THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Bury Knowle Park Depot, North Place, Old Headington, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: BKD12/135

(SP 5466 0753)

Bury Knowle Park Depot, North Place, Old Headington, Oxford

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Oxford City Council

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code BKD 12/135

Summary

Site name: Bury Knowle Park Depot, North Place, Old Headington, Oxford

Grid reference: SP 5466 0753

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 3rd October 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: BKD 12/135

Area of site: *c*.0.16 hectares

Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 05.10.12

Steve Preston ✓ 04.10.12

Bury Knowle Park Depot, North Place, Old Headington, Oxford An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 12/135

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Bury Knowle Park Depot, North Place, Old Headington, Oxford (SP 5466 0753) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tom Smailes, of Kemp and Kemp Property Consultants, Elms Court, Botley, Oxford, OX2 9LP on behalf of Oxford City Council.

Planning permission is to be sought from Oxford City Council for the construction of new housing on the site. As a result of the possibility of the presence of archaeological remains which might be affected by the proposed development, the results of archaeological field evaluation have been requested to accompany the application in order to inform the planning process and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be devised if required.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the City Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford, City Archaeologist with Oxford City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor and Aiji Castle on the 3rd October 2012 and the site code is BKD 12/135. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Headington is to the north-east of central Oxford (Fig. 1). The site is located on the north side of North Place, Old Headington (Fig. 2) with Bury Knowle Park to the south and east and residential properties to the west and north. The site currently consists of a disused depot, with grass, overgrown shrubbery and patches of Tarmac present on a relatively gentle slope at a height of c.104m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology comprised Beckley Sand Member (BGS 1994) which was observed across the site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential for the site has been highlighted in a brief prepared by City Archaeologist David Radford (Radford 2012). In summary, the potential for the site stems from its location within the historic core of Headington, a settlement first recorded in AD 1004 and described as a substantial royal manor in Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002, 424). Headington also lies within a broad zone extending to the south and east of Oxford notable for its high density of Roman pottery kilns (OCC 2011) with several recorded at Churchill Hospital (Young 1975) as well as Roman occupation at Headington School (Cass 2007).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if any Roman occupation or industrial (pottery) sites are present;

to determine if any medieval occupation sites are present.

Three trenches were to be dug (Fig. 3) each measuring 10m in length, which were targeted on areas most affected by the proposed development. These were dug using a small 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. These were dug under constant archaeological supervision and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

The trenches measured between 9.50m and 1.50m in length and between 0.90m and 1.10m deep. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned approximately north-south and measured 9.50m in length and 1m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and modern rubbish overlying 0.67m of dark yellow brown sand, possibly a landscaping deposit, overlying natural sand geology. No archaeological features were observed and no archaeological finds recovered.

Trench 2

This trench was aligned approximately east-west and measured 10.10m in length and 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil and modern rubbish overlying 0.50m of dark yellow brown sand overlying natural sand geology.

Trench 3 (Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned approximately north-south and measured 10.50m in length and 1.10m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil and modern rubbish overlying 0.70m of dark yellow brown sand overlying natural sand geology.

Finds

No finds of any archaeological interest were recovered during the evaluation.

Conclusion

Despite the potential for the presence of archaeological deposits on the site none were encountered. The sandy deposit encountered above the natural geology may indicate a previous landscaping of the site, possibly associated with the adjacent park, but the depth of the trenches would suggest that had archaeological features been present, they would have been protected by this deposit and survived. On the basis of this evaluation the proposed development will have no archaeological impact.

References

BGS, 1994, British Geological Survey, 1:50000, Sheet 237, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth

Cass, S, 2007, Early Roman Boundaries at Headington School, Oxford, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 07/149b, Reading

OCC, 2011, 'Roman Oxford', Oxford Archaeology Plan, resource assessment, (draft), Oxford City Council, Oxford

