximate site name
Confidence	Reliability of Source

Name: Excavated evidence

Database Name: Excavated_plans.shp

File Format: Arcview Polyline shapefile

Summary: record of extent of several major excavated sites in the district. It should be cautioned that this database was derived from published plans geo-rectified into the GIS and the level of accuracy is uncertain

Modified: 22/01/2010

Created by: R Beckley

<u>Fields:</u> Site	Name of site excavated
---------------------	------------------------

Excavated	Date of evidence entered here is evidence was excavated
Inferred	Date of evidence entered here is evidence is reliably inferred
Conjecture	field marked here if evidence is conjectural

Name: Saxon settlement

Database Name: Saxon_Settlement.shp

File Format: Arcview Polygon shapefile

Summary: low level basic characterisation of the monuments and uses in the city and district

Modified: 17/11/2010

Created by: R Beckley

Fields:

Site	Name of monument where needed
Period	Approximate date of first use
Mon_Type	Monument type
Source	Source where known

Name: Medieval settlement

Database Name: Medieval_Settlement.shp

File Format: Arcview Polygon shapefile

Summary: low level basic characterisation of the monuments and uses in the city and district

Modified: 19/01/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields:

Site	Name of monument where needed
Period	Approximate date of first use (based on UAD periods)
Mon_Type	Monument type
Source	Source where known

Name: Surviving ridge and furrow

Database Name: Ridge&Furrow.shp

File Format: Arcview Polygon shapefile

Summary: areas of surviving ridge and furrow recorded in the OHER/UAD and from 2005 edition of aerial photographs

Modified:

Created by: R Beckley

Fields:

Source	Source of evidence
Preserv	Extent of preservation as shown on aerial photographs
Direction	Overall direction of ridge and furrow

Name: Modern evidence

Database Name: Modern_Evidence.shp

File Format: Arcview Point shapefile

Summary: Record of buildings marked on the OS Town Plans/OS 1st edition map for the district. Idea was to create a snapshot of extent of industrial, leisure, commercial and civic buildings in the 19th century

Modified: 05/04/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Mon Type Monument type
 Name Name of monument where known
 OS_19th whether present on the OS Towns, OS 1st Edition or not
 OS_1950s whether present on the OS 1950s maps

Historic Urban Characterisation Areas

Name: HUC Areas

Database Name: HUC_Areas.shp

File Format: Arcview Polygon shapefile

Summary: Database recording the historic urban characterisation areas as discussed above

Modified: 04/04/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Name Name of the HUCA
 Code Consecutive numbering sequence for HUCA

Name: Location of Statements of Archaeological Interest

Database Name: Statements.shp

File Format: Arcview Point shapefile

Summary: Basic location of the statements of archaeological interest

Modified: 25/02/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Name Name of Statement
 Mon_Type Monument type

Urban Potential Mapping:

To assist in the creation of the research agendas, a series of period based potential maps were created at a district and city level.

Name: Palaeolithic to Mesolithic Potential map

Database Name: Palaeo_Meso.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Neolithic to Bronze Age Potential map

Database Name: BA_Neo.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Iron Age Potential map

Database Name: Iron_Age.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Roman Potential map

Database Name: Roman.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for Roman archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Saxon Potential map

Database Name: Saxon.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for Saxon archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Saxon City Potential map

Database Name: Saxon_City_Potential.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the city with a known potential for Saxon archaeological evidence.

Modified: 16/02/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Norman Potential map

Database Name: Norman.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for Norman archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Norman City Potential map

Database Name: Norman_City_Potential.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the city with a known potential for Norman archaeological evidence.

Modified: 11/03/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Medieval Potential map

Database Name: Medieval.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for Medieval archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Medieval City Potential map

Database Name: Medieval_City_Potential.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the city with a known potential for Medieval archaeological evidence.

Modified: 11/03/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Post Medieval Potential map

Database Name: Post_Medieval.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for Post Medieval archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Medieval City Potential map

Database Name: Post_Medieval_Potential.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the city with a known potential for Post Medieval archaeological evidence.

Modified: 11/03/2011

Created by: R Beckley

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Modern Potential map

Database Name: UASMODERN.shp

Summary: To provide general areas of the district with a known potential for modern archaeological evidence.

Modified: 24/01/2011

Created by: D Radford

Fields: Text_ Name of area
 Reference Reference code for area

Name: Potential Background map

Database Name: Potential_Background.shp

Summary: Basic geological background map for the district, based on the BGS supplied superficial and bedrock geologies.

Statements of Archaeological Interest

Provisional statements of archaeological interest will be provided for key monuments in the Local Authority Area. The aim of this exercise is to draw together the available resources on the important monuments and monument complexes and set out a summary assessment of archaeological interest based on the PPS5 Principles of Selection. This exercise will lead to the identification of requirements for further work and will address the absence of MPP survey data for the City.

A draft version of the Statement form is provided below and comprises the following key sections

Asset/Monument description, summary and location: Basic data defining the known location, extent and type of the monument

Assessment: Using the selection criteria for scheduling, the monument will be assessed on the basis of High – Medium – Low in a number of categories in a national context with an overall score for archaeological importance

Heritage Asset Description: narrative of the monument including pre and post monument/asset evidence

Academic Statements:

Research Agenda: Monument/Asset specific research agenda, for more extensive agenda refer to the period based research agendas

Existing Designations: list form for all designated features

Monuments and Events: UAD records for known monuments and archaeological events in the area

Bibliography: main texts used, websites and national reference texts

Statement of Archaeological Interest (SAI) :

Asset/Monument Type: Based on EH Monument Thesaurus terms

Summary: brief statement of monument

Location (NGR): 8 digit NGR central reference

Scope: Extent of the asset, if known

Assessment

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are based on the Secretary of State's criteria for assessing Scheduled Monuments. They should not be regarded as definitive, but as an indicative provisional assessment.

- **Period:** Does the asset characterise a category or historic period?

Assessment:

Score:

- **Rarity:** What is the rarity of the asset in terms of regional and national context?

Assessment:

Score:

- **Documentation:** To what extent is the significance of the asset enhanced by existing documentation or lack thereof?

Assessment:

Score:

- **Group Value:** is the value of the asset enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments of different periods?

Assessment:

Score:

- **Survival/Condition:** What is the estimated level of above and below ground survival.

Assessment:

Score:

- **Fragility/Vulnerability:** susceptibility to change

Assessment:

Score:

- **Diversity:** Does the asset possess a combination of high quality features?

Assessment:

Score:

- **Potential:** Is there a likelihood that currently unrecorded evidence can be anticipated?

Assessment:

Score:

Overall Assessment of Archaeological Interest:

Heritage Asset Description

Pre Monument/Asset evidence

Monument/Asset evidence

Post Monument/Asset evidence

Academic statements

MPP Class Description

Research agenda

Existing Designations

Listed Buildings

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Conservation Areas

Registered Park and Garden

Associated Monuments

UAD Monument

Associated Events

Bibliography

Key contextual or national references:

Websites: