

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF

**WOLVERCOTE PAPER MILL,
WOLVERCOTE,
OXFORD**

National Grid Reference SP 4875 0975 (centred)

by **JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES**
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Client **CLUTTONS**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ORIGINS OF THE REPORT

This archaeological desk-based study was commissioned by Cluttons on behalf of Oxford University Press and Sappi Fine Paper Plc. It relates to the proposed demolition of buildings at Wolvercote Paper Mill, Wolvercote, Oxford, with the consideration of the development of the site in the future although no plans have as yet been proposed. This was carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards for an archaeological desk-based assessment normally issued by Oxford City Council.

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 any future proposed 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 a regional or national 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, a 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 the 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 County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the National Monuments Record, the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, and the Oxfordshire Record Office. The first two hold details of all known archaeological sites within Oxfordshire, the third contains copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps and the fourth holds cartographic and documentary sources. Archaeological sites within 1 km of the proposal site have been noted. By kind permission of the Oxford University Press, cartographic, photographic and documentary sources relating to the development of the Paper Mill, held in their archives, were also available for consultation.

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 an Environmental Site Investigation (Environ 2003), 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.

The author and John Moore Heritage Services Historic Buildings specialist, Margaret Henderson, visited the site on 9th June 2003.

2 THE SITE

2.1 LOCATION (Figure 1)

The site lies within the village of Wolvercote, c. 4 km to the north west of the city centre of Oxford, at National Grid Reference SP 4875 0975 (centred). The proposal area lies immediately east of and parallel to the River Thames or Isis, bounded by Mill Road to the south, residential properties to the east, the A34 to the north, and the River Thames or Isis to the west.

2.2 DESCRIPTION (Figure 2)

The site lies at approximately 59 m above Ordnance Datum on ground that is generally level and covers an area of approximately seven hectares. Access to the site is via Mill Road. The mill is located on a natural tributary of the River Thames or Isis, feeding the Mill Stream that runs in a southerly direction through a culvert (created in 1957) running beneath the west side of the main mill building. The disused, but intact, paper mill buildings currently occupy the southern third of the site and also run adjacent to the eastern boundary. These consist of two storey brick and concrete buildings and single storey warehouses/workshops. The middle of the site consists mainly of concrete and

asphalt hard standing, with fuel storage tanks, a water tower, a filter bed, car parking and a man-made pond. Two former lagoons are situated in this area, east of the pond, one of which lies beneath the car park and the other is now overgrown with vegetation. The northern area of the site is also overgrown with vegetation and was not accessed. A depression bordered by an inverted L-shaped bank, located to the north of the large salle (sorting room) along the eastern site boundary, was also overgrown and is of unknown origin.

2.3 GEOLOGY

The underlying geology consists of River Terrace Gravels that overlie Oxford Clay. Drift deposits of alluvium are present on the western side of the site. (British Geological Survey: Solid and Drift map, Sheet 236, Witney).

3 PROPOSED SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT

The proposed redevelopment of the site is not as yet determined, although the demolition of some of the existing buildings is being considered.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 DOCUMENTARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The history and development of the Paper Mill at Wolvercote has been well documented in a book by H. Carter, 'Wolvercote Mill: A Study in Paper-Making at Oxford', published in 1974, details from which are briefly summarised here where they inform us of the major changes in site layout and use.

The earliest evidence for a mill on this site is as part of the endowment of Godstow Abbey, a Benedictine nunnery, further along the Thames to the south west of the mill. Documents show that the water mill may have been granted to the nunnery c.1404 and it is described in a survey of Godstow Abbey conducted at the time of the Dissolution in 1541. The use of the mill is not mentioned but it is presumed that it ground corn.

In 1616 the mill was sold and at this time there were two corn-mills, known as Wolvercote Mills, and a fulling-mill adjoining them. During the Civil War it is possible that one of the mills was adapted for sword-blade makers whilst King Charles I was based at Oxford. By 1674 it was noted that paper was being made here and around this time the paper from Wolvercote began to be used by the press established by Oxford University.

In 1793 John Swann took over the tenancy of the Mill and is thought to have enlarged the buildings several times. Its use as a corn-mill ceased at this time although it would not be unusual for it to have had a dual function up to this point. During this period the land and the mill was part of the Duke of Marlborough's estate and the freehold was not offered for sale until 1849.

The earliest traceable cartographic reference to the mill is the Davis map of Oxford, dated 1797, which shows only the location of the Paper Mill (Figure 3).

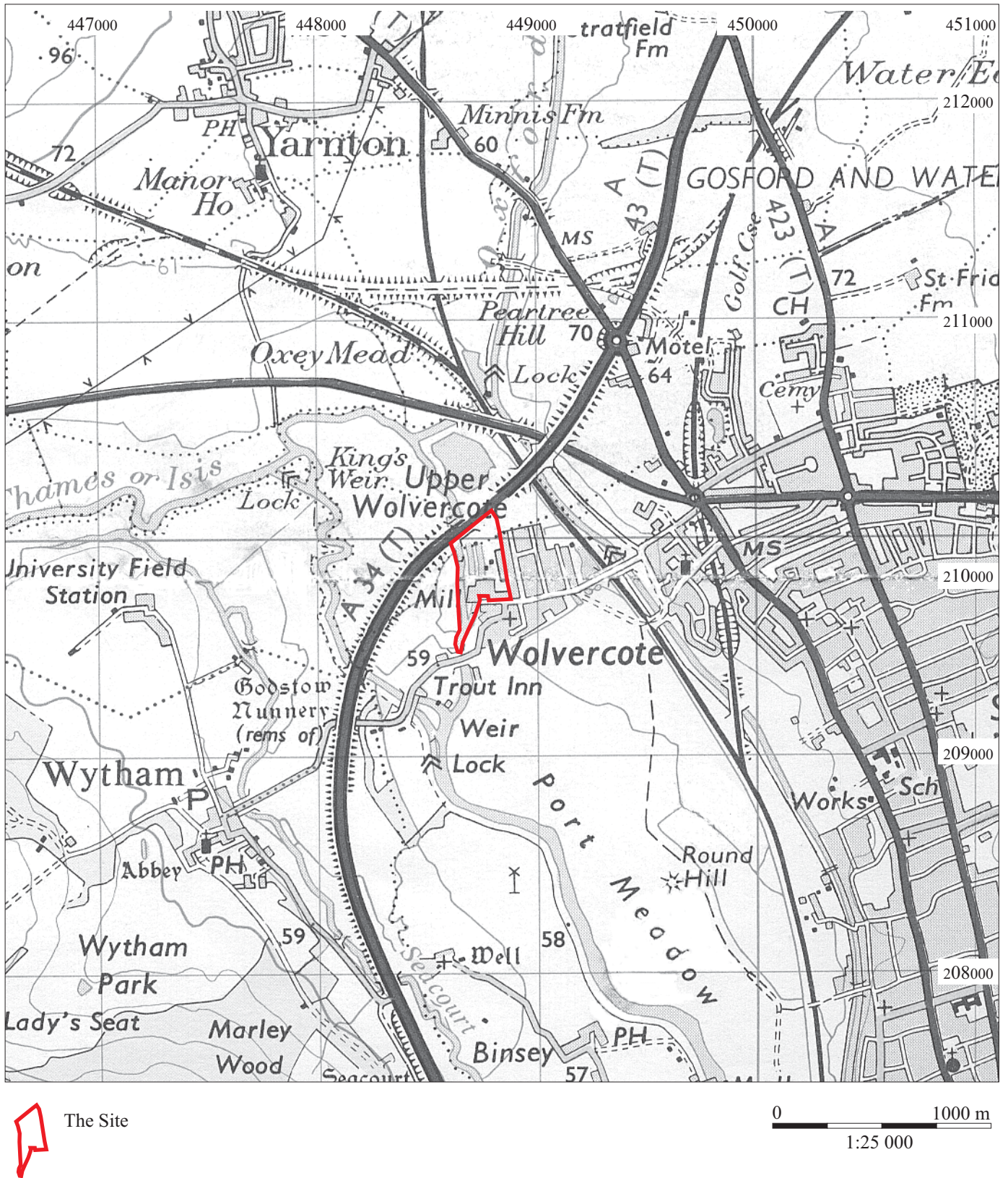


Figure 1. Site location

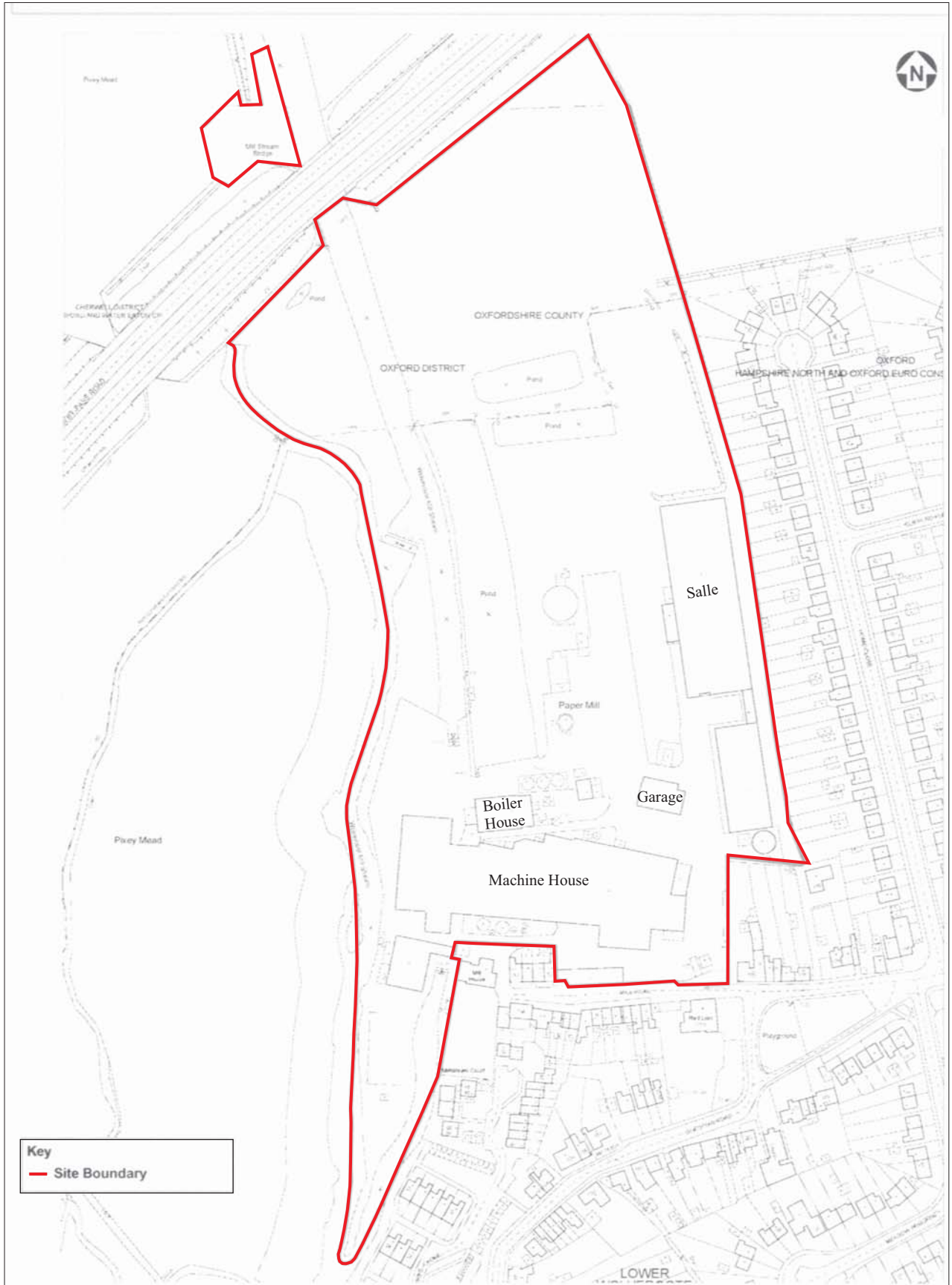


Figure 2. Site layout (After Environ 2003, not to scale)

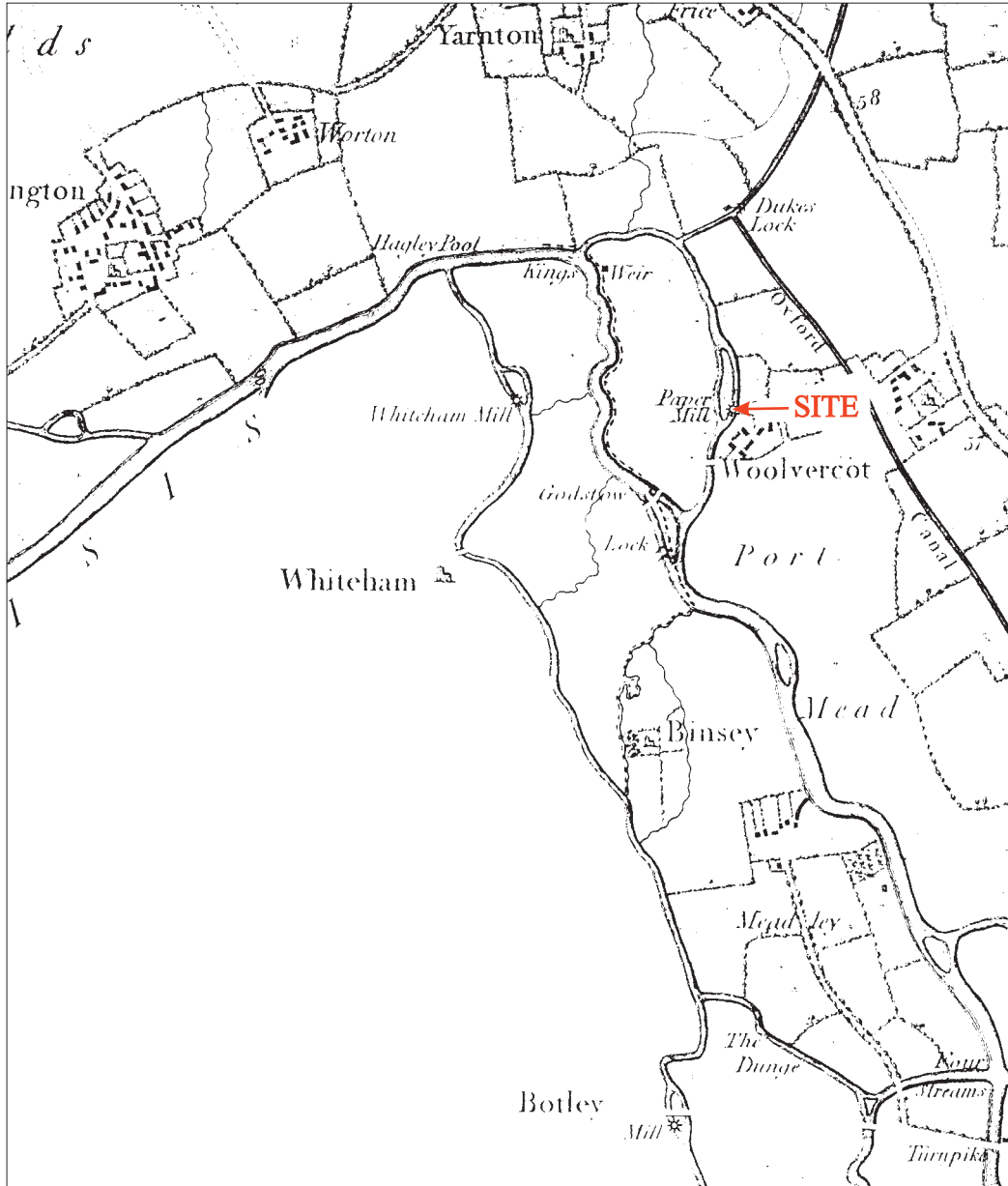


Figure 3. Davis' Map of Oxford 1797 (not to scale)

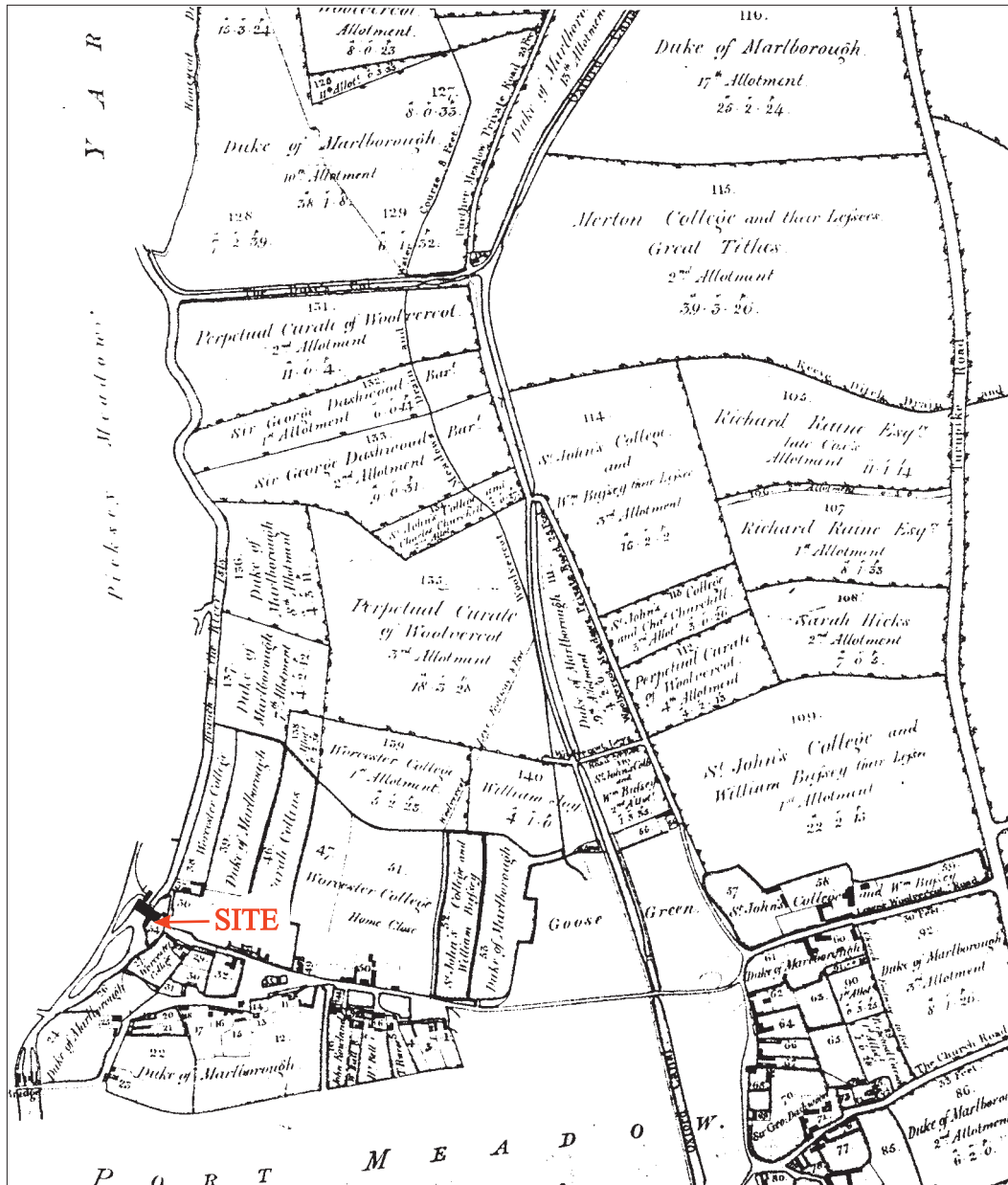


Figure 4. Map of the Old Inclosures and New allotments in the Parish of Wolvercote, in the County of Oxford, 1834 (Not to scale)

The earliest record of the layout and size of the mill buildings is a water-colour drawing by John Buckler dated 1826. Looking at the mill from the north this shows the Mill building spanning the stream with a large wing projecting northward from the main block. The Mill House is shown on the left (east) side of the mill building. A 'Map of the old Inclosures and New Allotments in the parish of Wolvercote in the County of Oxford' dated 1834, also appears to show this arrangement of buildings (Figure 4). Little has changed by the time that sale particulars were drawn up in 1849, showing more clearly the Mill House attached to the east wall of the mill.

Of these buildings only the Mill House remains in situ (outside of the proposed development area). The 'Old Mill' was demolished in 1855, when Thomas Combe bought the freehold, and a new one was constructed in a new position, c. 75 feet further north, by 1856. This was necessary to house the new steam powered machinery for paper manufacture, a Fourdrinier machine, and subsequently no hand-made paper was produced at the new mill.

In 1899 new mill buildings were built, housing a second machine, annexed to the 1856 mill buildings.

Between 1953-1957 the mill of 1856 was demolished and replaced by the present brick and concrete buildings and a culvert was created for the mill stream.

4.2 KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Information on known archaeological sites has been collected for an area of 1 km around the proposed development site. Numbers in **bold** refer to the numbers on Figure 5 and the national grid reference and primary record number, relating to the SMR/NMR, for each entry, can be found in the Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1). The location of some sites is only known within the locality of a 1 km grid square and these are represented by placing the numbered spot in the south west corner of that grid square.

4.2.1 PALAEOLITHIC

There is very little evidence for Palaeolithic activity within 1 km of the site. A lower Palaeolithic large flint cleaver (**1**) was found during gravel extraction between the railway and the A40, c. 750 m north of the site. A number of Palaeolithic handaxes were also recovered from North Rise, c. 1 km east of the site (**2**). A mammoth tusk (**3**) was also recovered from the gravels near to site (1). Although the gravel terrace itself would have attracted early settlement these finds are thought to have come from within the gravel itself, as a result of glacial activity.

4.2.2 BRONZE AGE / IRON AGE

Features belonging to several chronological periods have been identified from cropmarks mapped from aerial photographs of Port Meadow (**4**), c. 200 m south east of the site. These consist of a complex group of linear ditches, and circular and rectangular ditches or enclosures. Since the identification of these sites in 1933 further aerial photography and

investigations have refined the location and character of the features. A series of at least six Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified, the largest of which were certainly barrows (burial mounds) (Lambrick & McDonald 1985). Three groups of small ditched enclosures forming small farmsteads were established in the middle Iron Age. Each group incorporated between three and seven penannular enclosures some of which almost certainly contained houses (Lambrick & McDonald *ibid.*). Further enclosures and longer ditches are probably also associated with these farmsteads marking larger paddocks or to aid drainage. The preservation of this prehistoric landscape on Port Meadow is unique as many similar sites are destroyed by cultivation, and as such the area is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (Oxon. number 143, National number 12003). The Iron Age settlement in particular is unparalleled in extent and quality of preservation (Lambrick & McDonald *ibid.*).

Further sites dating from these periods are also known from within a kilometre radius of the site. Flint scrapers and cores (5) are reported to have been found in the locality to the south east of the site, possibly from Port Meadow, and a blade knife or sickle (6), Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, was found above the alluvial clay on the eroding west bank of the River Thames c. 1 km south of the site. A fragment of a large early Bronze Age beaker (7) was found, possibly within a kilometre of the site, in the locality to the south west of the site. Around 1 km east of the site a clear concise circle showing as a cropmark has been interpreted as a Bronze Age ring ditch/round barrow (8), one of three barrows at King's Weir seen as islands during the 1948 Thames floods. Excavations have suggested a date between the Beaker and late Bronze Age periods and finds also indicate the use of the floodplain over several millennia.

A sling bullet of baked clay (9), possibly Iron Age, was found in the locality south east of the site. Fragments of early Iron Age pottery and two iron horse-bits, possibly Iron Age, (10), were recovered from the locality c. 1 km south west of the site.

The Thames Valley is well known to have been a favoured location for settlement during the prehistoric period. These sites and find spots further reinforce the evidence for settlement of these periods along the Thames flood plain. The density of sites just south of the site under consideration for future development is however notable.

4.2.3 ROMANO-BRITISH

There is evidence for a general amount of Roman activity near the site in the form of four single find spots. Romano-British pottery sherds and coins are recorded as having been found c. 200 m south east of the site in Lower Wolvercote (11) and also at around 750 m north of the site during road construction (12). Pieces of Romano-British pottery, chiefly mortaria, and the usual coarse grey ware, have also been found about 1 km east of the site in the brick-field at Pear Tree Hill (13) and pottery was recovered during an archaeological watching brief at Godstow Abbey (14).

4.2.4 ANGLO-SAXON

The Saxon origin of the settlement here is evidenced in the place name, which is written as Vlfgarcote (interpreted as 'Wulfgars Cottage') in the Domesday Book. However very little activity belonging to this period is actually known within a kilometre of the site.

Saxon beads of vitreous paste were recorded from Wytham (15), however their exact date and provenance is vague. A bone implement (16), referred to as post-Roman in date, was recovered from the locality of Wolvercote and may also be Saxon in date.

4.2.5 MEDIEVAL

The closest, and most abundant, known medieval sites within a kilometre of the site are concentrated around the nunnery at Godstow, c.700 m south west of the site, scheduled as an Ancient Monument (Oxon. No. 81) and a grade II listed building (17). Godstow Abbey was founded in 1133 for nuns of the Benedictine order. The remains consist of a rectangular enclosure with part of a wall, within which sits a small 16th century building, probably a chapel, now roofless. Although partly excavated no details of the layout have been revealed, although pottery representative of the whole medieval period was recovered. Descriptions of the site shortly after it was dissolved in 1539 indicate that the complex included chapels, a chapterhouse, three dorters, a kitchen, atrium, garner, gatehouse and guest lodgings. There may also have been a granary to the north of the church and earthworks mapped from aerial photographs have revealed further features such as a moat, enclosures, ditches and a fish pond.

Also associated with the Abbey, and another scheduled Ancient Monument (Oxon. No.173), is a small single arched stone bridge immediately south west of Godstow Abbey (18) comprising a single irregular rubble arch, possibly of medieval date. Godstow Bridge (19), which forms the approach to Godstow Abbey from the north, may also incorporate a medieval structure.

A possible deserted medieval village (20) has been identified in the locality of North Wytham, c.750 m south west of the site. A chapel at Wytham, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, is mentioned in a fine dated 1269, although its specific siting is not established (21).

Within 250 m north west of the site, and continuing further north, earthworks have been interpreted as a medieval and/or post-medieval field system (22). Port Meadow and Wolvercote Common would also have been used during the medieval period as areas of common land. St. Peter's Church in Upper Wolvercote (23), and its immediate environs, may have been the focal point of the transitional late Saxon/Norman village. While the main body of the church was rebuilt in the 19th century the present building does contain 14th and 15th century fabric and a 12th century Norman font, indicating an earlier medieval phase of church building. The church appears to have been sited on higher ground on the east side of the village, presumably with the medieval settlement between it and Wolvercote Green.

The only seemingly isolated find representing this period of activity is a 13th century pottery horn (24), found in the bed of the River Thames at Godstow, which may have been used for summoning to meals etc. possibly around the buildings of the Abbey.

4.2.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

The principle site of interest recorded for this period is the Wolvercote Water Mill itself (25), thought to have been established as a paper mill in 1666 and described in section 4.1 above.

To the south of the site, Wolvercote Common provided waterside grazing of 74 acres, controlled by a Commoner's Committee, adjacent to Port Meadow (26).

The majority of the remaining post-medieval sites recorded within 1 km of the Mill site are associated with the Civil War, the river and later the canal, the railway, or are listed buildings containing original features from the 16th – 18th centuries.

A civil war gorget (27), a piece of armour for the throat, was found in the Thames c.350 m south west of the site and a coin hoard of nine silver 17th century coins (28) is recorded from Wolvercote.

Several features associated with the River Thames date from the post-medieval period, including Godstow Navigation Bridge (29), necessitated by the formation of a navigable channel very close to the old river, Godstow Lock (30) opened in 1790, and the 19th century Godstow Weir (31). King's Lock, is possibly of late 19th / 20th century date (32) and King's Weir (33) is mentioned as early as 1541 in a grant.

Sites associated with the canal are 'Duke's Lock' or 'Duke's Cut Lock' (34), a canal lock, listed grade II c. 1 km north of the site, which was opened in 1789 before the canal to Oxford was complete, and a canal milestone (35) c. 750 m north of the site.

The Oxford, Worcester & Wolverhampton Railway (The Cotswold Line), which opened between 1850-1854, runs within a kilometre to the north west of the site (36).

Several listed buildings are recorded within one kilometre of the site, five of which are located within Wolvercote, less than 300 m from the site. 1-7 Mill Road (37), opposite the Mill, is a two storey stone rubble built cottage of the late 18th – early 19th century and is grade II listed. 11 Mill Road (38) also dates from the late 18th century and is also grade II listed. Numbers 67, 139 and 187 Godstow Road, sites (39), (40), and (41) respectively, are all grade II listed cottages of 17th century origin. Also listed grade II within Lower Wolvercote are the 17th century Trout Inn (42) and a stone tollbridge (43). About 1 km east of the site in Upper Wolvercote is Church Farm (44), a grade II listed 16th century building, and Manor Farm (45), a farmhouse probably built in the 17th century but extensively altered.

At the north end of Port Meadow two areas of post-medieval gravel extraction, have been seen as cropmarks. Nine separate areas of gravel extraction have been identified (46), each area comprising many small extraction pits, sometimes numbering several hundreds, which tend to merge to form largely continuous areas of working. A further two rectangular pits (47) have also been identified to the east of these.

4.2.7 UNDATED SITES

There are only two sites of unknown date within the assessment area. A stone net sinker of unknown date (48) was recovered from the Thames c. 50 m north of Godstow Bridge, and a linear cropmark was observed c. 250 m south west of the site (49). The latter may be associated with the prehistoric cropmarks recorded on Port Meadow or Pixey Mead.

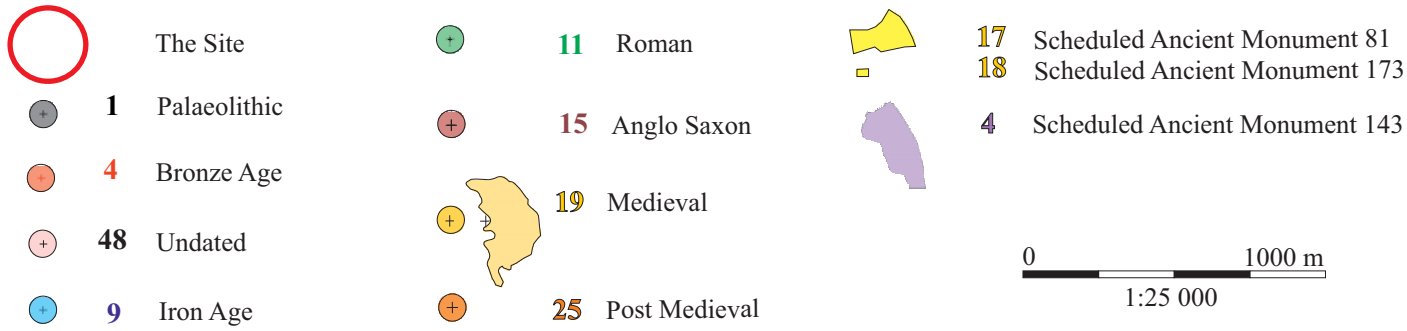
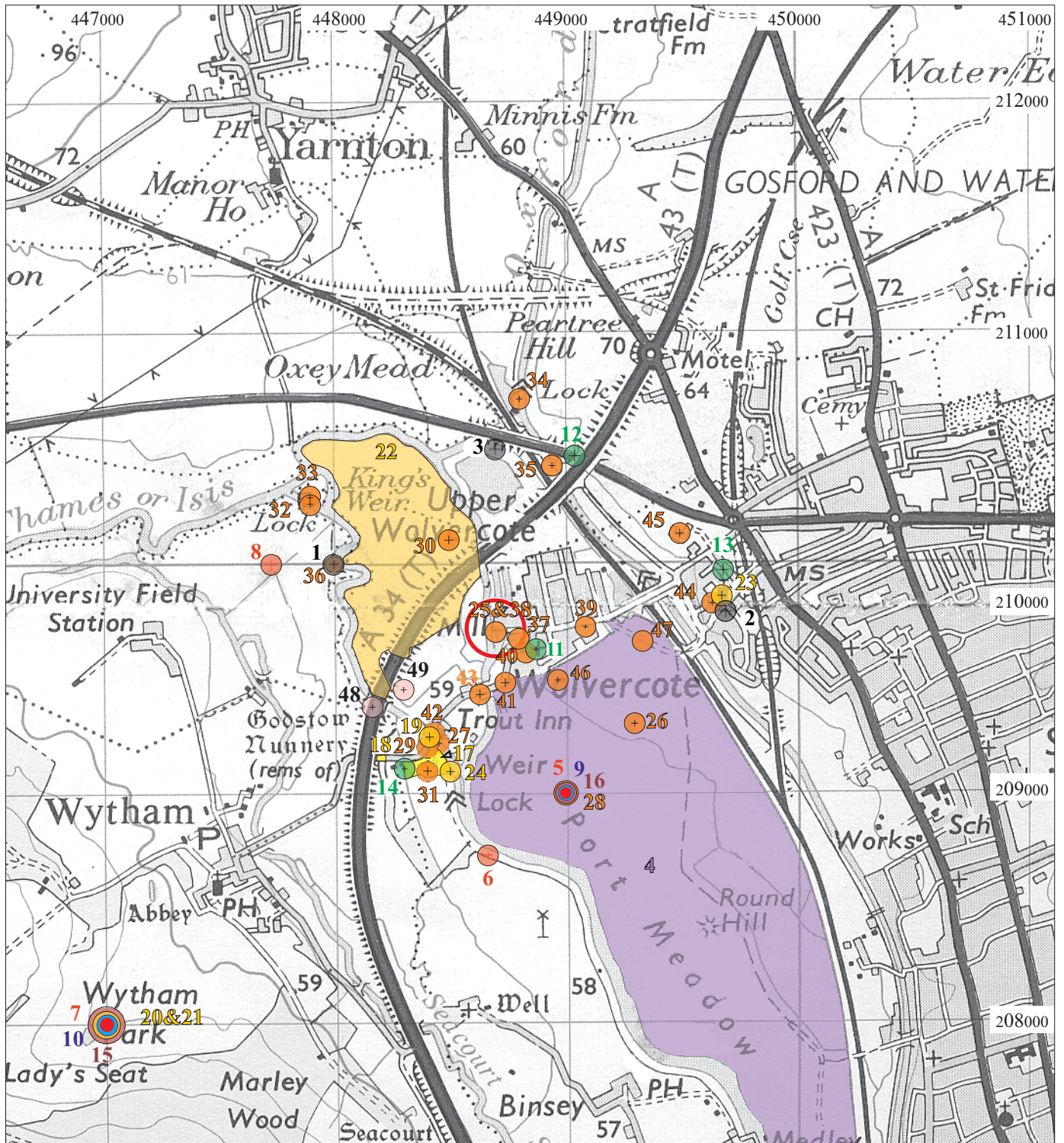


Figure 5. Known archaeological sites

4.3 GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

Soil was sampled at thirty-two locations across the site and samples were also taken from ten groundwater monitoring wells. The below ground deposits generally encountered on the site consisted of made ground, at depths up to 2.45 m below the current ground level, overlying alluvial clay between 0.8 m and 3.55 m below ground level. This in turn overlay the River Gravels, from 1.2 m below ground level to a maximum depth of 4.8 m where the Oxford Clay was then encountered.

The made ground generally consisted of clayey or silty sandy gravel containing occasional clinker, brick and ceramic, and the lower layers often consisted of reworked alluvium. More commonly across the site the made ground was between 1.0 m and 1.60 m thick increasing to up to 2.0 m and above in thickness in the southern part of the site, behind the mill house, and immediately adjacent to the east side of the pond, where it was at its thickest. To the south of the main mill building reinforced concrete or brick was encountered at around 0.2-0.3 m below ground level and the total depth of made ground could not be determined.

Where deposits of alluvium underlie the made ground they generally appear to increase in thickness east west across the site reflecting the slope of the top of the River Gravel deposits. The alluvium is thickest adjacent to the mill stream on the western edge of the site where it is 2.25 m thick, decreasing to between 0.7 m – 1.0 m thick where recorded in the west of the site. However this general trend in thickness has been affected by the made ground and truncation of the alluvial deposits. In the centre of the site, where successive development of the mill buildings has occurred, the alluvium has been reduced to c. 0.4 m - 0.5 m thick. It survives at a slightly greater thickness in the south of the site, between 0.6 m and 0.85 m, where it is also overlain by between 1.8 m – 2.0 m of made ground.

The alluvial clays were not always present especially in the east of the site near the garages, where the overall highest point of the River Gravels was encountered at a level between 1.0 m and 1.2 m below ground level. Elsewhere the gravels are between 1.5 m - 3.55 m below ground level.

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

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

For the Palaeolithic period, findspots of artefacts, mainly from the River Gravels, show a very low amount of general activity in the area. The extent and quality of the Bronze Age / Iron Age landscape preserved on Port Meadow emphasises that the Thames floodplain was a focus for prehistoric activity. The potential for remains of this date on the site is considered to be high, as the occupation almost certainly continues along the floodplain following the river, as indicated by further sites identified to the north (for example, site **8**). Although the potential for remains can be identified as high, the degree to which these may be preserved on the site is more difficult to determine. Lambrick and McDonald

(1985) have identified that variation in the height and depth of the alluvial covering affects how well archaeological features in this area are detected: many may be invisible where buried by alluvium or not revealed as cropmarks. Some of the sites have however been deliberately sited on the higher, drier, ground. Further work elsewhere in the Thames basin also suggests that alluvial deposition was not significant until *after* the Iron Age (Robinson & Lambrick 1984). This suggests that where there are alluvial deposits the archaeology may be preserved beneath them. There is a significant depth of made ground deposited over the assessment site and there is evidence that the top of the alluvium has also been disturbed. However the alluvium survives across the site to a minimum thickness of 0.4 m, in the centre of the site, generally at a depth of more than 1.0 m below ground level.

The potential for remains of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date is considered to be low due to the low level of known sites of these dates.

The potential for remains of Medieval date on the site is considered to be medium to high. The earliest known mill on the site, the corn mill, dates from at least the early 15th century. This is part of a known medieval landscape; medieval field systems to the northwest, as part of the endowment of Godstow Abbey, and as part of the medieval village economy of Upper Wolvercote. The potential for below ground remains of the mill buildings must therefore be considered to be medium to high, however the condition of such remains depends upon the extent of the impact of the later development of the site.

The potential for post-medieval remains on the site is also considered to be medium to high. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the site of the mill has been in use at least since the 15th century, and by the 17th century there were two mills and a fulling mill on the site. The mill and ancillary buildings, as a corn mill and then a paper mill, have been subject to alterations and/or demolition from the 17th century to the present day and there is potential for the remains of these buildings on the site. Again, the condition of such remains depends upon the extent of the impact of the later development of the site.

On inspection of the site none of the buildings belonging to the earlier phases appear to still stand, although it is not known to what degree the foundations of such earlier buildings may survive. The substantial quantity of made ground across the site may indicate that they were removed completely and that the site was substantially levelled when development took place. Alternatively the earliest made ground may derive from the demolition of the medieval structures and the remains of the subsequent 17th, 18th and 19th century developments to the mill complex may survive within it. Of the current buildings on the site, dating from the mid 20th century, only the boiler house appears to incorporate an earlier building. This forms the east end of the boiler house and is only slightly earlier in date, c. early 20th century. Of these buildings none are thought to merit consideration for retention.

The weir and the Mill Stream have probably changed little during this period and maintaining the integrity of these features would have to be considered as part of any proposed development.

Any proposed development of the site is not considered to have an impact on the post-medieval buildings and other sites known within the area assessed.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

It has been stated above that the site is considered to have high potential for the presence of archaeological remains of prehistoric date, and medium to high potential for remains of the medieval and post-medieval mill phases.

The substantial quantity of made ground across the site, and the underlying alluvium, may well seal the prehistoric archaeology. Consideration would have to be given to keeping the impact of any proposed development within the made ground or the top of the alluvial deposits whereby significantly reducing the impact on the potential archaeology. There is some potential, although low, for prehistoric activity on the River Gravels, and this may be subject to impact by any proposed development where the gravels are at higher levels in the eastern part of the site.

Conversely the potential remains of the medieval and post-medieval mill phases may survive within the made ground deposits.

It is the opinion of John Moore Heritage Services that, should a development scheme be proposed, further evaluation of the site, by evaluation trenching, would be necessary to assess the exact nature and extent of the potential archaeology and thereby inform a mitigation strategy as appropriate.

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GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (SOURCE: OCC SMR)

Site number	SMR PRN	NMR identifier	Site name	NGR
Palaeolithic				
1		1072768	Lwr Pal large flint cleaver	SP 4800 1000 locality
2	12911		Handaxes from North Rise	SP 4970 0980
3	6253	632897	Mammoth tusk	SP 4870 1050 approx
Bronze Age				
4	SAM 143 & 12003, 6387	336343	Port Meadow - Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement	
5		336340	Flint scrapers and cores found	SP 4900 0900 locality
6	12944		Neo/Bronze Age blade knife	SP 4867 8740
7		336357	Fragment of EBA beaker	SP 4700 0800 locality
8	5692	1201266	Ring ditch showing as a clear concise circular cropmark	SP 4773 1000
Iron Age				
9		336341	Sling bullet of baked clay found, possibly Iron Age	SP 4900 0900 locality
10		336326	Two early Iron Age horse-bits and fragments of pottery	SP 4700 0800 locality
Roman				
11	1653	336335	Romano-British pottery sherds and coins	SP 4892 0955 centre
12	4645	336743	Sherds of indeterminate Romano-British coarse pottery	SP 4905 1045 centre
13	1637	336313	Romano-British pottery sherds- chiefly mortaria, at Pear Tree Hill	SP 4969 0995 centre
14		654372	Romano-British pottery sherds found during a watching brief at Godstow Nunnery	SP 4830 0910 centre
Anglo-Saxon				
15		336329	Saxon beads of vitreous paste	SP 4700 0800 locality
16		336339	Post Roman double-ended bone implement found	SP 4900 0900 locality
Medieval				
17	1678 / L1485 / SAM 81	336345	Godstow Abbey (Benedictine nunnery)	SP 4841 0909 centre
18	6419 / SAM 173	336392	Small single arched stone bridge west of Godstow Abbey - probably medieval	SP 4830 0910
19	1234	336336	Godstow Bridge - the north arch possibly incorporates a medieval structure	SP 4841 0925 locality
20		765607	Possible deserted Medieval village at North Wytham	SP 4700 0800 locality

21		336351	St. Thomas the Martyr, a chapel at Wytham	SP 4700 0800	locality
22	5511		Lot Meadows' Field system, seen as earthworks - Med/Post med?	SP 4700 1000	locality
23	6365		St. Peter's Church - west tower built 14th century, remainder rebuilt post-medieval	SP 4968 0986	
24	6480	336342	Pottery horn	SP 4850 0910	
Post-medieval					
25	0001		Water Mill (paper) Est'd 1666	SP 4870 0970	
26	6388		Wolvercote Common - waterside grazing adjacent to Port Meadow, may have medieval origins but no evidence for this	SP 4930 0930	
27	15902		Civil War Gorget	SP 4845 0922	
28		336338	17th century coin hoard	SP 4900 0900	locality
29	6383		Godstow navigation bridge	SP 4840 0920	
30	8893		Godstow Lock, opened 1790	SP 4850 0890	
31		1260769	Godstow weir	SP 4840 0910	
32	12651		Kings Lock - river lock	SP 4790 1025	
33	9231		Kings Weir - river lock/weir	SP 4790 1030	
34	12649 & L/1265		Duke's Lock or Duke's Cut Lock, canal lock opened 1789, listed grade II	SP 4881 1071	
35	4655		Oxford Canal milestone	SP 4895 1042	
36		1361687	The Oxford, Worcester & Wolverhampton Railway (The Cotswold Line) - opened between 1850-1854	SP 4800 1000	linear
37	L/6655		1-7 Mill Road - late 18th-early 19th century, listed grade II	SP 4880 0967	
38	L/6653		11 Mill Road - late 18th century, listed grade II	SP 4870 0970	
39	L/6657		67 Godstow Road - 17th-18th century cottage, listed grade II	SP 4909 0972	
40	L/6656		139 Godstow Road - 17th-18th century cottage, listed grade II	SP 4883 0961	
41	L/6659		187 Godstow Road (Nunnery Close) - domestic building of 17th century origin, listed grade II	SP 4874 0948	
42	L/2593	336337	Trout Inn - 17th century, listed grade II	SP 4843 0927	
43	L/1235		Stone Tollbridge - listed grade II	SP 4863 0943	
44	L/6364		Church Farm - 16th century, listed grade II	SP 4964 0982	
45	1380	336733	Manor Farm - farmhouse probably built 17th century	SP 4950 1010	
46		1201336	Gravel pits seen as cropmarks at the north end of Port Meadow	SP 4897 0949	
47		1201337	Gravel pits seen as cropmarks at the north end of Port Meadow	SP 4935 0966	
Undated					
48	7543		Stone net sinker	SP 4833 0925	
49	15086	1201280	Linear cropmark - possibly e. med or later ditch	SP 4860 0940	