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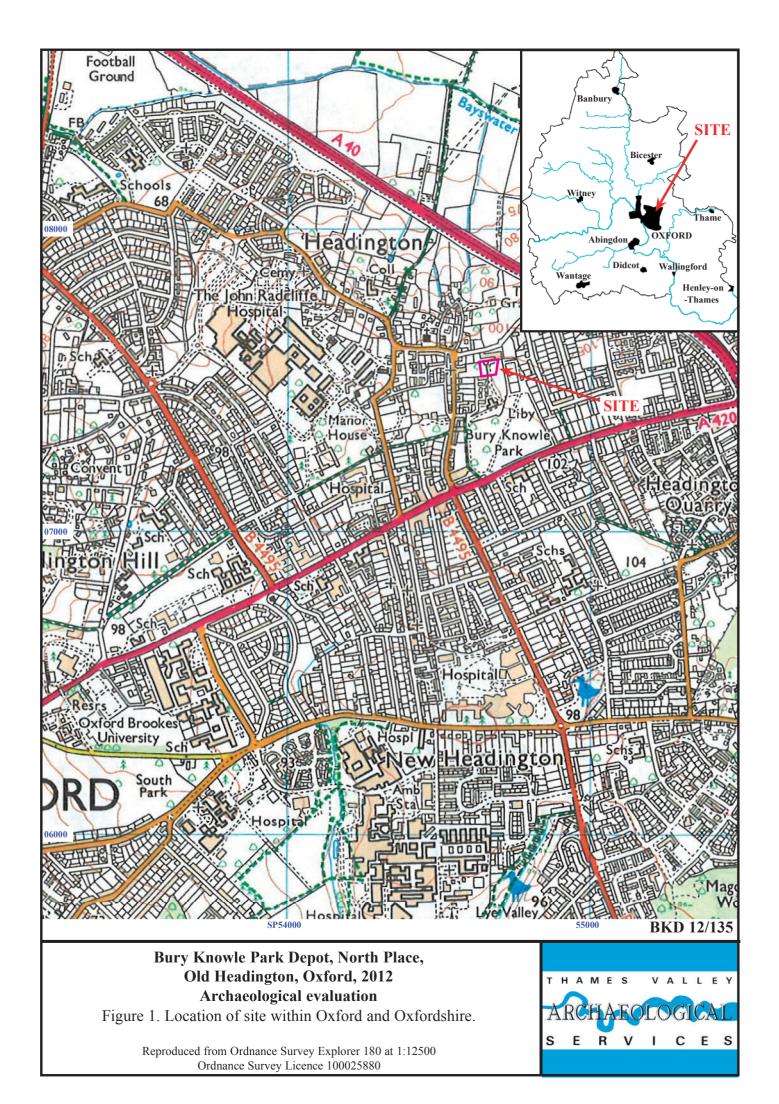
Radford, D, 2012, Bury Knowle Park Depot, Old Headington, Oxford, Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation, Oxford City Council, Oxford

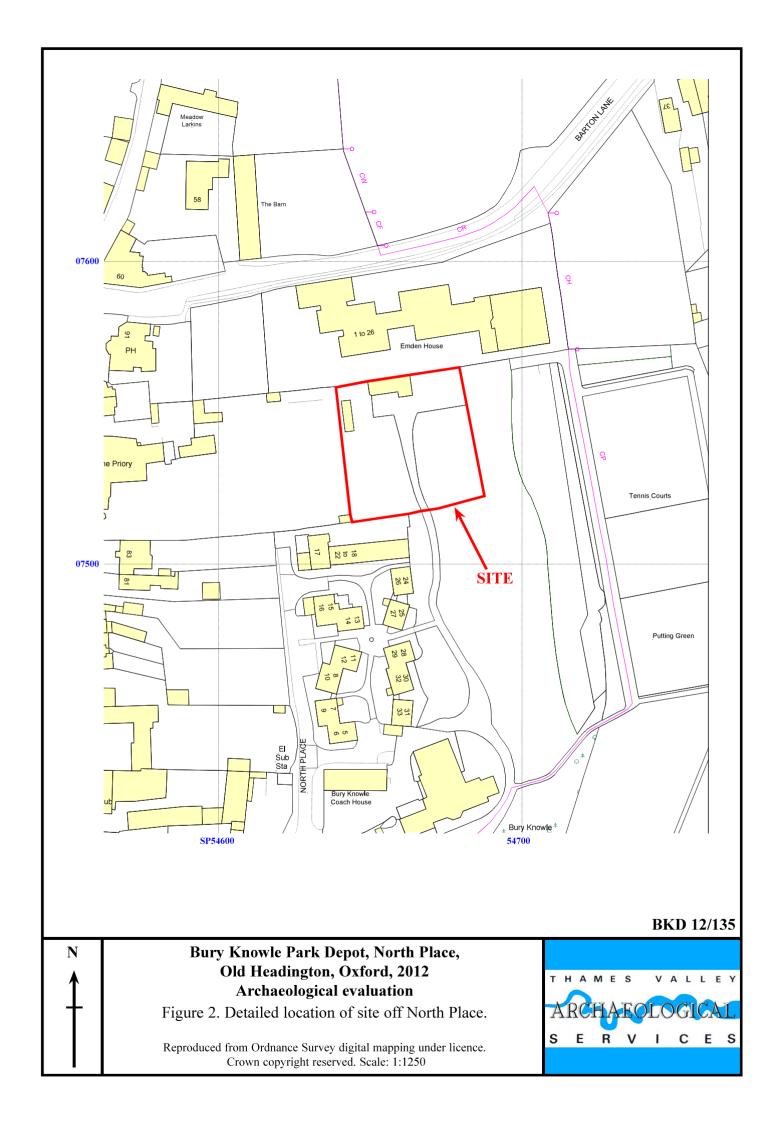
Young, C J, 1975, 'Excavations at the Churchill Hospital, 1973: interim report' *Oxoniensia* **39** (for 1974), 1-11 Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, a complete translation*, London

