JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

FOR

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF

LAND AT JERICHO CANALSIDE,

JERICHO, OXFORD

SP 5045 0681
(CENTERED)

On behalf of

Spring[UR] Residential Ltd.

May 2007

REPORT FOR	Spring UR Residential Ltd Cedar Court 221 Hagley Road Hayley Green Halesowen B63 1ED
PREPARED BY	Amy Gray-Jones
REVISED BY	David Gilbert
REPORT ISSUED	21st May 2007
ENQUIRES TO	John Moore Heritage Services Hill View Woodperry Road Beckley Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ Tel/Fax 01865 358300 Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk
JMHS Project No:	1669

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ORIGINS OF THE REPORT

This archaeological desk-based study was originally commissioned in 2003 and has been revised in 2007 on the advice of Brian Durham the Archaeologist for Oxford City Council. It relates to the proposed re-development of the site of Jericho Canalside, Jericho, Oxford.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Government Planning Policy Guidance, PPG 16, emphasises that early consultation regarding the results of an archaeological assessment, and a consideration of the implications of a development proposal, are the key to informed and reasonable planning decisions. An aim of this report is therefore to facilitate that process, and enable informed discussion to take place in order, if appropriate, to develop a strategy by which the impact of the development on the archaeological resource of the site can be mitigated.

In accordance with the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IFA, 1994), this report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site, collating existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined application area.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

The format of the report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (*ibid.*).

In summary, the work has involved:
- identifying the client's objectives

- identifying the cartographic, documentary, digital, and photographic sources available for consultation (where appropriate)
- assembling, consulting and examining those sources

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were the Oxford City Council Urban Archaeology Database (UAD), the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies and the Oxfordshire Record Office. The first holds details of all known archaeological sites within the City of Oxford, the second contains copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps and the third holds cartographic and documentary sources. Archaeological sites within 500 m of the proposal site have been noted.

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information. Geotechnical data, from a number of boreholes (Soil Consultants Ltd, 2002) was also available for the site.

In order that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration has been given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits on the site.

2 THE SITE

2.1 LOCATION (Figure 6)

The site lies in Jericho, a suburb of Oxford c. 0.5 km north west of the city centre, at National Grid Reference SP 5045 0681 (centred). The proposal area lies immediately east of and parallel to the Oxford Canal, bordered by the canal to the west and St. Barnabas' Church and housing to the east.

2.2 DESCRIPTION (see figure 1)

The site lies at approximately 57 m above Ordnance Datum on ground that is generally level. Currently occupying the northern area of the site are two single storey brick built buildings, two temporary storage/workshop containers and a diesel tank, associated with 'College Cruisers' who hire out narrow boats. In the central area is a roughly L-shaped single storey brick and timber built building, housing workshops, and a dry dock orientated roughly north south. To the south of the dry dock is a smaller rectangular building adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, currently offices. The restaurant-boat 'Rosamund the Fair' also occupies this area. The south of the area is a continuation of the boatyard with mooring points and disposal tanks. Access to the site is possible from four points. From St. Barnabas Street there is a gateway in the south east corner of the site and vehicular access near the centre of the site. There is also a gateway at the western end of Dawson Place and at the western end of Combe Road (Soil Consultants Ltd, 2002).

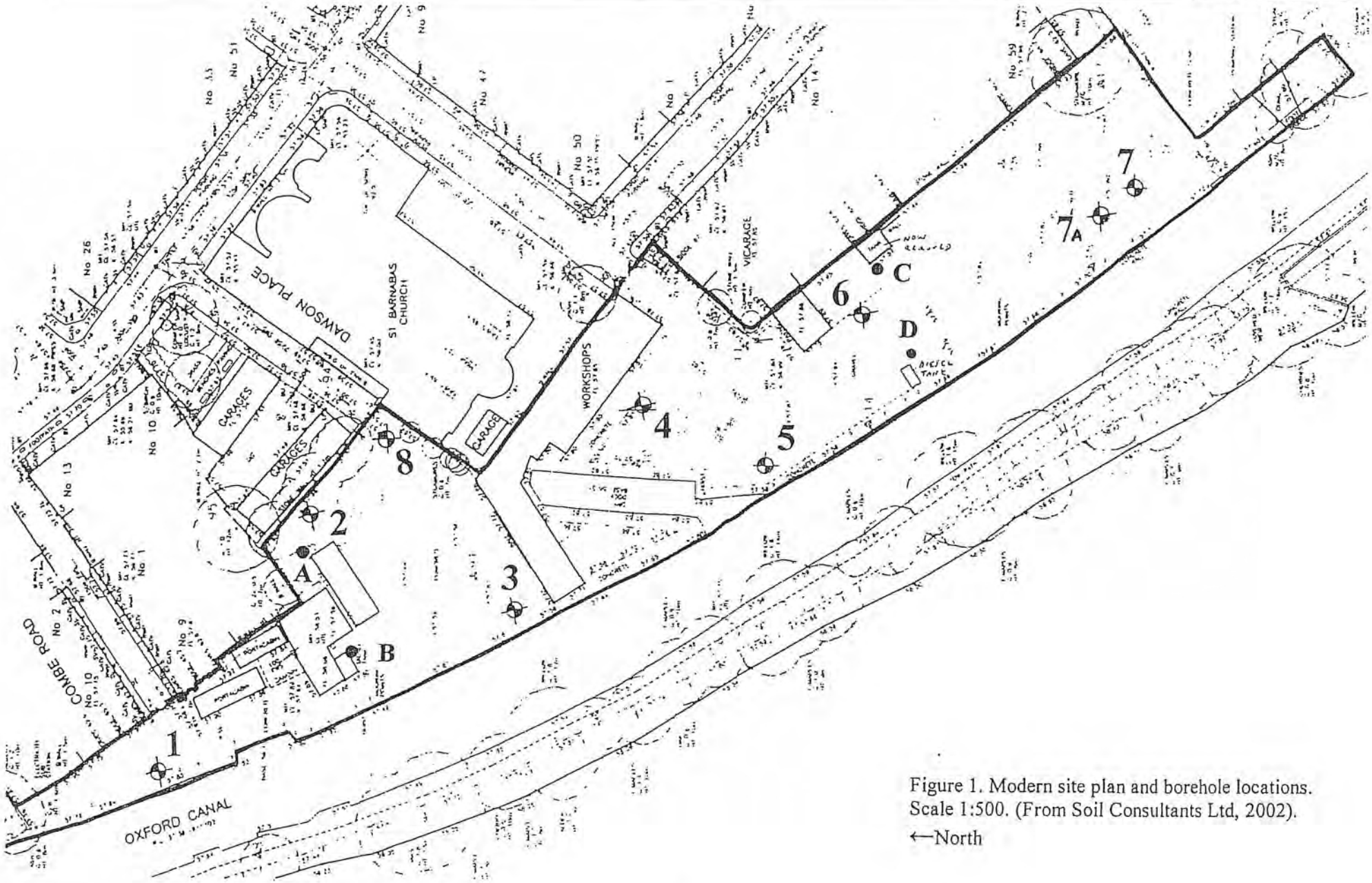

Figure 1. Modern site plan and borehole locations. Scale 1:500. (From Soil Consultants Ltd, 2002).
←North

2.3 GEOLOGY

The underlying geology is River Gravels that in turn overlie the Oxford Clay. The British Geological Survey map of the area indicates alluvial soils associated with the River Thames or Isis and the Castle Mill Stream to the south and west of the site.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT

The proposed redevelopment of the site is for four-storey residential units.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Although the coverage of the majority of the historic (post-medieval) maps of Oxford does not extend as far as the site, Agas' map of 1578 does show the relevant area. At this time it was meadowland alongside the river.

All editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping were consulted as part of the ground investigation report (Soil Consultants Ltd, 2002) and this assessment of the cartographic evidence is based partly upon those findings and our own consultations of the cartographic resource.

The first edition OS map (Figure 2), dated 1876, shows that the site was originally divided into seven sections, collectively known as the Jericho Canal Wharf. The northernmost part is called the coal yard, to the south of this are two buildings on a different alignment, but in a similar position to, the buildings of the present 'College Cruisers'. The section to the south of this with access from Dawson Place is called the Stone Yard and contains a building along the eastern boundary. There are no buildings shown in the area now occupied by the dry dock and workshops but there is a 'Weigh House' and a 'Weigh machine' shown directly in front of the St. Barnabas Street access. Further south the building on the corner, currently offices, is shown partly within the first of four sections, this one labelled the 'Coal yard'. Progressing southwards the next area was the 'Timber yard', the third is not labelled and the fourth was another coal yard each containing one or two buildings.

Very little has changed by the time of the 1899 edition (Figure 3) and the northern half of the site contains the same configuration of buildings although the interior boundary has moved south to near the weighing machine. The area split into four sections in the south of the site has been rearranged to three sections with only the office building near the corner still shown. No changes to the site were observed on the 1921 edition, but by the 1937 edition (Figure 7) the workshops and stores are depicted near the centre of the site, and the south of the site is now only divided into two sections. The 1958 edition refers to the southern section of the site as a 'depot' and this is elaborated further as the 'Council Depot' on the 1970 OS map (Figure 8). The configuration of the buildings in the north of the site has changed by this date, close to their present location. The south of the site is no longer subdivided and a pump house is now present in the south of the site.

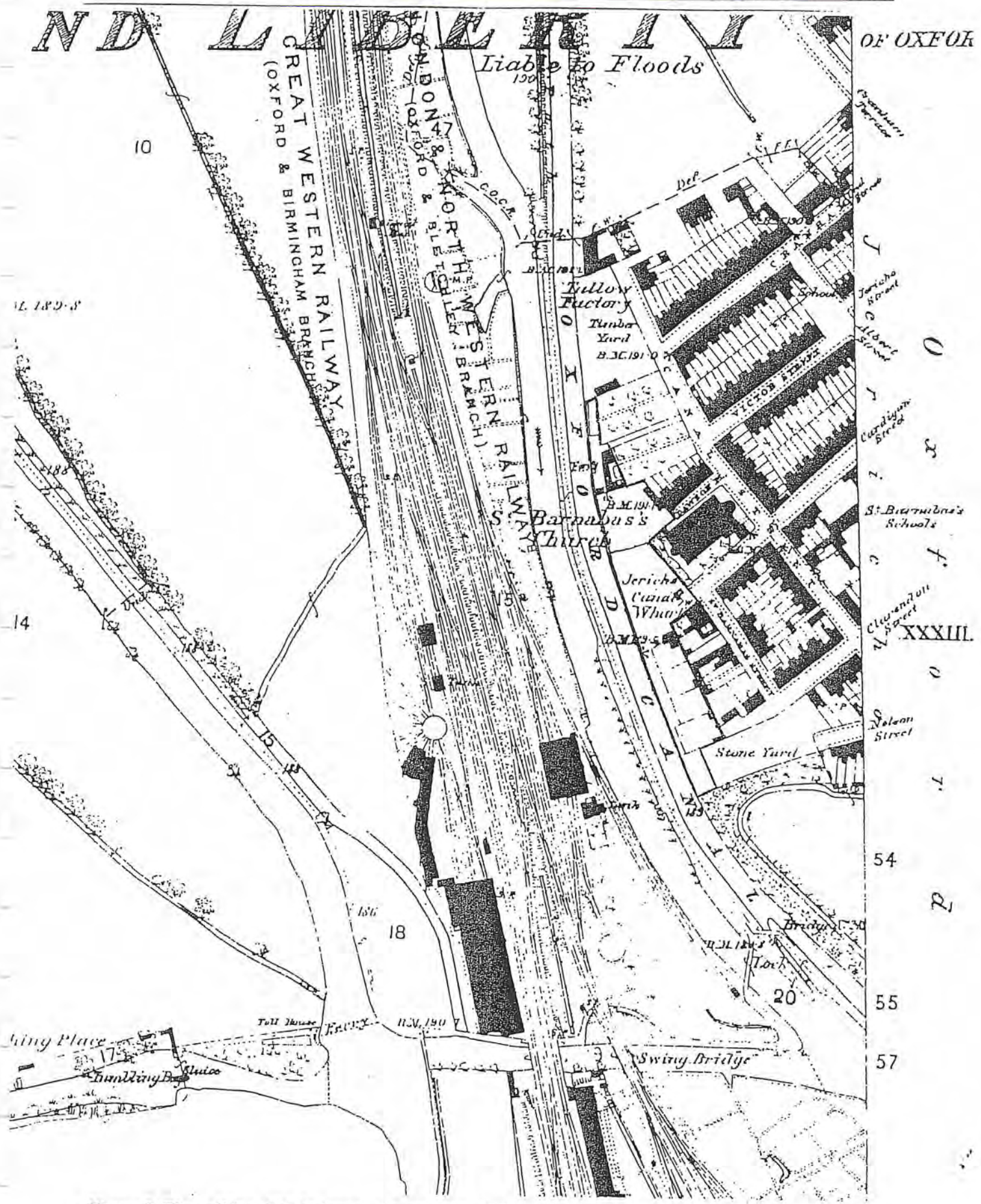

Figure 2. First edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, 1876.

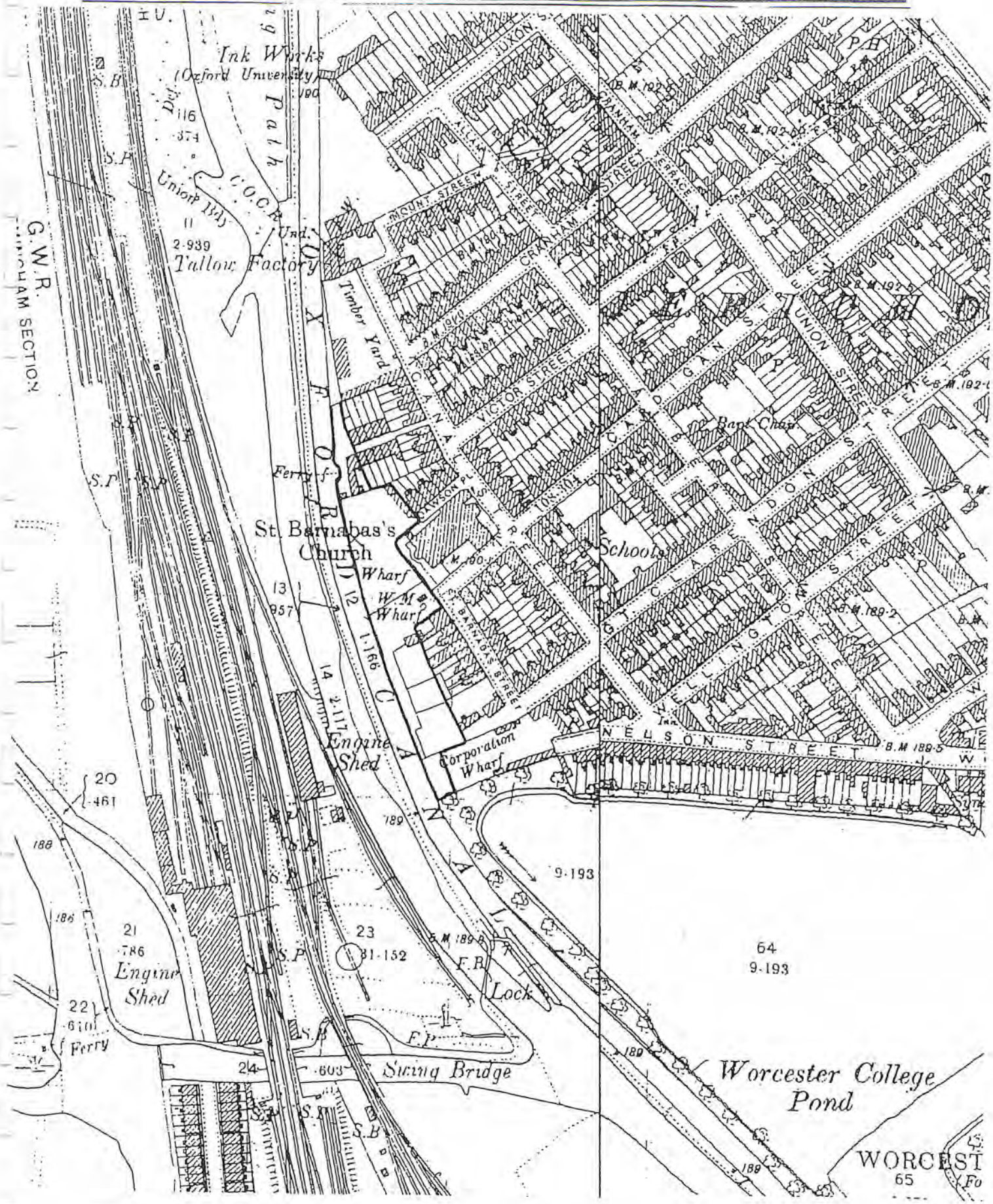

Figure 3. Second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, 1899.

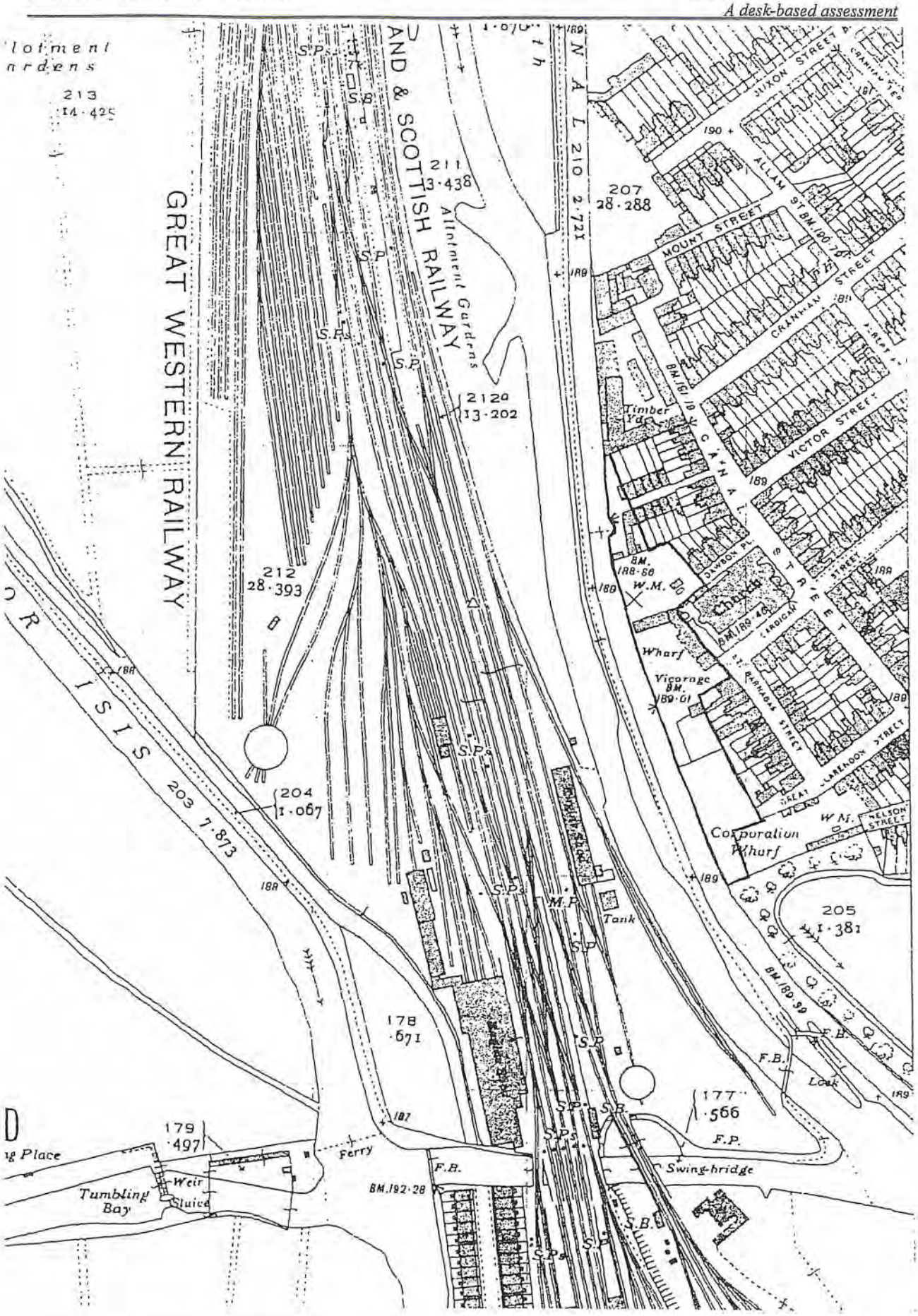

Figure 4. 25" Ordnance Survey map, 1937.

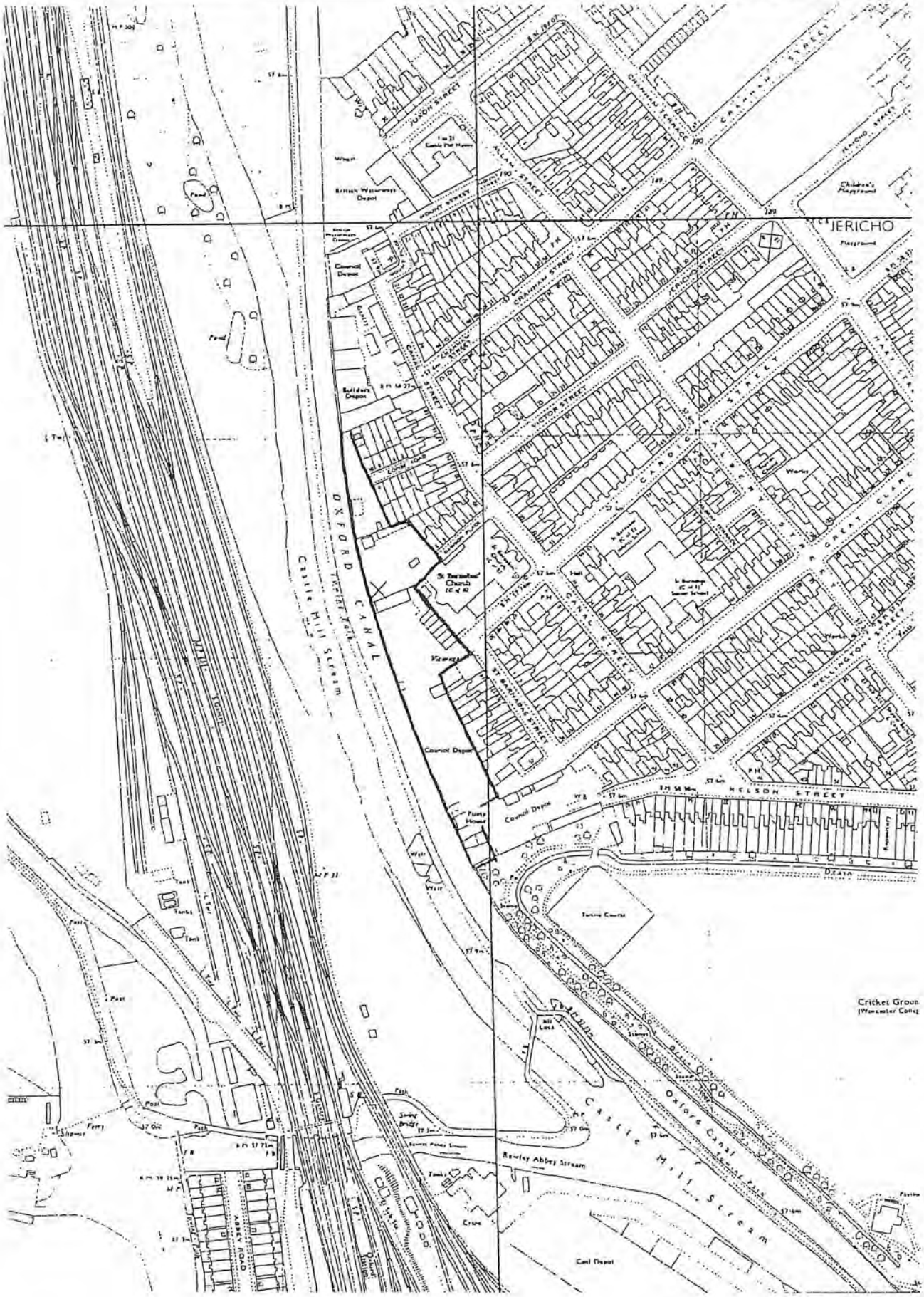

Figure 5. Ordnance Survey map, 1970.

4.2 KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Information on known archaeological sites has been collected for an area of 500 m around the proposed development site. Numbers in **bold** refer to the numbers on Figure 6 and each entry has a national grid reference and a UAD record number, prefixed with an 'E' if it refers to an event record (**1**, SP ******, ******).

4.2.1 PREHISTORIC

There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity within 500 m of the site. Around 470 m to the east of the site excavations on Walton Street recorded trenches and pits containing lithic implements, which may be prehistoric in date (**1**, SP509 067, E717).

4.2.2 ROMANO-BRITISH

The evidence for Roman activity near the site is also very slight. Approximately 360 m to the north west of the site a Roman coin was found while a well was being dug on Cripley Allotments in about 1920 (**2**, SP 501 070, E675). In 1884 a bronze coin, possibly of Constantine or Magentius, was found c. 490 m from the site on Walton Street (**3**, SP 509 067, E705).

4.2.3 ANGLO-SAXON

A late Saxon settlement is known about 420 m north east of the site at Walton Manor (**4**, SP 506 071, 922) and also north east of the site, approximately 500 m, a bone heddle stick, probably Saxon in date, was recovered from salvage excavations during building work on the Radcliffe Infirmary grounds in 1938 (**5**, SP 508 071).

4.2.4 MEDIEVAL

The site under assessment lay well outside of the city walls of medieval Oxford and does not appear to have been occupied. However, the important medieval site of Rewley Abbey is situated approximately 420 m south east of the site. Originally a house of studies for Cistercian monks, the monastery was founded here in 1281 and after the dissolution most of the buildings were demolished; therefore all that remains above ground is a section of walling and an arch (**6**, SP 506 064, 692). There have been a number of archaeological investigations both on and near the site of the Abbey that have revealed more about the building and associated features. These are not discussed in detail here, as the site, the subject of this assessment, is not considered to have any impact on the Abbey precinct, although it may be worthy of note that the site is sealed beneath a considerable build up of modern debris.

Also around 400 m to the south east of the site are the park and gardens belonging to Worcester College (**7**, SP 507 065, 681). Worcester College was established in 1714 but was originally Gloucester College, established in 1283.

An evaluation followed by an area excavation (JMHS 2004) to the rear of No. 69 Woodstock Road (SP 5030 0794) produced features and finds of medieval and post-medieval date. The earliest activity on the site consisted of a series of pits which

produced pottery assemblages dating to the late 11th or 12th century. Though these pits were originally dug to extract gravel, they were used subsequently for the disposal of domestic rubbish. There is little evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site which appears to have been open farmland well into the post-medieval period. However, the presence of medieval pottery and pits indicates that at least one dwelling, possibly a farmstead, occupied the site.

Other areas of medieval activity have been found to the east of the site. Excavations approximately 350 m to the east of the site in King Street in 1874 recovered a medieval pitcher (**8**, SP 507 070, E1155) and during work at 18 Walton Street pottery dating to the mid 13th century was recovered (**9**, SP 509 067, E279).

4.2.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

In the civil war period the site was outside of the north ditch of the civil war defences, c. 470 m from the second phase of defences near the site of Rewley Abbey (**10**, SP 506 063, 440). As part of these defences a number of booms were constructed at strategic points on the waterways. De Gomme's map (dated 1644) shows one on the Castle Mill Stream c. 360 m south east of the site (**11**, SP 506 065, 450) but nothing remains now. An outer guardhouse is also shown here on the same map but there is no other evidence for it (**12**, SP 506 065, 445).

The site appears to have remained largely uninhabited until Jericho was built in the 19th century. The construction of the new Oxford University Press building, and the Jericho Iron and Brass Foundry, coupled with the close proximity to the Oxford canal, created a need for local accommodation for those who worked in this area (Kennedy 1997). The majority of the post-medieval sites known in the area are associated with these industries and the transport network. The new Oxford University Press building, housing the printing works, was constructed by Robertson between 1826 and 1830 on Walton Street, c. 300 m east of the site (**13**, SP 507 069, 457).

The Oxford Canal (**14**, SP 506 065, 40) was built between 1769 and 1790. It was used for the carriage of goods until the 1950's. The canal wharves, now occupied by the site under assessment, would have formed an essential part of the maintenance of the goods transport network (**15**, SP 506 065, 650). Another important transport network, the Great Western Railway built in the 1850's, runs parallel to the Oxford Canal on its west side and the station is situated approximately 300 m south of the site (**16**, SP 504 063, 464). A swing bridge across Rewley Abbey Stream, c. 250 m south of the site, was built in 1906 to replace the original of 1850 and is now a scheduled ancient monument (SAM OX175) (**17**, SP 504 065, 466).

An evaluation conducted a Worcester Place (**23**, SP 5079 0668) recorded the remains of early 20th century buildings and a compacted surface, this may be associated with the Timber Yard's compound noted on the OS map of 1921. Other deposits were associated with the demolition of these early buildings with over 1m of made ground (JMHS 2005). A further evaluation (JMHS 2006) conducted in Worcester Place (**24**, SP 5081 0661) recorded a Victorian pit, again this area showed a considerable depth of made ground.

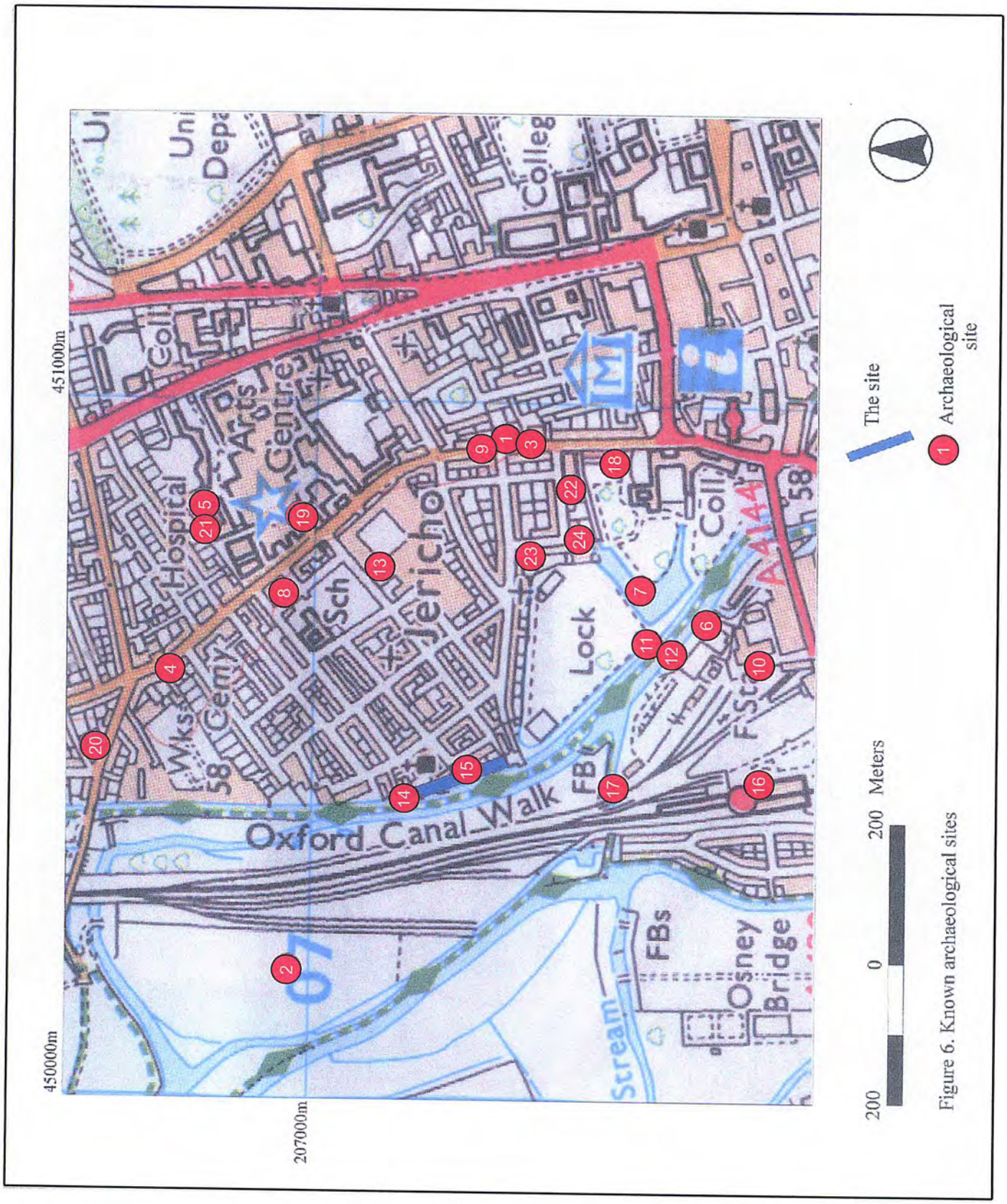

Figure 6. Known archaeological sites

Other post-medieval sites known in the area are a Market Garden on Walton Street (**18**, SP 509 065, 548) and some human remains recovered from excavations at the Radcliffe Infirmary graveyard in the 1930's that are thought to be 18th century (**19**, SP 508 070, E104).

4.2.6 UNDATED

Some sites of unknown date are also known within the assessment area. No dating information is available for a skeleton found with three ceramic vessels and a spoon during gravel digging in 1865 near Walton Well spring, c. 500 m north of the site (**20**, SP 505 073, E1276). Three undated skeletons were also found during excavations at the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1957, c. 500 m north east of the site (**21**, SP 508 071, E764). An archaeological watching brief at 6-9 Worcester Place found stone walls, possibly the remains of an earlier medieval or post-medieval building (**22**, SP 508 066, E554).

4.3 GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

Twelve boreholes (1-8, and A-D, for locations see Figure 1) were bored across the site to depths ranging from 3.1 m to 20 m (Soil Consultants Ltd, 2002). These revealed that the depth of made ground on the site generally varies from between 0.8 m to 1.5 m and that this overlies soft-very soft, peaty, alluvial clays.

An exception to this occurred in the south of the site in borehole 7 where the depth was much greater due to a backfilled excavation for underground services crossing the canal. The backfill extends to a depth of 3.6 m. Borehole 7 was repositioned to the north (7a) and encountered 1.8 m of 'made ground' although the lower 0.5 m may be alluvium. Further to the north borehole D, adjacent to the diesel tank, also encountered a greater depth of made ground, up to 2.4 m, which would appear to be a localised disturbance. Borehole 6 and C in this area showed that there is only c. 0.80 m of made ground above the alluvium here increasing northwards to 1.30-1.50 m in the middle of the site (boreholes 4 and 5).

In the northern half of the site the depth of made ground was generally consistent at 0.85-1.05 m thick (boreholes 2,3,B) apart from in the east (8), opposite the Dawson Place access, and the far north (1), where it was 1.30 m thick.

The deposits of alluvium that underlie the made ground increase in thickness east west across the site reflecting the slope of the top of the River Gravel deposits. The alluvium is 0.25-0.45 m thick on the eastern edge, except for an apparent localised area by borehole C where it is recorded as 1.15 m thick. Adjacent to the canal the alluvium increases in thickness to 0.85-1.40 m. Overall the highest point in the River Gravels is near the Dawson Place entrance where the top is 1.40-1.55 m below present ground level. Elsewhere the gravels are 1.90-2.25 m below ground level.

4.4 PALAEOHYDROLOGY

An evaluation (JMHS 2005) conducted 300m to the east of the site at Worcester Place (**23**, SP 5079 0668) showed evidence of a buried land surface, an organic peat-like deposit, which was later covered by a made ground in the late 19th to early 20th century.

This buried land surface recorded in two trenches, up to 0.1m thick, appeared to have been peat wetland, and overlies alluvial clay deposits. These alluvial clay deposits situated above the gravel terrace were between 1m and 1.2 m thick. This wetland ground was lower between 56.41m and 56.57m OD than the other buried land surface located at 56.82m OD to the north-west. The wetland deposits were noted to slope down from east to west and may indicate the rough positioning of a palaeo-channel. This channel could be running north north-east to south south-west and may form part of a meander in an early river course.

Another evaluation (JMHS 2006) conducted approximately 70m to the south (**24**, SP 5081 0661) recorded a second palaeo-channel roughly aligned east to west with dry land to the north. The alluvial deposits (55.34m OD) were again capped by an organic peat-like layer up to 0.25m thick (55.94m OD) implying that at one period this area was also wetland.

The position and alignment of these two channels would suggest that they are not part of a continuous channel, but in fact are two separate ones, unless the northerly channel took a sharp meander to the east as it flowed south. There is also a 0.5m discrepancy in their heights.

The alluvial deposits recorded by the boreholes (Soil Consultants Ltd, 2002) showed localised areas where the deposit was considerably thicker; this has been considered to be possible drainage ditches. Given the nature of the deposit this is unlikely considering the size of the channels recorded to the east. Although it is more likely to be the edge of a palaeo-channel at a slight angle to the line of the present canal (see below).

Robinson (2003) has demonstrated that towards the end of the Late Devensian, a system of minor and rapidly shifting braided channels reworked part of the First Terrace and lowered it to create an undulating gravel surface. Shortly before the start of the Holocene there was a transition of river regime to one of multiple broad incised channels. These channels largely remained stable throughout the Holocene and a simplification of the multiple channel system occurred as channels became redundant through silting.

During the early and mid Holocene pedological processes predominated, although limited flooding could have occurred the water table was seasonally low. During the late Bronze Age there was a rise in the water table and flooding started by the middle Iron Age, with clay alleviation underway by the late Iron Age which continued throughout the Roman period. Sedimentation slowed down or perhaps even ceased in the early Saxon period, but had resumed by the late Saxon period and extended through most of the medieval period, reaching some sites for the first time. Alluviation had declined before the end of the medieval period although flooding has continued to the present day (Robinson 2003).

As a result of the uneven nature of the floodplain surface, the onset of flooding and alluviation was by no means synchronous between all sites (Robinson 2003). For this reason it is difficult to compare the levels of deposits recorded near the site and those from the more closely studied St. Aldate's area 1.5km to the south-east. Late Devensian deposits were recorded at Blackfriars at 54.21m OD and early Holocene peat at St Aldate's was between 52.4m and 53m OD. A Bronze Age deposit dated to 1010-400 cal BC (HAR 209) was observed at St Aldate's at 53.9m OD. Organic silts dated 800-260 cal

BC (HAR 5342) were recorded from the Trill Mill at 53.75m OD above this was a reedswamp peat dated to 760-50 cal BC (HAR 8361) at 54m OD. The Iron Age settlement at Whitehouse Road at 55.4m OD was apparently above the seasonal flood levels.

The organic layers located in the evaluation trenches of 2005 and 2006 (JMHS) might relate to the Iron Age organic layers at Trill Mill, although they could represent earlier deposits from the Devensian or Holocene as noted above. It is also plausible that these organic layers relate to the alleviation and flooding towards the end of the medieval period. Agas' map of 1578 shows the area was meadowland, and it is possible that the flooding of the area could have been intentional if the area was managed water meadow.

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

In view of the information presented above the site is considered to have a low potential for containing archaeological remains of local/regional significance.

For the prehistoric period, findspots of artefacts show a very low amount of general activity in the area. This may reflect the lack of formal archaeological investigation in the area, as generally the Thames floodplain was a focus for activity. However the potential for prehistoric remains is considered to be low due to the character and general low level of known sites of this period in the area.

The potential for Roman, Saxon or Medieval remains is also considered to be low. A late Saxon settlement is known to the north of the site, but considering the low level of known sites and that the assessment area falls outside of the main areas of occupation during these periods, the potential for activity of this date must also be considered to be low.

Buried remains of the post-medieval period may be encountered in the form of the remains of the buildings that originally stood as part of the canal wharf, such as those shown on the first edition OS map. Foundations cut through the made ground may remain *in situ* or they may have been grubbed out and levelled across the site.

There is a high potential for palaeo-environmental remains in the area. These could span a broad time range from the late Devensian to the early post-medieval period. The boreholes suggest that at least one palaeo-channel is present within the area of the site. It is possible that a single channel follows the rough line of the present canal through borehole 1, 3 and 5 before meandering eastwards towards borehole 6.

Boreholes 7 and D indicate that the southern area of the site has localised areas of disturbance, which has removed any alluvial deposits. The extent of the disturbance is unknown.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The substantial quantity of made ground across the site probably consists of post-medieval rubbish dumping, as the site does not appear to have been under occupation much before the 19th century. This would be in character with the rest of Jericho where the ground level was raised before development. The potential for remains of an earlier date, sealed by the made ground, is considered to be low due to the generally low level of known activity in the area.

The profile of the deposits on site is such that drainage is likely to be kept within the made ground, or just into the top of alluvial deposits. It has been suggested that for the four-storey buildings that pile foundations will be used. The depth of these foundations would impact on the alluvial deposits, although this may only be minor.

The 'winding hole' places it partly on the footprint of the existing wet dock. Its impact is therefore considered minimal if the remainder of the construction was not deeper than the top of the alluvial.

The bridge to the south of the site as proposed (drawing A4877-11-030B) with pile foundation supports and a ramp would have minimal impact.

A contingency may be required for potential remediation of hydrocarbon contamination and methane. This is a recurrent problem on the Thames floodplain and could require bulk extraction although there are other less invasive mitigation strategies. It is understood that soil investigations are being carried out at present.

It has been stated above that the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site is low. In addition the development impact, piles apart, would be contained within the made ground on the site, which is derived from 19th century dumping and development. For these reasons it is the opinion of John Moore Heritage Services that no archaeological work is necessary on the sit, although a programme of monitoring may need to be considered for the 'winding hole'.

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GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (SOURCE: OCC UAD)

Site number	Record number	Site name	Description	Easting	Northing
Prehistoric					
1	E717	Excavations in Walton Street	Excavations in Walton Street. Trenches and pits containing stone implements were recorded.	450942	206736
Roman					
2	E675	Find from Cripley Allotments c1920	Find from Cripley Allotments in about 1920. A Roman coin was found while a shallow well was being dug.	450190	207040
3	E705	Find from Walton Street in 1884	Find from Walton Street in 1884. A bronze coin of Constantine or possibly Magentius was recovered.	450943	206704
Saxon					
4	922	Late Saxon Settlement at Walton Manor	A late Saxon Settlement at Walton Manor	450623	207199
5	E118	Building work in the north side of the Radcliffe Infirmary grounds in 1938	Building work on the north side of the Radcliffe Infirmary grounds in early 1938. In a foundation trench, a layer of ash was found some depth below the surface. A bone heddle stick, probably Saxon, was recovered.	450834	207151
Medieval					
6	692	Rewley Abbey	Cistercian 'studium' and subsequent monastery established 1281. The only extant features are part of a wall, see also primary record numbers 395-Cistercian Monastery, 693-moat, 691-building	450677	206455
7	681	Worcester College- Park and Gardens	Worcester College- Park and Gardens	450721	206539
8	E1155	Excavations in King Street in 1874	Excavations in King Street in 1874. During drainage work a medieval pitcher was recovered.	450720	207038
9	E279	Building Work at 18 Walton Street in 1976-7	Building work at 18 Walton Street in 1976-7. During work in the front garden medieval pottery was found, thought to be the first find of that date in the area. A large storage jar, subsequently broken, was among the finds. Sherds were dated to mid 13th century	450929	206765

Post-medieval

10	440	Civil War Defences- Second Phase	Civil War Defences - the northern defensive ditch	450628	206384
11	450	Civil War Defences- Rewley Boom	Boom Defence: Civil War Defences - a number of booms were constructed at strategic points on the waterways. De Gommes map (1644) shows one on the Castle Mill Stream but nothing remains now.	450653	206527
12	445	Civil War Defences, Rewley	An outer guard house is shown on the same map (see 450) but there is no other evidence	540645	206513
13	457	Oxford University Press	Printing Works	450757	206906
14	40	Oxford Canal	Built between 1769-1790 and used for carriage of goods until 1950's	450430	206875
15	650	Jericho Canal Wharves	Canal wharves opened in 1789 on Oxford Canal- used for stone/coal/timber (RE1360), canal usage declined in e20thc, finally closed in 1955	450471	206775
16	464	GWR Station	Railway Station	450452	206365
17	466	LMS Swing Bridge	Swing Bridge- Built 1906 to replace original of 1850, a scheduled ancient monument - SAM OX175	450451	206576
18	548	Market Garden, Walton Street	Market Garden	450907	206579
19	E104	Excavations at the Radcliffe Infirmary graveyard in the 1930's	Excavations at the Radcliffe Infirmary graveyard in the 1930s uncovered a number of skulls, thought to be 18th century.	450833	207024

Undated

20	E1276	Excavations near Walton Well spring in 1865	Excavations near Walton Well spring in 1865. Gravel digging uncovered three ceramic vessels and a spoon with a skeleton. No dating information is available.	450502	207311
21	E764	Excavations at the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1957	Excavations at the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1957. When the foundations for a new building were dug the remains of three undated skeletons were found.	450815	207152
22	E554	Watching Brief at 6-9 Worcester Place	Watching Brief by OAU at 6-9 Worcester Place in 1980. Building work had opened up the frontage cellars. These had been backfilled with gravel. Some stone walls were found in the SW corner of No 9, possibly remains of an earlier building.	450867	206642
23		Watching Brief at former garage Worcester Place	Watching Brief by JMHS at former garage in Worcester Place. Remains of a cellar and demolition rubble of early housing. Undated Palaeo-channel aligned NNE-SSW.	45079	20668
24		Watching Brief at Worcester Place	Watching Brief by JMHS at Worcester Place and Ruskin Lane. Undated Palaeo-channel aligned roughly east to west.	45081	20661