



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AT

24 WARNBOROUGH ROAD, OXFORD

SP 50686 07618

On behalf of

Mr Cornelis Smit

AUGUST 2008

REPORT FOR Mr C. Smit
c/o Riach Architects
65 Banbury Road
Oxford
OX2 6PE

REPORT ISSUED 26th August 2008

ENQUIRES TO *John Moore Heritage Services
Hill View
Woodperry Road
Beckley
Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ
Tel/Fax 01865 358300*

JMHS Project No: 1974

CONTENTS

	Page
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Origins of the report	1
1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies	1
1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance	1
1.2.2 Local Planning Policy Guidance	4
1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives	4
1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology	5
2 THE SITE	6
2.1 Location	6
2.2 Description	6
2.3 Topography	6
2.4 Geology	6
3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	6
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND	7
4.1 Known Archaeology on the Proposed Development Site	7
4.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeology	7
4.1.2 Roman Archaeology	7
4.1.3 Medieval Archaeology	9
4.1.4 Post-medieval Archaeology	9
4.1.5 Undated Archaeology and Negative Sites	9
4.1.6 Listed buildings	9
4.2 The Cartographic Evidence	12
4.2.1 The Nineteenth Century	12
5 DISCUSSION	12
5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site	12
5.2 The Impact of the Proposed Works on Potential Archaeological Remains	13
6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13
6.1 Conclusion	13
6.2 Recommendations	13
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED	14
7.1 Books and Documents	14
7.2 Historic Maps	14

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location	2
Figure 2	Location of known archaeology within proposal site	8
Figure 3	First Edition Ordnance Survey 1876, 1:2500	10
Figure 4	Ordnance Survey 1899, 1:2500	11

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the report

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by RIACH Architects on behalf of Mr Cornelis Smit. It has been required as part of a consideration of a planning application to Oxford City Council for a rear extension to the property with lowered patio. This Desk-Based Assessment is intended to assess and draw together the results of findspots and previous work in the proposal area.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

This report has been prepared in accordance with an advice note issued by the Oxford City Archaeologist noting the presence of archaeological remains in the vicinity and indicating that this requires an archaeological response. In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA September 2001).

1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance

PPG 16 (DOE 1990) provides Government guidance for the investigation, protection and preservation of archaeological remains affected by development. The document emphasises the importance of archaeology (Section A, Paragraph 6) and states that:

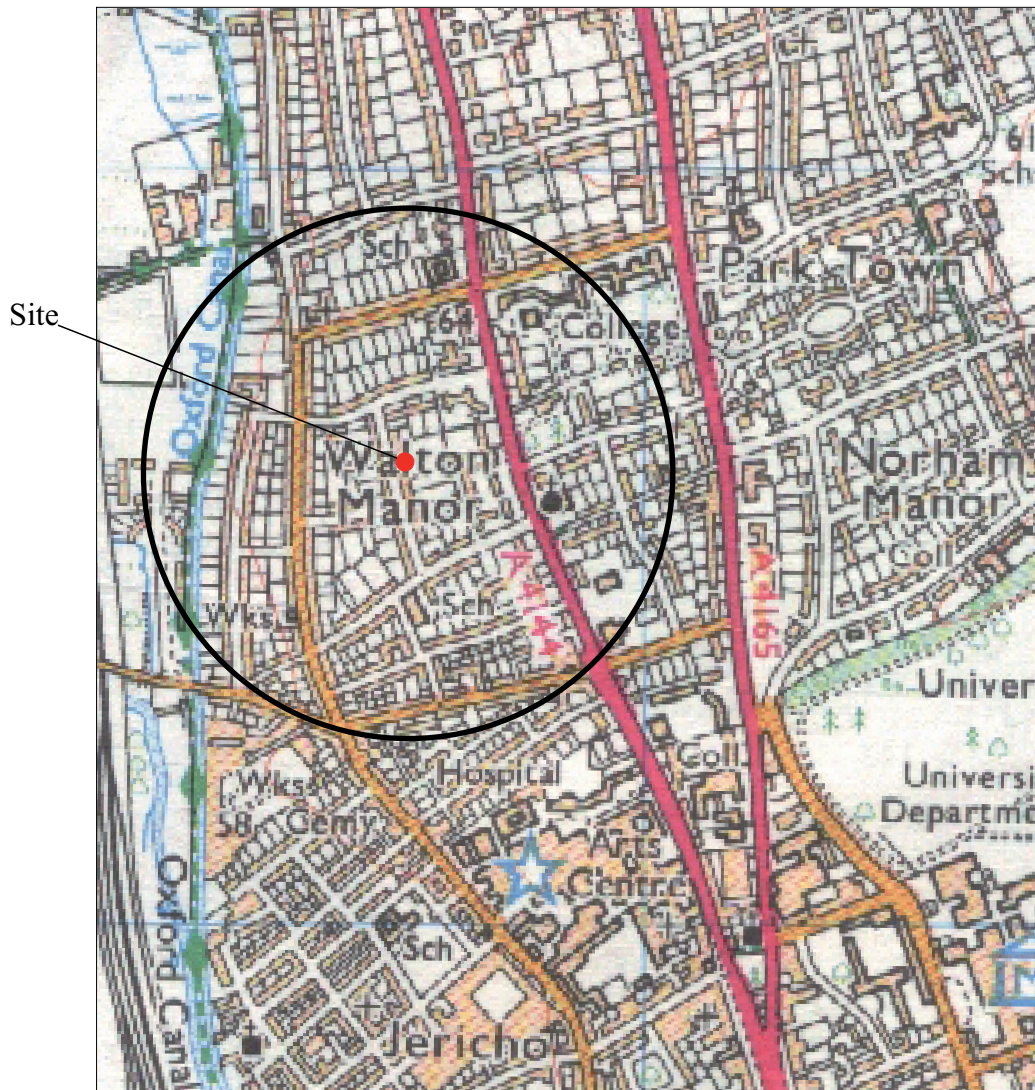
“Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.”

PPG 16 additionally stresses the importance of addressing archaeological issues at an early stage in the planning process (Paragraph 12):

“The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions, as emphasized in paragraphs 19 and 20, is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.”

The advice given recommends early consultation between developers and the planning authority to determine “whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains” (Paragraph 19). As an initial stage, such consultations may lead to the developer commissioning an archaeological assessment, defined in the following manner in PPG16 (Paragraph 20):

“Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries,



© Crown Copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020449

0 500 m

Figure 1. Site Location

including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques.”

If the desk-based assessment should indicate a high probability of the existence of important archaeological remains within the development area, then further stages of archaeological work are likely to be required. PPG16 states that in such cases (Paragraph 21):

“...it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist.”

Additional guidance is provided if the results of an evaluation indicate that significant archaeological deposits survive within a development area. PPG16 stresses the importance of preservation (Paragraphs 8 and 18):

“Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.”

And that:

“The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.”

But acknowledges that (Paragraphs 24 and 25):

“the extent to which remains can or should be preserved will depend upon a number of factors, including the intrinsic importance of the remains. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation, during which the archaeological evidence is recorded.”

“Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation.”

This level of work would involve the total excavation and recording of archaeological remains within the development area by a competent archaeological contractor prior to their destruction or damage.

1.2.2 Local Government Planning Policy Guidance

The Adopted Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 states that

“Archaeological remains provide valuable evidence that contributes to the understanding of important elements in the development of Oxford – a Bronze Age barrow cemetery; a Roman pottery industry; an early Christian centre; an academic community; and the capital of Royalist England in the 17th century. Such remains are a finite and non-renewable resource that requires appropriate management to ensure they survive in good condition. Developers should consider the existence of archaeological remains on a site at an early stage, to allow sympathetic designs to be made.” (5.2.1)

As a consequence of such important prehistoric and historic remains, the Local Plan presents a methodology for protecting this finite resource; Policy HE2 defines the appropriate steps to integrate the archaeology into the planning process

“Where archaeological deposits that are potentially significant to the historic environment of Oxford are known or suspected to exist anywhere in Oxford ...planning applications should incorporate sufficient information to define the character and extent of such deposits as far as reasonably practicable, including, where appropriate:

- a. the results of an evaluation by fieldwork; and
- b. an assessment of the effect of the proposals on the deposits or their setting.

If the existence and significance of deposits is confirmed, planning permission will only be granted where the proposal includes:

- c. provision to preserve the archaeological remains in situ, so far as reasonably practicable, by sensitive layout and design (particularly foundations, drainage and hard landscaping); and
- d. provision for the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains that cannot be preserved, including the publication of results, in accordance with a detailed scheme approved before the start of the development.”

The proposal site lies within the North Oxford Victorian Suburb Conservation Area, and is therefore subject to the policy.

1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in PPG16 by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historic data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process. The report will provide the evidence necessary for informed and reasonable planning decisions concerning the need for further archaeological work. The information will allow for the development of an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeology, if this is warranted.

In accordance with PPG16, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2001). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of 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 PPG16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2001).

The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historic maps. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2001). The study area has encompassed a 350m radius of the proposed development site.

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Oxford Urban Archaeological Database
- The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record
- The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies in the Westgate Library, Oxford

The Oxford Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) hold details of all known archaeological and historic sites in the vicinity of the site. References to published and unpublished sources are also available in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies keeps copies of the historic maps, antiquarian sources and documentary records.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historic maps and archaeological reports, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site. The archaeological gazetteer is limited to within 350m of the proposal site. It comprises the archaeology, listed, scheduled and other standing buildings of interest.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is situated in the city of Oxford, in the former Northgate Hundred, centred on National Grid Reference SP 50686 07618 (centred). The proposed development is located at the rear of 24 Warnborough Road, Oxford. This street is located west of Woodstock Road, north of St. Giles, in the area of Oxford known as Walton Manor.

2.2 Description

The site comprises a late nineteenth-century structure fronting onto Warnborough Road. The building is a four storey house, with a half-basement. This basement is approximately 1m below present ground-level, and extends the full length of the house.

2.3 Topography

The site is located north of the centre of Oxford on the Second Gravel Terrace, with the Oxford Canal dating from the late 1780s *c.* 350m to the west with the River Thames beyond. Woodstock Road is located to the east of the site. The land gently rises from west to east, here, as well as from south to north. Parts of North Oxford have been subject to gravel quarrying (Brian Durham, pers. comm.), although it does not appear that the site itself has been quarried.

2.4 Geology

The 1:50,000 geological map for Witney (Sheet 236, Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) indicates that the site is located on Second (Summertown-Radley) Terrace gravel Deposits. These drift deposits overlie the Oxford Clay, an argillaceous and marine sedimentary rock of the Jurassic period, *c.* 161–156 million years ago.

3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (Figure 1)

The proposed development is to extend the lowered area to the rear of the house and to build a kitchen/family room in what is currently partially occupied by a sunken

patio area. In addition is the intention to construct a new sunken patio to the rear of the proposed extension.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Known Archaeology on the Proposed Development Site (Figure 2)

There are a number of cultural heritage sites in the 350m radius of the proposal site. There are further sites just beyond that, which have not been included in the gazetteer, but which will be cited to place those cultural heritage sites within the study area in their appropriate context. The gazetteer is located at the rear of the report as an appendix. The known archaeological sites have been placed into chronological periods for ease of reading whilst each site has been issued with an individual identifying number written in bold designed to act as key to its position within the study area on the relevant map.

4.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeology

There are two probable Neolithic sites within the research area. Both contained articulated human remains. A skeleton (Figure, 2, 6) was discovered in Kingston Road approximately 150m SW while a contracted skeleton (10) was found in Southmoor Road in 1882, 300m SSW.

4.1.2 Roman Archaeology

There are a number of Roman findspots as well as burials in the vicinity of the proposal site as well as a Roman-British 'settlement'. Beyond the range of the study area, there is a significant quantity of Roman activity known off South Parks Road (Antony 2005, Bradley & Charles 2005) as well as increasing evidence from recent watching briefs, such as that carried out at Middle Way, Summertown in 2006/7 (Williams, 2007).

A probable Roman cemetery is known at Polstead and Chalfont Roads (1) from development of these roads *c.* 300m to the N. Finds included skeletons, coins, and pottery. Further Roman pottery was found at Kingston Road (2) in 1963 along with an undated skeleton which may be of Roman date approximately 250m NNW. Roman ollae jars (7) have been recovered from 7 Tackley Place 100m SSW while coins (9) were found at 7 North Parade (400m E). A further Roman grave, containing a female and disarticulated remains of a youth, along with a pit were discovered at 16 Kingston Road (11) 265m to SW. Both contained Roman pottery.

Stray finds of Romano British were found at 82 Walton Street/Longworth Road (12) in 1996 some 270m SSW while in 1871 further Roman pottery and a quern stone were discovered on St Bernards Road (16) 300m SE. Roman activity, referred to as a settlement in the UAD, is known at St. Anthony's College (18) 350m SE. Several Roman coins and a skeleton were found in a gravel pit on this site, and coins and other artefacts were also discovered in a probable basement of a Roman building. An evaluation on the site found large quantities of Roman pottery and two further coins in back-filled quarries on the site. The evidence suggests that an important late Romano British site could be close by with buildings with stone built foundations. Four 1st century coins were also found, probably from a disturbed hoard.

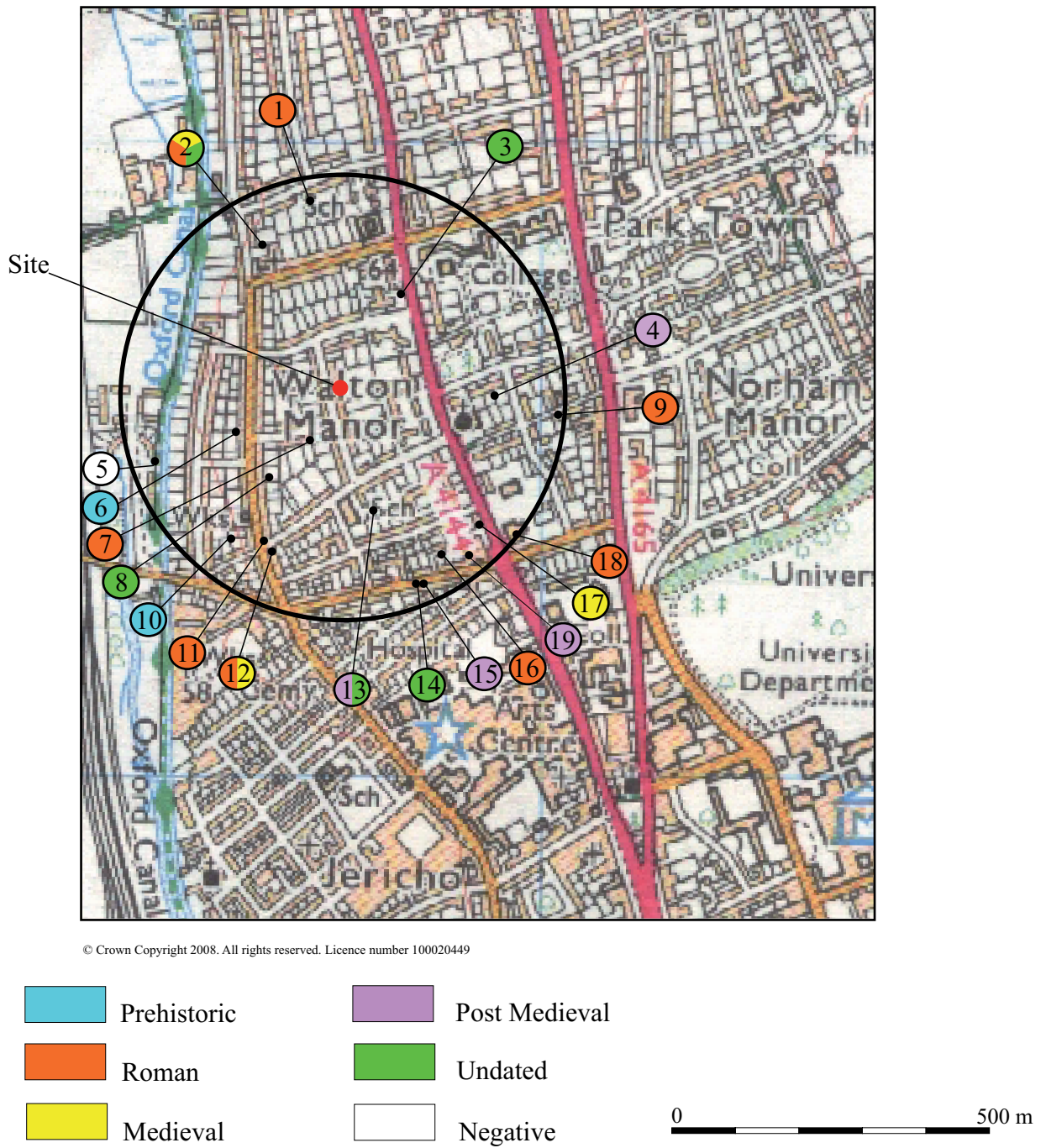


Figure 2. Location of Known Archaeology within the Study Area

4.1.3 Medieval Archaeology

Four areas of Medieval interest were discovered within the study area.

Medieval pottery was found at Kingston Road (2) 250m NNW, as at 82 Walton Street/Longworth Road (12) 270m SSW. A watching brief carried out by OAU in 1991 between No.'s 79a - 82 Woodstock Road (17) uncovered a quarry pit, which contained Medieval tile 300m SE.

To the rear of the Horse and Jockey public house (19), 350m SE, an excavation found a series of pits containing pottery assemblages dating to the late 11th or 12th century (19). These were probably originally gravel pits later re-used for rubbish dispersal. They indicate the presence of at least one early medieval building, possibly a farmstead.

4.1.4 Post-medieval Archaeology

Five areas of Post-medieval interest were discovered within the research area.

19th century pits were discovered at 7 Canterbury Road (4) during a watching brief *c.* 250m E. Further 19th century finds were uncovered at Leckford Road at the back of SS Philip and James School along with one or two undated skeletons (13) 200m SSE. Evidence for a Post-medieval clay tobacco pipe making factory (15) was discovered at St. Johns Road (now St Bernard's Road) in 1900. Canon balls were also found on St Bernard's Road (14). Evidence of 19th century quarrying was found at St Anthony's College (18) as well as the Bevington Road frontage of St Anne's College (outside the study area).

To the rear of the Horse and Jockey public house (19), 350m SE, an excavation found wall footings and a substantial stone-built cess pit associated with the pub that was constructed in 1648.

4.1.5 Undated Archaeology and Negative Sites

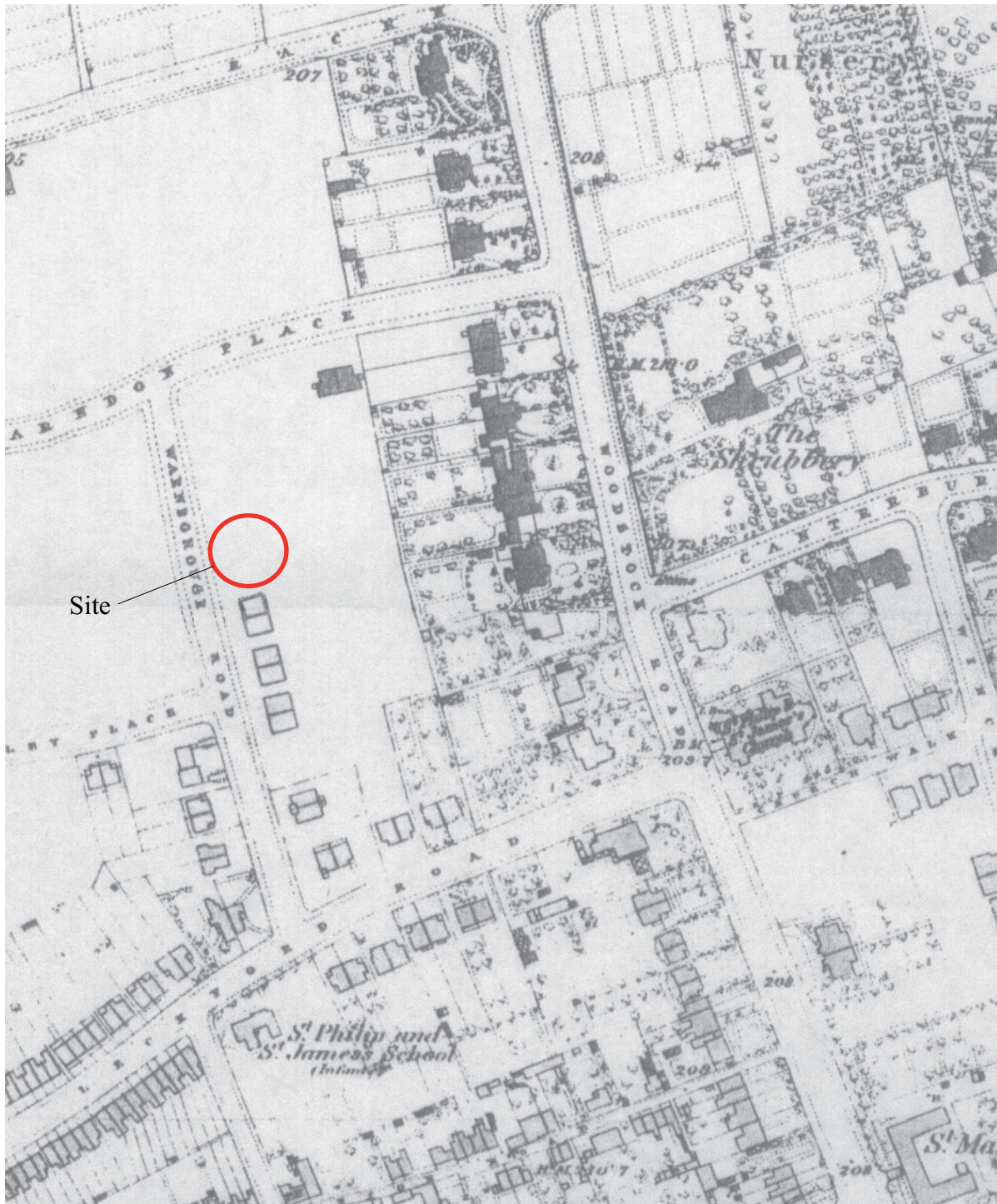
There were three sites or findspots for which no confident date could be established, and one site with no archaeological remains observed within the research area.

An undated ditch was found at 133-135 Woodstock Road (3) *c.* 180m NE while an undated small iron dagger was found during gravel digging in 1883, at Kingston Road (8) *c.* 170m SW. Partial remains of up to two individuals were uncovered at Leckford Road at the back of SS Philip and James School (13) 200m SSE.

An evaluation carried out in 1996 uncovered no significant remains within Lucy's Ironworks (5).

4.1.6 Listed Buildings

There are numerous listed buildings within the study area which have not been included within this assessment. Although these contribute to the identification of the neighbourhood as the North Oxford Victorian Suburb Conservation Area, they are not directly linked to the research agenda of this project.



Site

0 m 100 m

Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey 1876, 1:2500



Figure 4. Ordnance Survey 1899, 1:2500

4.2 The Cartographic Evidence (Figures 3-5)

Earlier 19th maps show the site lying within St Giles Field. The Ordnance Survey mapping of the area shows the area was built up in the years leading up to the drawing of the 1876 map; and was completely built up, including the site itself, by 1900.

4.2.1 The Nineteenth Century (Figures 3-4)

The Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1876 (Fig. 3) shows that whilst the area further north of the site, north of the then named Lackhams Lane (now St Margaret's Road) is marked as possible allotment strips; the area of the site itself is blank. Several houses have been built immediately to the south of the site along Warnborough Road and a further one to the NW fronting onto Farndon Place. As no plot boundaries are apparent for these buildings it seems likely that this area was under construction at the time.

The 1899 map (Fig. 4) shows the whole area has been built up dramatically in 23 years. The map shows the site to be very similar to how it is today, with uniform semi-detached houses built fronting Warnborough Road, accompanied by long, relatively narrow rear garden plots.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

Eighteen known archaeological sites/findspots have been located within the 350m radius of the site. Seven of these contained evidence of human remains, two being probably Neolithic, two being undated but one of these (Fig. 2, 2) is probably Roman in date and the other being Roman, including a probable Roman burial ground c.300m to the north at Polstead and Chalfont Roads. Their widely spread distribution suggests that further burials could well be found in the area.

The probable Neolithic burials may well be associated with the important prehistoric (Neolithic and Bronze Age) ritual and funerary site known to exist between the Parks, South Parks Road and Beaumont Street. This may well have extended further north into the study area. It is possible that remains of prehistoric could be encountered anywhere in the area.

The Roman remains indicate relatively intensive activity in the North Oxford area. Generally the area was developed in the 19th century when reporting of such remains was haphazard. It was not uncommon for collectors to pay by the find. This can skew the spread of findspots, if no finds considered worth purchasing were recovered. The absence of evidence cannot be used to infer evidence of absence. The type of settlement associated with these remains is not understood given the widespread and sporadic evidence. Again it is possible that remains of this date could be encountered anywhere in the area.

Medieval finds have been found in limited amounts and are associated with Walton Street/Kinston Road and Woodstock Road, two probable medieval routes out of Oxford. It is unlikely that medieval remains will be found away from these routes.

It is possible that the site has been subject to quarrying activity in the past as noted at 79a-82 Woodstock Road and also at St Anthony's College. The former could be associated with surfacing of the probable route or be connected to the farmstead postulated at the former Horse and Jockey public house site. The latter quarrying along with that on the south side of Bevington Road is probably associated with the nineteenth century development of the area. Other quarrying at Lark Hill (now Frenchay Road area) in 1847 was carried out for the building of the Birmingham and Oxford Railway (Hinchcliffe 1992). As such small-scale and larger quarries probably existed at various locations in the area. There is no evidence for such on this proposal site.

Post-medieval remains appear to be again associated with the routes out of Oxford or with the nineteenth century development of the area. The potential for significant remains of this date is highly unlikely on the proposal site.

5.2 The Impact of the Proposed Works on Potential Archaeological Remains

This property and the adjacent structures have been built with half-basements which will have truncated any potential archaeology in the immediate vicinity of building footprint itself. The proposed works for the site will cover *c.* 70m². Of this approximately one third closest to the house has also been lowered by *c.* 1m for the existing patio and this would have had similar results on any archaeological remains other than deep features such as wells and deep pits. However, the area of land designated for the new construction beyond this, especially the new patio area, appears to be within part of the garden that has probably not previously been disturbed and has potential. The lowering of the ground level required for the development will completely destroy any potential archaeology.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

The archaeological discoveries around the subject area suggest that this site has some potential to contain archaeological remains in the areas not disturbed during previous construction work.

Roman sites form a large proportion of known archaeology within the vicinity suggesting further discoveries from this period are more likely than other periods. Archaeology from the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods has also been found nearby but the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains is considered to be highly unlikely on this proposal site.

While there is a reasonable potential for buried remains to exist on the site the proposed impact area is small and could lie between areas of activity.

6.2 Recommendations

In light of the potential it is recommended, should planning permission be granted for this development, that the area of land just beyond the existing sunken patio and within the confines of the new development is subject to an archaeologically supervised strip down onto the natural geological or potential archaeology horizon

(whichever occurs first). This will assess swiftly the possibility of there being archaeological features and will enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be put into place in a programmed fashion, should this be necessary. This will likely include the sample excavation of any significant archaeological features within the surviving footprint of the proposed extension and the new sunken patio. It is considered that it will be possible to carry out any such work quickly and with limited delay to the construction programme.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

7.1 Books and Documents

Anthony, S, 2005 Prehistoric and Early Roman Field Systems at Halifax House, South Parks Road, Oxford. *Oxoniensia* **70** 129-140

Bradley, P, & Charles, B, 2005 Prehistoric and Roman activity and a Civil War Ditch: Excavations at the Chemistry Research Laboratory, 2–4 South Parks Road, Oxford. *Oxoniensia* **70** 141-202

Department of the Environment, November 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16)*

Hinchliffe, T, 1992 *North Oxford*. Yale University Press

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*

Williams, G, 2007 *An Archaeological Intervention at Walled Garden, Middle Way, Oxford*. Unpublished client report. John Moore Heritage Services.

7.2 Historic Maps

19th Century

AD 1876 Ordnance Survey 1st Ed. 1:2,500

AD 1899 Ordnance Survey 2nd Ed. 1:2,500

Site id	Reference number	Site name	Summary	Grid reference	Date
1	PRN 6005	Roman (?) cemetery at Polstead and Chalfont Roads	Probable Roman burial ground. Finds include coins, pottery, skeletons and British pottery. Confused accounts of this area are contained in listed references. Finds were made at time of building Polstead and Chalfont Roads	SP 5063 0790	Roman
2	UAD 924	Kingston Road	Undated skeleton and Roman and Medieval pottery. Found in 1963.	SP 50552 07841	Roman, Medieval, undated
3	PRN 6423	Undated Linear Feature, 133-5 Woodstock Road (YMCA)	Linear feature	SP 5078 0774	Undated
4	UAD 1604	7 Canterbury Road	Watching Brief carried out by JMHS. Discovered 19 th C pits but no evidence of a Roman cemetery	SP 50920 07609	Post-medieval
5	UAD 492	Lucy's Ironworks	Evaluation by TVAS in 1996. No results.	SP 50397 07492	None
6	PRN 3419	Kingston Road	Neolithic (?) Skeleton.	SP 5052 0754	Neolithic (?)
7	PRN 3411	7 Tackley Place	Roman Ollae/Jars	SP 5062 0753	Roman
8	UAD 1180	Kingston Road	Small iron dagger found during gravel digging in 1883	SP 50560 07439	Undated
9	PRN 3594	7, North Parade	Roman coins	SP 5103 0757	Roman
10	PRN 3423	Southmoor Road	Neolithic (?) contracted skeletons found in 1882.	SP 5050 0736	Neolithic (?)
11	PRN 26144	16 Kingston Road	Roman female and disarticulated youth in grave. Pit located to the south. Both contained Roman pottery.	SP 50556 07372	Roman
12	UAD 319	82 Walton St/Longworth Rd	Romano British and Medieval stray pottery finds. Found in 1996.	SP 50555 07356	Roman. Medieval
13	PRN 3418	Leckford Road at Back of SS Philip and James School)	One, possibly two undated skeletons. Also 19 th C finds discovered at Leckford Rd.	SP 5072 0741	Undated, Post-medieval
14	UAD 1172	St. Bernards Rd.	Cannon balls coated in gravel found c.1880.	SP50803 07306	Post-medieval
15	UAD 1441	St. Bernards Rd.	Evidence of pipe-making factory discovered in 1900.	SP 50814 07306	Post-medieval
16	PRN 3412	St Bernard's Road	Roman pottery and Quern. Discovered in 1871. Formerly St. John's Road.	SP 5083 0734	Roman
17	UAD 593	79a-82 Woodstock Rd	Watching Brief carried out by OAU in 1991. Quarry pit containing Medieval tile and coal. Also, periglacial feature discovered.	SP 50894 07389	Medieval
18	PRN 3426	Romano British Settlement (St Anthony's College	Several Roman coins and skeleton found in gravel pit, St Giles Field, on site of nunnery, now St Anthony's College. Coins and other relics in probable basement of Roman building. Description (2) Evaluation via 3 trenches revealed that proposed development area has been quarried away. Large quantities of R/B pottery and 2 coins (all of C3rd/4th) found at NGR 5102 0739 were found in two trenches. No archaeological features detected. Evidence suggests possibility of important late R/B settlement in area with ?buildings having stone foundations on college site. Also found were 4 C1st coins which were probably from a disturbed hoard (4) Watching brief, at SP 5102 0739 during excavation of foundation trenches for 50 new study bedrooms confirmed earlier evidence of late C19th quarrying having destroyed evidence of R/B settlement	SP 5097 0738	Roman, Post-medieval
19	UAD 1147	Horse and Jockey Public House	Excavation in 1873 discovered salt-glazed vessel decorated to look like moss. Series of pits with pottery assemblages of late 11 th or 12 th century. Probable gravel pits re-used for rubbish dispersal. ?Associated with a farmstead. Later wall footings and a substantial stone-built cess pit associated with the pub that was built in 1648.	SP 50935 07336	Medieval, Post-medieval