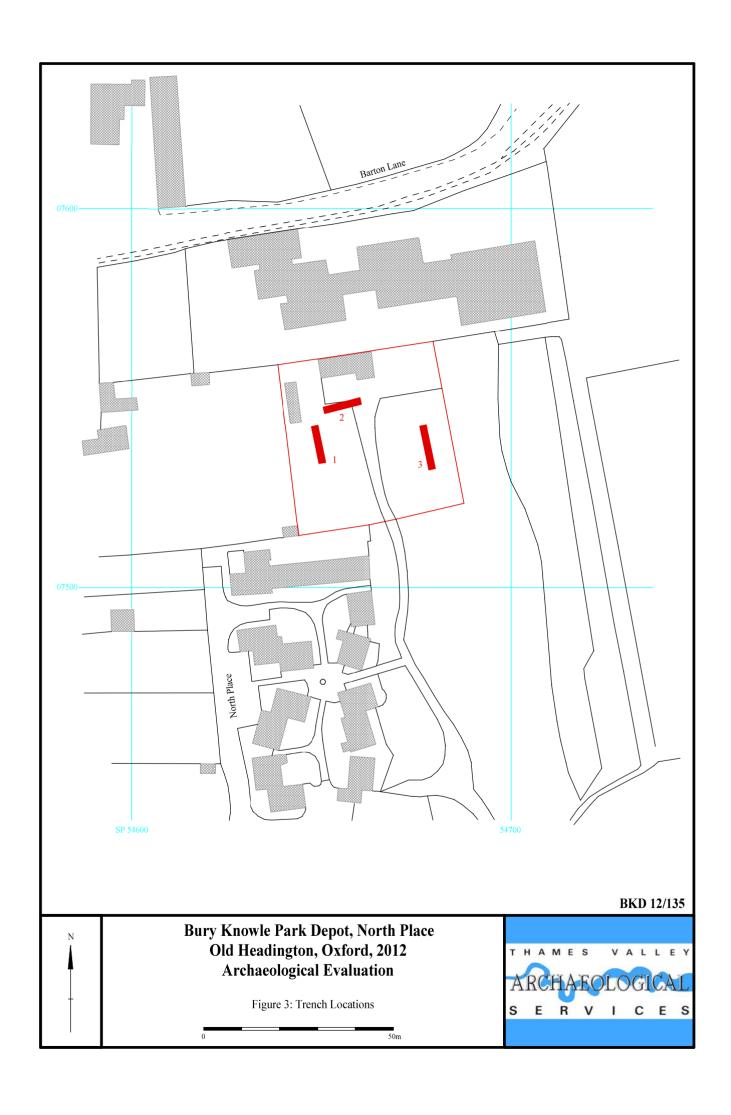
APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W End

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	9.50	1.80	1.00	0.00m-0.28m topsoil and modern rubbish; 0.28m-0.95m dark yellow brown
				sand; 0.95m-1.00m+ sand natural geology. [Pl. 1]
2	10.10	1.80	0.90	0.00m-0.40m topsoil and modern rubbish; 0.40m-0.90m dark yellow brown
				sand; 0.90m+ sand natural geology.
3	10.50	1.80	1.10	0.00m-0.40m topsoil and modern rubbish; 0.40m-1.10m dark yellow brown
				sand; 1.10m+ sand natural geology. [Pl. 2]







Trench 1	104.34m AOD
Topsoil/Modern Rubbish	
Dark Yellow Brown Sand	
= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	Base of trench
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Figure 4: Representative Section	S E R V I C E S

1m



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking north, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 and 2.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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