

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**6–8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire**

**Building Recording**

**by Genni Elliott**

**Site Code: PTO15/178**

**(SP 5120 0775)**

**6–8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire**

**Building Recording  
For Oxford Architects LLP**

by Genni Elliott  
Thames Valley Archaeological  
Services Ltd

Site PTO 15/168

**October 2015**

## Summary

**Site name:** 6–8 Park Town, Oxford, Oxfordshire

**Grid reference:** SP 5120 0775

**Site activity:** Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 7th October 2015

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site code:** PTO 15/168

**Summary of results:** The building is part of a planned estate, predominantly built in the classical style. This house, however, is a mixture of Tudoresque and Victorian gothic with the eastern, cellar façade gothic in style. It consists of a trapezoidal bay containing a central arched doorway and an arched window on either side enhanced with polychromatic brickwork. A second, larger arch is present internally, now painted white but most likely also originally enhanced with polychromatic brickwork; this is the original external wall.

**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 in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:  
[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 19.10.15
	Steve Preston✓ 19.10.15

# 6–8 Park Town, Oxford, Oxfordshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

**Report 15/168**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of building recording at 6–8 Park Town, Oxford, Oxfordshire (SP 5120 0775) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Dan Boucher of Oxford Architects LLP, Bagley Croft, Hinksey Hill, Oxford, OX1 5BS.

Planning consent, including listed building consent (appln no. 14/00812/FUL and 00813/LBC) has been granted by Oxford City Council for the refurbishment and extension of the Grade II Listed house. The consent is subject to a condition which requires an archaeological watching brief and building recording. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the City's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott and Tim Dawson on 7th October 2015 and the site code is PTO 15/168.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service and a copy sent to the National Monuments Record in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

Park Town is located to the north of Oxford City Centre, off the Banbury Road (A4165). Numbers 6–8 are located on the south side of the road, towards its eastern end (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as the second (Summertown-Radley) Terrace deposits, which are River Gravels (BGS 1982).

## **Historical Background**

Park Town lies within the North Oxford Victorian Suburb Conservation Area and was amongst the earlier development of the area. The land was initially owned by the Board of Guardians who had considered the plot for a workhouse, but deemed it unsuitable and brought in architects SL Seckham and EG Bruton in 1853 to submit proposals for the best use of the site. The proposal by Samuel Seckham to build substantial houses for the emerging middle classes was successful, leading to the creation of Park Town. Park Town itself consists of large

Italianate Villas with stone fronted classical crescents and smaller brick and stuccoed terraces with a central formal garden (NOVSCAA).

Park Town as a whole is grade II listed,

‘(North Side), Nos 1 to 61 (odd)

‘(South Side) Nos 2 to 46 and 50 to 64 (even)

‘Consists of four groups of houses laid out in 1853 by Samuel Lipscombe Seckham, architect.

‘(1) On the West of the Crescent Nos 4 to 14 alternate on the South and Nos 1 to 9 alternate on the North. These are detached, 3-storeyed houses of the villa type with Welsh slate roofs and sash windows.

‘(2) The Crescent. Nos 11-31 alternate on the North and Nos 16-34 alternate on the South. 3-storeyed stuccoed, in two curved rows of houses of the "terrace" type with an ornamental shrubbery in the centre. The ground floors are rusticated and there are basements and good iron railings. Above is a moulded cornice and a small balustraded parapet. In each floor are two sash windows with cills supported on consoles, those in the 2nd floor being of simpler design. In the ground floor each has a 3-light sash window and a recessed doorway up a flight of steps.

‘(3) On the East of the Crescent. Nos 33-45 alternate on the North and Nos 36-44 alternate on the south. These are similar to (1).

‘(4) The Terrace. At the East end of the group. Nos 47-61 alternate to North of central archway and Nos 50-64 alternate to South of same. 3-storeyed yellow brick with basements and a stuccoed, rusticated ground floor, the whole terrace being raised some 4 ft above the roadway. Each house has two 1st-floor sash windows and on the ground floor is one sash window and a recessed doorway up a flight of steps. The central stuccoed Archway is dated 1855.

‘All the listed buildings in Park Town form a group, with Nos 68 and 70 Banbury Road.’

The gardens within Park Town are also grade II listed,

‘The pleasure grounds of a suburban development laid out in the mid C19 by Samuel Lipscombe Seckham, with landscaping by William Baxter snr, formerly Superintendent of the Oxford Botanic Garden (qv).

‘HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

‘The land for the Park Town development was purchased c 1853 by the City Architect and Surveyor from the Guardians of the Oxford Poor, who had in turn bought it from New College (qv), the owners since the C15. Preceding the major development of the Victorian suburb of North Oxford by at least a decade, the proposed residential estate of Park Town offered all the advantages of a situation in the country, combined with the comfort and security of the town. The young local architect Samuel Lipscombe Seckham (1827-1900) designed the villas and terraces, built between 1853 and 1857, which, in an early example of mixed social planning, provided for several income groups in the 'middling classes'. His plans for the development, dated 1854, show the Centre Garden in its basic form. William Baxter snr (1788-1871), former Curator of Oxford Botanic Garden and author of *British Phaenogamous Plants* (1834-43), was appointed in 1854 to lay out the three ornamental pleasure grounds which were well stocked with trees and flowering shrubs. The area remains (1998) a facility for the use of the surrounding residents.

‘DESCRIPTION

‘LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Park Town lies 1.5km north of the centre of Oxford, east of the Banbury Road which forms the west boundary. The c 1ha site is bounded to the north, east and south by the contemporary mid C19 development (listed grade II) of detached, Palladian, symmetrical villas, in their own well-planted grounds, together with rows of terraced houses (The Terrace to the east, and The Crescent at the centre) which directly overlook the central and eastern gardens. The site is largely level, set within the later C19 development of North Oxford.

‘ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Park Town is approached directly from Banbury Road to the west, via a crescent road forming the west end of Park Town road, backed to

the east by several detached villas set in their own spacious, mature gardens. The Crescent and Banbury Road enclose the Half Circle, a raised semicircular lawn planted with mature specimen trees, particularly pines and hollies. The lawn is bounded by a low brick wall topped by stone coping, presumably formerly the seating for iron railings (now gone). The Half Circle overlooks Banbury Road to the west, and to the east the axial element of Park Town road which extends from the centre of The Crescent to the remainder of the development.

'GARDENS Park Town is roughly symmetrical about the central Park Town road which extends east past the Half Circle to the oval Centre Garden, between which it is flanked by detached villas set back in their own gardens. Here the road divides to encircle this central area, flanked to north and south by the two terrace blocks of The Crescent, the fronts of which open directly onto the road. The Centre Garden (restored late C20) is bounded by 1990s iron railings set on a stone plinth surrounding a perimeter clipped hedge (largely holly) and shrubbery. Within this a perimeter path extends around the whole area, with spurs to north and south giving access to the road beyond, via iron pedestrian gates with lamps surmounting overthrows (1990s restoration). Within the oval perimeter path four cross paths, flanked by lawns planted with mature shrubs and specimen trees, lead to a small, circular central panel of lawn planted with a specimen Atlantic cedar. Other trees form the remains of a small, mid C19 pinetum, including Bhutan pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Scots pine (*P sylvestris*) and Chile pine (*Araucaria araucana*), together with yew, copper beech, holm oak and other species. This pinetum is comparable with another small pinetum laid out by Baxter in the mid C19 at the Botanic Garden, alongside Rose Lane, the planting of which has largely been lost.

'At the east end of the Centre Garden the road re-joins to continue east to a second crescent, the Terrace Garden which fronts the curved Terrace houses at the eastern end of the estate. To either side of the central road leading to the Terrace Garden stand further detached villas set back in their own gardens. The Terrace Garden was laid out as a balancing green space to the Half Circle, and to serve the Terrace dwellers as a 'Shrubbery and Pleasance', as laid down in their title Deeds. The area is bounded in parts by a low, clipped box hedge enclosing a dense shrubbery with mature trees, including several false acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). A short, central path crosses the Terrace Garden from west to east, aligned on an archway inscribed 'Park Town 1855', which straddles a passage dividing The Terrace into two halves. This passage leads to the service lane running along the rear of The Terrace back gardens.

'The Park Town layout is a late example of the planning tradition seen, for example, in parts of London, Bath, Bristol, Brighton and Cheltenham; that is, with the development designed by a single architect, with communal gardens, and with the title deeds ensuring uniformity of design. Sale particulars of the 1850s for the estate show the flanking crescents laid out as shrubberies, with a proposed layout for the Centre Garden. As proposed at this time, it was to be entered from the north and south, the entrances leading to a formal layout of circular paths at each end connected in the middle by four curved paths enclosing a central lawn and specimen plants. It was probably not laid out to this pattern, or, if so, had been modified by the mid 1870s (OS 1876) when the present layout of the Centre Garden was shown as it now (1998) stands.'

Pevsner (1999, 320) also described the street of Park Town and made particular reference to number 8,

'The Park Town Estate, laid out in 1853–5. This was North Oxford's first development, built on land originally intended for a workhouse and consequently remote from the city. The private trust created for its development promised 'elegant villas and terraces' and 'ornamental gardens and pleasures grounds well stocked with trees and flowering shrubs'. What it became is this: two crescents N and S of an elliptical central garden with trees and shrubs, with stone frontages and still in a late classical, i.e. emphatically pre-Ruskinian style, probably based on Papworth's work at Cheltenham; a curved terrace in two parts at the E end (Park Terrace, dated 1855), of light brick with a stuccoed lower storey; and between this and the crescents as well as between the crescents and Banbury Road, single, large, vaguely Italianate villas with bracketed eaves. Most of the fronts at least of these are stuccoed, but on the S side Nos. 8 and 10 discard the stucco and point the way to the standard North Oxford domestic solution – brick with stone dressings. The architect of Park

Town, presumably of all the houses, was *Samuel Lipscomb Seckham*, a young member of the tontine involved in the speculation.'

The listed building delegated report gives further information about the property; it was built by Thomas Jones and Gardner in the 1860's in the picturesque Tudor style (Owen, 2014).

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps were consulted online and at the Bodleian Library to show the development of the site. The initial plan of the site by Samuel Sackham in 1853 (Fig. 3) shows a symmetrical layout for Park Town with eight villas arranged around a crescent (four on either side of the road) with a further four villas facing each other immediately to the east. The original layout plan also includes a detailed front elevation of how the buildings were to look, with the four facing each other to be identical. The drawings suggest that the houses were intended to be L-shaped in plan and of two storeys height. They would have had a projecting bay window on both the ground and first floor surmounted by a gable-end roof. The main entrance would have been off-centre with what appears to be a pair of columns surmounted by a pediment in the classical style.

The earliest map to show the estate as built (Fig. 4) is the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1878 which shows four plots around the crescent, four plots on the southern side of the road and three plots on the northern side, all were however aligned northeast–southwest. The houses were numbered (on the south side); 68 Banbury Road, 2, 4, 8, 10 and 12 Park Town and (on the north side) 70 Banbury Road, 1, 5, 7 and 9 Park Town. Each of the houses were also named; number 8 was called Crescent Villa. It is also possible to see that no two villas are the same. Crescent Villa was approximately square in plan with a rectangular bay on the front and a trapezoidal bay on the rear. On the eastern side was an extension, set back from the front of the property and on the western side was a two-part glass house comprising a rectangular section and one with a trapezoidal bay. Within the grounds a curved path led down from the front of the property to the cellared area beneath the glass houses.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 5) shows less detail as none of the bay windows are present, but essentially the house and grounds are unchanged. By the Third Edition of 1900 (Fig. 6) the front, rectangular bay window is shown but not the rear trapezoidal bay. More significant is the presence of a building in the south-west corner of the plot - known as the coach house. No further changes are shown by 1921 or 1939. Significant change had, however, occurred by 1956 (Fig. 7). On the rear elevation the former trapezoidal bay window had been replaced with a rectangular bay, the existing extension on the eastern side had been extended to the rear, beyond the line of the house, a further small extension had also been added to the eastern side

towards the front of the property, a pantry. On the western side the glasshouses had been replaced by a rectangular building, garage, with a much smaller glasshouse to the rear. No further changes are recorded in 1972, 1984, 1992 or 1994 (Fig. 8). However by 2015 (Fig. 2) the garage and glasshouse on the western side of the building had been demolished.

Further background information, including details of planning permissions is contained within the *Statement of Significance* prepared by Oxford Architects(2014).

## **Methodology**

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHME 1996) for a level 2 record. The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically both digitally and on 35mm format using colour print and black and white media which are catalogued (Appendix 1).

The recording predominantly concentrated on the basement, where changes were to be made, however external elevations were also recorded to put the building into context.

## **Description**

### *External (Fig. 9)*

The building is of two storeys with additional rooms in the roof space. It is brick built, laid in Flemish bond, and bonded with a gritty cement mortar, likely re-pointed. The bricks measure 228mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 6 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"). On the corners of the building are stone quoins, probably Bath stone. The roof is 'M-shaped,' consisting of a pair of gable ends aligned north-west to south-east and covered in scalloped red clay roof tiles with fleur-de-lis ridge tiles. The windows are also of Bath stone with stone mullions and transoms with hooded moulds above the windows. The windows themselves are of casement type set within wooden frames painted white.

Within the front elevation (Pl. 1) (north-west facing) are three pairs of windows, two on each floor. On the ground floor these consist of a larger four-light wide rectangular bay window and an off-centre three-light wide window. Centrally spaced above these are a pair of three-light wide windows and above these, in the gables are a pair of two-light wide windows. The main entrance is located between the two ground floor windows, slightly off-centre and consists of a steeply pitched porch roof above a Bath stone arch and a pair of arched doors of wood and glass construction. The porch floor is tiled in a black and white geometric pattern. Set back from the



frontage, down the eastern side is a single storey lean-to laid in stretcher bond and an earlier two storey extension, laid in Flemish garden wall bond with sash windows below a curved brick arch (Pl. 2).

Within the side elevation (Pl. 3) (south-west facing) are four modern windows, three on the ground floor and one on the first floor. Towards the rear of the building on the first floor is a probable blocked window. There is also an external brick flue present towards the front of the house. An extended cellar on this side of the building is covered by a flat, asphalt roof. The cellar is located in a sunken area, accessed by a gently sloping concrete path, around which the gardens have been landscaped to form a gentle slope, retained by a low wall. The cellar frontage can be divided into two parts: the bay entrance; and the glassed room to the south (Pl. 4).

The bay entrance consists of a trapezoidal bay with a door in the centre flanked by a window in the angled walls either side (Pl. 5). All three are arched. The door (Pl. 6) is of wooden construction, painted black and sub-divided into four panels. The lower two panels have been perforated with circular holes, presumably to allow air circulation. The two windows (Pl. 7) are a similar shape with wooden frames, sub-divided in two and painted black with concrete sills. The walls are brick built, laid in Flemish bond, the same as the rest of the house. Around the windows and door is decorative polychromatic brickwork. The bricks are coloured yellow, red and grey/blue (presumably Staffordshire blue bricks). The pattern is arranged as three rows of yellow bricks around the bay with the arch formed with sets of yellow bricks interspaced with a blue/grey brick placed either side of a red brick.

The glassed room to the south was rectangular in form with a wooden plank door in the north-west face providing access. In the south-west facing façade itself are five plate glass windows set in wooden frames above a stretcher bond wall. The roof is supported by a steel RSJ, spanning both the bay entrance and the second room to the south which supports a subsequent layer of concrete, the side of which has been rendered in pebble dash.

Within the rear elevation (Pl. 8) (south-east facing) are three pairs of windows, two on each floor. On the ground floor these consisted of an extended five-light trapezoidal bay window with a flat roof and a four-light window. The bay window was of a later date, with matching stone mullions and transom but with the brickwork laid in English bond. On the first floor were a pair of windows, one with three-lights and a rectangular oriel window with six-lights, timber window frames and stretcher bond brickwork. Above these were a pair of two-light windows in the gables. The gable eaves contained decorative bargeboards in an open scallop pattern. The eastern side extension consists of a single storey flat roof extension containing an arched doorway surrounded in Bath stone. Set further back was the rear of the two storey extension which contains a single three-over-three pane sash window beneath a curved brick arch.

## *Internal (Fig. 10)*

### The Main Cellar

The main cellar can be sub-divided into four rooms (numbered 1–4), running across the width of the house. It is brick built, with the bricks laid in English bond and painted white. The bricks measured 228mm x 110mm x 70mm (9" x 4 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 6 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"); the same size as used on the main house. The floor is also of brick, laid flat, in some rooms running across the width of the room and in others along the length of the room. The bricks are the same size as those used in the walls. Entrance from the bay door directly accesses room 1 (Pl. 9) which subsequently gives access to room 2 to the west and to room 6 within the southern cellar complex; this had temporarily been boarded over. Room 2 (Pl. 10) has no clear function other than as a link between rooms 1 and 3. Room 3 is a small room sub-divided from room 4. On the southern side of the room is a store cupboard with a simple wooden plank door (Pl. 11) containing a set of shelves constructed of brick and stone/slate, 46mm (1 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" thick (Pl. 12) . Room 4 is beyond room 3 and contains more shelving at the rear of the room and a set of stairs accessing the main house (Pl. 13). The stairs are of plain wood (pine) construction with open treads. The newel post is a simple squared post. The shelving is of the same design as that found in room 3 but more extensive. The roof consisted of floor joists, laid on edge running approximately north–south across the rooms, including room 6.

### The Southern Cellar (Pl. 14)

The southern cellar can be sub-divided into two rooms (numbered 5 and 6). Room 5 is a more recent addition with a concrete floor, though some of the walls may be older. The front wall contains five windows sitting on a stretcher bond wall. The southern wall, however, is built in English bond, the same as that found in room 6 and the rest of the cellar. A step down, through an archway gives access to room 6. The arch (Fig. 11) is a larger version of that found above the windows and door of the bay entry to the other part of the cellar. The arch and wall into which it is set has been painted white, obscuring the likely present polychromatic brick design, set within a Flemish bond wall. The roof over room 5 also impinges on the top of the arch. Within room 6 the flooring is a mixture of flagstones with a 1m wide strip of bricks laid on edge along the northern wall. The bricks are slightly smaller than those found elsewhere within the cellars and house, measuring 225mm x 68mm (8 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 2 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>"); the width of the bricks could not be seen. The roof above room 5 is boarded over.

## **Conclusion**

The building is part of a planned estate, set within a large plot originally meant to include two houses. The house was, however, not built to the original plan and differs from the classical style that dominates the road. The house is a mixture of Tudoresque and Victorian gothic with Elizabethan style windows with mullions and transoms and an arched gothic style doorway. The cellar frontage is located within an area of ground reduction and is gothic in style with a trapezoidal bay containing a central arched doorway and an arched window on either side enhanced with polychromatic brickwork. The southern end of the façade is more recent but a large pointed arch is present internally that is most likely also originally enhanced with polychromatic brickwork; this is the original external wall. Surviving interior features include the two cupboards comprising brick and stone shelving, with the door of one cupboard which has strap hinges (Pl. 14) and is of plank and muntin construction (Pl. 15).

## **References**

- BGS, 1982, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 236, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- NPPF 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- NOVSCAA, undated, *North Oxford Victorian Suburb Conservation Area Appraisal DRAFT*, Oxford
- Owen, K, 2014, *Listed Building Consent, Delegated Report*, Oxford
- Oxford Architects, 2014, *6–8 Park Town, Oxford, Statement of Significance*, Oxford
- Pevsner, N and Sherwood, J, 1999, *Buildings of England: Oxfordshire*, (revised) London
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London

## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

### A. Digital

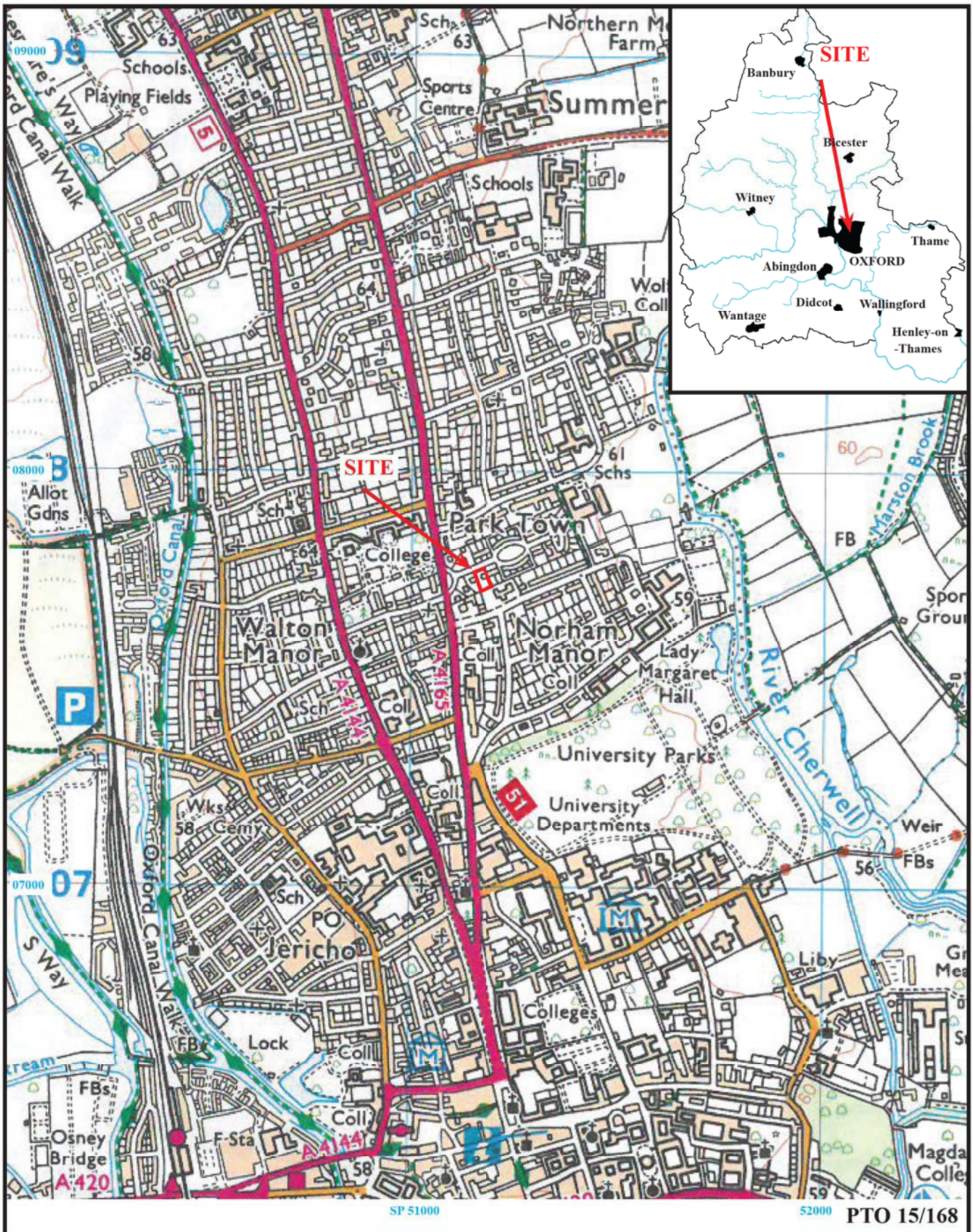
<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x2m	External	SE	Front elevation [Pl. 1]
2	1x2m	External	E	Side elevation [Pl. 3]
3	1x2m	External	NW	Rear elevation [Pl. 8]
4	1x2m	External	SE	Front elevation, east side [Pl. 2]
5	1x2m	External	E	Cellar oblique [Pl. 4]
6	1x2m, 1x0.5m	External	NE	Cellar entrance [Pl. 5]
7	1x2m, 1x0.5m	External	NE	Cellar door detail [Pl. 6]
8	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 1	NE	View to room 2
9	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 1	SW	View to bay window/entrance [Pl. 11]
10	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 2	NE	General view [Pl. 12]
11	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 4	NE	View to stairs and shelving [Pl. 13]
12	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 3	E	Shelving [Pl. 10]
13	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 3	S	Door detail [Pl. 9]
14	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 5/6	E	View of rooms 5 and 6 showing arch [Pl. 14]
15	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 6	N	View of room 6
16	-	External	NE	Window detail [Pl. 7]

### B. Colour Prints

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x2m	External	SE	Front elevation
2	1x2m	External	E	Side elevation
3	1x2m	External	NW	Rear elevation
4	1x2m	External	SE	Front elevation, east side
5	1x2m	External	E	Cellar oblique
6	1x2m, 1x0.5m	External	NE	Cellar entrance
7	1x2m, 1x0.5m	External	NE	Cellar door detail
8	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 1	NE	View to room 2
9	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 1	SW	View to bay window/entrance
10	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 2	NE	General view
11	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 4	NE	View to stairs and shelving
12	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 3	E	Shelving
13	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 3	S	Door detail
14	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 5/6	E	View of rooms 5 and 6 showing arch
15	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 6	N	View of room 6

### C. Monochrome Images

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x2m	External	SE	Front elevation
2	1x2m	External	E	Side elevation
3	1x2m	External	NW	Rear elevation
4	1x2m	External	SE	Front elevation, east side
5	1x2m	External	E	Cellar oblique
6	1x2m, 1x0.5m	External	NE	Cellar entrance
7	1x2m, 1x0.5m	External	NE	Cellar door detail
8	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 1	NE	View to room 2
9	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 1	SW	View to bay window/entrance
10	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 2	NE	General view
11	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 4	NE	View to stairs and shelving
12	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 3	E	Shelving
13	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 3	S	Door detail
14	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 5/6	E	View of rooms 5 and 6 showing arch
15	1x2m, 1x0.5m	Rm 6	N	View of room 6

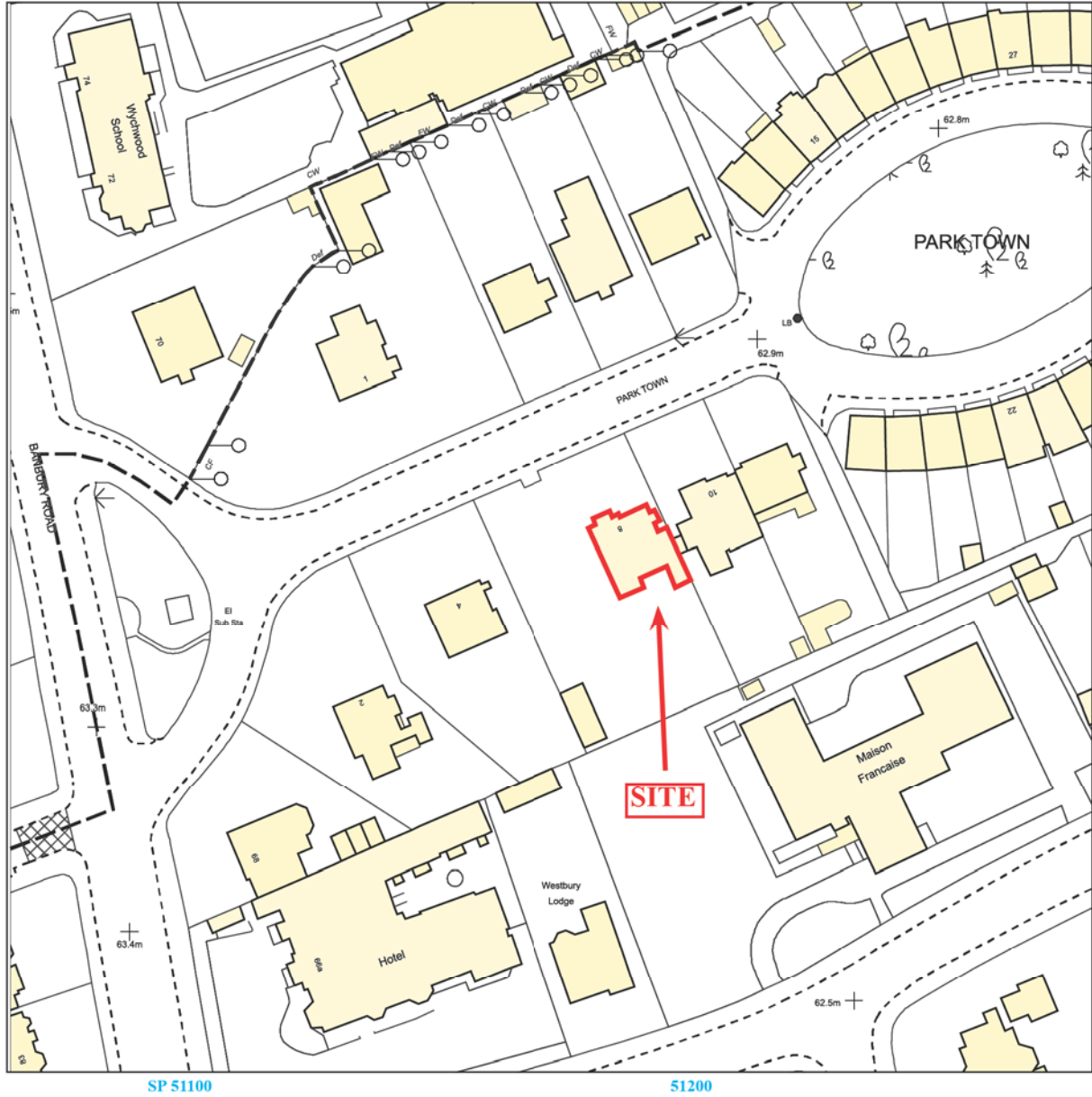


**6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Oxford and Oxfordshire

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 180 at 1:12500  
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880

THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
SERVICES



PTO 15/168

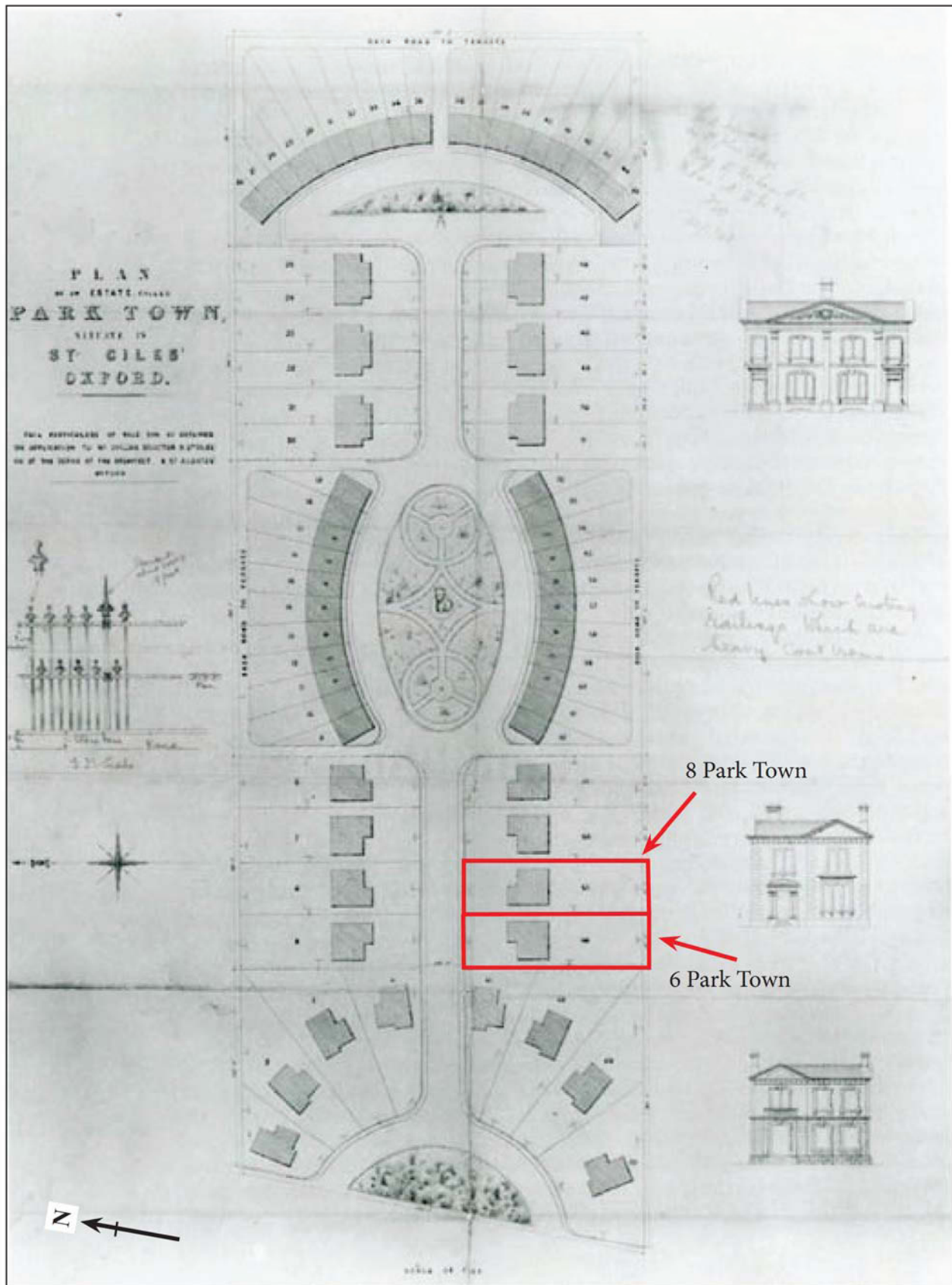


**6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Park Town.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.  
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:1250

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

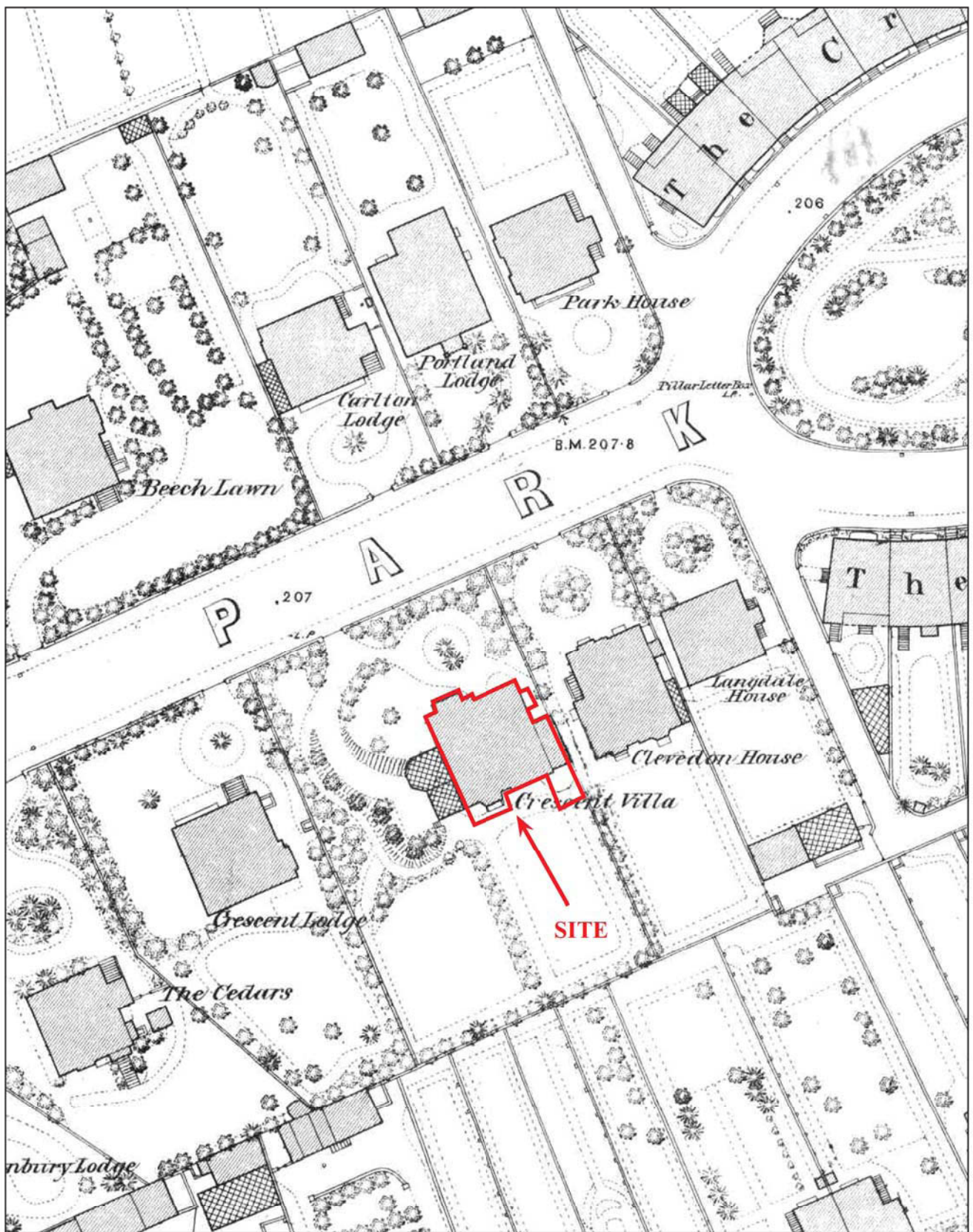


PTO 15/168

**6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording**

Figure 3. Seckham's proposed layout of Park Town.

THAMES VALLEY  
  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
 SERVICES



PTO 15/168



6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording

Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1878.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



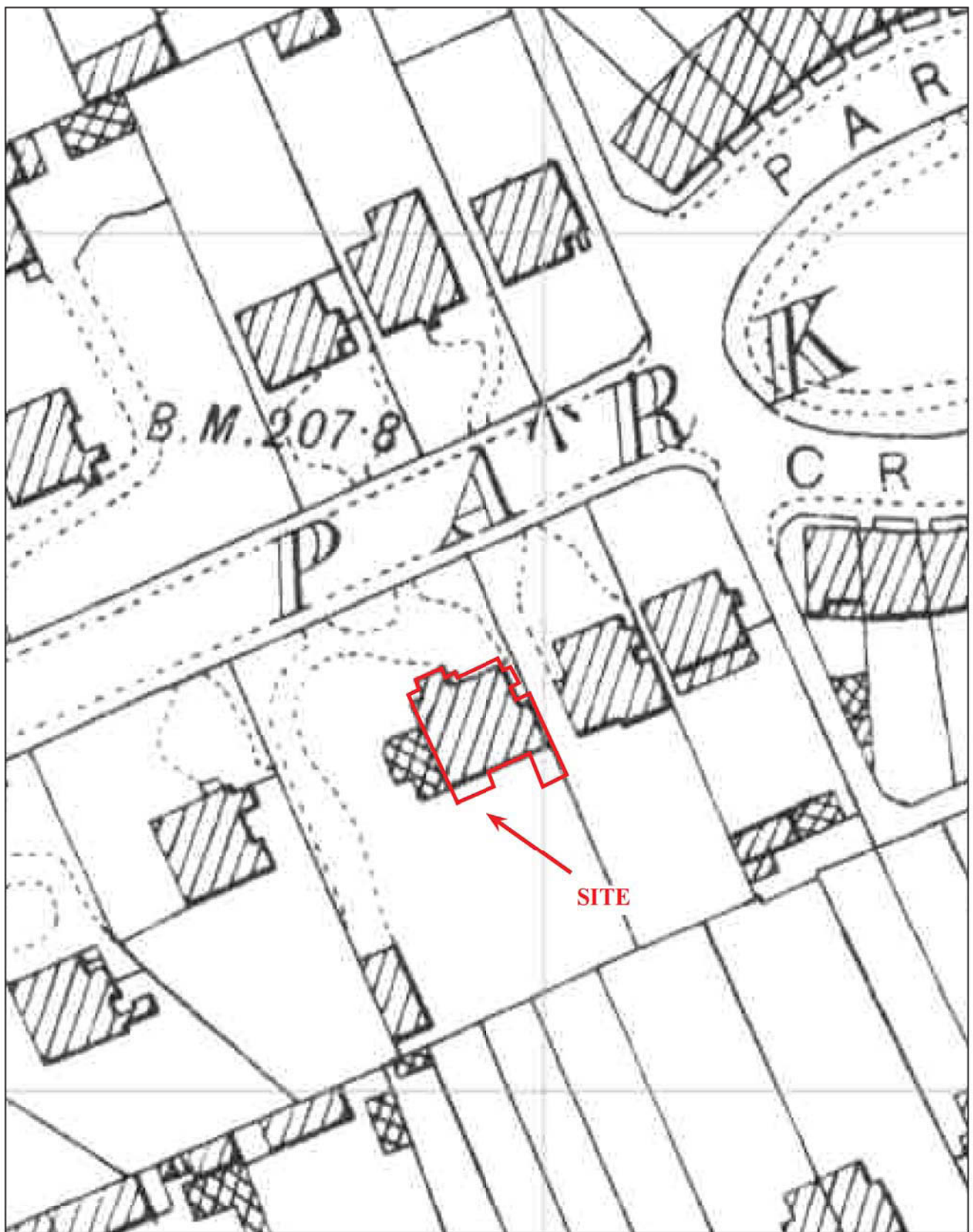


PTO 15/168



6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Figure 5. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1881.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

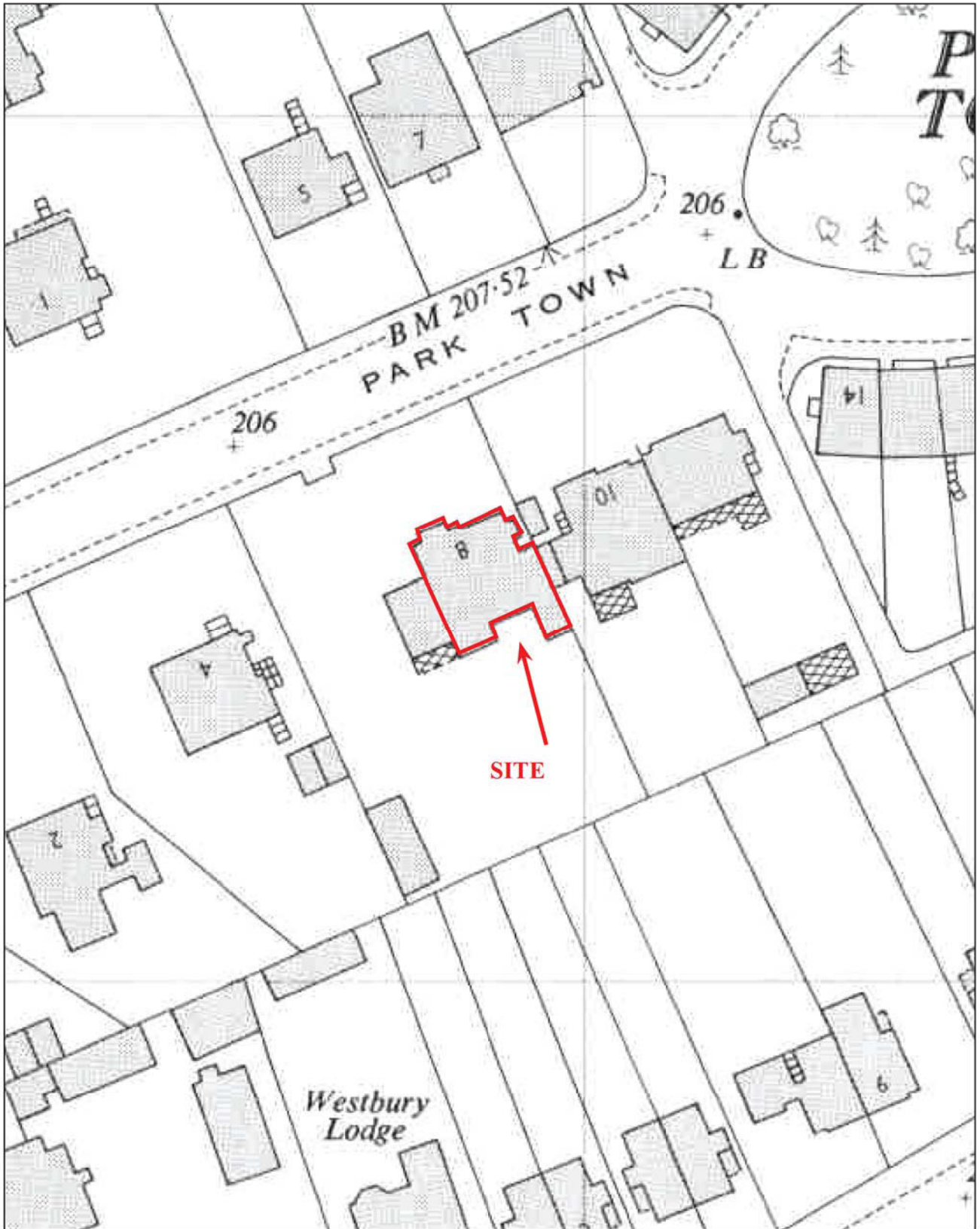


PTO 15/168



6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Figure 6. Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1900.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

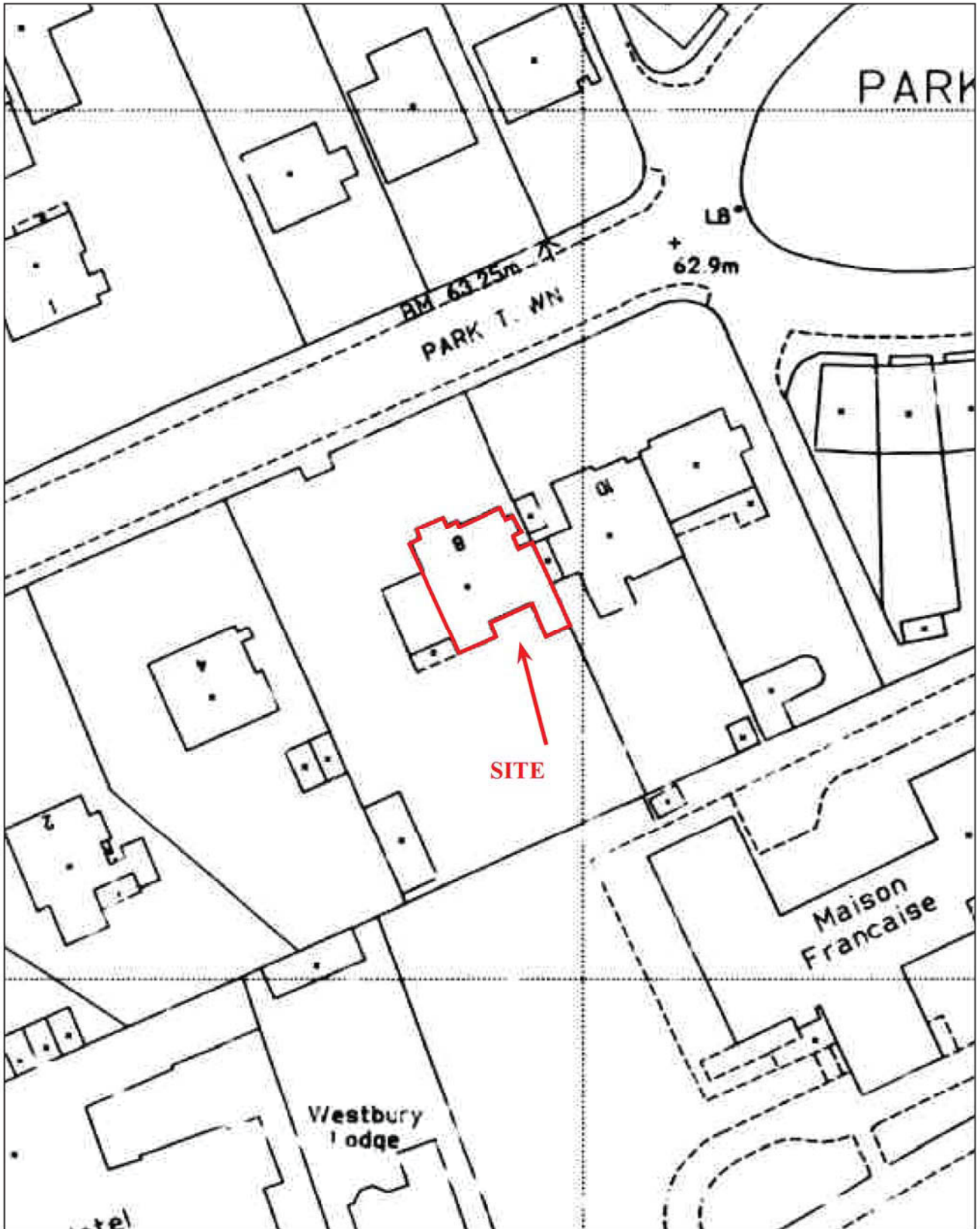


PTO 15/168



6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Figure 7. Ordnance Survey, 1956.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



PTO 15/168



6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1994.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



South Elevation



East Elevation



North Elevation



West Elevation

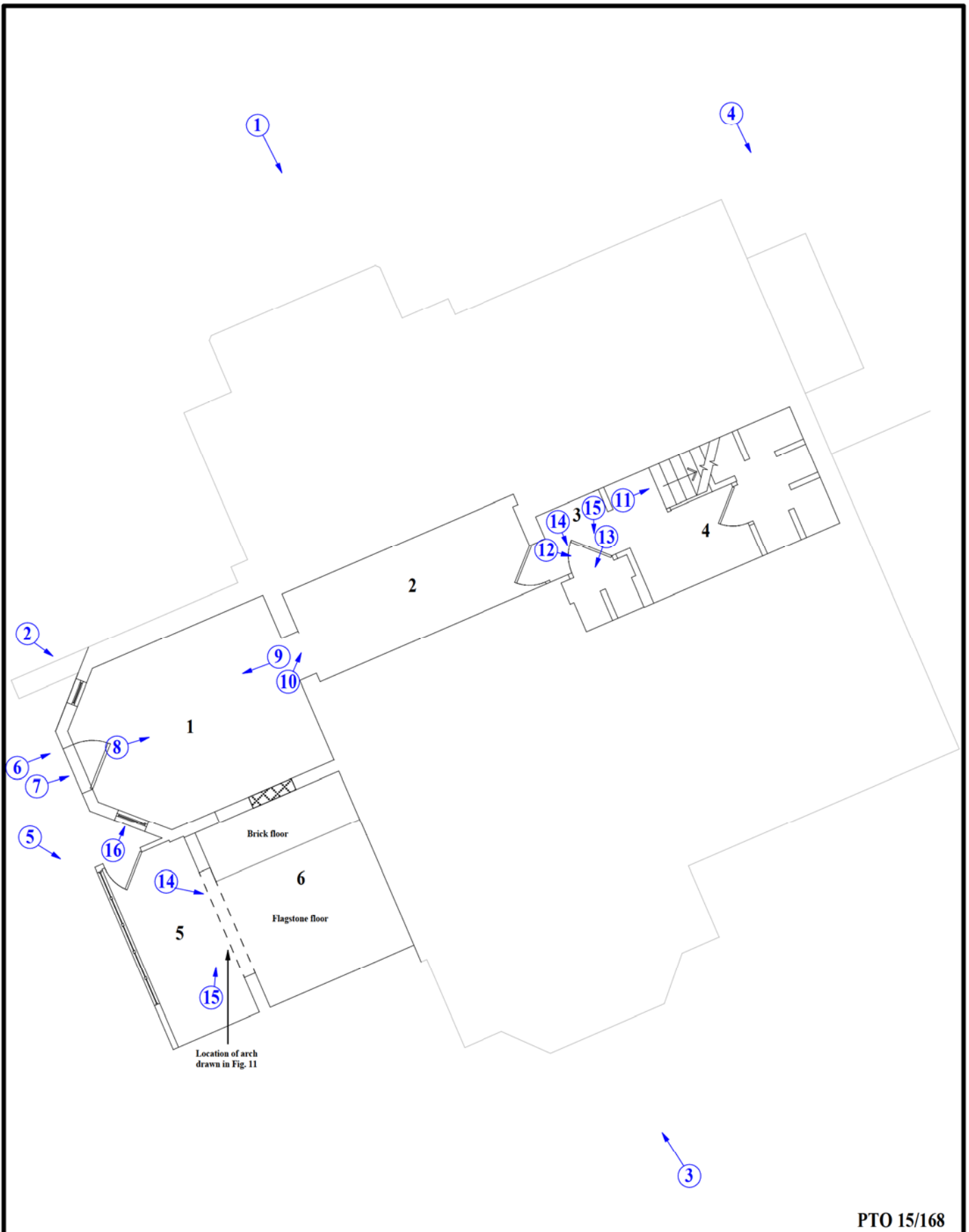
PTO 15/168

**6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording**

Figure 9. Elevations



THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

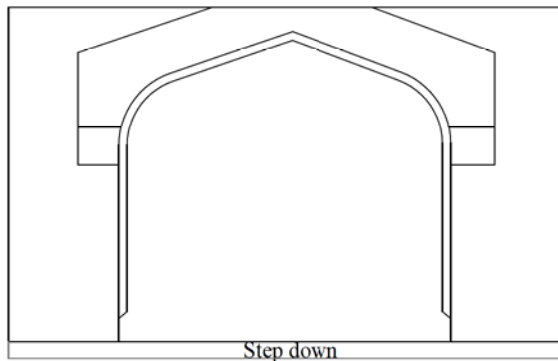


PTO 15/168

**6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording**

Figure 10. Plan of the Cellar showing photo locations





**West facing elevation**

PTO 15/168



**6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording**

Figure 11. Arch Elevation



THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 1. Front elevation, looking Southeast, Scale: 2m.



Plate 2. Front elevation, east side, looking Southeast, Scale: 2m.



Plate 3. Side elevation, looking East, Scale: 2m.



Plate 4. Cellar oblique, looking East, Scale: 2m.

PTO 15/168

6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Plates 1 - 4.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES





Plate 5. Cellar entrance, looking Northeast,  
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Rear elevation, looking Northwest, Scale: 2m.



Plate 7. View to bay window/entrance,  
looking Southwest, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 8. General view of room 2,  
looking Northeast, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

PTO 15/168

6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Plates 5 - 8.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 9. View to bay window/entrance, looking Southwest, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. General view of room 2, looking Northeast, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

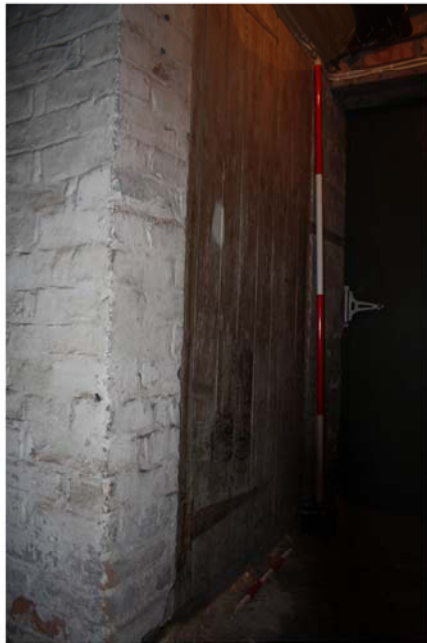


Plate 11. Door detail, looking South, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 12. Shelving, looking East, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

PTO 15/168

6-8 Park Town, Oxford,  
Oxfordshire, 2015  
Building Recording  
Plates 9 - 12.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 13. View to stairs and shelving,  
looking Northeast, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 14. View of rooms 5 and 6 showing arch,  
looking East, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 15. Detail of door with strap hinge  
looking Southeast.



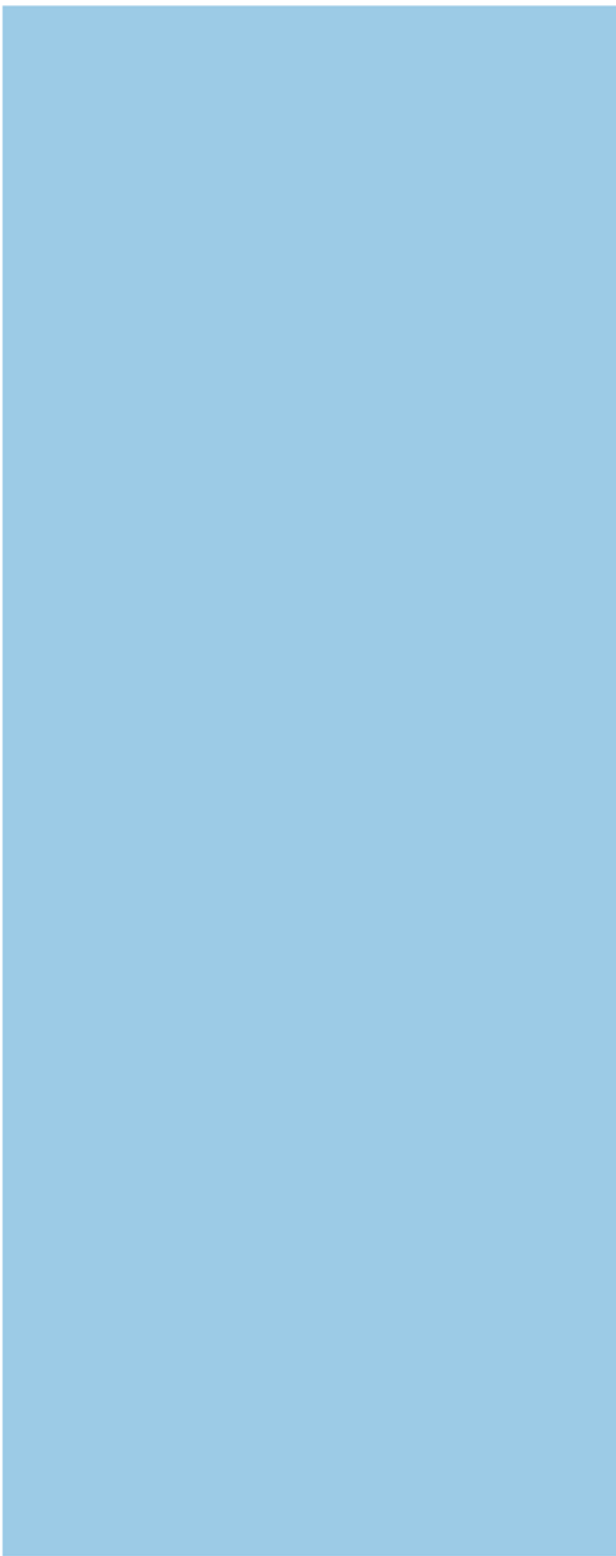
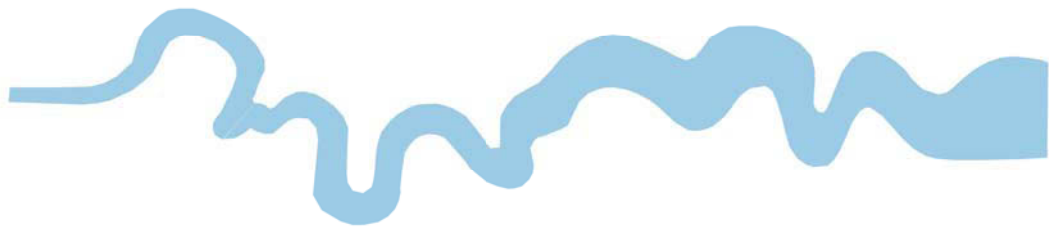
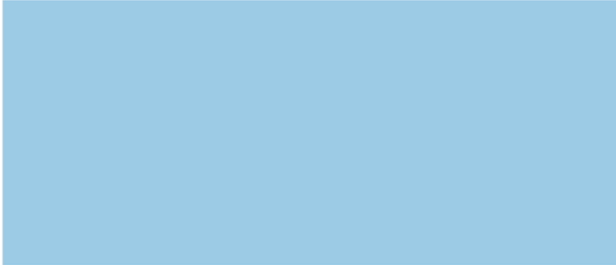
Plate 16. Detail of door with strap hinge  
looking Southeast.

PTO 15/168

## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,  
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,  
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552  
Fax: 0118 9260553  
Email: [tvas@tvas.co.uk](mailto:tvas@tvas.co.uk)  
Web: [www.tvas.co.uk](http://www.tvas.co.uk)**